

May 20, 2021

The Chief Financial Officer of the City of Detroit issued *Draft Revised Charter Proposed by the 2018 Detroit Charter Revision Commission* on April 26th, 2021 (OFCO Report hereafter). This report states that

“The draft Revised Charter would cost \$2 billion over 4 years by imposing 65 provisions with new mandates that increase expenses or reduce revenues. If the draft Charter is approved in August, the FY22-25 Four-Year Financial Plan will no longer be balanced” ... page 4.

This report further argues that the \$2B impact over four years would consume almost half the City’s annual budget would require cutting police, fire, parks, and all other city services in half, the City would return to service insolvency and a downward spiral of the tax base, the FRC would need to rescind its waiver and resume active oversight and the City would be on the road to a second bankruptcy.

Productive discussions of issues as important as the proposal revisions to the City Charter require a factual basis for issues on which there is not disagreement; a sharing of the sources of information and methods used to calculate the budget effects. The dire outcomes found in the *Appendix – Fiscal Impact Details*, are not supported by the provided calculations mainly because they are not documented in a transparent manner. Many of the estimates rest on interpretations of the proposed Charter revisions which are inconsistent with the proposed language and amounts which lack documentation from the affected departments or from other appropriate sources.

For example,

It is asserted that the Youth Employment Program would cost more than \$260 million over four years. The cost is calculated at \$1,500 per employed youth for 42,000 teens in Detroit. The language of the proposed revision does not mandate a specific employment level, rather the decisions about implementation are to be determined by the City Council in conjunction with the Mayor. Prior GDYT programs have employed between 5,000 to 8,000 youths. The number used in this estimate exceeds the current City work force by a factor of 4. The amount per position, \$1,500 is also not supported through prior experience with Detroit youth employment programs. Even if \$1,500 is reasonable, if the number of youth employees were no greater than the city workforce of 10,259, the four-year cost would be \$62,000,000; one quarter of the amount estimated by the City. If only one youth was employed in each of the 42



Michigan State University
Fourth Floor
South Kedzie Hall
East Lansing, MI
48824-1032
FAX: (517) 355-7656 •

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

City departments, the total cost of the program over four years would be \$252,000 (or \$63,000 annually).

- Similar issues arise with respect to the water affordability program proposed in the charter revision. The proposed program would limit charges for water bills to 3% of gross household income. The City analysis estimates this would cost the City \$97,000,000 over four years. The City argues this could only be accomplished by raising the rates for other customers or covering the additional costs from the general fund. The City does not indicate whether their estimated cost is relative to the billed cost of the water or whether it is measured against the actual amount collected. *The Affordable Water Service for Southeast Michigan: The Economics of an Income Based Water Rate Affordability Program (IWRAP) (Colton, 2918)* reported that water revenues increased in communities with IWRAP programs because the loss of revenues from individual rate payers is balanced by decline in the number of water bills that are unpaid. The report also documents systems for establishing automatic payment systems for delinquent accounts. Estimates of the costs of the proposal will be more productive once the City provides a foundation for their estimate.
- The City estimates that the Annual Physiological and Psychological examinations would cost \$7,500 per police officer or \$82,000,000. No foundation is provided for this estimate. It has been suggested such examinations would be covered by the medial insurance provided by the City to its police officers for the \$25 copay. Alternatively, accurate estimates of these costs could be obtaining an estimate from the current insurance carrier or inquiring about the costs paid by other large cities for providing these exams to their police officers.



Michigan State University
Fourth Floor
South Kedzie Hall
East Lansing, MI
48824-1032
FAX: (517) 355-7656

Further detailed analyses of the City's estimates are provided in the three attachments accompanying this report (Appendices A, B and C). Returning to the initial issues, the City's estimates of the costs of implementing the proposed revisions are excessive, probably by orders of magnitude. The sources of the overestimate are extreme interpretations of the requirements of the charter revisions and excessive cost estimates unsupported by a factual foundation or transparent computations.

Sincerely,

Dale Belman

Professor Emeritus
School of Human Resources and Labor Relations
Michigan State University

APPENDIX A

Line-by-line analysis of Duggan Administration Cost Analysis

Cost Item	Description of cost from City	Response to City's methodology	Predicted impact on Budget
Additional Elected Officials - duplication of central administration (e.g., finance, HR, IT, legal)	Sections 2-105, 3-102, 7, 502, 7-802. Duplicates their proportion of central admin (Police, Fire, Election) based on FY21 Cost Allocation	<p>* Elections Dept adds 5 Commissioners, and will have negligible initial cost in best practices review. Yet election changes in Dept operation will depend on best practices review result, and cannot be assessed as they have yet to be created. Duggan Admin failed to justify cost projections.</p> <p>* Police Commission loses 4 members, resulting in a reduction in cost.</p> <p>* New Fire Commission will result in 9 elected Commissioners, with staff. These elected Commissioners will merely replace the seven current advisory Commissioners, meaning the change with the addition of two Commissioners is negligible. The Duggan Administration fails to justify how a replacement Commission will require duplication of services.</p>	
Youth Employment at \$1,500 each for 42,000 teens each year	Section 9-404	<p>* The only mandated change is each Department hiring youth. Each Department hiring one youth over the summer accomplishes this goal. 1 student for each of 42 City Departments (mentioned by City) x \$1500/summer = \$63,000.</p>	\$63,000

Changes in City Contracting and Process Requirements which would add an estimated 10% to all contractual costs (compliance with EO 2016-1, documentation of training and residency of workforce, licensing requirements, pre-qualification, insurance)

Sections 4-122 & 9-1001

* The main change required is contractors to comply with the law. Additional points are awarded for other metrics. However, the additional points awarded do not result in mandated spending, since bidders are not required to satisfy the additional metrics.

Sidewalk Maintenance responsibility shifted to the City, 160,000 slabs replaced each year at \$300 each

Section 7-402

* To determine any additional cost in this Revision, one must assess the background data from the City, outlining the number of sidewalk slabs replaced each year, where the damage is caused by contractors or adjacent owners, compared with the total number of slab replacements.

DWSD affordability rate system (water and sewer rates combined not to exceed 3% of income, if legally necessary the City must submit this to voters in a referendum). This would legally function as a tax by requiring some customers to pay for service they aren't using to offset costs for others, which would require approval by voters. Failing that, the General Fund would have to subsidize the revenue loss.

Sections 7-1203, 7-1206 & 7-1207

* To determine any additional costs in this Revision, one must assess data from City concerning number of residents unable to pay current water bills, and evaluate their household income to determine their maximum bill (with 3% cap). Then determine the difference in their current bill.

Bus Fares assuming a free fare system is created	Section 7-1105	* The ordinance has yet to be created, thus the projected loss in revenue is indeterminable	
Police Officer Annual Psychological and Physical Examinations (estimated \$7,500 per officer, to cover mandated exam caseload with limited providers and administrative cost to manage records and scheduling)	Section 7-821	* The health insurance programs appear to grant such evaluations with a \$25 copay for HAP, and a \$0 - \$30 copay for Blue Cross (depending on the plan). Calculation = 2700 officers x \$25/copay = \$67,500.	\$67,500
Independent Fire Dept will need its own 9-1-1/Dispatch	Section 7-502 et seq	* There is no Charter revision proposed calling for a separate emergency 911 operator system.	
Transportation Standards (implementation of 11 standards including a fare structure to increase access to transit, more accessible communications, an expeditious complaint resolution process, public input on transportation policy)	Section 7-1106	* These standards do not mandate a specific expenditure or loss of revenue.	
Public funded broadband services (cost of deploying and operating free citywide Wi-Fi network)	Section 4-401 et seq	* Best practices for public broadband have yet to be created, and thus cannot be assigned a mandated expenditure.	

<p>Wage and Standards Boards (based on 11 boards at \$1 each per year, could be more since no cap on number of boards)</p>	<p>Section 13-101 et seq</p>	<p>* Each Board meeting 24 FTE hours / year, research 50 FTE hours / year, for total of 74 hour / year. Staff paid \$70,000 / year, with 50% fringe rate. [74 / 2080] x \$105,000 x 11 = \$41,432</p>	<p>41,432</p>
<p>Elections Department (additional voter education, outreach, staffing, and training required)</p>	<p>Section 3-113 et seq</p>	<p>* Goals are outlined with requirement of Elections Dept to fashion specifics. Costing out impractical as action items yet to be created.</p>	
<p>Foregone Revenue from projects that will not happen due to tax abatement limitations (based on 28 projects and 2,000 jobs per year)</p>	<p>Section 8-404</p>	<p>* Tax abatement manates in new Charter provision chiefly call for compliance with the law. City does not identify how compliance with the law would cause additional contract cost.</p>	
<p>Implementation of water affordability system (estimated cost staff and administration for implementing and maintaining the rate system)</p>	<p>Section 7-1205</p>	<p>* Water affordability program yet to be created, and impractical to cost out.</p>	
<p>Elected Community Advisory Councils (funding for CAC member compensation, at least 24 public meetings per year for each of 7 CACs)</p>	<p>Section 9-901 et seq</p>	<p>* Charter provision grants City Council discretion to establish the size of the stipend. The City failed to justify its methodology in required funding for the CACs.</p>	

BSEED Citizen Complaints (90 day turnaround, additional staff required)	Section 6-508	* There will likely be an additional cost associated. Yet City neglected to provide background data to support cost projections.	
Election Commission (hiring of temporary election employees for 6 months rather than 30 days. Mandatory assessments and public hearings)	Section 3-102 et seq	* Charter revision language states "Precinct election officers and temporary employees may be appointed for no more than six (6) months". This is not a 6 month mandate.	
Board of Fire Commissioners (administration and professional staff for the Board of Fire Commissioners and additional staff "as necessary" including Supt. and Asst. Supt. of EMS and their staff, and industry experts to support policymaking)	Section 7-502 et seq	* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Board of Fire Commissioners. The Revisions replace the advisory Fire Commission with an Elected Commission. There will be some cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions of staff. The Revisions call for one Board secretary, one Chief Investigator and one Chief Environmental Specialists. other staff is likely duplicated with the current department staffing. Assuming \$90,000 for Board Secretary, \$150,000 for Investigator, and \$150,000 for Environmental Specialists (all with fringes included), the new staff compliment would cost \$390,000 annually.	\$390,000
Special Counsels for independent elected officials' departments	Sections 2-105 & 4-121	* The current 2012 Charter contains right of special counsel. This item is not a mandate of new spending.	
Duplicate Planning Function within City Planning Commission (grows CPC budget to be in line with Planning Department)	Section 8-101	* Charter revisions do not require "duplication" of creation of the master plan, only shifting of the responsibility, pursuant to state statute. No additional expense is mandated.	

Voter Participation Among City Employees (paid time off)	Section 3-112	\$740 mill in wages and benefits for workers and contractors. 4 hours / 2080 annual hours = .002. 0.002 x 740 mill = \$1.5 mill. 42% workforce public safety or unable to participate = \$870,000 annual cost	\$870,000
Police Training (new training methods to be required)	Section 7-823	* New training methods not yet created. Thus, mandated costs are indeterminable.	
Charles H Wright Museum of African American History (mandatory annual funding to support the museum in excess of current funding level)	Section 9-203	* Difference between baseline expenditure on museum and \$3.5 million + 550k endowment contribution = additional cost. The City numbers are adopted here.	\$2,150,000
Health Dept new Duties/Health Impact Statements/Studies (mandated funding to collect and evaluate data and information to ensure health and welfare of citizens)	Section 7-204 et seq	* Methods of accomplishing duties in this Section have yet to be created by future leadership of Health Dept and City. Thus, mandated expenses are indeterminable.	
CRIO New Duties (addition of new staff and expert assistance in preparing new reports and research on human rights and employment matters)	Section 7-708	* While there may be additional staff required, the City has failed to accurately assess the basis for such. (See Appendix C here).	
Board of Police Commissioners (new meeting requirements add overtime costs and technical staffing costs)	Section 7-802 et seq	* Both the 2012 Charter and current Charter call for the Commission to meet weekly. Meeting locations only change, not meeting length. OT should not change. The technology costs for remote meeting depends on space selected, and cost for such is negligible and indeterminable.	

<p>Law Dept - New Duties (mandatory public meetings on ballot proposals, tax subsidies, sale of city assets – additional and duplicative analysis required)</p>	<p>Section 7.5-211</p>	<p>* In proposed Charter revisions, corporation counsel convenes a public meeting prior to "submitting a ballot proposal, granting a corporate tax subsidy, or the selling a city asset". The length of the meeting, and staff involved is not specified. Method to determine would involve instances when these actions occurred during the average year, and calculate typical staff time for a three hour public meeting for each occurrence.</p>	
<p>Public Authority Annual Review (review of all public authorities conducted by Mayor at the direction of Council, assumes \$100K per authority every year)</p>	<p>Section 4-123</p>	<p>* Charter revisions address required steps in advance of "establishment or participation by the City of Detroit in a public authority or public agency". The provision addresses steps prior to approval of new authorities, and annual review of these authorities. Because it is unknown how many new authorities will be established, the cost of this provision is indeterminable.</p>	
<p>Permanent Storage of Body, Dash and other Camera Footage (to be available unedited on demand by BOPC)</p>	<p>Section 7-806</p>	<p>* The Charter revisions require permanent storage of body camera and dash recordings. The City numbers are adopted here.</p>	<p>\$1,575,000</p>
<p>Health - Therapist, Psychologist and Psychiatrist required (new hires)</p>	<p>Section 7-209</p>	<p>* The Charter revisions mandate the Health Dept hiring "licensed therapists, psychologists and psychiatrists". The number of persons hired in these positions are not identified in the Charter. The Health Dept has discretion to determine the staff compliment. Thus, the spending is indeterminable.</p>	
<p>Funding for the Arts (appropriation of funds to public and private entities for the arts)</p>	<p>Section 9-202</p>	<p>* This section authorizes the City to make appropriations concerning "civic, artistic or cultural activities". The level of funding is left to the discretion of future City leadership. Thus, the spending is indeterminable.</p>	

Cultural Neighborhoods (requires additional capital and grounds maintenance spending)	Section 4-124	* This section requires the establishment of a geographic area "dedicated to the culture and heritage" of Africans and other ethnic groups. There is no mandated spending required for the establishment of such areas, leaving future leadership with discretion. Thus, the spending is indeterminable.	
Language Access Plans (duplicates and expands existing CRIO services for Limited English Proficient populations within every City department and agency)	Section 2-114	* This section requires City Council to develop an ordinance providing for language access plans. There will certainly be spending required for such plan, however the specific scope of the ordinance has yet to be determined. Thus, the spending requirement is indeterminable.	
Auditor General funding (additional responsibilities require additional staff)	Section 7.5-107	* This section requires the enhancement of Auditor General staffing, due to increased responsibilities. While the precise increase is indeterminable, the City's figures project \$1 million per year. The City numbers are adopted here.	\$1,021,000
BZA notification requirements, per diem, staffing (community organizations who service the area must be notified)	Section 4-202	* This section only adds a requirement that the BZA notify organizations within an affected area of an upcoming hearing. BZA currently does this, and this Charter section codifies this activity. The section does not define the type of notice. While there will be a cost to this notice, the City's assessment of \$1 million in new expenditures is grossly inflated. Assuming 100 organizations notified for each hearing, at 4 hearing per week for a total of 50 weeks, and the notice is by mail at \$.50 per notification. $100 \times 4 \times 50 \times \$.50 = \$10,000$. Plus, FTE hours in mailing out at 8 hours per week, at \$75,000/year (fringes at 50% included). $400 \text{ annual hours} / 2080 \text{ FT hours} \times \$75,000 = \$14,423$.	\$24,423

Public Broadband and Technology Commission (staff and admin to develop policy to encourage equitable broadband access and address technology gap)

Section 4-401 et seq

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Public Broadband Commission. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Health In All Policies Taskforce (staff and admin cost for commission to require public health considerations in all action taken)

Section 7-105

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Health In All Taskforce Commission. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Advisory Transportation Commission (staff and admin cost for commission to enforce accountability and provide citizen access to transportation)

Section 7-1102

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Transportation Commission. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Disability Affairs Department (staff and admin cost for new department to provide equity, access and inclusivity for disabled persons)

Section 7-1502

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Disability Affairs Department. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Disability Justice Commission
(staff and admin cost for new
commission to recommend policy
to Disability Affairs Dept and
Mayor)

Section 7-1506

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Disability Justice Commission. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Office of Environmental Justice
and Sustainability (staff and admin
cost for new department
developing environmental health
policy with Health Department)

Section 7-1601

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the office of Environmental Justice and Sustainability. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Environmental Protection
Commission (staff and admin cost
for new commission to make
recommendations to
departments, conduct annual
surveys, provide data to Mayor
and Council, assist in investigating
public health emergencies)

Section 7-1606

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Environmental Protection Commission. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Office of Economic and Consumer
Empowerment (staff and admin
cost for new office to provide
financial literacy, employment
and consumer rights services)

Section 7-1701

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Office of Economic Empowerment. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Taskforce on Reparations and African American Justice (staff and admin cost for ongoing study into the impact of Detroit on slavery) Section 7-702

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Taskforce on Reparations and African American Justice. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Office of Veteran Affairs (staff and admin costs for new office within CRIO addressing needs of veterans) Section 7-703

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Office of Veterans Affairs. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Office of Immigrant Affairs (staff and admin costs for new office within CRIO addressing needs of immigrants) Section 7-704

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Office of Immigrant Affairs. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Commission (staff and admin costs for new commission which connects Office of Immigrant Affairs with advocates, stakeholders and resources) Section 7-705

* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Commission. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.

Indigenous Peoples Task Force (staff and admin costs, required under new CRIO duties)	7-708.4	* This section addresses the support staff and operational costs for the Indigenous Peoples Task Force. There will be a cost associated with this item, however the City has failed to provide the background data for its budgetary assumptions. The methodology for such would be to assess the duties and the mandated functions which staff would have to employ.	
Community Benefits Changes - Operating Impact (staff and admin costs for various Neighborhood Advisory Councils)	Section 9-1201	* This section addresses the changes in the currently-existing Community Benefits Ordinance, specifically addressing Neighborhood Advisory Councils (NAC). The functions of NACs are currently accounted for, thus the City must demonstrate how the Charter provisions mandate new spending. The City fails to do so. Indeed, it is not believed that the administrative support of NACs will vary significantly from the current expenditures. If there is an increase, it certainly is far less than the City's projected \$1 million annual cost.	
Contractor Employee Reporting (contractors must provide name, address, wage, union name for each employee, gathering personal information about people who do not work for the City)	Section 6-306	* This line item addresses clerical and technological support for the reporting requirements of contractors with the City. The only cost borne by the City would be receiving and posting information provided by the contractors. The City currently posts contracts on its website, so there should be no additional technological costs. As to FTE costs, the calculations assume one person is hired to work exclusively on receiving contractor responses and having them posted on the City website (which is likely far more than the Charter language requires). The costs would likely be no more than one full time clerical employee, paid at \$75,000 (with fringes included).	\$75,000
Enforcement of Charter (Corporation Counsel must enforce compliance requiring additional staff)	Section 7.5-209	* This section calls on strengthened enforcement of the Charter. The City failed to justify its calculations. For instance, the compliance report can be prepared by current staff.	

<p>Mayor Community Meetings doubled, additional requirements (2 meetings in each district, specific requirements for the agenda mandated by the charter)</p>	<p>Section 5-110</p>	<p>* This section of the Charter revisions adds 7 meetings for the mayor to host, annually. The City assumes \$100,000 in cost for each community meeting, which seems exorbitant, and which the City fails to support with background data. Nonetheless, there will be a cost associated with this item, which is projected at one half of the City's projections.</p>	<p>\$350,000</p>
<p>Inspector General (additional responsibilities require additional staff)</p>	<p>Section 7.5-305</p>	<p>* This Charter revision merely extends the Inspector General jurisdiction to "legal entities, agencies or public authorities that have an agreement, contract, memorandum of understanding or other similar arrangement with the City of Detroit". The City fails to justify its figures of why this extended jurisdiction would cost an additional \$600,000 per year, or that such would call for an increase at all. Once the City provides additional information, the methodology to ascertain any additional costs would be to explore how many claims could be brought within the new areas of jurisdiction.</p>	
<p>Divert Budget Reserve Interest to Capital (requires that all interest on budget reserve be spent on capital improvements instead of General Fund revenue)</p>	<p>Section 8-217</p>	<p>* This section requires the establishment of a budget reserve, using existing funds of the City. The City claims that the interest from the reserve may only be used for capital improvements, and not general fund reserve) and therefore constitutes a loss to the City. The City fails to explain this logic. As such, the claim of lost revenue is not supported.</p>	
<p>Proportional Funding for Oversight Agencies (mandates a proportional funding system based on yet to be drafted ordinance)</p>	<p>Section 8-214</p>	<p>* This provision amends the language in the 2012 Charter, requiring proportional funding for oversight agencies. The City fails to explain how the language in the proposed revisions increases the required expenditures for these agencies, at \$267,000 annually. Nonetheless, this item will result in an increase in funding to these agencies. So the City's numbers are adopted.</p>	<p>\$267,000</p>

Environmental Justice Health Fund (0.02% of City budget, for activities promoting public health and wellness)	Section 7-1605	* This provision calls for a minimum funding of the Environmental Justice Health Fund. The City numbers are adopted.	\$200,000
Ombudsman (10 full time employee requirement)	Section 7.5-405	* This provision calls for a maximum of 10 total staff of the Ombudsman's office. The City's fails to demonstrate how that equates to an increase, since future City Council's must approve any budget request.	
TOTAL Fiscal Impact of Charter Revisions			\$ 7,094,355

APPENDIX B
Comments On Detroit Fiscal Analysis

I. Introductory Comments

The City of Detroit Chief Financial Officer, at the likely direction of Mayor Michael Duggan, commissioned a fiscal analysis (“Analysis”) of the Detroit Charter Revision Commission’s proposed revisions to the Detroit Charter (“Revisions”). The below writing reviews the sixteen (16) most costly items listed in the Analysis. This Appendix responds to the second analysis of the Duggan Administration and the OCFO, which concluded that the Revisions would result in nearly \$2 billion impact on the lawsuit over four years. The initial projection estimated a \$3.4 billion impact on the budget in four years.

The Duggan Administration has failed to provide information concerning the cost projections, and budgetary assumptions that form the basis of its financial assessment. This leaves the reader without a basis to vet the legitimacy and financial accuracy of the unsupported declarations. Indeed, without supporting material, the reader cannot determine if the assumptions are based upon an objective analysis of possible budgetary outcomes, versus an effort to skew public perception based upon subjective opinion of the merit of the Revisions. Subjectivity should never drive a fiscal analysis. Beyond the lack of supporting material, the budgetary assumptions reveal a number of inherent flaws in the analysis.

First, the Analysis fails to distinguish between Revisions which mandate a specific fiscal actions of future City leadership – i.e., the Mayor and City Council – and those Revisions which grant discretion of future leadership. If future leaders are mandated to spend a certain amount, or to forego a certain amount of revenue, those items should be calculated into the Analysis. However, if a proposed revision grants discretion to future leadership of the City, concerning additional expenditures or loss of revenue, one cannot assign a budgetary impact to that item. Otherwise, the budgetary prediction is inherently unreliable. Indeed, the future leadership could exercise its discretion and vary from the budgetary assumptions in the Analysis.

Second, the only credible and reliable approach to financially analyzing the Revisions Charter revisions is determining the most cost-effective means of implementing each Revision which has a financial impact on the City. Anything less than this makes the analysis *inherently unreliable*. Even considering the “worst case scenario” assessment standard, one must consider the likely costs based on “possible” or “potential” outcomes or risk factors that have a reasonable chance of manifesting. That is certainly not the case here, as even a cursory review of the Mayor’s financial analysis will reveal. Yet, whatever standard was used by the Mayor’s Analysis, the background data justifying the assumptions within the Analysis are not revealed to the public.

Indeed, “Worst Case Scenario” is presented without proper evaluations of service delivery alternatives. Deviations from the adopted budget are represented at face value without analysis of departments and their divisions, functions, or activities. Staff and resources are actualized as billable time rather than reasonable estimations of the costs of providing improved services to the people of Detroit. In application, the OCFO would not apply the same principles to changes mandated by an entity like City Council.

Even more, the Analysis uses inaccurate cost drivers. The Cost Driver “5 FTE + Contractual/Operating Costs” dictates a \$1 million cost. The Driver appears eleven times in the Analysis and is applied in several other line items. It is used regardless of whether the Charter is proposing a Department or a Taskforce. The reality of what this looks like for Boards, Commissions and Taskforces is different.

This same cost driver is used for the following entities:

1. Public Broadband and Technology Commission
2. Health in All Policies Taskforce
3. Transportation Advisory Commission
4. Disability Justice Commission
5. Environmental Protection Commission
6. Taskforce on Reparations and African American Justice
7. Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Commission
8. Indigenous Peoples Taskforce

Together, these Commissions and Taskforces add 40 FTE at \$8,000,000 per year, over \$30 million over four years. Further examination of the estimated fiscal impact shows the Wage and Standards Board uses the same driver. However, it is multiplied 11 times over for each industry under the Board’s purview. The Driver states “FTE + Contractual/Operating Costs x 11 industries”. As such, the City of Detroit estimates the proposed Wage and Standards Board requires 55 FTE employees to operate annually. Together, this puts the total for Boards, Commissions and Taskforces at 95 FTES and \$19 million dollars (over \$75 million total).

As a point of reference, in the current fiscal year (FY21) the entire City Council operates with 70 employees with functions that include the nine (9) City Council offices, the Legislative Policy Division, Board of Review, Historic Designation Board, and the City Council Administration. The total budget for FY21 is \$11,342,569. These figures should offer perspective into the disproportionality of the budgeting methodology applied. City Council is arguably the busiest legislative body within the City of Detroit. The staffing allocated to the proposed Boards, Commissions and Taskforces is unjustifiable, especially when reviewed in context of the organization. While additional representation would be invaluable to the community, to equate the work of these eight (8) bodies to supersede that of Council is not a fair approximation of costs.

The proposed changes to the Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department (CRIO) are detailed in [Appendix C] of this document. CRIO is a glaring example of the problem of a disproportionate cost driver across the board. In short, the City’s incorrect assumptions of the proposed revisions to the Charter results in staffing and costs that increase the size of the department six times over to the tune of \$7 million. Again, this is unwarranted. The haphazard budgeting of CRIO brings into question the methodology used to assess the needs of the other mentions of staff in the fiscal analysis. The Department of Elections, DWSD, BSEED, Health Department, Law Department, BZA, Planning and Inspector General are among the departments where additional staff is listed as part of the driver without full disclosure of the metric being used. It is also important to note that the Attorney General and Ombudsman also call for additional staff, however, those entities approached the Charter Commission with their requests.

Furthermore, lack of reference/historical context is a problem throughout the entire fiscal analysis. There is one figure that the Charter Commission would like to call into question: \$100k that appears to be applied to estimate public meetings or annual reviews/reports. Indeed, the proposed Charter doubles the amount of meetings to be conducted by the Mayor’s office on an annual basis and has specific reporting requirements. This is estimated to have a financial impact of \$700,000 which may seem nominal in comparison to the other estimates. However, the Cost Driver states “Assumes \$100k of staff prep, open meetings, and security time for each of the 21 new meetings”. It is uncertain whether this references what is currently spent on public meeting or rather an approximation of reporting costs. Similarly, Public Authority Annual Review lists “\$100k per authority per year”. There seems to be occasions where the City has quantified hiring new staff but then charges separately for reports. The figure used in the Mayor’s meetings also brings into question public meetings. With the hundreds of employees being added to the staff, not one of them could absorb reporting and/or meeting requirements? Or was every new function estimated in a manner similar to the Boards & Commissions?

The Charter Commission has repeatedly requested this information and even enlisted the assistance of the Financial Review Commission in obtaining such. The Charter Commission can only assume that the FRC has not received background data either. As such, this report provides the methodology as to how one may determine the additional expenditure or loss in revenue, once the background data is received.

II. Independent Elected Officials – Alleged Duplication of Central Administration

The claim here appears to be that certain sections of the Charter are requiring a “duplication” of police, fire, election and law services within the City. The Analysis relies on the below sections of the Revisions to make this claim:

PROPOSED CHARTER LANGUAGE:

Sec. 2-105 Definitions

Elective officers means the Mayor, each member of the City Council, elected Board of Police Commissioners, elected Board of Fire Commissioners*, elected Election Commissioners*, elected Community Advisory Council members and the City Clerk.

Note: New positions are marked with asterisk (), all other positions are existing within the City of Detroit but would be changed to elected officials.*

Sec. 3-102. Election Commission; Composition; Term; Vacancy; Selection of Officers.

The Department of Elections is headed by the Election Commission composed of the City Clerk and **five (5) voting members**, three (3) of whom shall be elected from the at-large district and two (2) of whom shall be appointed by the elected

members. The appointed members must have demonstrable experience in election law and/or the administration of elections. Elected and appointed commissioners shall serve a term of (4) years. Vacant elected seats shall be filled in accordance with the applicable procedure set forth in section 3-105. Vacancies in appointed seats shall be filled in the same manner as the initial appointment.

Sec. 7-502. Board of Fire Commissioners.

The Board of Fire Commissioners has supervisory control and oversight of the Fire Department as set forth in this chapter. The Board of Fire Commissioners is composed of **nine (9) members**, seven (7) of whom shall be elected, one each, from the non at-large districts and two (2) from the at-large district. In accordance with this Charter, all members of the Board must be residents of the City of Detroit at the time of appointment and throughout their tenure.

Sec. 7-802. Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners has supervisory control and oversight of the Police Department as set forth in this Chapter. The Board of Police Commissioners is composed of **seven (7) members** elected one each from the non at-large districts. Members shall serve four (4) year terms. No person who works or has worked in law enforcement may serve as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners.

According to the Analysis, the central administration which services the Police, Fire and Elections Departments will be required to duplicate itself. This duplication is costed out based upon the fiscal year 2021 Cost Allocation Plan. Ultimately, the Duggan Administration claims the duplication will result in an additional \$89 million expenditures annually, or \$366,823,000 over four years.

The Duggan Administration seems to assume that the language quoted above will require a “duplication” of the services. This is due to three types of changes: 1) the election commission is no longer appointed but elected, 2) the replacement of an advisory Board of Fire Commissioners with an elected one, and 3) the elimination of the four appointed police commissioners. The assumption is that these three changes will require “duplication” of the central administration for these three functions. Central administration functions include items such as finance, human resources, legal, IT, etc.

The first false budgetary assumption is that there is a need for duplication. The current three (3) member Election Commission is being replaced by the new, five (5) member elected Election Commission. While the Police Commission membership actually shrinks from eleven (11) members down to seven (7). The Duggan Administration’s analysis falsely assumes that both the old and new Election commissions and Police Commissions will operate simultaneously, creating the requirement for new central administration spending for both operations. The old Election and Police Commissions will cease to exist, meaning there is no new expenditures required for their operation.

As to the Board of Fire Commission, the Duggan Administration does not provide any documentation to explain how the current central administration services will require the duplication of the current management function of the City over the Fire department. In fact, the Charter language merely replaces the appointed members with nine elected members, with the Fire Commission no longer being advisory.

Actual Projected Cost

In all three of these commissions, there does not appear to be justification for any duplication of central administration functions being provided to these departments. Thus, the entirety of this cost projection should be rejected. These three departments will certainly operate with the need of these central administration functions. Yet, there is no need for ADDITIONAL spending for the operation of these three departments, which will perform the same functions albeit with new leadership and/or operational structure.

III. Youth Employment

The claim is that the City will hire 42,000 14–18-year-olds, all of whom have City-funded part-time summer employment (based on GDYT/unit cost). The language for the program in the Revisions reads as follows:

“Sec. 9-404. Schools and Youth Employment.

Every resident of Detroit has a right to an education that will permit the full development of his or her potential. City government has a responsibility to cooperate with the school districts serving the people of Detroit in the achievement of this objective and to exercise such influence and to provide such ancillary or supplemental services to the people or to the school districts as may be necessary or helpful in the furtherance of this objective.

Employment opportunities for city youth shall be a priority concern for our city government. In addition to other employment programs and opportunities that may be initiated, sponsored or supported by the City of Detroit, the city youth shall be provided meaningful employment opportunities, summer or otherwise, in each executive branch department, legislative branch office and City Clerk’s office. The scope, extent and particulars of this internal city-government youth employment program shall be determined by City Council in conjunction with the Mayor and implemented pursuant to ordinance. The internal city-government program may also include private and non-profit employment opportunities with City of Detroit vendors and may be coordinated with public school districts within the City of Detroit.

The Analysis estimates a fiscal impact of \$63 million annually, or \$259,661,000 over four years.

There is no provision within the above language which mandates a specific level of employment for youth within City government. Indeed, the language specifies that the “scope, extent and particulars of this internal city-government youth employment program shall be determined by City Council in conjunction with the Mayor and implemented pursuant to ordinance.” The only mandate is “city youth shall be provided meaningful employment opportunities, summer or otherwise, in each executive branch department, legislative branch office and City Clerk’s office,” and gives the City discretion in determining the “scope, extent and particulars” of the program.

As such, this language is not a mandate as to a specific amount of spending, certainly not near the exorbitant size of \$63 million per year. The Duggan Administration fails to explain how it can use a budgetary assumption of 42,000 youth throughout the summer. The typical GDYT program scope is only 5000 – 8000.¹ The City’s entire workforce was 10,259 (including non-general fund positions).² It is entirely unrealistic to assume that the City would find 42,000 even part-time positions for summer youth, when all of private industry participating in GDYT is only able secure less than one-fourth that amount.

More importantly, the assumption acts as a mandate that does not exist within the language. The Charter language grants future Mayor and City Council’s the autonomy to design the “scope, extent and particulars” of the youth employment program, through an ordinance. Quite literally, if each department, or some departments hired one student for the summer, the language “mandate” would be satisfied.

Actual Projected Cost

There are likely new expenditures involved in bolstering the internal city government youth employment program. However, because the program has yet to be created, the amount of new expenditures cannot be adequately estimated and are capable of control by future legislative and executive branches of government pursuant to the Charter language.

One way to project the cost would be to assume compliance with the new language, which calls for youth to be hired within city departments. If forty-two students were hired, as opposed to 42,000, the cost of the program would only be \$63,000, assuming that each student made the \$1500 for the summer.

IV. Changes in City Contracting and Process Requirements (Sec 9-1001 – 9-1004)

The claim here is that the Responsible Contracting changes would add a 10% premium to the price of contracts. The language of the responsible contracting legislation is the following:

Sec. 9-1001. Required Contract Terms and Provisions.

¹ <https://gdyt.org/about/>

² https://detroitmi.gov/sites/detroitmi.localhost/files/migrated_docs/financial-reports/FY_20_Adopted_Budget_FINAL_7_11_19.pdf

The City Council shall enact an ordinance or refine existing ordinances, within 180 days of the adoption of this Charter, in a manner not inconsistent with the provisions of this section. Until such ordinance(s) pass, the below provisions shall govern:

- A. In all contracts for services between the City of Detroit and contractors, including general contractors and subcontractors, the City shall include the following provisions:
1. A commitment to comply with the terms set forth in the version of Executive Order 2016-1 in effect as of December 1, 2020, or another residency ordinance or executive order which may be issued by the City with greater residency requirements than found in the aforementioned Executive Order 2016-1.
 2. A prohibition on discrimination and ethnic intimidation in fulfilling the terms of the contract.
 3. The requirement to maintain documentation of completed employee training and the residency of its work force.
 4. The Agreement is subject to enforceability of its terms and conditions either pursuant to the complaint procedure administered by the Auditor General under section 8-404(A) of the Charter, or the executive branch enforcement office, at the election of the complainant.
 5. A prohibition on illegal conduct, including but not limited to illegal dumping.
 6. Requirement to maintain the certifications and commitments made during the bidding process set forth below in section 9-1002.
 7. A commitment that all persons performing work for the contractor shall be licensed and certified as required by law.
 8. A provision that failure to comply with the provisions set forth herein or later established as provided herein will be a material breach of the contract.
 9. Other terms deemed appropriate by the City of Detroit.

Sec. 9-1002. Certification.

The City Council shall enact an ordinance or amend existing ordinances, within 180 days of the adoption of this Charter, in a manner not inconsistent with the provisions of this section. Until such ordinance(s) pass, the below provisions shall govern:

The Office of Contracting and Procurement shall establish a contractor certification process for entities and individuals bidding on opportunities to provide contractual services to the City of Detroit. The bidder must certify that they meet certain requirements at the time of bid submission and as may be determined by the Office of Contracting and Procurement. Completion of certification shall be a precondition to the award of a contract.

The certification process shall confirm that bidders have met certain qualifications, including but not limited to those below, regarding their past performance, work history and current qualifications, performance capabilities and other areas as determined by the Office of Contracting and Procurement or ordinance. Potential contractors that are governed by Executive Order 2016-1, referenced above herein, who are submitting bids shall:

1. Certify their intent to comply with Executive Order 2016-1, as referenced above herein, or another residency ordinance or executive order which may be issued by the City with greater residency requirements than found in Executive Order 2016-1, as well as provide information to certify the percentage of its workforce that are Detroit residents.
2. Provide information to certify that the bidder and its employees have all valid and necessary licenses required by law, and are staffed and classified properly, with legally required ratios of classifications.
3. Provide information to certify the bidder has completed all government facilitated training that is required by law.
4. Provide all required financial, insurance, surety and bonding information and certify there is sufficient financial resources to begin and complete the project, and cover costs and damages in the event of default.
5. Provide proof of access to or control of equipment and supplies necessary to complete the project.
6. Provide evidence to certify the existence of Equal Employment Opportunity Programs which are required by law.

No provision of this section should be construed to abrogate or limit any legal rights afforded to contractor's employees under the collective bargaining process.

Section 9-1003. Bidding Requirements.

The City Council shall enact an ordinance or amend existing ordinances, within 180 days of the adoption of this Charter, in a manner not inconsistent with the provisions of this section. Until such ordinance(s) is adopted, the following provisions shall govern:

The City of Detroit bidding ordinances shall provide that contractors who verifiably demonstrate a commitment to workforce development, workplace safety and corporate accountability shall be given additional points in the bidding process, and deemed a better bid than a competing contractor without these commitments.

Definitions

Workforce development shall be defined to include that the contractor provides health insurance, pension or other retirement benefits, and participates in a

Registered Apprenticeship Program that is registered with the United States Department of Labor or a state agency recognized by the US Department of Labor.

Workplace safety shall be defined to include that the contractor has an on-going Michigan OSHA-approved safety-training program for employees to be used on the job site, and certification that craft labor employed with the project have completed at least 30 hours of safety training in a course established by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Corporate accountability shall be defined as the bidder and its employees have the requisite licenses, registrations and certifications and that such have not been revoked within the last five years, that the contractor has not been found in violation of laws applicable to its business within the past five years, that the contractor has not been debarred or suspended by a government agency within the past 3 years, and that the contractor does not misclassify employees as independent contractors.

Sec. 9-1004. Reporting Obligations.

The City Council shall enact an ordinance or refine existing ordinances, within 180 days of the adoption of this Charter, in a manner not inconsistent with the provisions of this section. Until such ordinance(s) pass, the below provisions shall govern:

The Executive Branch shall annually report by contractor, project, development or other matter that requires or promises to employ Detroit residents, the number of Detroit resident job opportunities required, promised and actually filled. The report shall also detail any fines or penalties required, collected and waived in cases of failure to adhere to any employment requirements and the dollar amount of each project, agreement, development or other matter required to be in the report. City Council shall implement this section by ordinance and supplement the requirements of this section therein. The annual report shall be cumulative with data reported from 1980 forward, or earlier if data is available. The Mayor shall personally provide the report to City Council at a public meeting. All reports shall be conspicuously published and stored on the City of Detroit’s website.

Section 9-1005. Exceptions

Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit any actions necessary to establish or maintain eligibility for any federal program, if ineligibility would result in a loss of federal funds to the City of Detroit.

The language of the five subsections above reflects that all contractors who are engaged by the City must follow the law. For instance, these contractors shall not pay employees “under the table” in order to avoid payroll taxes, shall not declare employees as independent contractors, must secure workers compensation insurance, etc.

Beyond the requirement of compliance with existing laws, contractors who meet certain benchmarks are given additional points within the bidding process, for a “commitment to workforce development, workplace safety and corporate accountability”. These three terms are defined within the language. The proposed language requires that the City Council prepare an ordinance which addresses these guidelines, and which ascribes a number of points for satisfying each benchmark. It is noteworthy that the Charter recommended provisions do not mandate a specific amount of points for any of the three benchmarks.

One important note is an assessment of why the Duggan Administration claims there will be an increased cost. The presentation before the Financial Review Commission³ described the following factors as to why there would be an increase in costs: “compliance with EO 2016-1, documentation of training and residency of workforce, licensing requirements, pre-qualification, insurance)”. Exploring these items reflects the Duggan Administration’s false budgetary assumption.

* Compliance with Executive Order 2016-1 – This Executive Order is already the current law.⁴ Thus, the Duggan Administration cannot credibly argue that new spending will result from compliance with the current law. Even more, a review of this EO 2016-1 merely calls for the contractors to pay fines for failing to comply. These fines are assessed on the contractors, and not the City, and would result in additional revenue.

* Documentation of training and residency of workforce – A study of EO 2016-1 reveals that contractors are already required to document the residency of their workforce. EO 2016-1 states as follows:

“3. All publicly-funded construction contracts shall include a provision providing that at least 51% of the workforce on the publicly-funded construction project shall be bona-fide Detroit residents. This requirement shall be referred to as the “Workforce Target”. ...

4. Developers, general contractors, prime contractors and subcontractors are all required to comply with the terms of this Executive Order. ... It is [] the sole responsibility of the person or entity contracting with the City of Detroit to require all of its subcontractors either to (a) meet the Workforce Target; or (b) make the requires contribution to the City’s Workforce Training Fund, as provided in Paragraph 6 of this Executive Order. ...

5. Upon execution of a publicly-funded construction contract, the City of Detroit’s Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department (“CRIO”) shall determine whether the Workforce Target in the contract shall be measured periodically either (a) monthly or (b) quarterly. ... Thereafter, for the duration of the construction project, the contractor shall, at the end of each measurement period, submit to CRIO a report indicating: [(1) the

³ [OCFO Presentation to FRC on DRC 4-26-21.pdf](#)

⁴ [EO 2016-1.pdf \(detroitmi.gov\)](#)

total hours worked on the project, (2) the total hours work on a project by Detroit residents, and (3) the amount of hours the contractor fell short of the Workforce Target.]”

Thus, it cannot be credibly assumed or claimed that the residency reporting requirements of the Charter revisions will result in new spending.

As to the “training” requirements, the Charter revisions call for potential contractors to “[p]rovide information to certify the bidder has completed all government facilitated training that is required by law.” (Section 9-1002, par 3) This is a requirement that the contractor complete legally-required training. *If the Duggan Administration’s assumption is that the City will incur higher contracting costs by requiring contractors to comply with legally-required training requirements, it presumes that the City is not currently requiring its contractors to comply with the law.*

* Licensing requirements – the Charter revisions call for potential contractors to “Provide information to certify that the bidder and its employees have all valid and necessary licenses required by law, and are staffed and classified properly, with legally required ratios of classifications.” (Section 9-1002, par 2) Thus, contractors are being asked to prove that their workforce is licensed as required by law. As stated, one cannot assume the City will incur higher contracting costs due to contractors being required to show compliance with the law, without the assumption that contractors are not currently required to follow the law.

* Prequalification – the Charter revisions call for the contractors to submit information to prove that they have met the legal requirements incumbent upon contractors under the law. (Section 9-1001, 9-1002) As stated, one cannot assume the City will incur higher contracting costs due to contractors being required to show compliance with the law, without the assumption that contractors are not currently required to follow the law.

* Insurance – the Charter revisions require that contractors have legally-required insurance (such as workers compensation insurance). As stated, one cannot assume the City will incur higher contracting costs due to contractors being required to show compliance with the law, without the assumption that contractors are not currently required to follow the law.

As to the estimated cost increases which will result from the responsible contracting analysis, research shows that responsible bidder laws can actually save money and increase competition for public construction projects. One study reflects the following:

“An Illinois Economic Policy Institute (ILEPI) study of more than 1,200 public works projects in Illinois and Indiana finds that local responsible bidder ordinances

(RBOs) boost bid competition by 8% and strengthen apprenticeship programs, without increasing public construction costs.”⁵

These 1200 public projects covered a sixteen (16) month period from January 2018 through May 2019. The research explains that bidding on projects without a responsible contracting ordinance results in lower-skilled, untrained workforce, without the financial savings. Projects outside of responsible bidding ordinances

“undermine[] the industry’s need to attract and retain skilled workers, degrade[] the productivity of the workforce, and fail[] to save money. By promoting apprenticeship investments and minimum performance standards, [responsible bidding ordinance] projects are not only coming in at the same or lower cost, they are producing more bid competition. This is better value both for the construction industry and for taxpayers, especially as states and local government look to invest in public infrastructure to rebuild economies in a post-COVID-19 world.”

Id.

Another research case study, *Responsible Bidder Ordinances Promote Local Construction Standards: Evidence from Indiana* (Manzo, MPP, May 2018), examined “nine counties in Indiana that have enacted [responsible bidder ordinances], using county-level economic data from the U.S. Census Bureau.”⁶ The researcher concluded that responsible bidder ordinances “help improve productivity and infrastructure safety for local communities, reduce turnover costs for contractors, and improve wages for construction workers.” The paper also cited peer-reviewed studies concerning a purported increase in costs associated with responsible bidder ordinances. The conclusion reached was that “responsible contracting policies ‘exert no discernible statistical impact on construction bid costs’ after controlling for geographic location.” Id., at 2.

The *Manzo* research explained how responsible bidder ordinances reduce the turn over in construction projects, thereby reducing the costs of the job:

“counties with RBOs, the comparable turnover rate was 21.7 percent— a difference of 1.6 percentage points. High levels of worker turnover increase costs to employers who need to find, hire, and train new workers. Accordingly, high turnover rates can negatively affect business performance and reduce construction efficiency, causing delays in the completion of taxpayer-funded projects. The lower turnover rate of 1.6 percentage points saves money for contractors in the counties with RBOs while also helping to build stable careers in construction, rather than just seasonal jobs.”

Id., at 6. The *Manzo* paper further explained that “[t]axpayers pick up the tab when the costs of public works projects exceed estimates or when on-the-job injuries occur because low-road contractors cut corners.” Id., at 7.

⁵ <https://illinoisupdate.com/2020/10/20/study-responsible-bidder-ordinances-rbos-boost-competition-increase-apprenticeship-and-control-costs-on-public-projects/>

⁶ [mepi-responsible-bidder-ordinances-report-final1.pdf \(wordpress.com\)](https://mepi-responsible-bidder-ordinances-report-final1.pdf)

Another fact sheet indicates that “responsible contracting practices are essential to attracting, retaining, and protecting a qualified workforce.”⁷

The Duggan Administration’s analysis did not cite to any data suggesting an increase in costs that results in the introduction of these responsible contractor Charter provisions, let alone an increase as large as 10%. Indeed, responsible contracting provisions have been shown, with research including that cited above, to be net cost neutral, and end up improving the end product.

Actual Projected cost

It is possible that there will be a negligible increase in the cost of contracting responsibly for the City due to the administration of the new requirements that are currently mandated by law. However, the increase in cost will be nothing close to the ten percent, given the above-cited research.

V. Sidewalk Maintenance

Here, the Duggan Administration makes certain assumptions for the sidewalk maintenance repair provision of the proposed Charter revisions.

CHARTER PROPOSED REVISION:

Sec. 7-402. Sidewalk Maintenance.

The City of Detroit shall be responsible for sidewalk maintenance and repair except in the case of damage caused by adjacent owners and contractors. In cases of damage caused by adjacent owners and contractors, the Department of Public Works may repair sidewalks after first giving the owner, occupant, or party in interest of the premises in front of or adjacent to which such sidewalk or driveway is located notice and an opportunity to repair as prescribed by ordinance. Any such ordinance adopted shall provide for appropriate hardship protections for the abutting property owner.

The cost of any sidewalk repairs performed by the Department of Public Works, with interest, in cases of damage caused by adjacent owners and contractors, shall be collected from the owner, occupant, or party in interest of the premises in front of or adjacent to which such sidewalk or driveway is located through a special assessment or shall, not less than one (1) year following the date on which sidewalk repairs performed by the Department of Public Works were completed, at the election of the public works department, be a lien of the city upon the premises in front of or adjacent to which such sidewalk or driveway is located. The procedures for the recovery of the cost of sidewalk repairs performed by the Department of Public Works shall be

⁷ <https://www.nelp.org/wp-content/uploads/responsible-contracting-best-practices.pdf>

prescribed by ordinance. The decision by the Department of Public Works to repair a defective sidewalk shall not release the owner from responsibility or liability for that condition.

In the Analysis, the Revisions direct the replacement of 160,000 sidewalk slabs per year at \$300 each (based on sidewalk flags over the next 25 years). The Analysis estimates the fiscal impact of \$48 million annually, or \$197,837,000 over four years.

While the Revisions call for the City to assume the cost of sidewalk repair in certain instances, there is a large exception to this mandated expenditure: the City shall not pay “in the case of damage caused by adjacent owners and contractors.” The Duggan Administration does not provide supporting data for how the number of 160,000 sidewalk slabs was derived. Is this the number of total slabs during a year? If that is the total number of slabs being repaired, how many of those instances involved sidewalk damage caused by adjacent owners or contractors? This background data is absent from the Analysis.

Actual Projected Cost

There will undeniably be an additional cost involved with the implementation of this Charter revision. However, without an assessment of how often sidewalk damage is caused by adjacent owners or contractors, one cannot determine how much this proposed revision will cost.

VI. DWSD Water Affordability Plan

The Duggan Administration’s analysis references specific sections of the proposed Charter revisions, as the drivers of additional expenditures in water affordability: Section 7-1203, 7-1206, and 7-1207. Those sections are quoted below in their entirety, with the addition of 7-1208:

Sec. 7-1203. Powers and Duties.

1. Under the direction of the Board, the Water and Sewerage Department shall supply water, drainage and sewerage services within and outside of the city.
2. To ensure the human right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water and sanitation to support basic human needs, the Board shall periodically establish, and recommend to City Council for approval, equitable rates to be paid.
3. The Board shall advise the Director of the Water and Sewerage Department on the budget of the department and policies within the department.
4. Develop and establish policies in consultation with the Water and Sewerage Department and with the approval of City Council regarding the collection of any past due charges, fees, or interest from residential customers, and the termination

of water service to residential customers that address the unique affordability challenges and public health risks associated with disparate impacts of discrimination by low income, race, and gender. Such policies shall ensure that no resident be assessed any rates, payments, interest, fees, or surcharges in relation to a past due water and/or sewerage service bills that exceed 3% of relevant monthly household income.

5. Collect and assess data and report to the City Council regarding water and sewerage bill affordability and water shutoffs from the Water and Sewerage Department, its service agency partners, the City of Detroit Office of the Assessor, and/or City Treasurer, including the reporting requirement documents of any property lien imposition and water service shutoffs.

6. Receive, investigate, refer, and resolve complaints from residents regarding water and sewerage service problems and inequitable practices by the Department regarding the collection of any past due charges, fees, interest, collection actions, and/or termination of water service.

7. Advise the City Council on policy matters pertaining to the municipal utility systems, including without limitation such policies as the Board determines are necessary or prudent to ensure that water rates and policies regarding the collection of past due charges, fees, or interest are equitable and affordable.

8. Advise customers on and improve mechanisms to make more accessible payments for their utility services. Accessibility mechanisms may include additional public payment kiosks in convenient locations reasonably distributed throughout neighborhoods and fee-exempt, easy to access online payment.

For all residential customers, equitable rates shall be established to ensure affordable water and sewerage rates regardless of income. Rates for water and sewerage services combined shall not exceed 3% of any household's monthly income, unless this not-to-exceed amount is limited or prohibited by law, in which case the not-to-exceed amount shall be adjusted to the highest amount legally allowed. If necessary, the City shall submit to voters any referendum necessary to implement this requirement.

Unless otherwise provided by contract or state law, the unpaid charges for water, drainage, and sewerage services, with interest, shall be a lien of the City upon the real property using or receiving them. Unless otherwise prohibited by law, any such lien upon real property due to unpaid charges, interest, or fees for water, drainage, or sewerage services is exempt from levy and sale if the real property is the principal residence of a low-income household. For purposes of this paragraph, a low-income household is any household with a household income that is at or below 200% of the federal poverty line.

The Board may recommend for City Council's approval all necessary adjustments in the collection of water, drainage or sewerage charges. The Board may be given additional authority to establish rates by ordinance.

Upon the request of the Mayor the Board shall advise the various agencies of the City on matters involving water resource management.

Sec. 7-1206. Limitation on Funds.

All moneys paid into the city treasury from fees collected for water, drainage or sewerage services shall be used exclusively for the payment of expenses incurred in the provision of these services, including the interest of principal of any obligations issued to finance the water supply and sewerage disposal facilities of the city, and shall be kept in separate funds.

Sec. 7-1207. Limitation on Sale of Assets.

The following limitations shall apply relative to water and sewerage:

1. The City shall not sell or in any way dispose of any property needed to continue the operation of any city-owned public utility furnishing water and sewerage service, unless approved by a majority of city voters voting on the question at a regular or special election.
2. The City shall not grant any public utility franchise for water and sewerage services, or enter into an agreement or arrangement that results in less than full control or shared control of the water and sewerage system, which is not subject to revocation at the will of the City Council unless the proposition is first approved by three-fifths (3/5) of city voters voting on the question at a regular or special election.
3. All contracts, franchises, grants, leases or other forms of transfer in violation of this section shall be void and of no effect against the city.
4. If the City of Detroit becomes a member of an authority or arrangement with other municipalities, under Public Act 233 of 1955, as amended, or other laws, for the purpose of acquiring, owning, improving, enlarging, extending, financing, refinancing and operating a sewage disposal system or a water supply system, including a storm water collection and treatment system, or a combination of such systems, a solid waste management system, or for other purposes allowed by law, the City Council and Mayor shall make an initial and annual detailed and thorough review and analysis to determine if participation or continued membership is beneficial to the City of Detroit. To assist in the review and analysis, City Council shall establish a set of minimum criteria that measures the impact of membership

or participation on the welfare of the City of Detroit, including whether the city is receiving the intended benefits and outcomes of membership or participation in the case of existing membership or participation in such entities. If required to advance the interest of the city and receive the intended benefits, and unless prohibited by law, after review and analysis, City Council shall seek amendments to any agreements, article of incorporation or other governing documents related to membership or participation in the authority or arrangement. The Mayor shall have the same power and obligation to seek an amendment, subject to City Council approval.

Sec. 7-1208. Water Bill Assistance Fund.

A Water Bill Assistance Fund shall be established to assist low-income households experiencing difficulty with payment for water and sewerage service. A low-income household is any household with a household income that is at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Line.

Prior to the City authorizing cut off services, imposing liens, or any similar action, all or a portion of any unpaid billing charges for water, drainage, and sewerage services shall be paid from the Water Bill Assistance Fund upon a citizen's application for assistance and approval, in accordance with the ordinance regulating the operation of the Fund and qualifications for assistance.

In implementing any requirement under Chapter 12 the City of Detroit shall comply with all applicable state and federal environmental laws and shall implement this Chapter consistent with all its applicable financial commitments.

The Duggan Administration's Analysis assumes a \$300/year subsidy for 78,200 households (46% of residential customers). The Analysis assumes \$23,460,000 annually, or \$96,693,000 over four years.

The Analysis' projections, again, fail to cite to any specific evidence that justifies the cost projections. The Duggan Administration does not answer, for instance, how they derived a \$300 subsidy. Further, the Duggan Administration assumes that a reduced water rate program for those in need will result in an overall reduction in revenues. This conclusion is drawn without support.

There are studies which reflect on water affordability programs.⁸ *The Affordable Water Service for Southeast Michigan: The Economics of an Income-Based Water Rate Affordability Program* (Colton 2018) paper studies the impact of revenue on an Income-based Water Rate Affordability Program (IWRAP). The research paper studies the impact of an income-based water rate affordability program, similar to that suggested by the Charter Commission in its Revisions. Such program reduces the water rate charges, for applicable households, to be no greater than three

⁸ [file:///C:/Users/rmack/Documents/Finance%20and%20Personal/Charter%20Commission/IWRAP%20Report%20-%20Roger%20Colton%20-%20Full%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/rmack/Documents/Finance%20and%20Personal/Charter%20Commission/IWRAP%20Report%20-%20Roger%20Colton%20-%20Full%20(1).pdf)

percent (3%) of household income. The paper studied the IWRAP program for communities that are customers to the Great Lakes Water Authority.

According to the paper, it was determined that, overall, the revenue increased for communities with IWRAP compared to those without: “The water providers in Southeast Michigan, in other words, are roughly \$54.2 million better off with an IWRAP than without.” (Id., at ES-pg VI) The paper explained that receipts can increase with lower rates, because so much of the water bills go uncollected each year:

“In sum, while an affordability-based discount results in lost billings to the communities which comprise the Great Lakes Water Authority in Southeast Michigan, such a discount nonetheless generates a net gain in receipts. The water service providers in Southeast Michigan do not collect 100% of the bills that they render to their customers. The extent to which water receipts fall short of water billings becomes larger as water burdens increase. By addressing the underlying unaffordability of bills in the Southeast Michigan region, water service providers will improve the collectability of revenue. As a result, the water service providers can expect to realize a net gain through improved receipts.”

(Id., ES VI)

As stated, the Charter Commission proposed revisions follow this scientific approach of introducing a water affordability plan. However, because the plan has yet to be developed, it cannot be said conclusively what financial impact the future plan will have on the City.

Actual Projected Cost

The Actual projected cost of the referenced ordinances, which have yet to be created, is indeterminable. Even given the limit on the billing to 3% of the household income, the research above reflects that this does not necessarily result in an increase in costs.

Even if the above research is disregarded and one were to assign a cost with the 3% of income maximum, one should assess data from the City concerning the number of residents unable to pay current water bills. Then, one must evaluate their household income to determine their maximum bill (with a 3% cap). And finally, determine the difference in the current bill in each household.

Yet, as with other cost projections, the Duggan Administration has failed to provide the supporting background data, that would bolster its budgetary assumptions. Without such, a competent assessment of the overall cost impact cannot be derived.

VI. Bus Fares

The Duggan Administration’s Analysis here falsely assumes the Revisions mandate that all bus fare revenue will be lost. The language of the Charter states as follows:

Sec. 7-1105. Fares.

City Council shall establish, within one year of the adoption this this Charter, an ordinance regarding reduced fare programs for low-income citizens, military veterans, unemployed individuals, the homeless, seniors, youth, returning citizens, individuals with disabilities and other classification of citizens for whom a reduced fare is deemed necessary by City Council. Low-income based reduced fare programs shall be based on income levels below up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Line. Any legislation regarding transportation issues shall receive input from the Transportation Commission before adoption.

The Duggan Administration’s explanation of the bus fare program cost increase, in its presentation before the Financial review Commission, is “Bus Fares assuming a free fare system is created.” It then projects a four-year cost of \$82 million. This equates to \$20 million per year. However, the above-quoted language does not call for any specific amount of a fare reduction, but places the matter in the hands of future elected leadership. More importantly, the Charter does not call for a “free fare system” for anyone, as erroneously alleged by the Mayor. Rather it calls for a reduced fare system based on the design of the City Council.

Actual Projected Cost

The Duggan Administration’s assumption that the Revisions will require no bus fares to be collected, from anyone, is an irrational assumption based on a falsehood. Indeed, there can be no credible assumption made, because the ordinance language – called for in the Charter revisions – has yet to be written and the Charter language does not require free fares.

VIII. Psychological Examinations For Officers

This Charter revision requires that the City conduct annual psychological examinations on officers. The language calls for the following:

Sec. 7-821. Psychological and Physical Examinations.

To the extent not prohibited by law and subject to any applicable collective bargaining obligations, all police officers and reserve police officers, irrespective of rank, shall be given an annual psychological and physical examination. New hires shall be given a psychological and physical examination at the time of hire and annually thereafter. The Board of Police Commissioners shall, with the assistance of legal, human resource, medical, law enforcement and other necessary professionals and experts, establish the framework and process for the administration and acceptable use of the examinations.

The Duggan Administration anticipates a cost of \$20 million per year. The built-in assumption is that the City will pay \$7500 for each examination. Given the \$20 million figure, the Duggan Administration is apparently estimating that there will be roughly 2666 officers who are examined each year.

The Duggan Administration's assumptions are grossly inflated due to several key factors. First, the Charter language acknowledges that such an examination requirement is subject to collective bargaining with the police employees that have collective bargaining representatives. Under state labor law, a psychological examination is referred to as a "mandatory subject of bargaining", which means that it cannot be imposed by the City on its unionized workforces without first collective bargaining. *Fire Fighters Local 1383 v. City of Warren*, 411 Mich. 642 (1982) Indeed, the fact that the City imposes requirements in its Charter does not escape its obligation to first bargain the requirement with the unions before implementation. Id.

Thus, it cannot be assumed that the examination requirement will be implemented at all, on any unionized police employee. Indeed, the City police employees are under union contracts until 2022, according to a statement made by Mayor Duggan to the media in October 2018.⁹ Thus, the examination requirement could not even be considered until the bargaining towards the subsequent contract, after 2022. Certainly, it cannot be assumed that such would be implemented within the first couple years of the after 2022.

Even more, the Duggan Administration's analysis assumes that the City would have to pay separately for each examination, as opposed to having the examinations covered by its health insurance policies. It has been discovered that for police employees who have Health Alliance Plan, they simply will have to pay a \$25 co-pay in order to have the examination, according to the HAP representative familiar with the City's plan. With Blue Cross, the co-pay is between \$0 and \$35, depending on the insurance plan.

This purported financial analysis of Section 7-821 is a prime example of the author of the Analysis' abdication of pursuing the most cost-effective manner of implementing the Charter in favor of a financially unsophisticated and fiscally unsound method of cost and risk assessment, which pervades the Mayor's entire financial analysis.

Actual Projected Cost

Thus, assuming the unions agree to the program, the cost of providing the examinations would be \$25 per exam. Thus, assuming 2,700 police employees will cost \$67,500 annually.

⁹ <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/local/detroit-city/2018/10/18/detroit-police-officers-get-seven-percent-raises/1680931002/>

IX. Independent Fire Dept will need its own 9-1-1/Dispatch

The Duggan Administration presumes that the City will have to hire an independent group of Emergency Service operators (911 operators) due to the creation of the Board of Fire Commissioners. The language of the Charter is as follows:

Sec. 7-502. Board of Fire Commissioners.

The Board of Fire Commissioners has supervisory control and oversight of the Fire Department as set forth in this chapter. The Board of Fire Commissioners is composed of nine (9) members, seven (7) of whom shall be elected, one each, from the non at-large districts and two (2) from the at-large district. In accordance with this Charter, all members of the Board must be residents of the City of Detroit at the time of appointment and throughout their tenure.

The Board shall elect a chairperson annually. A member of the Board may not serve consecutive terms as chairman. The Board shall meet at the call of its chairperson but shall meet at least twice each month and may recess during Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year holidays. All meetings shall be held in accordance with the Michigan Open Meetings Act. No Commissioner shall have been an employee or elective or appointive officer of the city within three (3) years prior to appointment or while serving as a Commissioner. Unless required by state law, Commissioners shall not be entitled to salaries, retirement benefits, health benefits or other fringe benefits. City Council shall by ordinance provide Commissioners a per diem meeting stipend.

Sec. 7-503. Duties of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The Board shall:

1. In consultation with the Executive Fire Commissioner and industry experts, and with the approval of the Mayor, establish policies, rules, and regulations.
2. In consultation with the Executive Fire Commissioner, determine the organizational structure of the Department to achieve its purpose and objectives.
3. Review and approve the Department's budget before its submission to the Mayor.
4. Receive and resolve, as provided in this chapter, any complaint concerning the operations, activities, functions and actions of the Fire Department and forward all allegations of criminality to the appropriate internal or external law enforcement or investigatory agency for further investigation.
5. The Board shall conduct a bi-annual independent assessment of the Department.

6. Make an annual report to the Mayor, City Council, and the public of the Department's activities during the previous year, including the handling of complaints, and any plans that may impact the public.

7. In conjunction with the Executive Fire Commissioner, collect, review, analyze and publish data and information that facilitates the implementation of programs, activities, and functions that allow for forecasting future challenges and opportunities related to the Department and its role within city government, and that secure the safety and welfare of the community. The Board shall consult industry leaders and professionals in the areas of fire prevention, firefighting, emergency medical response and related areas and work with the Executive Fire Commissioner to implement any recommendations therefrom within the operations of the Fire Department.

8. Provide and support public outreach on fire safety prevention, emergency preparedness, emergency medical services and other areas deemed necessary by the Board to secure the safety and welfare of citizens and property.

The Board may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and require the production of evidence. To enforce a subpoena or other order for production of evidence or to impose any penalty prescribed for the failure to obey a subpoena or order, the Board shall apply to the appropriate court. The Board may delegate in writing to a member of its staff the powers to administer oaths and take testimony. A delegation is revocable at the will of the Board and does not prevent exercise of any power by the Board.

The Duggan Administration's projected cost is \$15 million annually, with a cost of more than \$60 million over four years.

There is nothing in the language of the above-referenced Charter provisions that require the City to operate a separately-run 911/Dispatch system. The language calls for the Fire Commission to oversee the operations of the Fire Department, similarly to how the Police Commission oversees the police department. The Police Commission currently operates without the requirement of a separate 911/Dispatch system. So should the Fire Commission.

Actual Projected Cost

There is no language in the Revisions which requires the separate operation of a 911/Dispatch system. Thus, this alleged additional expense should be disregarded.

X. Transportation Standard for DDOT

The Duggan Administration projects that certain new transportation standards will impose new costs. The Duggan Administration explains the additional costs as follows: “Transportation Standards (implementation of 11 standards including a fare structure to increase access to transit, more accessible communications, an expeditious complaint resolution process, public input on transportation policy)”.

The language relied upon is the following:

Sec. 7-1106. Transportation Standards.

Citizens of the City of Detroit should expect the following transportation standards:

- 1) Respectful, courteous service;
- 2) On-time bus service;
- 3) Clean, safe, and well-maintained public modes of transportation;
- 4) Receipt of transit information in a timely, transparent, and equitable manner;
- 5) Unobstructed access to shelters, transportation stops, and transit centers;
- 6) Adequate accommodations for a transit rider’s special and other reasonable needs;
- 7) Adequate and multiple means of notification of disruptions and delays in service;
- 8) A fare structure that accommodates the financial condition of citizens and promotes increased access to transit services for all citizens;
- 9) Multilingual transportation literature, signage and other communications that make transit services accessible to all citizens;
- 10) A fair, impartial and expeditious process for the filing and resolution of complaints and grievances with the Department of Transportation; and
- 11) Public input on transit and service-related decisions before implementation.

The Duggan Administration asserts that these goals for the Department of Transportation will be roughly \$14 million per year, for a total of \$56 million over four years.

The Duggan Administration does not articulate how it derives these additional costs, with the goals listed. Indeed, these goals are basic and minimally expected operation principles and standards that are necessary for an efficient public transportation system. Thus, the cost for their implementation, if any, should be incurred by the Department’s current operation. Indeed, for the Duggan Administration to claim at it would cost more to operate a “[r]espectful, courteous”, “[o]n-time”, “[c]lean, safe, and well-maintained” bus service, (paragraphs 1-3 above), is an admission that the current service falls short of these goals.

It is apparent in the Revisions that these goals are not specific enough to derive specific costs, without an outline as to how the goals will be accomplished. The Duggan Administration does cite to specific goals in its presentation to the Financial Review Commission: “a fare structure to increase access to transit, more accessible communications, an expeditious complaint resolution process, public input on transportation policy.” Each of these items is explored below:

* A fare structure to increase access to transit – It is not explicable how “increase[d] access to transit” will generate more expenses. If anything, it should generate more revenue, with the increase in ridership. Further, the Charter provision is not specific as to how access to transit will be increased, and it does not call for a specific cost for this increased access. As with many provisions, the specific ordinances or other action items have yet to be created, and therefore cannot be competently costed out.

* More accessible communications – this provision is not specific as to how this goal would be accomplished, and does not call for a specific amount of money being spent. As with many provisions, the specific ordinances or other action items have yet to be created, and therefore cannot be competently costed out.

* An expeditious complaint resolution process – this provision is not specific as to how this goal would be accomplished, and does not call for a specific amount of money being spent. As with many provisions, the specific ordinances or other action items have yet to be created, and therefore cannot be competently costed out.

* Public input on transportation police - this provision is not specific as to how this goal would be accomplished, and does not call for a specific amount of money being spent. Indeed, this would seem to increase ridership, with public being more involved. As with many provisions, the specific ordinances or other action items have yet to be created, and therefore cannot be competently costed out.

Actual Projected Cost

These goals within Section 7-1106 are too general for there to have any cost projections attached. More importantly, most if not all of the costs for implementation of these standards should already be a part of the current operations costs as they reflect a well-run and efficient urban transit system.

XI. Public Broadband

The Charter revisions contain the establishment of the Public Broadband and Technology Commission for Sustainable Development. The Duggan Administration interprets this Commission as ultimately requiring public broadband for all persons within the City of Detroit. The language called for in the Charter is as follows, quoted in its entirety (emphasis added):

Sec. 4-401. Public Broadband and Technology Commission for Sustainable Development.

Access to broadband services and technological advancements is an integral component to affording citizens social, economic, health and other important opportunities essential to their welfare. The City of Detroit is committed to facilitating the responsible and safe integration of broadband and other technologies into the lives of residents.

A seven (7) member Public Broadband and Technology Commission for Sustainable Development shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the City Council. The Commission shall be composed of seven (7) members, appointed, one (1) each, from the non at-large districts. Members may be removed for cause by City Council. City Council may appoint ex-officio members who have expertise in an area relevant to the purpose, duties and objectives of the Commission. One member of City Council may be appointed as an ex-officio member. Members shall serve a term of four (4) years. Vacancies are to be filled in the same manner as the initial appointment.

Commission members must be residents of the City of Detroit at the time of appointment and throughout their tenure as Commissioners, with the exception of ex-officio members appointed by City Council who may be non-residents, in which case City Council must set forth in writing, and publish on their record, the justification for appointing a non-resident ex-officio member.

Sec 4-402 Powers and Duties.

The Public Broadband and Technology Commission for Sustainable Development shall:

1. Advise the City Council and Mayor on public broadband issues, and development matters as defined in section 6-204 that impact the delivery, use, distribution and necessity for broadband services for city residents and businesses.
2. Advise and assist the City Council and Mayor in the development of public policy and projects that: (1) encourage equitable and fair broadband access, including a free public broadband network in the City of Detroit; (2) support economic growth and stability of the broadband industry in the City of Detroit; and (3) address the technology gap among low-income citizens and citizens of color and facilitates increased public access to existing and developing technologies.
3. Perform other duties, functions and projects that are consistent with its purpose, as assigned by the City Council.

Sec. 4-403. Reports, Assessments and Studies.

The Public Broadband and Technology Commission for Sustainable Development shall commission and prepare reports, assessments and studies as required by this chapter and as directed by City Council, which shall include:

1. In conjunction with the executive branch, the Public Broadband and Technology Commission for Sustainable Development shall prepare and

annually update, as necessary, a broadband assessment and action plan whose purpose is to determine and monitor the penetration of broadband service in the City of Detroit generally and among various demographic groups and businesses, identify barriers to broadband access, evaluate infrastructure needs and requirements, estimate costs for publicly funded broadband services and assess other issues attendant upon providing broadband services to residents. The plan shall be comprehensive and contain practical action steps for the Mayor and City Council to take for purposes of implementing a public broadband system, with reasonable timetables, measurable goals and defined objectives.

Upon completion of the plan and any subsequent amendments, they shall be submitted to City Council for approval at a public hearing.

Unless otherwise decided by City Council, the Public Broadband and Technology Commission for Sustainable Development will monitor compliance with the plan and the executive branch shall cooperate and assist with compliance monitoring. The Commission shall provide periodic updates to City Council and the Mayor, as requested.

2. In conjunction with the executive branch, the Public Broadband and Technology Commission for Sustainable Development shall prepare and annually update, as necessary, a comprehensive assessment of the then current state of citizens' access to and use of existing, pervasive, and developing technologies, including identifying the barriers, costs, and available and potential opportunities and benefits from integration of those technologies into the landscape of the community and lives of residents. City Council may direct the Public Broadband and Technology Commission for Sustainable Development to create an action plan as a component of the comprehensive assessment.

Upon completion of the plan and any subsequent amendments, they shall be submitted to City Council for approval at a public hearing.

Sec 4-404. Staff Assistance.

The Public Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development may request and receive assistance from the staff of the Planning and Development Department, Information Technology Department and other executive branch departments in the execution of its duties and responsibilities. All City departments shall furnish to the Public Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, within a reasonable time, available data and information as requested. The Public Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development may, within appropriations, appoint staff.

The Duggan Administration described the additional expense as “Public funded broadband services (cost of deploying and operating free citywide Wi-Fi network)”. As to the explanation of the cost, the Duggan Administration merely states “Per DoIT estimate”. The estimate is not provided, despite the Charter Commission’s request for background information.

As shown above, the language in the Public Broadband section does not mandate the “deploying and operating [of] a free citywide Wi-Fi network”. The provisions merely call for a plan to be developed by this Commission, that contains “practical action steps for the Mayor and City Council to take for purposes of implementing a public broadband system, with reasonable timetables, measurable goals and defined objectives”. The public broadband system is not defined in the Charter and, therefore, the definition of such is left up to the future elected leadership. Nor does the Charter require that the public broadband system, being recommended by the Broadband Commission, be funded by the City of Detroit – as opposed to grant funding or non-profit or private sources.

The City Council and Mayor will have to assess the recommendations of the Broadband Commission at the time of the recommendation, as measured against the budgetary constraints being faced at the time, technology currently in operation and technology then in development or awaiting implementation. It cannot be determined with any degree of certainty that the Mayor and City Council will agree to pay for citywide Wi-fi, certainly not by the first year of the Charter’s operation.

The Public Broadband Commission will certainly access various grants that will help mitigate the cost of publicly available internet.¹⁰ Thus, one cannot assume that the Commission will rely exclusively on City funding to provide public broadband, of whatever scope.

Actual Projected Cost

There is no basis to assume that the Revisions, calling for a Public Broadband Commission, will cost the City. Thus, the projected costs within the Analysis should be rejected.

XII. Wage And Standards Boards

The Charter permits the creation of the Wage and Standard Boards. These Boards are comprised of three employees, three managers, and three government appointees, nine (9) persons together. These Boards will discuss best practice recommendations within various industries. *All of the participants are volunteers.*

The Duggan Administration claimed that the provision would cost \$1 million per each separate industry Board. The language of the proposal is as follows:

Sec. 13-101. Wage and Standard Boards.

¹⁰ https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/publication-pdfs/ntia_guidetofedfunding_062317.pdf

The citizens of the City of Detroit are committed to using the resources and power of city government to support, maintain and encourage local industries and jobs that sustain families and communities within the City of Detroit. Facilitating a collaborative approach to decision making across multiple industry sectors and policy areas is believed to yield equitable and sustainable public and private employment policies and opportunities. The creation of Wage and Standards Boards for industry sectors operating with the City of Detroit is a means to achieve this important end. The purpose of these standards boards is to create standard, in accordance with the law of Michigan and the City of Detroit shall enforce these recommendations or orders to the extent allowable under the laws of the State of Michigan.

Sec. 13-102. Establishment of Wage and Standard Boards.

The City Council shall establish Wage and Standard Boards for the various industry sectors that operate within the City of Detroit and assign the necessary resources and commit the required funds to oversee the creation and operation of the Boards.

Interest groups that represent or advocate on behalf of workers may formally petition in writing the City Council for the creation of a specific industry sector Wage and Standard Board. City Council may also initiate the creation of a specific Wage and Standard Board.

Within forty-five (45) days of receiving an interest or advocacy group's written petition to establish a particular Wage and Stand Board, City Council shall convene a hearing on the petition. At least ten (10) days after the hearing a decision shall be made, via a simple majority vote, regarding the establishment of the petitioner's proposed Wage and Standards Board.

Section. 13-103. Composition; Selection of Members; Terms; Vacancies; Removal.

Each Wage and Standards Board shall consist of nine (9) members. Eight (8) members shall be appointed by City Council and one (1) member by the Mayor, as follows:

1. Interest groups with workers as members in the relevant industry sector, or which advocate for workers in that sector, shall nominate candidates to City Council to serve on the board. Three (3) qualified candidates shall be appointed to serve on the board in accordance with a selection and qualification process established by City Council.
2. Interest groups with employers as member in the relevant industry sector, or which advocate on behalf of employers in that industry sector, shall nominate candidates to City Council to serve on the board. Three (3)

qualified candidates shall be appointed to serve on the board in accordance with a selection and qualification process established by City Council.

3. City Council shall appoint one (1) member to serve on the board.
4. The Mayor shall appoint one (1) member to serve on the board.
5. A majority of leaders for each established and operational Citizen Advisory Council shall nominate candidates to City Council to serve on the board. One (1) qualified candidate shall be appointed to serve on the board in accordance with a selection and qualification process established by City Council.

Members shall serve a term of 4 years and any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the initial appointment. The power to remove members is vested in the appointing authority. Board members shall not receive a salary from the City for the participation on the Board.

Sec. 13-104. Duties and Powers of Boards.

Duties

1. Each board shall establish proposed minimum wages, employment conditions, training and operational standards for workers in their respective industry sector, in an effort to improve such for workers in that industry. As part of these duties, the Wage and Standards Boards shall develop a process to inform workers in the respective industry that the Board is being established and what their rights are in the process, and how workers can enforce such rights.
2. Boards shall consult with employers, employees and experts in their industry sector in the development of proposed wages, employment conditions, training and operational standards for workers in their respective industry sector. As part of these duties, the Wage and Standards Boards shall develop a process to inform workers in the respective industry that the Board is being established and what their rights are in the process, and how workers can enforce such rights.
3. Boards shall prepare a report of recommendations of wages, employment conditions, training and operational standards for various job titles in their respective industry sector for submission to City Council for review and approval. A copy shall also be concurrently provided to the Mayor.
4. Prepare other industry related reports and studies as requested by City Council or the Mayor, or such as the Board may find necessary.

5. Boards shall measure and report to City Council and the Mayor whether Detroit businesses within the industry sector are meeting the recommended wages, conditions and standards.
6. Recommend an enforcement mechanism for workers to enforce the rights as recommended by the Board.
7. Boards shall have other such duties as assigned by City Council.

Powers

1. Boards may conduct hearings, subject to the Michigan Open Meeting Act.
2. Boards may administer oaths and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of books, records and other evidence relative to any matter under inquiry.
3. Boards shall have other such powers as conferred by City Council.

Sec. 13-105. Report of Recommendations.

All reports or studies referenced in this Article or requested by City Council or the Mayor shall be made public in written and electronic form.

City Council and the Mayor shall receive and consider all recommendations from the Boards and determine if the City of Detroit should adopt any of the recommendations for businesses operating in the City of Detroit, to the extent permitted by law. City Council shall make its determination at a session of the City Council within forty-five (45) days of receiving the recommendations, which shall thereafter be published on the website of the City of Detroit. The Mayor shall make the determination in writing within forty-five (45) days of receiving the recommendations, file a copy of the determination with the City Clerk and place it on the official record of City Council. Determinations by City Council and the Mayor shall be in writing and explicitly state the reasons why each recommendation should or should not be adopted, including for financial, policy or other reasons. The City Council may cause the recommendations to be adopted with a two-thirds majority vote, if the Mayor decides not to adopt the recommendations.

The Duggan Administration assumes the above language will cost \$11 million. It assumes that the City will pay \$1 million per Board, and there will be eleven (11) Boards.

The Duggan Administration's figures are unjustified. The Duggan Administration has not presented the background documentation to support the notion that each volunteer Board will cost \$1 million, despite the request of the Charter Commission for such. However, the City's Deputy Chief Financial Officer went to the City Council, to address the claims that the Charter provisions

were very costly. City Council members asked the Deputy CFO how a volunteer Board could cost \$1 million. The response of the Deputy CFO was that each Board would require five (5) employees, for clerical work. Each clerical employee would be paid \$200,000 per year. This is a grossly inflated cost for secretaries who service a Board that will likely meet periodically throughout the year.

Projected Actual Costs

It is anticipated that each Board will meet six times per year, for two hours each. Each meeting will require two hours of set up time, meaning that the total FTE hours for each Board would be twenty-four hours. The clerical employees may be required to conduct 50 hours of research during the year. Thus, the FTE hours for each Board would be 74 hours. Assume the employee performing the clerical work and research is paid \$70,000 per year, with a 50% fringe rate, resulting in \$105,000 per year in total compensation. Thus, the 74 FTE hours would cost the City \$3736 ($[74 / 2080] \times \$105,000$). Using the Duggan Administration's 11 Boards being established, the total cost would be \$41,432.

XIII. Elections Department Goals

The Duggan Administration mentions the changes in the elections department for additional expenditures. The language cited to is Section 3-113, which is quoted as follows:

Sec. 3-113. Local Election Day Procedure.

The Election Commission shall be responsible for establishing, implementing and publishing election day procedures that guarantee transparency, assure procedural integrity and invite voter participation. Within 180 days of the adoption of this Charter, the Election Commission shall establish and implement election day procedures that, at a minimum and where applicable:

1. Provide a conspicuous means for citizens, at each polling location, to confirm that no votes have been registered prior to commencement of voting and confirm the actual number registered after the close of voting, for each voting machine or similar apparatus or method used to record votes. Information identifying each voting machine, similar apparatus or other method used to record votes shall be appended thereto.
2. Provide a conspicuous means for citizens, at each polling location, to confirm, before voting begins and throughout the day, the actual number of ballots or other means of recording votes that the voting location has available for use.
3. Provide that any printed or other tabulation of votes made at the polling location prior to and at the close of voting shall be conspicuously published at the voting location soon after the tabulation is made.

4. Provide post voting procedures that allow citizens at each polling location to determine the actual number of votes cast at that voting location until such time as the polling location is vacated by election officials.
5. Provide post voting procedures that, subsequent to any canvassing or similar activity required by law, allows citizens at the polling location to determine the number of ballots that have been voted, spoiled, and unused.
6. Provide that the Director of the Department of Elections issue a report to the Election Commission, within fifteen (15) days following an election, which details for each voting precinct and Absent Voter Counting Board, a reconciliation of ballots, by precinct or Absent Voter Counting Board, related to the city-wide total of ballots voted, spoiled and unused. The report shall be made public and conspicuously posted on the City of Detroit's website.
7. Establish procedures for filing complaints related to violation of election day procedures, policies and rules with a method for redress thereof, consistent with applicable state law.

These election day procedures shall be developed with full public participation and input. The election day procedures shall be adopted at a public meeting of the Election Commission.

The Duggan Administration claims that the above goals will cost the City \$10 million annually. However, the Duggan Administration does not specify which of the goals above would cost the City additional spending, in money that is not already being spent.

The concern with assuming a \$10 million expenditure with the above goals is, as with other assumptions, the Duggan Administration fails to specify how it derived the assumed spending increases. The four areas mentioned in the outline for these expenditures are "additional voter education, outreach, staffing, and training required". It is clear that these four specific duties are currently activities which the Detroit City Clerk and the Elections Department engages. Thus, the Duggan Administration should identify which specific goals will require an uptick in these duties, which will cost \$10 million additional dollars in spending.

Actual Projected Cost

The goals listed above are benchmarks, that call for the Election Commission to identify specific action items. The Election Commission has yet to provide for action items to accomplish these goals. Thus, it is impractical to cost out action items that have yet to be created.

XIV. Tax Abatement Limitations

The Duggan Administration claims that unspecified tax abatement limitations will cause a loss in revenue due to the loss of projects because of these limitations. The Duggan Administration provides no explanation for the claim, other than “Foregone Revenue from projects that will not happen due to tax abatement limitations (based on 28 projects and 2,000 jobs per year)”. The language in the Charter cited is the following:

Sec. 8-404. Tax Abatements.

The City shall execute a Tax Abatement Agreement with organizations which are requesting the assistance or approval from the City in receiving a tax abatement that is valued at a total of at least \$25,000. All Tax Abatement Agreements shall be posted on the City’s website within five (5) days of execution, and must be executed prior to the effective date of the tax abatement

The Tax Abatement Agreement shall set forth the terms and conditions for receiving the tax abatement and contain the following provisions, at a minimum:

1. In addition to relevant executive orders, local ordinances and Charter provisions, the recipient will comply with all applicable county, state and federal laws and regulations that govern its operations, employees and residents of the City of Detroit.
2. Where applicable the recipient shall comply with residency requirements, concerning employees and contractors it utilizes.
3. The recipient will comply with the complaint procedure outlined in this Charter section.
4. The progress of compliance with the Tax Abatement Agreement, including the benefit to the community, will be reviewed every five years by City Council. Any concerns will be forwarded to the Auditor General for investigation.

A. Complaint Procedure

This Complaint Procedure shall apply to all Tax Abatement Agreements granted by the City, unless state law prohibits such. City residents and employees of the recipient shall have a right to file a complaint with the Auditor General alleging a violation of the Tax Abatement Agreement. The Auditor General may, where appropriate, refer any complaints or post-complaint findings to the Inspector General. The Auditor General shall thoroughly investigate the complaint and may hold hearings to address the complaint. The Auditor General may exercise the investigatory rights and powers granted under section 7.5-105(3) of this Charter as it relates to the recipient. The recipient shall be given a reasonable opportunity to respond to the complaint.

After completion of its investigation, the Auditor General shall make a written ruling on the complaint. The Auditor General ruling may be appealed to City Council. In cases where a violation has been substantiated by the Auditor General, the City shall impose a penalty which may include the imposition of a fine of up to 25% of the value of the abatement, a reduction or elimination of remaining period of the abatement, or other penalty deemed appropriate and as permitted by law. Recipients shall be barred from future abatements and City contracts until the substantiated violations have been resolved. Penalties may be cumulative.

Any revenue from fines imposed for violation of the Tax Abatement Agreement will be earmarked for funding the investigations performed by the Auditor General. Further, the Auditor General's office shall be sufficiently funded by City Council to perform the functions within this Section.

The above section requires that when tax abatements are given out, that tax abatement contracts must contain specific provisions. Those provisions are in the above four paragraphs, which essentially require that the entities receiving tax abatements must follow the local and other applicable laws, and that they agree to an enforcement procedure for alleged violations of the law. Thus, the primary requirement of the new Charter provisions is that the tax abatement recipients follow the law.

Actual Projected Analysis

The Duggan Administration fails to explain how tax abatement recipients would be deterred from bringing projects to the City, merely by being asked to follow the law, or why such a request is undesirable. Further, the Duggan Administration does not point out which specific provision in the proposed revisions would cause a loss in projects. The notes indicate that there has been a DEGC memo created, however that memo has not been provided. Thus, without further detail, the Analysis of proposed loss cannot be accredited any merit.

XV. Water Affordability System Implementation

The Duggan Administration has a category for implementation of the Revision's suggested water affordability system. This alleged new expenditure is separate and apart from the separately listed water affordability expense (addressed above). The Duggan Administration explains the change merely by saying: "Implementation of water affordability system (estimated cost staff and administration for implementing and maintaining the rate system)".

The language in the Charter revisions addressing this issue is cited as follows:

Sec. 7-1205. Amnesty; Water Affordability; Prohibition on Shut Off.

1. The City of Detroit shall have a water amnesty program for residential customers. City Council shall adopt an ordinance implementing the amnesty program within ninety (90) days of the adoption this Charter.

2. The City of Detroit shall have a water affordability plan for residential customers. City Council shall adopt an ordinance implementing the water affordability plan within ninety (90) days of the adoption of this Charter. Rates under the plan shall be adjusted to accommodate low-income levels. No rate can exceed 3% of a residential customer's household monthly income.

3. The City is prohibited from terminating residential water or sewerage services to customers who are in arrears and unable to pay, where termination of services would present a serious risk of substantial harm or health impairment to members of the household. This includes residences with pregnant mothers, elderly and disabled citizens, children under the age of 18 and individuals with chronic health conditions. Water services may not be terminated due to arrearage or inability to pay during times of local, national and federal health crises or other emergencies. Individuals unable to pay for their water, drainage and sewerage services due to poverty level income or other economic hardship shall be provided the opportunity to retain their services without interruption through a program to be developed by City Council.

Within ninety (90) days of adoption of this Charter, City Council shall, by ordinance, set forth a comprehensive policy and procedure that regulates termination of water services and incorporates the prohibitions and requirement of this subsection.

The above language calls on City leadership to create a water amnesty program and water affordability program. The provisions limit the water bills to no greater than 3% of household income. Paragraph 3 does ban termination of water services in certain instances, which would be: residents who are unable to pay and where the termination would cause risk of substantial harm.

Actual Projected Cost

As with other proposed changes, the Duggan Administration fails to identify its methodology in deriving the \$29 million of new expenditures over four years. It cites to a Philadelphia example, without providing any detail of such. It does not provide, for instance, how many water bill payers fall into the category of being unable to pay and facing risk of harm with a water cut off. Nor does the Duggan Administration indicate how many households fall into the category of water bills being greater than 3% of income.

Without further detail, the Duggan Administration's assumptions cannot be given any merit and certainly not relied upon as a credible basis for supporting a bankruptcy prediction.

XVI. Community Advisory Councils

The Duggan Administration claims that the changes to Community Advisory Council language in the Charter will cost the City \$7 million in new expenditures. The language referenced

in the Charter is the following. The text shown is redlined, because there is currently language in the Charter addressing CACs. Thus, the below text is a redline, with the additions and deletions being:

Sec. 9-101. Definition and Purpose.

Community Advisory Councils as used in this chapter are advisory councils established by ordinance upon the petition of city residents. The purpose of these Councils is to improve citizen access to city government. The City Council shall create advisory council districts by ordinance that shall be the same as districts from which council members are elected, exclusive of the at-large district. The ordinance shall be adopted within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this Charter.

Sec. 9-102. ~~Creation and Composition of Advisory Councils.~~

City Council shall by ordinance establish seven (7) Community Advisory Councils upon receipt of a petition from the residents of districts created under section 9-101. The petitions shall be signed by a number of qualified registered voters who are residents of a district equal to not less than ~~ten (10)~~one (1) percent of the ~~number~~ of persons voting at the last municipal general election in the non at-large district having the lowest number of votes cast.

Each Community Advisory Council shall consist of five (5) members elected from a single non at-large district, who shall be residents and qualified and registered voters of the district; one (1) youth member between the ages of thirteen (13) and seventeen (17); and one (1) member selected as a representative for senior issues. The youth and senior representatives shall be selected by a majority vote of the five (5) elected members. City Council shall establish by ordinance a procedure for the selection and appointment of the high school member and senior issues representative on Community Advisory Councils. After creation of a Community Advisory Council, elected members shall be elected at the next election occurring in the city, if permitted by law, and shall serve until January 1 of the year following the regular city municipal elections. Thereafter, elected Community Advisory Council members shall be elected to four (4) year terms at the regular city municipal elections. Notwithstanding election to an initial term of less than four (4) years, an elected member may not be elected to more than two (2) consecutive four (4) year terms. The senior issues representative selected in accordance with the City ordinance shall serve one (1) four (4) year term, and may be reappointed. The youth member selected in accordance with City ordinance shall serve a one (1) year term and may be reappointed for as long as the person meets the age requirement. Reappointment of the youth member shall be for one (1) year terms. All members shall ~~serve without compensation.~~ receive a meeting stipend in a manner and amount to be determined by City Council.

The City Council member elected from the non at-large district in which a Community Advisory Council resides, or their designee, shall attend all official meetings of that Community Advisory Council.

Sec. 9-103. Powers, Duties and Limitations.

City Council shall, by ordinance, prescribe uniform procedures, for the exercise of the powers and duties for all Community Advisory Councils. Included in those powers and duties shall be the provision that a ~~community council~~Community Advisory Council may require that the City Council representative receive prior consultation from the Community Advisory Council on all issues which relate exclusively to that district.

Community Advisory Councils shall receive ~~no~~ appropriations from city funds, ~~but for their effective operation, and~~ may accept donations or grants in accordance with state, federal or local law. City Council shall determine the amount, manner and purposes of the appropriation.

A particular Community Advisory Council shall be dissolved only by a petition signed by the same number of qualified voters residing in the Community Advisory Council district required above, and an ordinance adopted after public hearing by City Council with public notice to the Community Advisory Council district in question.

Each Community Advisory Council shall hold public meetings not less than ~~four~~ (two (2)) times each ~~year~~month. The meetings will be held within the respective districts and will be held in donated or leased facilities with an attempt to provide as broad of a geographical distribution for the meetings as possible. The meetings shall be held in accordance with the Michigan Open Meetings Act and the Community Advisory Councils shall comply with the Michigan Freedom of Information Act.

The powers and duties of each Community Advisory Council shall include:

1. 1.—Communicating to City Council the concerns of groups, agencies, businesses ~~and~~, block clubs, nonprofit corporations, commercial developers, Community Development Corporations, residents and other related issues within its districts with respect to the delivery of programs and services.
2. 2.—Assisting groups, agencies, businesses and residents in community problem solving by meeting with groups to:
 - a. a.—Clarify issues; and

~~b. b.~~ Demonstrate proper procedural approaches to accessing city government.

~~3. Disseminating~~

~~3. Designing in collaboration with City Council and disseminating~~ information to groups, agencies, businesses and residents on social and physical plans for the ~~districts~~districts' areas.

~~4. 4.~~ Providing advice to community representatives and City Council on major issues within the council district which may include:

~~a.~~ Housing development;

~~b. b.~~ Commercial blight;

~~c. e.~~ Safety and security;

~~d. d.~~ Economic and community development;

~~e. e.~~ Employment opportunities;

~~f. f.~~ Code enforcement; and

~~g. g.~~ Other concerns impacting social, economic, cultural and environmental conditions within the district.

~~5. 5.~~ ~~Familiarizing themselves with~~Acquiring a comprehensive understanding of the City Charter, with the objective of assisting the community in understanding the intent and relevance of Charter provisions.

~~6. 6.~~ Familiarizing themselves with the Master Plan for the City of Detroit in relationship to the City, generally and the land area within their district ~~generally,~~ specifically.

~~7. 7.~~ Meeting annually with the Mayor and annually with City Council to discuss the challenges confronting the district and the resources required to advance the interest and support the viability of the district.

~~8. Providing advice to City Council on the budget for the City of Detroit.~~

~~9. The right to request that their City Council representative receive prior consultation from the Community Advisory Council on all issues that may come before City Council which relate to their district, including information about projects taking place in the district, in a manner that allows the Community Advisory Council sufficient time to review the information and advise City Council prior to any legislative decision.~~

The Duggan Administration explains the additional \$7 million in new expenditures by saying “Elected Community Advisory Councils (funding for CAC member compensation, at least 24 public meetings per year for each of 7 CACs)”. Then it has the following comment in the note: “7 CACs, same budget as commissions”.

Actual Projected Costs

It is noteworthy that the CACs are not to receive a specific appropriation from City Council. The proposed revision states that “City Council shall determine the amount, manner and purposes of the appropriation.” Thus, the budgetary assumptions in the Analysis are projecting that the City Councils in the future will afford each CAC a \$1 million appropriation. It is understood that these CACs are used to operating on budgets of less than \$10,000. Thus, the Duggan Administration offers no explanation for how it arrives at such an increase in new expenditures.

There is no doubt that the City Council will likely appropriate some amount of money. However, the budget for that is indeterminable, especially given the lack of detail provided by the Duggan Administration for how it derived its figures. Without further detail, the assumptions within the Analysis cannot be given any merit.

APPENDIX C: Review Of OCFO Analysis

The Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City of Detroit has estimated that the changes proposed to the Charter by the Detroit Charter Revision Commission (DCRC) will cost Detroiters \$2 billion dollars (over four years) and force the city back into bankruptcy. This paper takes a closer look at nearly \$50 million of those expenses (\$46,915,013) associated with the Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department, known as CRIO.

The proposed charter creates several new departments, offices and taskforces. However, review of CRIO's existing Mission, Description and Goals will show that the DCRC formed these entities with the intention of enhancing City services, rather than the drastic overhaul that has been represented.

While the proposed Charter only specifically mandates two (2) new positions to Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department (CRIO), the City of Detroit interprets the policy changes warrant the addition of twenty (20) new Full Time Employees (FTEs), largely contributing to the \$7 million dollar fiscal impact for FY22 represented by the City. Additional associated costs related to CRIO are estimated at \$6.2 million dollars for FY22 with fifteen (15) new Full Time Employees (FTEs). Again, in this case the proposed Charter only requires two (2) Directors, two (2) Deputy Directors, and "adequate staffing".

It should be noted that with the exception of the six (6) aforementioned positions, any budgetary allocations (including staff) would require the approval of Mayor & Council. If the City does not want to spend \$13.2 million in hiring thirty-five (35) new Full Time Employees, it does not have to. Additionally, the City's analysis provides little rationale for how they arrived at their numbers. The estimates are nearly six-times of CRIO's existing budget but do not appear to follow any sort of formula that can easily be replicated which is demonstrated in this document.

CURRENT SNAPSHOT: Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department (CRIO) as per the City of Detroit Four-Year Financial Plan (FY2021-2024)

MISSION: The mission of the Civil Rights, Inclusion & Opportunity Department ("Civil Rights or CRIO") is to remove discriminatory barriers through innovative and high quality customer-driven programs that foster economic opportunity and empowerment, which will benefit Detroit residents, visitors and the entrepreneurial sector of the local economy. CRIO is tasked with investigating complaints of discrimination for the protected class, sexual harassment and workplace violence. CRIO is also responsible for maintaining the Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan and enforcing the American Disabilities Act. Furthermore, the department is responsible for the certification of Detroit-Headquartered, Detroit-Based, and Small Businesses; Certifications for Women; and Minority and Start-Up businesses, as well as Section 3 Certification and monitoring. Additional duties of the department include monitoring the inclusion of Detroit-Based Contractors and Detroit Residents on a multitude of development projects occurring throughout the City of Detroit.

DESCRIPTION: The Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department, by City Charter, serves as an alternative dispute resolution agency. The department is responsible for addressing barriers and/or discrimination issues that adversely affect the well-being and image of the city of Detroit, its residents, visitors and employees.

- Enhance existing processes and procedures to remedy and prevent discriminatory treatment in education, employment, medical facilities, housing, public accommodations, public service and commercial space.
- Responsively receive and mediate complaints alleging unlawful discrimination.

AGENCY GOALS:

- Recognize the need for basic civil rights protection for all Detroit residents, employees and visitors. Ensure that all citizens and those desiring to live and/or work in Detroit are afforded an opportunity to grow and participate in Detroit's economic, educational and social processes.
- Ensure equal opportunity and fair treatment of all citizens and take positive action to address discriminatory practices.
- Certify Detroit-Headquartered, Detroit-Based, Small, Women and Minority Owned Businesses.
- Produce a monthly City of Detroit Certified Business Registry to be used as a procurement reference for city departments, businesses, public and non-profit organizations.
- Monitor vendor workforces' for companies seeking contract awards or tax abatement relief to ensure equitable representation of minorities and females consistent with local, state and federal equal employment opportunity policies.
- Monitor economic development and diversity goals between the City and private developers and those developers that receive tax abatements to ensure inclusion.
- Secure the rights of citizens to obtain service from City government without discrimination.
- Increase mutual understanding among the residents of the community; promote good will; and work cooperatively with other agencies of government, community groups and organizations to eliminate discrimination and future problems.
- Establish and implement processes and programs to educate and promote equal opportunity and fair treatment of all citizens, visitors and employees.

Enhance existing processes to remedy and prevent discriminatory treatment in education, employment, medical facilities, public accommodations, public service, and commercial space. Administer and maintain a zero tolerance policy for any form of violence in the workplace, against customers or visitors of the city of Detroit.

BUDGET: The FY21 Actual Budget and FY22 Budget Analysis for CRIO is available here: <https://detroitmi.gov/sites/detroitmi.localhost/files/2019-03/CRIO.pdf> **The entire Net Tax Cost for FY22 is \$2,304,160 with \$1,327,428 coming from the General Fund.**

STAFFING: Under FY21, Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department currently operates with 11 full time employees. (Please note, as per LPD, this is over-budget) The total administration of CRIO is employs 5 FTES: Director of Human Rights Department, Department, Manager II- Human Rights, Administrative Assistant- Grade II, Data Analyst & Associate Director of Strategic Affairs. The remaining six (6) positions are Administrative Special Services Staff dealing with Compliance Fees. FY22 proposes increasing the Administrative Staff to seven (7) FTES with the addition of an Associate Director of Public/Private Partnerships and Project Manager & Analytics Specialist III. The entire Compliance Fee staff is proposed to be eliminated.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Section 7-701: Changes name of the Human Rights Department to the Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department to reflect its current name.	No costs associated
Section 7-702: Creates the Taskforce on Reparations and African American Justice	City interprets this requires 5 FTE + Contractual/Operating Costs = FY22: \$1,000,000 (\$4,122,000 total)
Section 7-703: Creates the Office of Veteran Affairs, only a Deputy Director is mandated	City interprets this requires 5 FTE + Contractual/Operating Costs = FY22: \$1,000,000 (\$4,122,000 total)
Section 7-704: Creates Office of Immigrant Affairs, only a Deputy Director is mandated	City interprets this requires 5 FTE + Contractual/Operating Costs = FY22: \$1,000,000 (\$4,122,000 total)
Section 7-705: Creates the Immigrant & Refugee Affairs Commission	City interprets this requires 5 FTE + Contractual/Operating Costs = FY22: \$1,000,000 (\$4,122,000 total)
Section 7-708: Adds New Departmental Duties subject to policies established by the Commission, the	Taskforce on Indigenous Peoples, City interprets this requires 5 FTE + Contractual/Operating Costs = FY22: \$1,000,000 (\$4,122,000 total)

<p>Civil Rights, Inclusion and Opportunity Department shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On its own initiative or as directed by the Mayor or City Council, establish special taskforces to include a taskforce on indigenous peoples 2. Receive, investigate, study and provide written reports on human rights issues and concerns directed to the department by City Council or the Mayor or on its own initiative. 3. Annually identify, commission and financially support scholarly papers, surveys, investigations and studies regarding potential, present and past human rights issues impacting or that have impacted the City of Detroit, et al to be published and archived on the City of Detroit’s website. 4. Prepare, present to Council, and archive on its website an annual Comprehensive Employment Data Report on private and public sector employment within the City of Detroit (specified to accurately reflect the population of Detroit) to include all related initiatives conducted by the City of Detroit in regards to employment 5. Establish an annual Coleman Alexander Young Human Right Award based on criteria to be determined by City Council. 	<p>Addition of new staff and expert assistance* in preparing new reports and research on human rights and employment matters = FY 22: \$2,000,000 (\$8,243,000 total)</p> <p>*In addition to the Associate Director of Public/Private Partnerships and Project Manager & Analytics Specialist III positions proposed in the FY22 budget</p>
---	---

All other changes made to this section of the Charter are enumerative

The City of Detroit estimates a \$7-million dollar fiscal impact of the changes proposed in Section 7.7 (Human Rights) for FY22, largely attributed to the addition of 20 Full Time Employees. The estimated four (4) year total impact is \$28,853,000.

DISCUSSION: CRIO is currently responsible for the eleven (11) member Human Rights Commission as described in Sec. 7-702 of the current Charter (Sec. 7-706 of proposed charter). The FY21 Adopted Budget allocated five (5) full time employees to the administration of CRIO whose functions include “Human Rights Administration”. (The Human Rights Commission is not listed as a line item.) As such, it is difficult to justify the rationale of adding five (5) full time employees for every new proposed Taskforce, Office, and Commission. In its methodology, the City of Detroit is quintupling CRIO’s administrative staff to the cost of \$1 million dollars every year per each Taskforce, Office, and Commission- without the additional staff that is said to be warranted by the proposed new duties.

OTHER ASSOCIATED COSTS

It is important to recognize that CRIO also has the current responsibilities of administering the Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan and the enforcement of the American Disabilities Act. Furthermore, the department-t is responsible for the certification of Detroit-Headquartered, Detroit-Based, and Small Businesses; Certifications for Women; and Minority and Start-Up businesses, as well as Section 3 Certification and monitoring.

- Improved Language Access Plans which expand CRIO’s services but have been misquoted as a “duplication of efforts” were estimated as \$3,200,000 for FY22 (\$5,697,000 total)*. The bulk of this figure is the initial cost of creating a new plan and implementing across 32 city departments.
- The creation of an Office of Disability Affairs and a Disability Justice Commission are estimated at \$1,000,000 with 5 new FTEs totaling \$2,000,000 for FY22 (\$8,243,000 total). Section 7-1502 of the proposed Charter requires only a Director and Deputy Director.
- The creation of the Economic and Consumer Empowerment with the purpose is similarly estimated to cost \$1,000,000 with 5 new FTEs in FY22 (\$4,122,000 total). Sec. 7-1703 of the proposed Charter (Funding and Staffing) states that:
The City shall annually appropriate funds sufficient to enable the Office of Economic and Consumer Empowerment to perform its duties and responsibilities. The Office of Economic and Consumer Empowerment shall be staffed by a director, deputy director, and adequate staff to fulfill the tasks outlined in this Chapter.

Oddly enough, Section 7-1702 calls for the creation of a Small Business Advocacy Council with structure and duties nearly mirroring other entities that were assigned \$1 million dollar estimates despite overlapping with existing functions. However, it is missing from the fiscal analysis.

The costs associated with providing these services directly related to CRIO’s Mission, Description and Goals as outlined total \$6.2 million in FY22 (\$18,062,000 TOTAL). In total, the City’s estimate adds 15 new Full Time Employees to implement these initiatives.

CONCLUSIONS

In Section 9-405 of the current Charter mandates the Elimination of Redundancy stating, “Every effort shall be made by city elective officers, employees, and branches and units of government to reduce duplication of efforts and increase and maintain efficiency in the operations of city government.” As such, the responsibility to align the proposed revisions to existing services falls on the City. However, the City noted certain proposed revisions as “duplicative”. The intent of the DCRC was to enhance access to city government. Representing cost redundancies suggests the City’s analysis was not conducted with synergy in mind. This point is further illustrated by the hefty costs attributed to proposals that are an extension of what is stated in the Mission, Description and Goals of CRIO.

Furthermore, it does not appear concerted effort was taken to reduce redundancy in the current and proposed staffing of CRIO, especially when the City asserts that the proposed changes warrant thirty-five (35) new employees. A generic template of \$1 million dollars per fiscal year (5 FTES + Contractual/Operating Costs) was applied irrespective of whether the proposal was adding a department, office, taskforce or commission. No reference was given to the fact that CRIO is currently budgeted to five (5) administrative employees as a whole. In addition, two new senior administrative positions are being added in FY22. Can they not perform any of the new duties being proposed? Likewise, how is it that CRIO can seemingly absorb the costs of the Small Business Advocacy Council but not any of the other proposed entities, although they are similar in structure? Were they able to absorb the functions of this one group or was it a mere oversight?

Finally, this departmental analysis does not adequately illustrate the central administration staffing (finance, HR, IT, Legal) costs. Are they included or will the duties be absorbed? In the case of the fiscal analysis the City provided for Additional Elected Officials, a large \$89 million price tag was applied for less changes than are being proposed for this department. No methodology is provided and the estimations are inconsistent. CRIO is one example of the City’s poor budgeting process and it brings into question all of the numbers being used to oppose the City’s Charter. Further examination is prudent



Presentation to the Financial Review Commission

City of Detroit

May 24, 2021

Agenda

- Adopted FY 2021-2022 Budget and Four-Year Financial Plan Overview
- Long-Term Forecast
- American Rescue Plan Act
- Waiver Requirements

Adopted FY 2021-2022 Budget and Four-Year Financial Plan Overview



FY 2022 Budget Overview

Key Budget Drivers

1. COVID-19 Impact and Response
2. Economic Recovery and Opportunity
3. Fiscal Stability

FY 2022 Budget Totals

- All Funds Budget totals \$2.3 billion
- General Fund Budget totals \$1.1 billion
- All Funds support 10,324 full-time equivalent positions

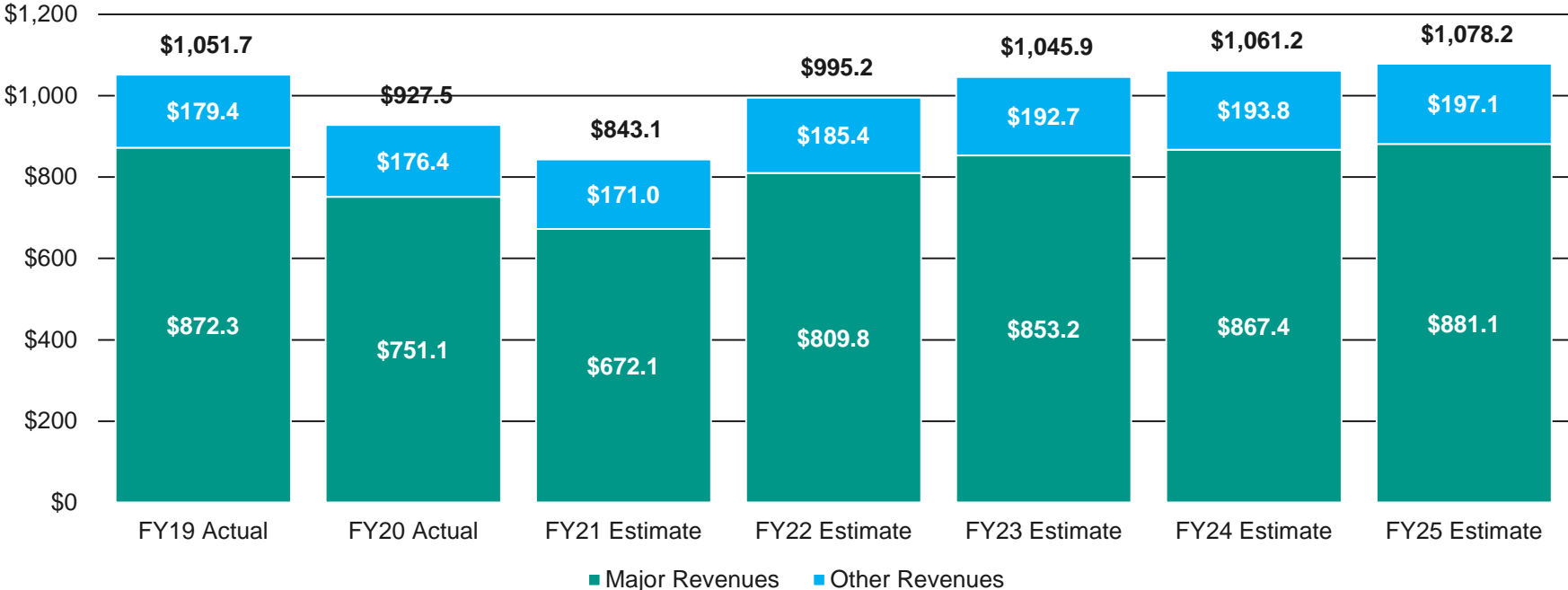


Revenue Forecast



Recurring General Fund Revenue

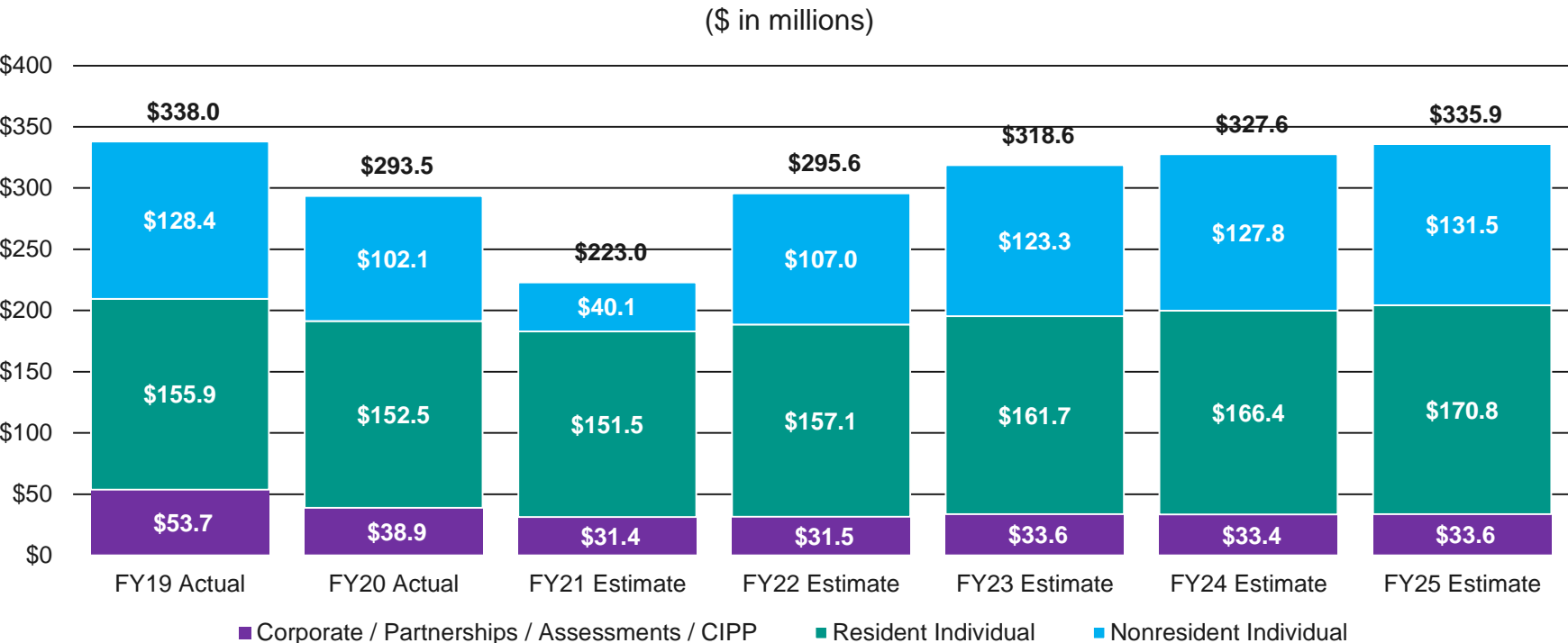
(\$ in millions)



Note: Excludes non-recurring revenues, such as bond proceeds, asset sales, and one-time tax payments. Adjusted from Revenue Conference to reflect shift of \$0.4M from General Fund to special revenue.



Recurring Income Tax Revenue Estimated Components

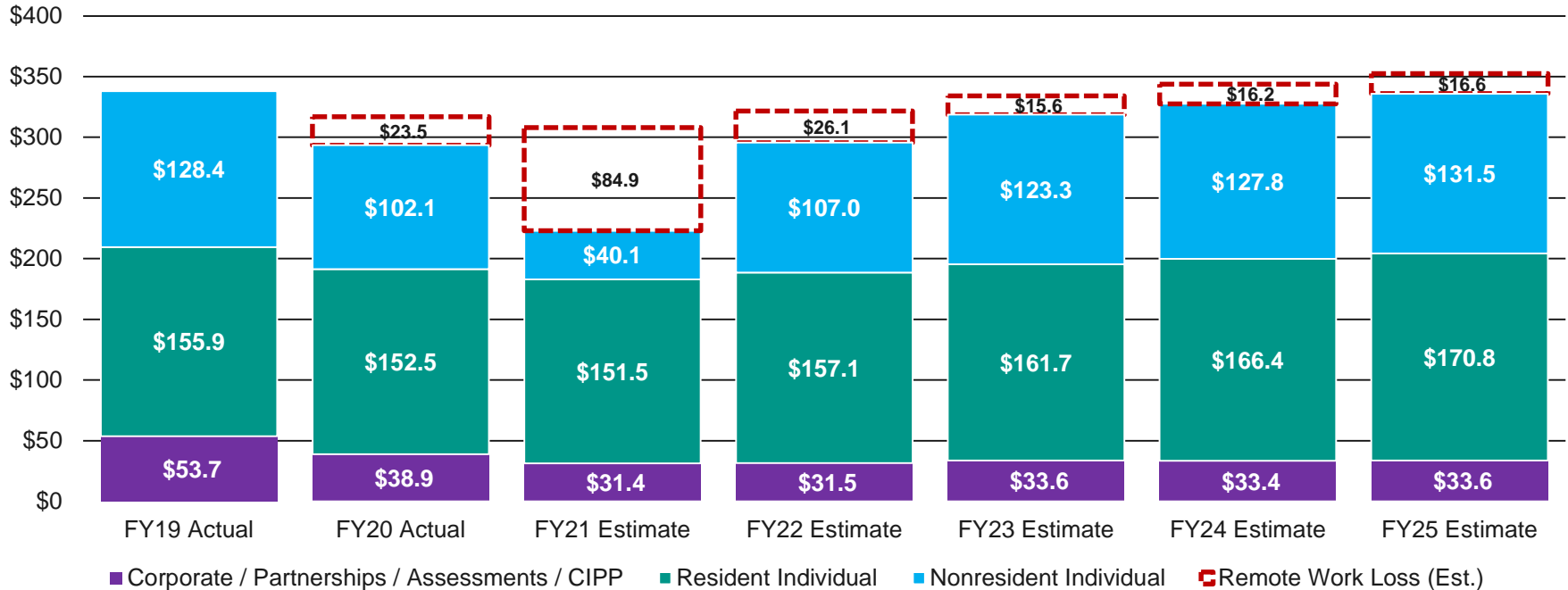


Note: FY19 Actual excludes \$23m one-time corporate collections. FY20 Actual excludes (\$3.5m) in one-time corporate refunds.



Recurring Income Tax Revenue Estimated Components and Remote Work Loss

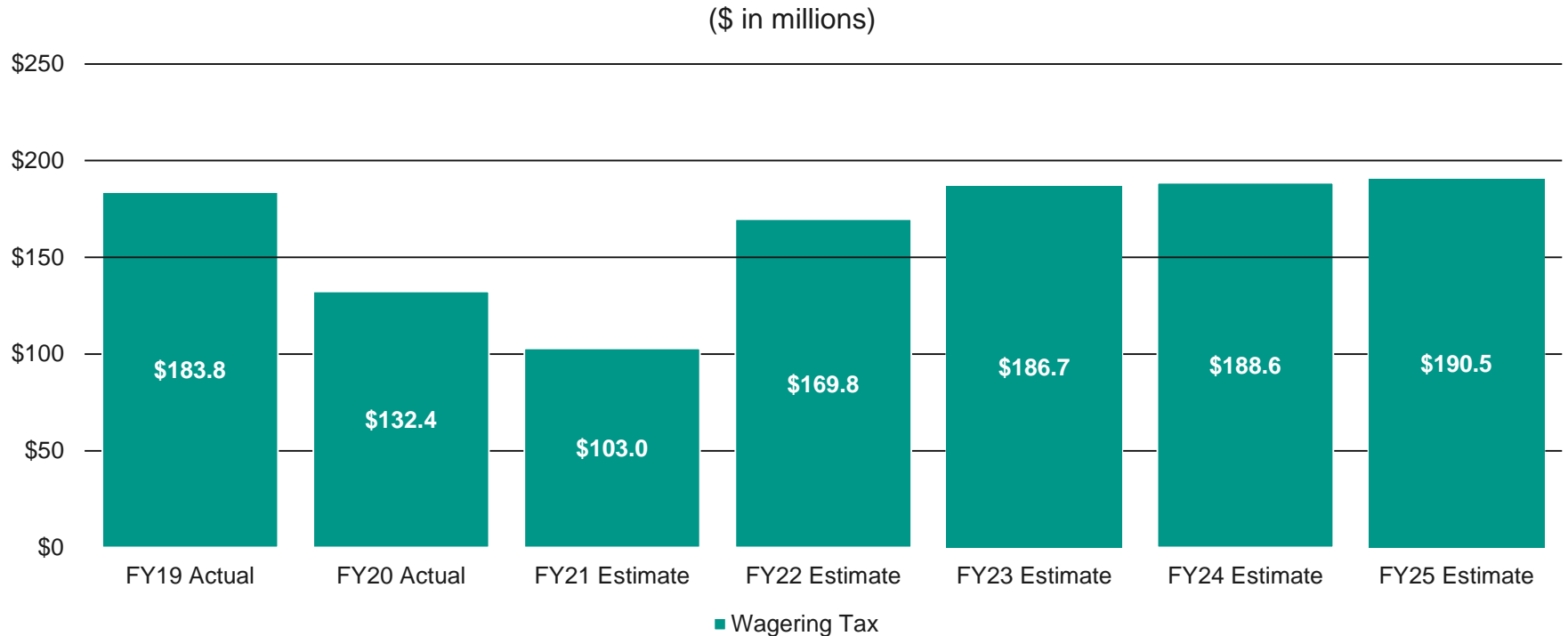
(\$ in millions)



Note: FY19 Actual excludes \$23m one-time corporate collections. FY20 Actual excludes (\$3.5m) in one-time corporate refunds.



Wagering Taxes Impacted by COVID-19



Note: FY20-FY22 impacted by casino closures and capacity restrictions due to COVID-19 pandemic. Does not include new revenues from internet gaming and sports betting.



FY 2022 Adopted Budget



FY 2022 Budget Overview

General Fund (\$ in millions)	FY22 Budget vs. FY21			
	FY21 Adopted	FY21 Revised	FY22 Adopted	vs. FY21 Revised
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 77.3	\$ 186.4	\$ 170.6	\$ (15.8)
Rainy Day Fund Use	50.0	50.0	-	(50.0)
Revenues				
Income Tax	275.2	307.9	321.7	13.8
Income Tax Remote Work Loss	(35.8)	(84.9)	(26.1)	58.8
State Revenue Sharing	190.5	204.1	202.5	(1.6)
Wagering Tax	135.3	103.0	169.8	66.8
All Other Revenues	341.5	317.5	327.3	9.8
Deferred COVID Reimbursement	-	14.0	-	(14.0)
Total Revenues	906.7	861.6	995.2	133.6
Recurring Expenditures	(1,048.0)	(1,050.0)	(1,081.7)	(31.7)
Federal Transit Grants	24.0	60.0	26.5	(33.5)
Lapses	-	72.6	-	(72.6)
Total Recurring Expenditures (net)	(1,024.0)	(917.4)	(1,055.2)	(137.8)
Expenditures in excess of revenues	(117.3)	(55.8)	(60.0)	(4.2)
Remaining Fund Balance	10.0	180.6	110.6	(70.0)
One-Time Expenditures	(10.0)	(10.0)	(103.3)	(93.3)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ 170.6	\$ 7.3	\$ (163.3)

- FY21 fund balance higher due to effective management of one-time federal relief funds
- FY22 revenue estimates assume gradual recovery of income and wagering taxes
- FY22 expenditures growth driven by personnel expenses, less reliance on federal transit grants, and one-time investments (next slide)
- FY22 budget spends down most of unassigned fund balance, while restoring \$50M back to Rainy Day Fund

* FY21 beginning fund balance includes FY20 amounts unassigned and assigned for subsequent year budget



FY 2022 Budget Overview - Expenditures

- FY22 salaries and benefits grow to support essential services and enhance support for our public servants
- FY22 Retiree Protection Fund includes scheduled \$5M increase, plus \$30M supplemental deposit, for a total of \$85M
- FY22 blight and capital funding includes \$8M for emergency demolitions, \$6.5M for beautification programs, and \$5.5 for fleet replacements and library capital
 - Other blight and capital activities supported by bonds

General Fund (\$ in millions)	FY21	FY21	FY22	FY22 Budget
	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>vs. FY21 Revised</u>
Recurring Expenditures				
Salaries and Employee Benefits	\$ (578.8)	\$ (578.8)	\$ (606.9)	\$ (28.1)
Other Operating Expenses	(246.3)	(248.3)	(247.7)	0.6
Retiree Protection Fund (recurring)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(55.0)	(5.0)
Grand Bargain Pension Contributions	(18.7)	(18.7)	(18.7)	-
Debt Service	(85.0)	(85.0)	(85.0)	-
Enterprise Fund Contributions	<u>(69.2)</u>	<u>(69.2)</u>	<u>(68.4)</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Subtotal	(1,048.0)	(1,050.0)	(1,081.7)	(31.7)
Federal Transit Grants	24.0	60.0	26.5	(33.5)
Lapses	-	72.6	-	(72.6)
Total Recurring Expenditures (net)	<u>(1,024.0)</u>	<u>(917.4)</u>	<u>(1,055.2)</u>	<u>(137.8)</u>
One-Time Expenditures				
Rainy Day Fund Deposit	-	-	(50.0)	(50.0)
Retiree Protection Fund Supplemental	-	-	(30.0)	(30.0)
Blight and Capital (Fund 1003/4533)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)
Other One-Time	-	-	(3.3)	(3.3)
Total One-Time Expenditures	<u>\$ (10.0)</u>	<u>\$ (10.0)</u>	<u>\$ (103.3)</u>	<u>\$ (93.3)</u>

* Transit grants support DDOT and People Mover operations. Lapses include one-time federal relief and other projected savings.



Fiscal Stability



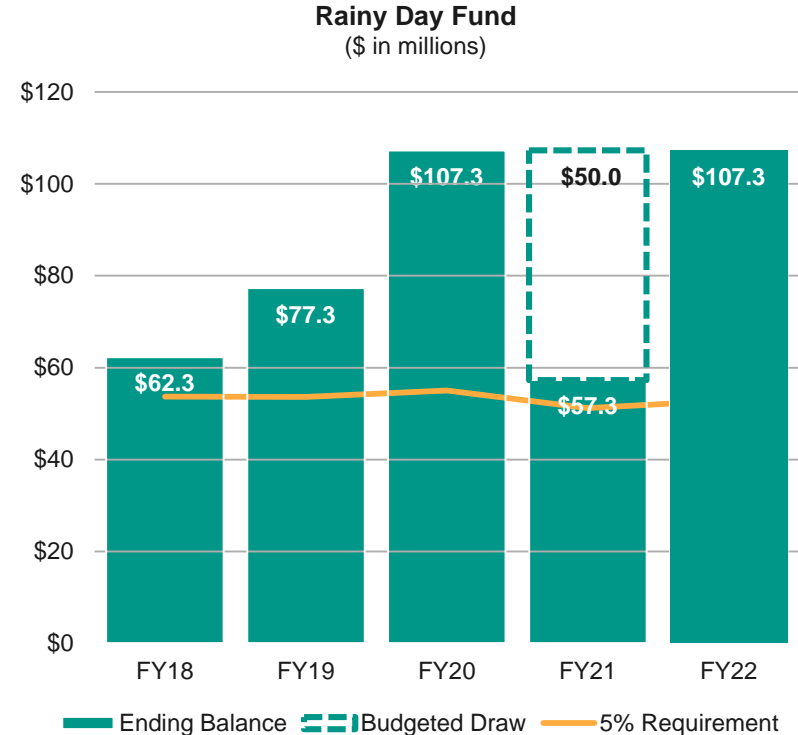
Budget Reserve (“Rainy Day Fund”)

State law requires the City to maintain a General Fund budget reserve (“Rainy Day Fund”) of no less than 5% of the projected expenditures for the fiscal year

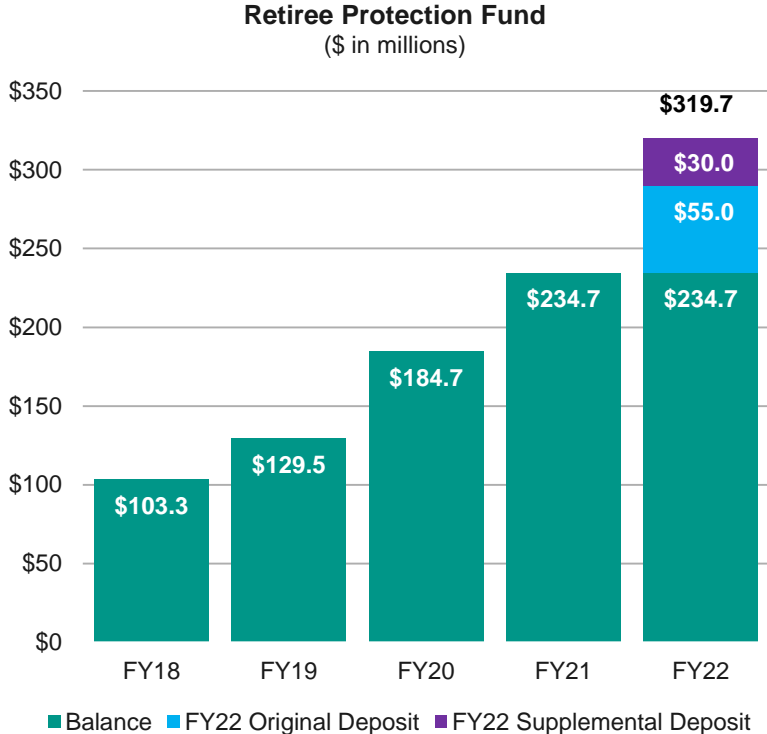
In FY2020, the City increased and maintained its Rainy Day Fund at \$107.3M (10% of projected expenditures)

The FY2021 Adopted Budget assumes the City will draw down \$50M to help address COVID-19 revenue shortfalls, **keeping the balance above 5%**

The FY2022 Adopted Budget restores the \$50M, increasing the Rainy Day Fund back to \$107.3M



Retiree Protection Fund (“RPF”)



Despite the pandemic’s impact on revenues, our commitment to our retirees has never wavered

FY22 Budget includes our scheduled \$55M deposit into the Retiree Protection Fund, plus another \$30M supplemental deposit, for a total of \$85M

Four-Year Financial Plan includes the scheduled \$60M deposit in FY23 and \$202M in projected annual pension contributions resuming in FY24 and FY25

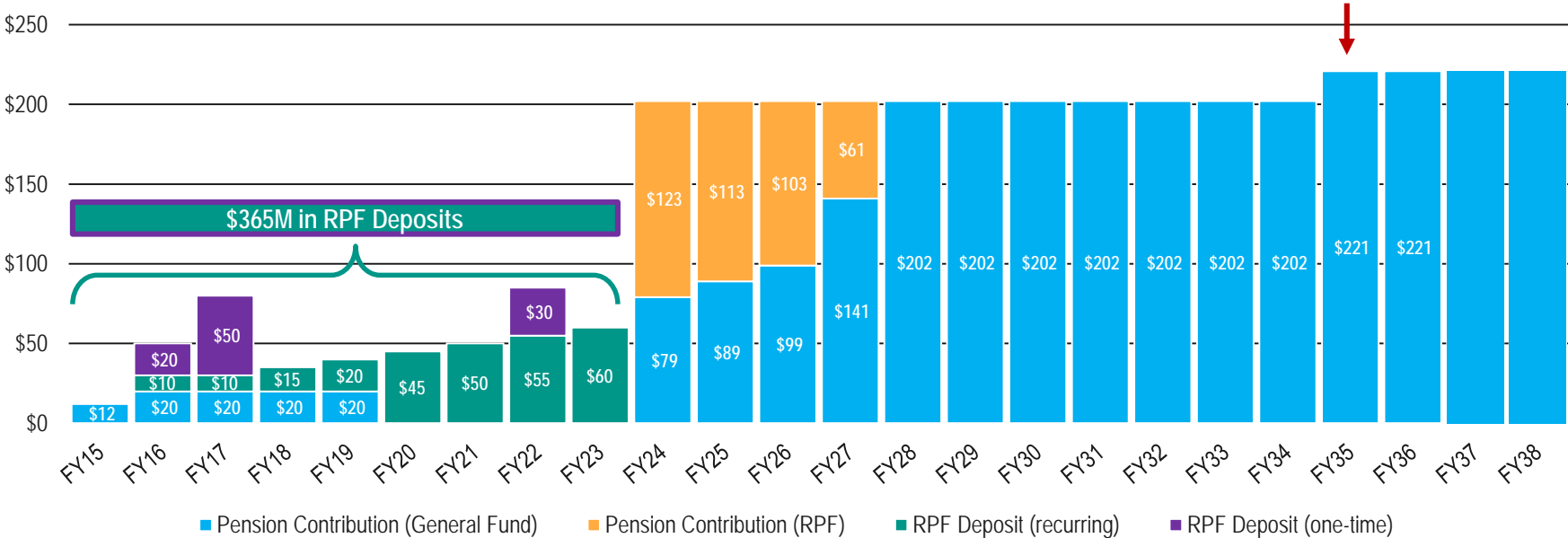
The RPF is critical to our pension funding strategy, and more funding will be needed to sustain annual pension contributions after FY26



Retiree Protection Fund (“RPF”)

General Fund Legacy Pension Contributions
(\$ in millions)

Grand Bargain
Contributions End



- Projections of annual legacy pension contributions assume a 30-year level dollar amortization.
- Excludes “Grand Bargain” contributions from State of Michigan, Foundation for Detroit’s Future (FDF), and Detroit Institute of Arts (DIA). DWSD and Library liabilities and contributions are separate.



FY 2022-2025 Four-Year Financial Plan

General Fund (\$ in millions)	FY22 Adopted	FY23 Forecast	FY24 Forecast	FY25 Forecast
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 170.6	\$ 7.3	\$ 7.3	\$ 7.3
Revenues				
Income Tax	321.7	334.2	344.0	352.5
Income Tax Remote Work Loss	(26.1)	(15.6)	(16.2)	(16.6)
State Revenue Sharing	202.5	203.7	204.9	206.1
Wagering Tax	169.8	186.7	188.6	190.5
All Other Revenues	327.3	336.9	339.9	345.7
Total Revenues	995.2	1,045.9	1,061.2	1,078.2
Recurring Expenditures	(1,081.7)	(1,065.9)	(1,204.2)	(1,211.2)
Federal Transit Grants	26.5	-	-	-
Street Fund Use for Transit	-	20.0	20.0	20.0
Retiree Protection Fund Use	-	-	123.0	113.0
Total Recurring Expenditures (net)	(1,055.2)	(1,045.9)	(1,061.2)	(1,078.2)
Expenditures in excess of revenues	(60.0)	-	-	-
Remaining Fund Balance	110.6	7.3	7.3	7.3
One-Time Expenditures	(103.3)	-	-	-
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 7.3	\$ 7.3	\$ 7.3	\$ 7.3

- Conservative revenue forecast shows peak pandemic effects wearing off but assumes a permanent 10% remote work income tax loss
- Under Act 51, the City may use 20% of its Street Fund budget for public transit
- Legacy pension payments resume in FY24 projected at \$202M annually
- Retiree Protection Fund withdrawals begin offsetting a portion of the annual \$202M pension payment

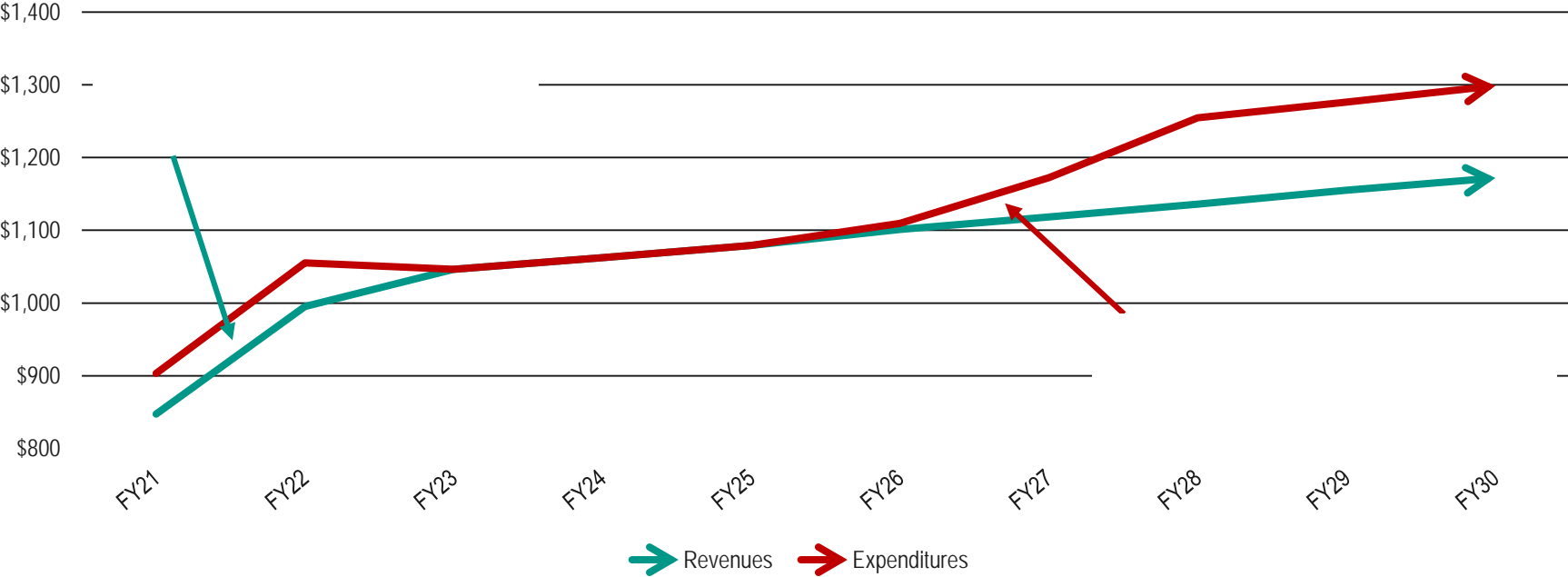


Long-Term Forecast



FY 2021-2030 Long-Term Forecast Baseline

(\$ in millions)



Potential Upside and Downside Risks

Potential Upside (added to forecast)

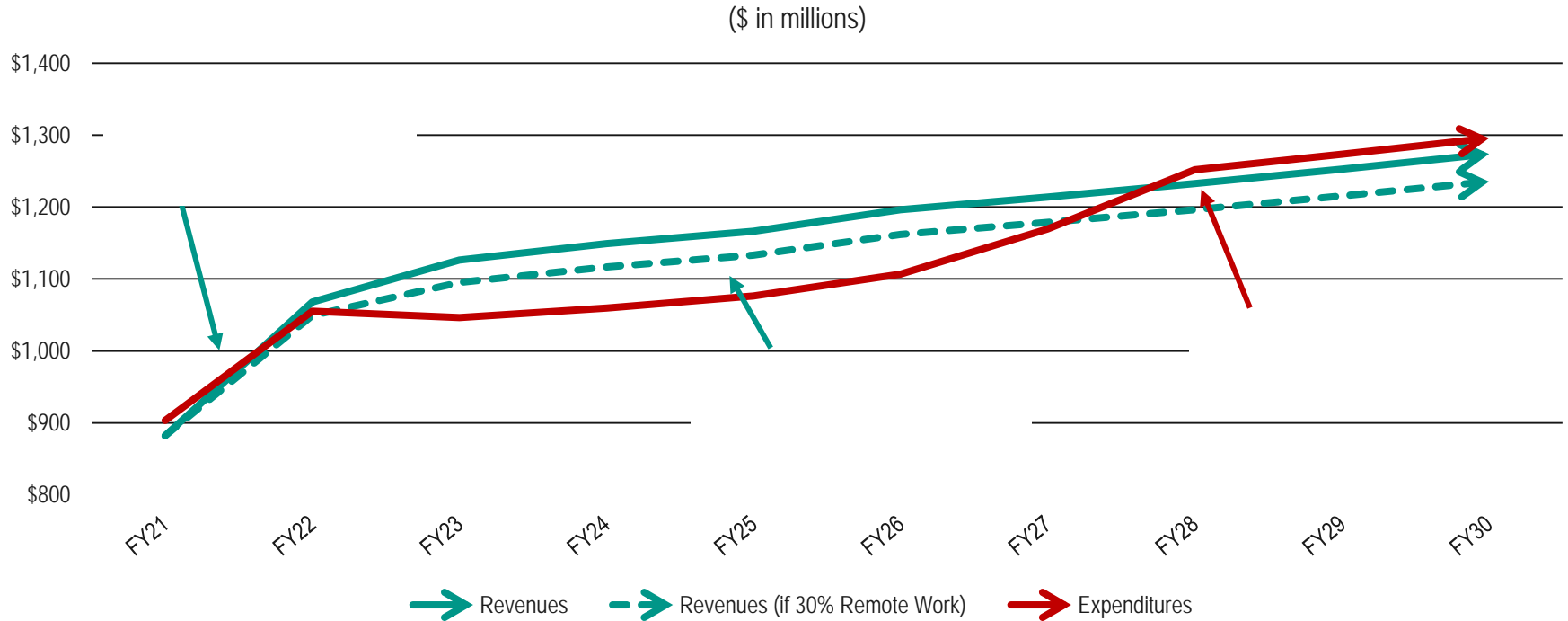
- Income and property taxes from economic development projects underway
- Internet gaming and sports betting taxes (launched Jan 2021)
- State-shared excise tax from adult-use marijuana (City authorized in Nov 2020, implementation underway)
- Departmental revenue gains from Emergency Medical Services and Municipal Parking improvements
- Potential income tax gains by reducing the resident poverty rate by 10% during the forecast period

Downside Risk (not included in forecast)

- Slower on-site casino recovery than expected
- Slower than anticipated recovery from recession
- Larger income tax losses from nonresidents who continue to work remotely (reduces taxable income)
 - Baseline assumes an ongoing 10% remote work loss, and a 30% loss is shown to illustrate risk
- Longer lasting changes in local economic activity due to workplace and behavior changes
- Future state and federal budget pressures causing reductions in local funding



FY 2021-2030 Long-Term Forecast with Potential Upside



* Baseline forecast assumes an ongoing 10% nonresident income tax loss from commuters who continue to work remotely. The dotted line shows the impact if the ongoing loss is 30% instead.



American Rescue Plan Act



American Rescue Plan Act

- Under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the city of Detroit is expected to receive approximately \$826M from funding allocated to local units of government and states. This allocation will be received in two tranches, \$413M will be received in May 2021 and the other half in 2022. Guidance governing the use of these funds and other matters is anticipated from the U.S. Treasury Department.
- ARPA Funds will allow the City to both address its ongoing commitments under the Plan of Adjustment and makes investments that address public health and economic challenges resulting from the pandemic, focusing on:

Neighborhoods	Public Safety
Intergenerational Poverty	Reducing the Digital Divide
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Facilities	Small Businesses

Waiver Requirements



Waiver Requirements

- No event specified in Section 8(3) of Public Act 181 of 2014 (“FRC Act”) has occurred, or has a substantial likelihood to imminently occur, that would authorize the rescission of the waiver by the Commission.
- The City has continued to satisfy all conditions imposed by Section 8(2) of the FRC Act for the waiver of the requirements imposed under Section 6 and 7 of the FRC Act.

Additional Information

Mayor's Budget Address (March 5, 2021)

https://detroitmi.gov/sites/detroitmi.localhost/files/migrated_docs/financial-reports/FY2022MayorBudgetPresentationtoCouncil03052021FINAL.pdf Economic Recovery and Opportunity

FY 2021-2030 Long-term Forecast

https://detroitmi.gov/sites/detroitmi.localhost/files/migrated_docs/financial-reports/LongTermForecastReportFY21-30-033121FINALCC.pdf



Questions





**OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

Coleman A. Young Municipal Center
2 Woodward Avenue, Suite 1100
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Phone 313•628•2535
Fax 313•224•2135
OCFO@detroitmi.gov
www.detroitmi.gov

May 14, 2021

Detroit Financial Review Commission
Cadillac Place
3062 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit, MI 48202

Re: Financial Report for the Nine Months ended March 31, 2021

Dear Commissioners:

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) respectfully submits its City of Detroit Financial Report for the Nine Months ended March 31, 2021. This comprehensive financial report includes both the monthly and quarterly reports for the nine months ended March 31, 2021.

This report is provided in accordance with the requirements included in Detroit Financial Review Commission (FRC) Resolution 2020-03, which granted the City its waiver of active FRC oversight through June 30, 2021. The OCFO has separately submitted this report to the Mayor, Detroit City Council and posted it on the City's website.

Best regards,

Jay B. Rising
Acting CFO

Att: City of Detroit Financial Report for the Nine Months ended March 31, 2021

Cc: Patrick Dostine, Executive Director, Detroit Financial Review Commission



FY 2021 Financial Report

For the 9 Months ended March 31, 2021

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Submitted on May 14, 2021

Table of Contents

	Page(s)
Executive Summary	3
<i>Monthly Reports</i>	
Monthly Budget vs. Actual	4
YTD Budget vs. Actual and Projection	5-6
YTD Budget Amendments - General Fund	7
Employee Count Monitoring	8
Workforce Changes	9
Income Tax	10-11
Development and Grants	12-14
Coronavirus Federal Relief	15-17
Cash	18-19
Accounts Payable	20
<i>Quarterly Reports</i>	
Property Tax	21
Investment Portfolio Summary	22
Pension Payments	23
Debt Service	24
Appendix: Debt Details	1A - 21A



Executive Summary

Notes on the March 2021 Monthly Financial Report:

- The March 2021 period included \$58.6 million of prior period adjustments that reduced Other Expenses (pages 4-5).

Subsequent events to the month-end:

- On April 22, a new law (PA 7) was enacted to extend the filing deadline for individual city income tax filers to May 17, 2021, matching the Federal and State income tax extensions.
- On April 30, the Office of Budget transmitted the City's Approved FY 2021-2022 Budget and Four-Year Financial Plan to the Financial Review Commission. The Approved FY 2022-2025 Four-Year Financial Plan is available [online](#).
- On May 10, the U.S. Treasury Department published guidance governing the use of funds from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. The City of Detroit will receive \$826.7 million in two tranches, with 50% provided beginning in May 2021 and the balance delivered at least 12 months later.

Monthly Budget v. Monthly Actual – General Fund (Unaudited)

MONTHLY ANALYSIS						
MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS	BUDGET	ACTUAL + ADJUSTMENTS + ENCUMBRANCES			VARIANCE (BUDGET VS. ACTUAL)	
	March	ACTUAL	ADJUSTMENTS + ENCUMBRANCES	TOTAL		
	2021					
A	B	C	D	E = C + D	(F) F = E-B	% G = (F/B)
REVENUE:						
Municipal Income Tax	\$ 19.7	\$ 36.2	-	\$ 36.2	\$ 16.5	147.3%
Property Taxes	1.1	0.7	-	0.7	(0.4)	(36.4%)
Wagering Taxes	17.1	17.4	-	17.4	0.3	1.8%
Utility Users' Tax	3.6	3.9	-	3.9	0.3	8.3%
State Revenue Sharing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenues	17.3	15.0	-	15.0	(2.3)	(13.3%)
Sub-Total	\$ 58.8	\$ 73.2	-	\$ 73.2	\$ 14.4	24.5%
Use of Prior Year Fund Balance	11.2	-	11.2	11.2	-	0.0%
Balance Forward Appropriations	2.2	-	2.2	2.2	-	0.0%
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 72.2	\$ 73.2	\$ 13.4	\$ 86.6	\$ 14.4	19.9%
Salary and Wages (Incl. Overtime)	\$ (34.1)	\$ (33.9)	-	\$ (33.9)	0.2	0.6%
Employee Benefits	(10.2)	(9.7)	-	(9.7)	0.5	4.9%
Legacy Pension Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retiree Protection Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	(22.7)	(7.6)	51.2	43.6	66.3	292.1%
TOTAL	\$ (67.0)	\$ (51.2)	\$ 51.2	-	\$ 67.0	100.0%

Note: The March 2021 period included \$58.6 million of prior period adjustments that reduced Other Expenses. The Adjustments + Encumbrances column includes this \$58.6 million reduction in expenses, net of \$7.4 million of encumbrances.



YTD Budget vs. YTD Actual – General Fund (Unaudited)

YTD ANALYSIS						
	BUDGET	ACTUAL + ADJUSTMENTS + ENCUMBRANCES			VARIANCE (BUDGET VS. ACTUAL)	
MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS	YEAR TO DATE	ACTUAL	ADJUSTMENTS + ENCUMBRANCES	TOTAL		
A	B	C	D	E = C + D	(F) F = E-B	% G = (F/B)
REVENUE:						
Municipal Income Tax	\$ 180.3	\$ 194.5	-	\$ 194.5	\$ 14.2	7.9%
Property Taxes	97.7	93.5	-	93.5	(4.2)	(4.3%)
Wagering Taxes	84.0	78.6	-	78.6	(5.4)	(6.4%)
Utility Users' Tax	19.5	20.7	-	20.7	1.2	6.2%
State Revenue Sharing	94.8	107.0	-	107.0	12.2	12.9%
Other Revenues	152.8	115.5	-	115.5	(37.3)	(24.4%)
Sub-Total	\$ 629.1	\$ 609.8	-	\$ 609.8	\$ (19.3)	(3.1%)
Use of Prior Year Fund Balance	89.5	-	89.5	89.5	-	0.0%
Balance Forward Appropriations	20.1	-	20.1	20.1	-	0.0%
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 738.7	\$ 609.8	\$ 109.6	\$ 719.4	\$ (19.3)	(2.6%)
Salary and Wages (Incl. Overtime)	\$ (326.2)	\$ (296.8)	-	\$ (296.8)	\$ 29.4	9.0%
Employee Benefits	(96.3)	(85.4)	-	(85.4)	10.9	11.3%
Legacy Pension Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retiree Protection Fund	(50.0)	(50.0)	-	(50.0)	-	0.0%
Debt Service	(64.3)	(64.3)	-	(64.3)	-	0.0%
Other Expenses	(302.8)	(175.1)	(37.7)	(212.8)	90.0	29.7%
TOTAL	\$ (839.6)	\$ (671.6)	\$ (37.7)	\$ (709.3)	\$ 130.3	15.5%

* The State ordered the Detroit casinos to close from November 18 to December 20 to protect public health. They re-opened on December 23 on a limited capacity basis.
Notes: YTD Actuals for Other Revenues is lagging behind YTD Budget due to a more gradual resumption of activities (e.g., parking enforcement).



Annualized Projection vs. Budget – General Fund

ANNUAL ANALYSIS				
SUMMARY CLASSIFICATIONS	BUDGET	PROJECTION	VARIANCE (BUDGET VS. PROJECTION)	
	ANNUAL AMENDED	ANNUAL ESTIMATED	ANNUAL ESTIMATED	
	A	B	C	($\$$) D = C-B
REVENUE:				
Municipal Income Tax	\$ 239.4	\$ 223.0	\$ (16.4)	(6.9%)
Property Taxes	111.9	113.7	1.8	1.6%
Wagering Taxes	135.3	103.0	(32.3)	(23.9%)
Utility Users' Tax	28.5	28.3	(0.2)	(0.7%)
State Revenue Sharing	190.6	204.1	13.5	7.1%
Other Revenues	201.5	189.5	(12.0)	(6.0%)
Sub-Total	907.2	861.6	(45.6)	(5.0%)
Use of Prior Year Fund Balance	119.4	226.5	107.1	89.7%
Balance Forward Appropriations	26.8	26.8	-	0.0%
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (F)	\$ 1,053.4	\$ 1,114.9	\$ 61.5	5.8%
EXPENDITURES:				
Salary and Wages (Incl. Overtime)	\$ (446.5)	\$ (391.0)	\$ 55.5	12.4%
Employee Benefits	(131.9)	(124.3)	7.6	5.8%
Legacy Pension Payments	(18.7)	(18.7)	-	0.0%
Retiree Protection Fund	(50.0)	(50.0)	-	0.0%
Debt Service	(85.0)	(85.0)	-	0.0%
Other Expenses	(321.3)	(275.4)	45.9	14.3%
TOTAL (G)	\$ (1,053.4)	\$ (944.4)	\$ 109.0	10.3%
VARIANCE (H=F+G)		\$ 170.5	\$ 170.5	

Note: Projected annual revenues are based on the February 2021 Revenue Estimating Conference. Projections also include additional beginning fund balance from FY20 audited financial report, deferred COVID grant reimbursements in Other Revenue, grant reimbursements that lower General Fund supported expenses, and additional projected savings.



YTD Budget Amendments – General Fund

FY 2020-2021 GENERAL FUND BUDGET AMENDMENTS (Through March 2021)			
Department	Reason for Amendment	Resources	Expenditures
FY 2020	2021 Adopted Budget	\$ 1,023,976,879	\$ 1,023,976,879
Use of Prior Year Fund Balance			
CRIO	Homegrown Detroit	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Total	2,000,000	2,000,000
Balance Forward Appropriations			
Non-Departmental	Blight Remediation	733,907	733,907
General Services	Wayne County Park Millage	41,850	41,850
City Council	Legislative Policy Division	324,572	324,572
Housing & Revitalization	Affordable Housing	2,000,000	2,000,000
Police	Public Act 302 - Training Fund	748,179	748,179
Public Lighting	PLD Decommissioning	23,000,000	23,000,000
	Total	26,848,508	26,848,508
Budget Amendments - Additional Resources			
CRIO	Donation	1,250	1,250
General Services	Pistons Basketball Court Improvement	563,529	563,529
	Total	564,779	564,779
Transfers			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	0	0
FY 2020	2021 Amended Budget	\$ 1,053,390,166	\$ 1,053,390,166



Employee Count Monitoring

	MONTH-OVER-MONTH ACTUAL ⁽¹⁾			BUDGET VS. ACTUAL		
	Actual	Actual	Change	Adjusted	Variance	
	February 2021	March 2021	February 2021 vs. March 2021	Budget FY 2021 ⁽²⁾	(Under)/Over Budget vs. March 2021	
Public Safety						
Police	3,231	3,209	(22)	3,415	(206)	(6%)
Fire	1,152	1,166	14	1,271	(105)	(8%)
Total Public Safety	4,383	4,375	(8)	4,686	(311)	(7%)
Non-Public Safety						
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	389	385	(4)	466	(81)	
Public Works - Full Time	353	349	(4)	460	(111)	
Health	126	125	(1)	174	(49)	
Human Resources	95	97	2	113	(16)	
Housing and Revitalization	131	133	2	166	(33)	
Innovation and Technology	119	119	0	144	(25)	
Law	109	109	0	129	(20)	
Mayor's Office	83	83	0	83	0	
Municipal Parking	86	86	0	101	(15)	
Planning and Development	35	36	1	42	(6)	
General Services - Full Time	494	485	(9)	600	(115)	
Legislative ⁽³⁾	220	213	(7)	256	(43)	
36th District Court	303	312	9	325	(13)	
Other ⁽⁴⁾	208	213	5	187	26	
Total Non-Public Safety	2,751	2,745	(6)	3,246	(501)	(15%)
Total General City-Full Time	7,134	7,120	(14)	7,932	(812)	(10%)
Seasonal / Part Time⁽⁵⁾	44	21	(23)	818	(797)	(97%)
Enterprise						
Airport	4	4	0	4	0	
BSEED	256	254	(2)	305	(51)	
Transportation	702	668	(34)	975	(307)	
Water and Sewerage	507	490	(17)	650	(160)	
Library	236	236	0	327	(91)	
Total Enterprise	1,705	1,652	(53)	2,261	(609)	(27%)
Total City	8,883	8,793	(90)	11,011	(2,218)	(20%)

Notes:

- (1) (2) Actuals are the headcount of all active employees at month-end. The Budgeted positions have been adjusted to convert full-time equivalents to headcount and to reflect position amendments approved mid-year.
- (3) Includes Auditor General, Inspector General, Zoning, City Council, Ombudsperson, City Clerk, and Elections.
- (4) Includes Civil Rights Inclusion & Opportunity, Appeals and Hearings, Public Lighting, Demolition, and Non-Departmental
- (5) Includes Public Works, General Services, Recreation, and Elections.

Workforce Changes Report

Payroll Savings by Department – July 2020 through March 2021						
All Funds						
Category	Department	Projected Regular Cost (w/o reductions as of April 2020)	Projected Savings (as of April 2020)	Actual Cost	Actual Savings	Change in Savings (Projected vs. Actual)
Executive Departments	19 – DPW ⁽¹⁾	17,460,126	6,978,897	17,575,861	(115,735)	(7,094,632)
	23 – OCFO	29,793,723	4,565,856	24,563,480	5,230,243	664,387
	24 – Fire	31,324,067	215,853	31,108,215	215,853	-
	25 – Health	8,064,979	279,357	7,162,691	902,288	622,931
	28 – HR	6,839,355	955,262	6,455,865	383,491	(571,772)
	29 – CRIO	1,020,678	302,029	923,140	97,538	(204,491)
	31 – DoIT	10,309,832	2,018,972	8,583,511	1,726,321	(292,651)
	32 – Law	9,508,929	1,858,215	7,781,132	1,727,797	(130,418)
	33 – Mayor	7,153,372	851,813	6,110,257	1,043,115	191,302
	34 – Parking ⁽²⁾	3,695,433	2,775,687	1,857,479	1,837,954	(937,733)
	36 – HRD	8,786,936	468,427	8,434,220	352,716	(115,710)
	37 – Police	168,188,065	4,134,513	164,053,551	4,134,513	-
	38 – Lighting	121,876	109,689	32,742	89,135	(20,554)
	43 – PDD	3,343,744	575,141	2,712,336	631,408	56,267
	45 – DAH	738,048	127,796	576,497	161,550	33,755
	47 – GSD ⁽³⁾	26,656,923	7,573,445	21,741,457	4,915,466	(2,657,979)
	Non-Departmental	35 – Non-Dept	8,461,420	959,002	6,807,623	1,653,797
Enterprise Agencies	10 – Airport	329,896	-	343,094	(13,198)	(13,198)
	13 – BSEED	15,113,524	2,584,190	13,627,503	1,486,021	(1,098,170)
	20 – DDoT	36,002,172	1,847,754	35,382,296	619,876	(1,227,878)
	48 – Water ⁽⁴⁾	31,385,464	10,770,111	27,889,782	3,495,682	(7,274,429)
	49 – Sewerage	857,181	161,283	1,158,982	(301,801)	(463,084)
Total Executive Departments		333,006,086	33,790,950	309,672,434	23,333,651	(10,457,299)
Total Non-Departmental		8,461,420	959,002	6,807,623	1,653,797	694,795
Total Enterprise Agencies		83,688,237	15,363,338	78,401,657	5,286,580	(10,076,758)
Grand Total		425,155,743	50,113,290	394,881,714	30,274,029	(19,839,261)
General Fund		316,644,461	27,449,361	287,262,426	29,382,035	1,932,674
Non-General Fund		108,511,282	22,663,929	107,619,288	891,994	(21,771,935)

Notes:

- Inspectors, engineers and crews in solid waste and street funds returned to full-time.
- Parking Enforcement Officers returned to full-time.
- Mechanics in street fund returned to full-time.
- Field staff returned to full-time.



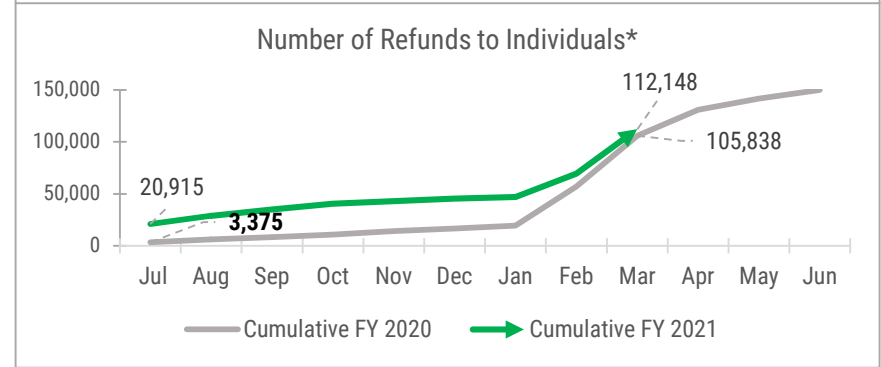
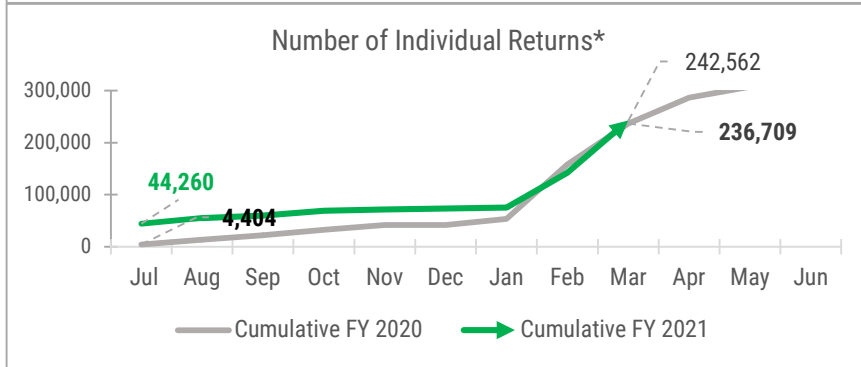
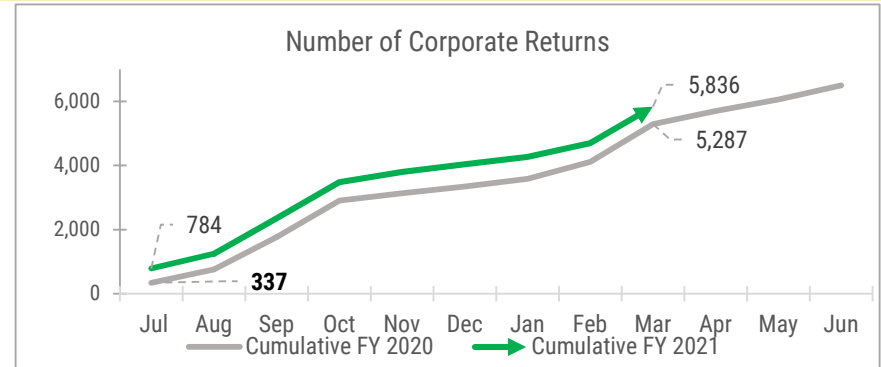
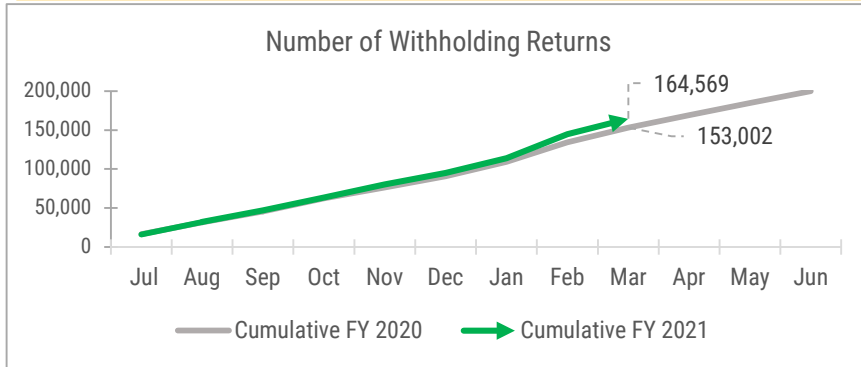
Income Tax - Collections

Fiscal Years 2020 - 2021	FY21 YTD	FY20 YTD
Income Tax Collections	March 2021	March 2020
Withholdings/Estimates	\$206,929,626	\$221,483,476
Individuals	42,618,871	17,948,421
Corporations	15,539,333	13,795,945
Partnerships	2,903,139	3,794,855
Assessments	334,592	1,559,462
Total Collections	\$268,325,561	\$258,582,160
Refunds claimed and disbursed	(27,071,280)	(22,833,375)
FY21 accrual for estimated remote work refunds	(46,770,854)	-
Collections Net of Refunds/Disbursements	\$ 194,483,427	\$ 235,748,785

Note: The total remote work refund liability recorded at March 31st is \$70.3M; \$50.4 million is accrued for tax year 2020 and \$19.9 million for tax year 2021.



Income Tax – Volume of Returns and Withholdings



The large variance in the number of returns and refunds at the beginning of the fiscal year is due to the extension of tax year 2019 filing deadline from April 15, 2020 to July 15, 2020. The tax year 2020 filing deadline has been extended to May 17, 2021, which has created a delay in the receipt of tax year 2020 returns and refunds.



Development and Grants

Active Grants and Donations as of March 31, 2021 (*\$ in millions*)

Net Change from last month ⁽³⁾	\$10.1	(\$3.0)

New Funds – January 1 to April 28, 2021 (*\$ in millions*)

Committed ⁽⁴⁾	\$1,068.5
Total New Funding	\$1,108.7
COVID-19 Overall Funds Raised ⁽⁵⁾	\$1,016.3

(1) Reflects public and private funds directly to City departments.

(2) Reflects public and private funds for City projects via fiduciaries, and to third-party partners and agencies for projects prioritized by the City for which the OCFO-Office of Development and Grants has provided active support.

(3) The most significant new award in March was the Ryan White HIV Prevention Grant, which came in two separate awards, for a total of \$9,588,058, to combat HIV and provide support for individuals living with HIV in Detroit.

(4) Reflects verbal and informal commitments which are secure, but for which formal agreements have not yet been finalized. The most significant new commitments for this month's report are the (1) HOME-ARPA Supplemental (\$26.6 M) and the (2) FTA Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act for Transit (CRRSAA) FY 2021 (\$20.5 M).

(5) Reflects documented and committed funds raised for COVID-19 response efforts by the City and its partners.

Development and Grants

New Funds (Total) – January 1 to April 28, 2021 – By Priority Category

Priority Category	Documented	Committed	Total
Administration/General Services	\$ 18,877,901	\$ 848,352,232 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 867,230,133
	\$ 172,594	\$ 120,000	\$ 292,594
	\$ 1,000,000		\$ 1,000,000
	\$ 16,705,381	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 17,705,381
	\$ 91,585	\$ 185,994,944 ⁽²⁾	\$ 186,086,529
	\$ 1,391,096	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,691,096
	\$ 300,590	\$ 798,786	\$ 1,099,376
		\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
	\$ 20,000	\$ 27,200,541	\$ 27,220,541
	\$ 1,648,800	\$ 3,736,400	\$ 5,385,200
Grand Total	\$ 40,207,947	\$ 1,068,502,903	\$ 1,108,710,850

- (1) American Rescue Plan final allocation was awarded less than what was previously estimated. Original allocation was estimated at \$879.59M, actual award is \$826.67M, a difference of \$52.92M. Once specific project allocations have been finalized, funds will be moved to the appropriate category.
- (2) COVID Rental Assistance (CERA) funds were originally reported at \$44M. The CERA funds are now documented at \$96M through combining the City's allocation with Highland Park and Hamtramck. Detroit residents have access to the entire allocation. In May 2021, U.S. Treasury released an additional round of Emergency Rental Assistance funding through the American Rescue Plan (ARP). The City of Detroit will receive a direct allocation in the amount of \$28M.



Development and Grants

New Funds and City Leverage⁽¹⁾ – January 1 to April 28, 2021– By Priority Category

Priority Category	Total Funds	City Leverage ⁽¹⁾
Administration/General Services	\$ 867,230,133 ⁽²⁾	
Community/Culture	\$ 292,594	\$ 26,798
Economic Development ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 59,000,000
Health	\$ 17,705,381	\$ 13,000
Housing ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 186,086,529	
Infrastructure		
Parks and Recreation	\$ 1,691,096	\$ 200,000
Planning		
Public Safety	\$ 1,099,376	\$ 25,148
Technology/Education	\$ 1,000,000	
Transportation	\$ 27,220,541	\$ 5,000
Workforce ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 5,385,200	\$ 17,040,200
Grand Total	\$ 1,108,710,850	\$ 76,310,146

(1) Leverage includes both match and parallel investment by the City that help make the case to external funders to co-invest.

(2) American Rescue Plan final allocation was awarded less than what was previously estimated. Original allocation was estimated at \$879.59M, actual award is \$826.67M, a difference of \$52.92M. Once specific project allocations have been finalized, funds will be moved to the appropriate category.

(3) Included here is \$59M for the Strategic Neighborhood Fund, which has leveraged all SNF funding to date which includes funds raised between 2018-2020.

(4) There is an additional \$50M in HUD funding allocated to the Affordable Housing Leverage Fund that has been critical to securing these commitments. COVID Rental Assistance (CERA) funds were originally reported at \$44M. The CERA funds are now documented at \$96M through combining the City's allocation with Highland Park and Hamtramck. Detroit residents have access to the entire allocation. In May 2021, U.S. Treasury released an additional round of Emergency Rental Assistance funding through the American Rescue Plan (ARP). The City of Detroit will receive a direct allocation in the amount of \$28M.

(5) Includes \$15,040,200 in leverage for the People Plan and \$2M in leverage for GDYT.



Coronavirus Federal Relief - Transparency

Coronavirus Federal Relief⁽¹⁾ - Current Detail (\$ in millions)

Federal Source	Awarded Amount	Current Estimated Exp.	Projected Exp.	Uses
CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF)	\$116.9	\$116.9	\$0	Previously unbudgeted costs necessary to respond to COVID, incurred between 3/1/2020 and 12/30/2020
MI-2020-022-00 Section 5307 Urbanized Area Formula	\$64.3	\$33.6	\$30.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency response services and supplies, paid administrative leave due to service reductions Provision of transit services that help residents and employees
Coronavirus Relief Local Government Grants FY 2020	\$37.3	\$37.3	\$0	To offset reductions in State revenues allocated to the City of Detroit as part of the FY 2020 revenue sharing allocation
CDBG-CV	\$24.9	\$9.9	\$15.0	Investments in supportive housing, housing counseling, tax-filing assistance, housing search and placement, eviction defense, and rental assistance for landlords and tenants.
ESG-CV	\$19.6	\$15.7	\$3.9	Emergency services such as shelter and outreach as well as prevention and rapid re-housing to decrease homelessness, while mitigating impact of COVID
FEMA Supplemental Vaccine- Federal Disaster Declaration	\$18.7	\$10.9	\$7.8	To administer the COVID-19 vaccine at various facilities – includes cost of procuring PPE and supplies to administer vaccine distribution. EPW extended to 8/2/21.
MDHHS Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) for Testing Operations	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$0.0	To administer and expand COVID testing operations and cover costs associated with testing

(1) This report includes details for all documented awards received directly by the City, originating from federal and federal relief legislation associated with COVID-19, pursuant to Council's resolution. These are estimated expenditures through 4/30/21, and subject to adjustment as supporting documentation is reviewed.

Coronavirus Federal Relief - Transparency

Coronavirus Federal Relief - Current Detail (\$ in millions)

Federal Source	Amount	Current Estimated Exp.	Projected Exp.	Uses
Epi Lab Capacity (CDC) Enhanced Testing	\$14.3	\$3.3	\$11.0	To administer and expand COVID testing operations and cover costs associated with testing
First Responder Hazard Pay Premiums Program	\$3.7	\$3.7	\$0	To reimburse qualifying first responder hazard pay premiums provided to first responders who have performed hazardous duty or work related to COVID-19
DOJ Byrne Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF)	\$3.3	\$1.8	\$1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire and Police- OT costs due to COVID • HSEM Early/Emergency Notification system • Software/Tech for DPD remote work
COVID-19 Epi Lab Capacity Contact Tracing TCVM	\$2.8	\$2.1	\$0.7	To support contact tracing costs
Unanticipated School Closure Food Program (USCFP)	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$0	In light of school closure, provide parents and guardians contact-free pick-up of meals for children
FEMA Non-Congregate Shelter FY20	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$0	To reimburse costs incurred by the City in combatting the COVID Pandemic – 1 st submission to FEMA
CRF Contact Tracing	\$1.5	\$0.3	\$1.2	To cover the cost of contact tracing and case investigation, to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.
MDE Summer Food Service Program Increase	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$0	To support the increase and expansion of SFSP 2020 due to COVID-19
Coronavirus Task Force on Racial Disparities Rapid Response	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.1	To cover the costs of staff and supplies in order to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on communities of color

Coronavirus Federal Relief - Transparency

Coronavirus Federal Relief - Current Detail (\$ in millions)

Federal Source	Amount	Current Estimated Exp.	Projected Exp.	Uses
Influenza Immunization Outreach Program	\$0.8	\$0.3	\$0.5	To provide more flu shots and ensure more people are vaccinated during the COVID pandemic
COVID-19 Contact Tracing TCVM Detroit Local Comp.	\$0.7	\$0	\$0.7	To support Contact Tracing under the Local Comprehensive Agreement
COVID-19 Immunizations	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$0.5	To support COVID-19 Immunization Efforts
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part A COVID-19 Response	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0	Expanded training, additional contractual services, equipment - provides critical meal, transportation, and housing needs for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, while mitigating COVID
HOPWA-CV	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0	Assistance with short-term rental, mortgage and utilities payments, and Supportive services for individuals and/or families affected by HIV/AIDS, while mitigating COVID.
COVID-19 Epi Lab Infection Prevention	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0	CDC ELC Support for Infection Prevention Efforts
CRF LHD Testing	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0	Provides additional supplies/resources for COVID-19 testing
COVID-19 Epi Lab Infection Prevention Local Comp.	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0	CDC ELC Support for Infection Prevention Efforts provided under the Local Comprehensive Agreement
Airport Supplemental CARES Act Funds FY 2020	\$0.1	\$0	\$0.1	To cover the cost of airport utility expenses during the COVID-19 Emergency period

Coronavirus Federal Relief Total: \$332.6



Cash Position

(\$ in millions)

	Unrestricted	Restricted	March 2021 Total	Prior Year March 2020
Bank Balance	\$ 857.9	\$ 725.0	\$ 1,582.9	\$ 1,152.2
Plus/minus: Reconciling Items	1.2	(2.6)	(1.4)	(4.9)
Reconciled Bank Balance	\$ 859.1	\$ 722.4	\$ 1,581.5	\$ 1,147.3
General Ledger Cash Balances				
General Fund				
General Accounts	\$ 234.1	\$ 64.64	\$ 298.8	\$ 315.5
Risk Management/Self Insurance	11.6	9.6	21.2	76.3
Undistributed Delinquent Taxes	3.2	-	3.2	3.2
Quality of Life Fund	-	7.5	7.5	17.4
Retiree Protection Trust Fund	-	233.4	233.4	177.1
A/P and Payroll Clearing	6.3	-	6.3	17.6
Other Governmental Funds				
Capital Projects	26.7	351.6	378.3	117.8
Street Fund	107.8	3.2	110.9	89.6
Grants	61.8	0.1	61.9	46.5
Covid 19	162.0	-	162.0	-
Solid Waste Management Fund	40.2	-	40.2	38.6
Debt Service	-	52.3	52.3	49.3
Gordie Howe Bridge Fund	2.8	-	2.8	17.4
Other	19.2	-	19.2	17.6
Enterprise Funds				
Enterprise Funds	22.8	-	22.8	16.2
Fiduciary Funds				
Undistributed Property Taxes	88.3	-	88.3	85.4
Fire Insurance Escrow	10.8	-	10.8	10.8
Other	43.4	-	43.4	39.0
Component Units				
Component Units	18.0	-	18.0	11.9
Total General Ledger Cash Balance	\$ 859.1	\$ 722.4	\$ 1,581.5	\$ 1,147.3

Note: This schedule reports total City of Detroit (excludes DSWD) cash in the bank at March 31, 2021 and differences between the General Ledger and bank balance are shown as reconciling items. This report does not represent cash available for spending, and liabilities and fund balance must be considered when determining excess cash.



Operating Cash Activity: YTD Actual vs. Forecast and 12 Month Forecast

	FY20 YTD	FY21 YTD			March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct 2021 -
	July - Mar Actual	July - Mar Actual	July - Mar Forecast	Variance	2021 Actual	2021 Forecast	2021 Forecast	2021 Forecast	2021 Forecast	2021 Forecast	2021 Forecast	Mar 2022 Forecast
Beginning Common Cash Pool	\$ 553.6	\$ 564.2			\$ 612.0	\$ 588.0	\$ 599.7	\$ 549.2	\$ 650.4	\$ 662.2	\$ 690.1	\$ 625.8
Sources of Cash												
Income Taxes	\$ 215.0	\$ 221.2	\$ 133.9	\$ 87.3	\$ 28.5	\$ 24.9	\$ 9.8	\$ 17.3	\$ 25.3	\$ 20.3	\$ 27.0	\$ 146.6
Property Taxes	503.8	551.1	522.1	29.0	10.4	3.1	5.6	45.9	58.2	188.4	20.8	236.2
Revenue Sharing	115.2	90.5	88.6	1.9	-	27.7	-	25.1	-	29.0	-	87.4
Wagering Taxes	156.0	90.6	38.7	51.9	18.5	9.0	9.6	10.2	13.1	27.6	13.0	97.8
Utility Users Taxes	18.5	20.7	18.5	2.2	3.9	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.9	14.0
Other Receipts	279.8	427.6	290.5	137.1	33.4	26.0	29.4	61.0	22.2	42.4	44.4	166.6
Net Interpool transfers	312.3	301.1	324.7	(23.6)	38.9	33.1	23.2	72.3	72.0	21.8	44.3	239.5
Bond Proceeds	34.1	32.3	12.9	19.4	1.5	0.7	1.5	8.7	20.1	1.3	0.3	47.2
Transfers from Budget Reserve Fund (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Cash	\$1,634.7	\$ 1,735.6	\$1,429.9	\$305.7	\$135.1	\$127.1	\$82.2	\$292.7	\$212.7	\$332.2	\$151.7	\$1,035.3
Uses of Cash												
Wages and Benefits	\$ (530.3)	\$ (518.3)	\$ (518.9)	\$ 0.6	\$ (54.9)	\$ (44.6)	\$ (43.0)	\$ (64.2)	\$ (53.9)	\$ (59.2)	\$ (57.7)	\$ (336.8)
Pension Contribution	(43.9)	(45.4)	(43.1)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(9.3)	(2.2)	(4.9)	(10.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(30.8)
Debt Service	(23.6)	(18.5)	(18.5)	-	(8.7)	-	-	-	(5.1)	-	(8.7)	(9.8)
Property Tax Distribution	(298.9)	(328.3)	(331.3)	3.0	(11.3)	-	(1.4)	(52.9)	(6.8)	(86.0)	(62.7)	(150.2)
TIF Distribution	(29.7)	(30.7)	(29.7)	(1.0)	-	-	(29.6)	(0.3)	-	-	-	(29.7)
Other Disbursements	(733.9)	(720.6)	(692.9)	(27.7)	(81.8)	(61.5)	(56.5)	(69.2)	(95.0)	(101.9)	(84.7)	(460.3)
Transfers to Retiree Protection Fund	(45.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	(30.0)	(55.0)	-	-
Total Uses of Cash	(\$1,705.3)	\$ (1,711.8)	\$ (1,684.4)	(\$27.4)	(\$159.1)	(\$115.4)	(\$132.7)	(\$191.5)	(\$200.9)	(\$304.3)	(\$216.0)	(\$1,017.6)
Net Cash Flow	(\$70.6)	\$ 23.8	(\$254.5)	\$278.3	(\$24.0)	\$11.7	(\$50.5)	\$101.2	\$11.8	\$27.9	(\$64.3)	\$17.7
Ending Common Cash Pool	\$483.0	\$ 588.0			\$588.0	\$599.7	\$549.2	\$650.4	\$662.2	\$690.1	\$625.8	\$643.5
Budget Reserve Fund (1)	\$ 107.0	\$ 107.0	\$ 107.0		\$ 107.0	\$ 107.0	\$ 107.0	\$ 57.0	\$ 107.0	\$ 107.0	\$ 107.0	\$ 107.0

(1) The June 2021 projected transfer from Budget Reserve Fund was part of the original FY21 budget solution. It may not be necessary as other cost savings /surplus are identified.



Accounts Payable and Supplier Payments

City of Detroit Accounts Payable Analysis \$ in millions

Accounts Payable (AP) as of Mar-21	
Total AP (Feb-21)	\$ 37.2
Plus: Mar-21 invoices processed	\$ 72.4
Less: Mar-21 Payments made	\$ (87.1)
Total AP month end (Mar-21)	\$ 22.5
Less: Invoices on hold ⁽¹⁾	\$ (13.0)
Less: Installments/Retainage Invoices ⁽²⁾	\$ (0.1)
Net AP not on hold	\$ 9.4

AP Aging (excluding invoices on hold)

	Net AP	Current	Days Past Due		
			1-30	31-60	61+
Mar-21. Total	\$ 9.4	\$ 5.5	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 3.6
% of total	100%	59%	2%	1%	38%
Change vs. Feb-21	\$ (8.6)	\$ (5.4)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.4)
Total Count of Invoices	815	662	35	28	90
% of total	100%	81%	4%	3%	12%
Change vs. Feb-21	(547)	(173)	(255)	(31)	(88)
Feb-21. Total	\$ 18.0	\$ 10.9	\$ 2.4	\$ 0.7	\$ 4.0
% of total	100%	60%	14%	4%	22%
Total Count of Invoices	1,362	835	290	59	178
% of total	100%	61%	21%	4%	14%

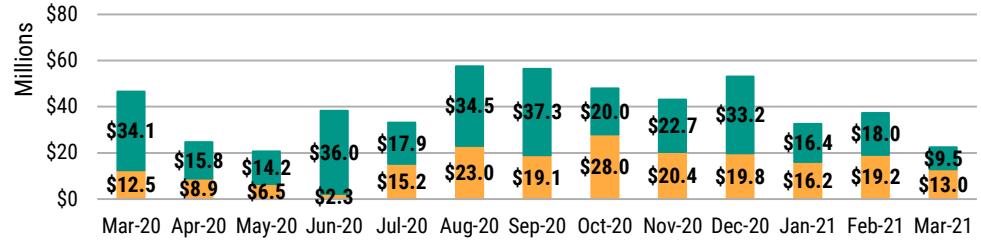
Notes:

(1) Invoices with system holds are pending validation. Some reasons include: pending receipt, does not match purchase order quantity/price and legal holds

(2) Invoices on retainage are on hold until the supplier satisfies all contract obligations

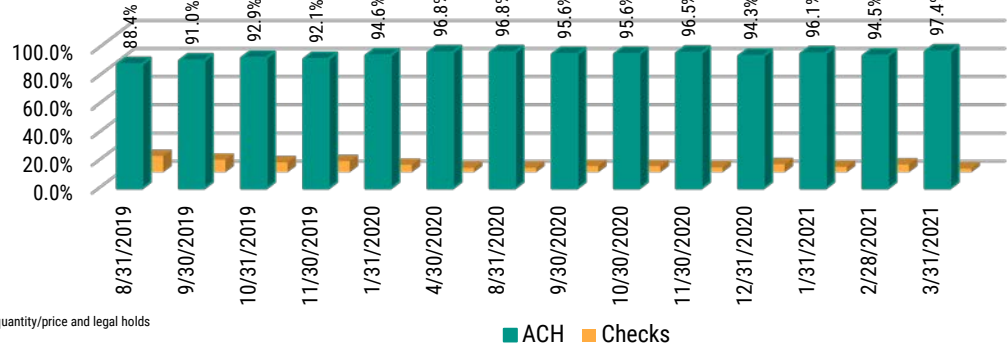
All invoices are processed and aged based on the invoice date

Accounts Payable (Inc. installments/retainage)



On Hold Not on Hold

Supplier Payment Metric (Phase 1)



ACH Checks



Property Tax Report

Collection Rate Analysis

For Tax Year 2020

\$ in millions

Property Class	FY 2021 (Tax Year 2020)			FY 2020 (Tax Year 2019)		
	Adjusted Tax Roll ⁽¹⁾	Collections ⁽¹⁾	Collection Rate	Adjusted Tax Roll ⁽¹⁾	Collections ⁽¹⁾	Collection Rate
Commercial	\$ 100.3	\$ 92.6	92.3%	\$ 93.8	\$ 86.4	92.1%
Industrial	21.0	19.3	92.1%	20.8	19.5	93.8%
Residential	80.9	56.3	69.6%	76.8	52.0	67.7%
Utility	19.6	19.6	100.0%	18.5	18.5	100.0%
Total	\$ 221.8	\$ 187.8	84.7%	\$ 209.8	\$ 176.3	84.0%

¹ Amounts include General Operating, Debt Service and Library Levies.



Investment Portfolio Summary (Q3 FY2021)

Common Cash	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Maturity
Demand Deposit	84,307,185.88	84,307,185.88	84,307,185.88	22.00%	1	1
LGIP	62,504,511.42	62,504,511.42	62,504,511.42	16.00%	1	1
Municipal Money Market	237,840,136.63	237,840,136.63	237,840,136.63	62.00%	1	1
	\$384,651,833.93	\$384,651,833.93	\$384,651,833.93	100.00%	1	1
Total Earnings	\$392,630.55					
Effective Rate of Return	0.15%					
Risk Management	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Maturity
Trustee Money Markets	9,626,915.58	9,626,915.58	9,626,915.58	100.00%	1	1
	\$9,626,915.58	\$9,626,915.58	\$9,626,915.58	100.00%	1	1
Total Earnings	\$4,483.67					
Effective Rate of Return	0.05%					
Debt Service	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Maturity
Trustee Money Markets	71,242,427.61	71,242,427.61	71,242,427.61	100.00%	1	1
	\$71,242,427.61	\$71,242,427.61	\$71,242,427.61	100.00%	1	1
Total Earnings	\$23,247.44					
Effective Rate of Return	0.03%					
Bond Proceeds	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Maturity
LGIP	74,134,338.97	74,134,338.97	74,134,338.97	30.00%	1	1
Trustee Money Markets	176,536,800.79	176,536,800.79	176,536,800.79	70.00%	1	1
	\$250,671,139.76	\$250,671,139.76	\$250,671,139.76	100.00%	1	1
Total Earnings	\$107,410.73					
Effective Rate of Return	0.06%					
DPW	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Maturity
LGIP	26,386,952.19	26,386,952.19	26,386,952.19	100.00%	1	1
	\$26,386,952.19	\$26,386,952.19	\$26,386,952.19	100.00%	1	1
Total Earnings	\$23,600.28					
Effective Rate of Return	0.12%					
Reserve	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Maturity
Certificates of Deposit	53,466,919.52	53,892,589.52	53,466,919.52	45.00%	978	702
Federal Agency Securities	5,000,000.00	5,002,800.00	5,000,000.00	4.00%	1093	322
LGIP	116.25	116.25	116.25	0.00%	1	1
Municipal Money Market	50,030,878.28	50,030,878.28	50,030,878.28	42.00%	1	1
Trustee Money Markets	10,438,447.19	10,438,447.19	10,438,447.19	9.00%	1	1
	\$118,936,361.24	\$119,364,831.24	\$118,936,361.24	100.00%	486	330
Total Earnings	\$492,065.78					
Effective Rate of Return	0.55%					
Retiree Protection Trust ⁽¹⁾	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Maturity
Fixed Income Investments	184,007,020.00	184,007,020.00	184,007,020.00	1	N/A	N/A
Trustee Money Markets	50,264,572.00	50,264,572.00	50,264,572.00	100.00%	1	1
	\$234,271,592.00	\$234,271,592.00	\$234,271,592.00	100.00%	1	1
Total Earnings	-\$1,247,066.00					
Effective Rate of Return	-0.38%					
Total Earnings	-\$203,627.55					

(1) The RPF investments had a return of -1.43% for the quarter ended March 31, 2021 due to a decline in fixed income markets in the quarter, primarily due to rising interest rates which acted as a drag on bond benchmark performance. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index returned -3.4% for the period, so the RPF had favorable results compared to this benchmark. Since inception on October 1, 2017, the RPF had a return of 2.63%.



Pension Payments

City of Detroit
Pension Payments Report for the Three Quarters ended March 31, 2021
(unaudited)

YTD Payments to Plan/Fund	YTD FY2021 Payments by Source						Total
	City of Detroit	Detroit Water and Sewerage Department	Great Lakes Water Authority	Detroit Public Library	COBO Authority (TCF Center)	Detroit Institute of Arts and Foundations	
PFRS Hybrid Plan (Component I)	\$ 14,756,998	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,756,998
PFRS Legacy Plan (Component II)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GRS Hybrid Plan (Component I)	\$ 7,543,935	\$ 1,043,172	\$ -	\$ 282,703	\$ 4,650	\$ -	\$ 8,874,459
GRS Legacy Plan (Component II)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 293,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 293,500
RPF (IRC Section 115 Trust)	\$ 50,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000,000
Total	\$ 72,300,933	\$ 1,043,172	\$ -	\$ 576,203	\$ 4,650	\$ -	\$ 73,924,957

Acronyms:

PFRS: Police and Fire Retirement System

GRS: General Retirement System

RPF: Retiree Protection Fund



Debt Service

City of Detroit Debt Service Report for the Three Quarters ended March 31, 2021 (unaudited)

Debt Obligation	# of Series	Principal Outstanding (as of 3/31/21)	FY 2021			At Trustee (as of 3/31/21)	Required Set-Aside (as of 3/31/21)
			Annual Debt Service	Amount Paid	Balance Due		
2010 UTGO DSA Second Lien Bonds ¹	1	\$ 84,050,000	\$ 9,825,710	\$ 6,345,042	\$ 3,480,668	\$ 8,716,709	\$ -
2016 UTGO DSA Fourth Lien Bonds	2	117,190,000	35,919,553	2,824,776	33,094,776	49,655,339	33,094,776
2018 UTGO Bonds	1	125,840,000	16,912,000	3,146,000	13,766,000	14,260,314	-
2020 UTGO Bonds	1	80,000,000	11,001,963	-	11,001,963	13,735,345	-
2021 UTGO Bonds	2	175,000,000	-	-	-	82,538	-
UTGO Subtotal:		\$ 582,080,000	\$ 73,659,226	\$ 12,315,818	\$ 61,343,407	\$ 86,450,245	\$ 33,094,776
2014 LTGO Bonds (Exit Financing, Remarketed) ²	2	\$ 181,410,000	\$ 32,747,216	\$ 28,745,908	\$ 4,001,308	16,891,550	\$ 16,720,523
2014 LTGO (B-Notes)	2	434,311,789	17,372,472	8,686,236	8,686,236	8,686,236	-
2016 LTGO DSA First Lien Bonds	1	222,765,000	18,848,446	15,430,723	3,417,723	9,482,872	9,482,723
2016 LTGO DSA Third Lien Bonds	1	101,860,000	10,366,451	8,727,397	1,639,054	5,219,137	5,219,055
2018 LTGO DSA Fifth Lien Bonds	1	175,985,000	8,745,092	4,372,546	4,372,546	4,732,620	4,372,546
2019 LTGO MSF (JLA) Loan ³	1	10,000,000	40,806	40,806	-	-	-
LTGO Subtotal:		\$ 1,126,331,789	\$ 88,120,483	\$ 66,003,616	\$ 22,116,867	\$ 45,012,414	\$ 35,794,847
2017 MTF Bonds⁴	1	124,500,000	13,828,912	2,331,351	11,497,561	12,672,516	9,189,207
HUD Notes^{5,6}	10	39,925,000	5,979,715	5,974,926	4,789	2,264,623	-
Total:	26	\$ 1,872,836,789	\$ 181,588,335	\$ 86,625,711	\$ 94,962,624	\$ 146,399,798	\$ 78,078,830

¹ The Requires Set-Aside amount has been corrected to zero. This is because a recent review by bond counsel determined there are no set-aside requirements for this bond issue.

² This bond issue has a debt service reserve fund of \$27,500,000 held by the Trustee. The DSRF is not reflected in the "At Trustee" amount because it is not intended to pay debt service.

³ The final drawdown of approximately \$5.84 million was made in January 2021.

⁴ The final draw occurred on October 1, 2020.

⁵ Interest on the 2020 HUD 108 Interim Notes is variable based on monthly LIBOR rates and is therefore estimated.

⁶ Funds held at Trustee are used to pay debt service on HUD Notes that were previously defeased in substance by the City.



Appendix: Debt Details



City of Detroit - UTGO 2018 Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME: ISSUE NAME(2): REPAYMENT SOURCE: ORIGINAL PAR: DATED DATE: PRINCIPAL DUE: INTEREST DUE: INTEREST RATE: MATURITY DATE: INSURANCE: CALL PROVISIONS:	Unlimited Tax General Obligation Full faith and credit and resources of the City Ad valorem taxes levied annually on all property \$135,000,000 December 11, 2018 Annual: April Semi-Annual: April/October 5.00% April 1, 2038 None April 1, 2028 at 100%			
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038	Principal	Interest	Total
	2021	10,620,000	6,292,000	16,912,000
	2022	4,460,000	5,761,000	10,221,000
	2023	4,680,000	5,538,000	10,218,000
	2024	4,915,000	5,304,000	10,219,000
	2025	5,160,000	5,058,250	10,218,250
	2026	5,420,000	4,800,250	10,220,250
	2027	5,690,000	4,529,250	10,219,250
	2028	5,975,000	4,244,750	10,219,750
	2029	6,275,000	3,946,000	10,221,000
	2030	6,590,000	3,632,250	10,222,250
	2031	6,915,000	3,302,750	10,217,750
	2032	7,265,000	2,957,000	10,222,000
	2033	7,625,000	2,593,750	10,218,750
	2034	8,005,000	2,212,500	10,217,500
	2035	8,410,000	1,812,250	10,222,250
	2036	8,830,000	1,391,750	10,221,750
	2037	\$9,270,000	950,250	10,220,250
	2038	\$9,735,000	486,750	10,221,750
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020		\$ 125,840,000	\$ 64,812,750	\$ 190,652,750
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR		-	3,146,000	3,146,000
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21		\$ 125,840,000	\$ 61,666,750	\$ 187,506,750

City of Detroit - UTGO 2020 Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	Unlimited Tax General Obligation Full faith and credit and resources of the City Ad valorem taxes levied annually on all property \$80,000,000 October 15, 2020 Annual: April Semi-Annual: April/October 5.0% to 5.5% April 1, 2040 None April 1, 2031 at 100%		
ISSUE NAME(2):			
REPAYMENT SOURCE:			
ORIGINAL PAR:			
DATED DATE:			
PRINCIPAL DUE:			
INTEREST DUE:			
INTEREST RATE:			
MATURITY DATE:			
INSURANCE:			
CALL PROVISIONS:			
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	9,165,000.00	1,836,963.33	11,001,963
2022	1,090,000.00	3,835,950.00	4,925,950
2023	1,140,000.00	3,781,450.00	4,921,450
2024	1,200,000.00	3,724,450.00	4,924,450
2025	1,260,000.00	3,664,450.00	4,924,450
2026	1,320,000.00	3,601,450.00	4,921,450
2027	1,390,000.00	3,535,450.00	4,925,450
2028	1,460,000.00	3,465,950.00	4,925,950
2029	1,530,000.00	3,392,950.00	4,922,950
2030	1,605,000.00	3,316,450.00	4,921,450
2031	1,690,000.00	3,236,200.00	4,926,200
2032	1,780,000.00	3,143,250.00	4,923,250
2033	1,880,000.00	3,045,350.00	4,925,350
2034	1,980,000.00	2,941,950.00	4,921,950
2035	2,090,000.00	2,833,050.00	4,923,050
2036	2,205,000.00	2,718,100.00	4,923,100
2037	2,325,000.00	2,596,825.00	4,921,825
2038	2,455,000.00	2,468,950.00	4,923,950
2039	2,590,000.00	2,333,925.00	4,923,925
2040	2,730,000.00	2,191,475.00	4,921,475
2041	2,885,000.00	2,041,325.00	4,926,325
2042	3,040,000.00	1,882,650.00	4,922,650
2043	3,210,000.00	1,715,450.00	4,925,450
2044	3,385,000.00	1,538,900.00	4,923,900
2045	3,570,000.00	1,352,725.00	4,922,725
2046	3,765,000.00	1,156,375.00	4,921,375
2047	3,975,000.00	949,300.00	4,924,300
2048	4,195,000.00	730,675.00	4,925,675
2049	4,425,000.00	499,950.00	4,924,950
2050	4,665,000.00	256,575.00	4,921,575
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	-	-	-
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 73,788,513	\$ 153,788,513

City of Detroit - LTGO DSA 1st Lien Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	Distributable State Aid First Lien Bonds (Limited Tax General Obligation), Series 2016B-1 (Taxable - Refunding Local Project Bonds)		
ISSUE NAME(2):	LTGO DSA First Lien Bonds		
REPAYMENT	Full faith and credit and resources of the City, additionally Detroit's share of State Shared Revenue payments.		
SOURCE:	Ad valorem taxes levied annually on all property		
ORIGINAL PAR:	\$240,965,000		
DATED DATE:	August 11, 2016		
PRINCIPAL DUE:	Annual: November		
INTEREST DUE:	Semi-Annual: November/May		
INTEREST RATE:	1.94% to 5.00%		
MATURITY DATE:	November 1, 2035		
INSURANCE:	Noninsured		
CALL PROVISIONS:	Make-Whole		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	11,720,000	7,128,446	18,848,446
2022	12,130,000	6,717,724	18,847,724
2023	12,385,000	6,461,043	18,846,043
2024	12,675,000	6,170,364	18,845,364
2025	12,990,000	5,855,619	18,845,619
2026	13,330,000	5,518,638	18,848,638
2027	13,690,000	5,159,182	18,849,182
2028	14,100,000	4,743,853	18,843,853
2029	14,565,000	4,276,613	18,841,613
2030	15,050,000	3,793,889	18,843,889
2031	15,550,000	3,295,109	18,845,109
2032	16,065,000	2,779,784	18,844,784
2033	16,625,000	2,219,922	18,844,922
2034	17,235,000	1,612,981	18,847,981
2035	17,860,000	983,903	18,843,903
2036	18,515,000	331,881	18,846,881
2037			
2038			
2039			
2040			
2041			
2042			
2043			
2044			
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 234,485,000	\$ 67,048,951	\$ 301,533,951
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	\$ 11,720,000.00	\$ 3,710,723	\$ 15,430,723
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 222,765,000	\$ 63,338,228	\$ 286,103,228

City of Detroit - UTGO DSA 2nd Lien Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	Distributable State Aid Second Lien Bonds (Unlimited Tax General Obligation), Series 2010 (Taxable - Recovery Zone Economic development Bonds - Direct Payment)		
ISSUE NAME(2):	UTGO DSA 2nd Lien		
REPAYMENT SOURCE:	Full faith and credit and resources of the City & State Shared Revenue payments		
ORIGINAL PAR:	Ad valorem taxes levied annually on all property		
DATED DATE:	\$100,000,000		
PRINCIPAL DUE:	December 16, 2010		
INTEREST DUE:	Annual: November		
INTEREST RATE:	Semi-Annual: November/May		
MATURITY DATE:	5.429% to 8.369%		
INSURANCE:	November 1, 2035		
CALL PROVISIONS:	None		
CALL PROVISIONS:	Make-Whole		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	2,765,000	7,060,710	9,825,710
2022	2,970,000	6,854,594	9,824,594
2023	3,195,000	6,633,024	9,828,024
2024	3,455,000	6,373,621	9,828,621
2025	3,755,000	6,071,919	9,826,919
2026	4,085,000	5,743,854	9,828,854
2027	4,440,000	5,387,125	9,827,125
2028	4,825,000	4,999,431	9,824,431
2029	5,250,000	4,577,843	9,827,843
2030	5,705,000	4,119,431	9,824,431
2031	6,205,000	3,621,057	9,826,057
2032	6,750,000	3,078,955	9,828,955
2033	7,335,000	2,489,568	9,824,568
2034	7,975,000	1,848,921	9,823,921
2035	8,675,000	1,152,202	9,827,202
2036	9,430,000	394,598	9,824,598
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 86,815,000	\$ 70,406,855	\$ 157,221,855
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	\$2,765,000	3,580,042	6,345,042
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 84,050,000	\$ 66,826,813	\$ 150,876,813

City of Detroit - LTGO DSA 3rd Lien Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	Distributable State Aid Third Lien Bonds (Limited Tax General Obligation), Series 2016B-2 (Taxable - Refunding Local Project Bonds)		
ISSUE NAME(2):	LTGO DSA Third Lien Bonds		
REPAYMENT	Full faith and credit and resources of the City, additionally Detroit's share of State Shared Revenue payments.		
SOURCE:	Ad valorem taxes levied annually on all property		
ORIGINAL PAR:	\$123,175,000		
DATED DATE:	August 11, 2016		
PRINCIPAL DUE:	Annual: November		
INTEREST DUE:	Semi-Annual: November/May		
INTEREST RATE:	1.39% to 3.61%		
MATURITY DATE:	November 1, 2032		
INSURANCE:	Noninsured		
CALL PROVISIONS:	Make-Whole		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	7,015,000	3,351,451	10,366,451
2022	7,160,000	3,197,882	10,357,882
2023	7,335,000	3,024,353	10,359,353
2024	7,535,000	2,827,671	10,362,671
2025	7,745,000	2,613,538	10,358,538
2026	7,975,000	2,384,754	10,359,754
2027	8,215,000	2,142,267	10,357,267
2028	8,495,000	1,864,475	10,359,475
2029	8,810,000	1,552,120	10,362,120
2030	9,130,000	1,228,303	10,358,303
2031	9,470,000	892,573	10,362,573
2032	9,815,000	544,478	10,359,478
2033	10,175,000	183,659	10,358,659
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 108,875,000	\$ 25,807,524	\$ 134,682,524
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	7,015,000	1,712,397	8,727,397
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 101,860,000	\$ 24,095,127	\$ 125,955,127

City of Detroit - UTGO DSA 4th Lien Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	Distributable State Aid Fourth Lien Bonds (Unlimited Tax General Obligation), Series 2016A-1 (Tax-Exempt - Refunding Local Project Bonds)			Distributable State Aid Fourth Lien Bonds (Unlimited Tax General Obligation), Series 2016A-2 (Taxable - Refunding Local Project Bonds)			ALL		
ISSUE NAME(2):	UTGO DSA 4th Lien			UTGO DSA 4th Lien					
REPAYMENT SOURCE:	Full faith and credit and resources of the City & State Shared Revenue payments Ad valorem taxes levied annually on all property			Full faith and credit and resources of the City & State Shared Revenue payments Ad valorem taxes levied annually on all property					
ORIGINAL PAR:	\$222,185,000			\$19,855,000					
DATED DATE:	August 11, 2016			August 11, 2016					
PRINCIPAL DUE:	Annual: April			Annual: April					
INTEREST DUE:	Semi-Annual: October/April			Semi-Annual: October/April					
INTEREST RATE:	4.00% to 5.00%			1.69% to 3.66%					
MATURITY DATE:	April 1, 2028			April 1, 2028					
INSURANCE:	None			None					
CALL PROVISIONS:	October 1, 2026 @ 100%			Make Whole					
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
2021	28,950,000	5,245,750	34,195,750	1,320,000	403,803	1,723,803	30,270,000	5,649,553	35,919,553
2022	22,185,000	3,798,250	25,983,250	1,420,000	367,621	1,787,621	23,605,000	4,165,871	27,770,871
2023	19,465,000	2,689,000	22,154,000	1,465,000	325,817	1,790,817	20,930,000	3,014,817	23,944,817
2024	15,695,000	1,715,750	17,410,750	1,510,000	279,757	1,789,757	17,205,000	1,995,507	19,200,507
2025	8,160,000	931,000	9,091,000	1,560,000	230,531	1,790,531	9,720,000	1,161,531	10,881,531
2026	3,320,000	523,000	3,843,000	1,610,000	178,115	1,788,115	4,930,000	701,115	5,631,115
2027	3,485,000	357,000	3,842,000	1,665,000	122,409	1,787,409	5,150,000	479,409	5,629,409
2028	3,655,000	182,750	3,837,750	1,725,000	63,135	1,788,135	5,380,000	245,885	5,625,885
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 104,915,000	\$ 15,442,500	\$ 120,357,500	\$ 12,275,000	\$ 1,971,188	\$ 14,246,188	\$ 117,190,000	\$ 17,413,688	\$ 134,603,688
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	-	2,622,875	2,622,875	-	201,901	201,901	-	2,824,776	2,824,776
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 104,915,000	\$ 12,819,625	\$ 117,734,625	\$ 12,275,000	\$ 1,769,286	\$ 14,044,286	\$ 117,190,000	\$ 14,588,911	\$ 131,778,911

CALLABLE: \$7,140,000

City of Detroit - LTGO DSA 5th Lien Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	
ISSUE NAME(2):	
REPAYMENT	
SOURCE:	
ORIGINAL PAR:	
DATED DATE:	
PRINCIPAL DUE:	
INTEREST DUE:	
INTEREST RATE:	
MATURITY DATE:	
INSURANCE:	
CALL PROVISIONS:	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2021	
2022	
2023	
2024	
2025	
2026	
2027	
2028	
2029	
2030	
2031	
2032	
2033	
2034	
2035	
2036	
2037	
2038	
2039	
2040	
2041	
2042	
2043	
2044	

OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020
 PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR
 OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21

Distributable State Aid Fifth Lien Bonds (Limited Tax General Obligation), Series 2018 (Taxable)

LTGO DSA Fifth Lien Bonds

Full faith and credit and resources of the City, additionally Detroit's share of State Shared Revenue payments.

Ad valorem taxes levied annually on all property

\$175,985,000

December 13, 2018

Annual: November

Semi-Annual: November/May

4.920% to 5.020%

November 1, 2043

Noninsured

Make-Whole

	Principal	Interest	Total
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
		8,745,092	8,745,092
	5,755,000	8,603,519	14,358,519
	865,000	8,440,667	9,305,667
	2,855,000	8,349,155	11,204,155
	\$19,560,000	\$7,797,746	27,357,746
	\$19,720,000	\$6,831,458	26,551,458
	\$20,100,000	\$5,851,886	25,951,886
	\$20,500,000	\$4,853,126	25,353,126
	\$20,935,000	\$3,823,358	24,758,358
	\$21,400,000	\$2,760,749	24,160,749
	\$21,890,000	\$1,674,170	23,564,170
	\$22,405,000	\$562,366	22,967,366
\$	175,985,000	\$ 173,234,395	\$ 349,219,395
	-	4,372,546	4,372,546
\$	175,985,000	\$ 168,861,849	\$ 344,846,849

City of Detroit - LTGO Exit (Remarketed) Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	Financial Recovery Income Tax Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2014-A (Tax-Exempt)			Financial Recovery Income Tax Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2014-B (Taxable)			ALL		
ISSUE NAME(2):	Exit Financing (Remarketed)			Exit Financing (Remarketed)					
REPAYMENT	Income Taxes & Full faith and credit and resources of the City			Income Taxes & Full faith and credit and resources of the City					
SOURCE:	Income Taxes			Income Taxes					
ORIGINAL PAR:	\$134,725,000			\$110,275,000					
DATED DATE:	September 1, 2015			September 1, 2015					
PRINCIPAL DUE:	Annual: October			Annual: October					
INTEREST DUE:	Semi Annual: October/April			Semi Annual: October/April					
INTEREST RATE:	3.40% to 4.50%			4.60%					
MATURITY DATE:	October 1, 2029			October 1, 2022					
INSURANCE:	Noninsured			Noninsured					
CALL PROVISIONS:	None			None					
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	2,000,000	5,797,106	7,797,106	22,200,000	2,750,110	24,950,110	24,200,000	8,547,216	32,747,216
2022	2,000,000	5,727,106	7,727,106	23,605,000	1,696,595	25,301,595	25,605,000	7,423,701	33,028,701
2023	2,000,000	5,653,106	7,653,106	25,080,000	576,840	25,656,840	27,080,000	6,229,946	33,309,946
2024	15,375,000	5,317,216	20,692,216				15,375,000	5,317,216	20,692,216
2025	16,285,000	4,693,625	20,978,625				16,285,000	4,693,625	20,978,625
2026	17,245,000	3,979,913	21,224,913				17,245,000	3,979,913	21,224,913
2027	18,265,000	3,180,938	21,445,938				18,265,000	3,180,938	21,445,938
2028	19,350,000	2,334,600	21,684,600				19,350,000	2,334,600	21,684,600
2029	20,495,000	1,438,088	21,933,088				20,495,000	1,438,088	21,933,088
2030	21,710,000	488,475	22,198,475				21,710,000	488,475	22,198,475
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 134,725,000	\$ 38,610,172	\$ 173,335,172	\$ 70,885,000	\$ 5,023,545	\$ 75,908,545	\$ 205,610,000	\$ 43,633,717	\$ 249,243,717
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR*	2,000,000	2,915,553	4,915,553	22,200,000	1,630,355	23,830,355	24,200,000	4,545,908	28,745,908
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 132,725,000	\$ 35,694,619	\$ 168,419,619	\$ 48,685,000	\$ 3,393,190	\$ 52,078,190	\$ 181,410,000	\$ 39,087,809	\$ 220,497,809

City of Detroit - LTGO B-Notes Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	Financial Recovery Bonds, Series 2014-B1 (Federally Taxable)			Financial Recovery Bonds, Series 2014-B2 (Federally Taxable)			ALL		
ISSUE NAME(2):	B-Notes			B-Notes					
REPAYMENT SOURCE:	Full faith and credit and resources of the City			Full faith and credit and resources of the City					
ORIGINAL PAR:	\$616,560,047			\$15,404,098					
DATED DATE:	December 10, 2014			December 10, 2014					
PRINCIPAL DUE:	Annual: April			Annual: April					
INTEREST DUE:	Semi Annual: April/October			Semi Annual: April/October					
INTEREST RATE:	4.00% to 6.00%			4.00% to 6.00%					
MATURITY DATE:	April 1, 2044			April 1, 2044					
INSURANCE:	Noninsured			Noninsured					
CALL PROVISIONS:	Callable at Par			Callable at Par					
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2021		16,973,304	16,973,304		399,168	399,168	-	17,372,472	17,372,472
2022		16,973,304	16,973,304		399,168	399,168	-	17,372,472	17,372,472
2023		16,973,304	16,973,304		399,168	399,168	-	17,372,472	17,372,472
2024		16,973,304	16,973,304		399,168	399,168	-	17,372,472	17,372,472
2025	2,411,066	16,973,304	19,384,370		399,168	399,168	2,411,066	17,372,472	19,783,538
2026	2,256,986	16,876,861	19,133,847		399,168	399,168	2,256,986	17,276,029	19,533,015
2027	2,128,183	16,786,582	18,914,765		399,168	399,168	2,128,183	17,185,749	19,313,932
2028	1,977,770	16,701,454	18,679,224		399,168	399,168	1,977,770	17,100,622	19,078,392
2029	1,807,988	16,622,344	18,430,332		399,168	399,168	1,807,988	17,021,511	18,829,499
2030	1,616,461	16,550,024	18,166,485		399,168	399,168	1,616,461	16,949,192	18,565,653
2031	23,874,105	16,485,366	40,359,471		399,168	399,168	23,874,105	16,884,533	40,758,638
2032	24,095,750	15,530,401	39,626,151	736,738	399,168	1,135,906	24,832,488	15,929,569	40,762,057
2033	25,056,264	14,566,571	39,622,835	770,205	369,698	1,139,903	25,826,469	14,936,270	40,762,739
2034	30,828,003	13,564,321	44,392,324	770,205	338,890	1,109,095	31,598,208	13,903,211	45,501,419
2035	30,828,003	18,496,801	49,324,804	770,205	462,123	1,232,328	31,598,208	18,958,924	50,557,132
2036	30,828,003	16,647,121	47,475,124	770,205	415,911	1,186,116	31,598,208	17,063,031	48,661,239
2037	30,828,003	14,797,441	45,625,444	770,205	369,698	1,139,903	31,598,208	15,167,139	46,765,347
2038	30,828,003	12,947,760	43,775,763	770,205	323,486	1,093,691	31,598,208	13,271,246	44,869,454
2039	30,828,003	11,098,080	41,926,083	770,205	277,274	1,047,479	31,598,208	11,375,354	42,973,562
2040	30,828,003	9,248,400	40,076,403	770,205	231,061	1,001,266	31,598,208	9,479,462	41,077,670
2041	30,828,003	7,398,720	38,226,723	770,205	184,849	955,054	31,598,208	7,583,569	39,181,777
2042	30,828,003	5,549,040	36,377,043	770,205	138,637	908,842	31,598,208	5,687,677	37,285,885
2043	30,828,003	3,699,360	34,527,363	770,205	92,424	862,629	31,598,208	3,791,784	35,389,992
2044	30,827,990	1,849,679	32,677,669	770,203	46,212	816,415	31,598,193	1,895,892	33,494,085
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 424,332,593	\$ 330,282,844	\$ 754,615,437	\$ 9,979,196	\$ 8,040,278	\$ 18,019,474	\$ 434,311,789	\$ 338,323,122	\$ 772,634,911
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	-	8,486,652	8,486,652	-	199,584	199,584	-	8,686,236	8,686,236
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 424,332,593	\$ 321,796,192	\$ 746,128,785	\$ 9,979,196	\$ 9,979,196	\$ 19,958,392	\$ 434,311,789	\$ 329,636,886	\$ 763,948,675

City of Detroit - 2019 Capital Improvement Bond (JLA Demolition) - Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME: ISSUE NAME(2): REPAYMENT SOURCE: ORIGINAL PAR: DATED DATE: PRINCIPAL DUE: INTEREST DUE: INTEREST RATE: MATURITY DATE: INSURANCE: CALL PROVISIONS:	City of Detroit 2019 Capital Improvement Bond (Joe Louis Arena Demolition) Full faith and credit and resources of the City. Ad valorem taxes levied annually on all property \$10,000,000 June 10, 2019 Annual: July Annual: July 1.00% to 2.00% (Step up to 2% once full amount was drawn) July 9, 2039 Noninsured																																																																														
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,																																																																															
2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Principal</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Interest</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">-</td><td style="text-align: right;">40,806</td><td style="text-align: right;">40,806</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">-</td><td style="text-align: right;">106,027</td><td style="text-align: right;">106,027</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">467,096</td><td style="text-align: right;">200,000</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">476,438</td><td style="text-align: right;">190,658</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">485,470</td><td style="text-align: right;">181,626</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">495,676</td><td style="text-align: right;">171,420</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">505,590</td><td style="text-align: right;">161,506</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">515,701</td><td style="text-align: right;">151,395</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">525,629</td><td style="text-align: right;">141,467</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">536,528</td><td style="text-align: right;">130,568</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">547,258</td><td style="text-align: right;">119,837</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">558,204</td><td style="text-align: right;">108,892</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">569,100</td><td style="text-align: right;">97,996</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">580,750</td><td style="text-align: right;">86,346</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">592,365</td><td style="text-align: right;">74,731</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">604,212</td><td style="text-align: right;">62,884</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">616,157</td><td style="text-align: right;">50,939</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">628,619</td><td style="text-align: right;">38,477</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">641,192</td><td style="text-align: right;">25,904</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">654,016</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,080</td><td style="text-align: right;">667,096</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">-</td><td style="text-align: right;">-</td><td style="text-align: right;">-</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">-</td><td style="text-align: right;">-</td><td style="text-align: right;">-</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 10,000,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 2,154,560</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 12,154,560</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,806</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,806</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 10,000,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 2,113,754</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 12,113,754</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Principal	Interest	Total	-	40,806	40,806	-	106,027	106,027	467,096	200,000	667,096	476,438	190,658	667,096	485,470	181,626	667,096	495,676	171,420	667,096	505,590	161,506	667,096	515,701	151,395	667,096	525,629	141,467	667,096	536,528	130,568	667,096	547,258	119,837	667,096	558,204	108,892	667,096	569,100	97,996	667,096	580,750	86,346	667,096	592,365	74,731	667,096	604,212	62,884	667,096	616,157	50,939	667,096	628,619	38,477	667,096	641,192	25,904	667,096	654,016	13,080	667,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,154,560	\$ 12,154,560	-	40,806	40,806	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,113,754	\$ 12,113,754
Principal	Interest	Total																																																																													
-	40,806	40,806																																																																													
-	106,027	106,027																																																																													
467,096	200,000	667,096																																																																													
476,438	190,658	667,096																																																																													
485,470	181,626	667,096																																																																													
495,676	171,420	667,096																																																																													
505,590	161,506	667,096																																																																													
515,701	151,395	667,096																																																																													
525,629	141,467	667,096																																																																													
536,528	130,568	667,096																																																																													
547,258	119,837	667,096																																																																													
558,204	108,892	667,096																																																																													
569,100	97,996	667,096																																																																													
580,750	86,346	667,096																																																																													
592,365	74,731	667,096																																																																													
604,212	62,884	667,096																																																																													
616,157	50,939	667,096																																																																													
628,619	38,477	667,096																																																																													
641,192	25,904	667,096																																																																													
654,016	13,080	667,096																																																																													
-	-	-																																																																													
-	-	-																																																																													
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,154,560	\$ 12,154,560																																																																													
-	40,806	40,806																																																																													
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,113,754	\$ 12,113,754																																																																													
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020 PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21																																																																															

1. The final drawdown of approximately \$5.84 million was made in January 2021.

City of Detroit - MTF Bonds - Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME: ISSUE NAME(2): REPAYMENT SOURCE: ORIGINAL PAR: DATED DATE: PRINCIPAL DUE: INTEREST DUE: INTEREST RATE: MATURITY DATE: INSURANCE: CALL PROVISIONS:	City of Detroit Transportation Project MTF Bonds Act 51 dollars Act 51 dollars \$124,500,000 November 16, 2017 April 1 April 1 2.38% to 3.49% April 1, 2032 None 7 year																																																																
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;"></th> <th style="width: 33%;">Principal</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Interest</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2021</td><td style="text-align: right;">9,145,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">4,683,911.66</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,828,912</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2022</td><td style="text-align: right;">9,345,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">4,440,556.80</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,785,557</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2023</td><td style="text-align: right;">9,585,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">4,146,376.20</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,731,376</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2024</td><td style="text-align: right;">9,840,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,833,042.54</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,673,043</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2025</td><td style="text-align: right;">10,115,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,500,548.92</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,615,549</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2026</td><td style="text-align: right;">10,430,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,120,629.52</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,550,630</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2027</td><td style="text-align: right;">10,765,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,713,755.22</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,478,755</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2028</td><td style="text-align: right;">11,115,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,287,245.92</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,402,246</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2029</td><td style="text-align: right;">11,485,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,837,421.86</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,322,422</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2030</td><td style="text-align: right;">11,875,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,366,996.26</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,241,996</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2031</td><td style="text-align: right;">12,275,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">876,321.26</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,151,321</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2032</td><td style="text-align: right;">8,525,000.00</td><td style="text-align: right;">361,630.50</td><td style="text-align: right;">8,886,631</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 124,500,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 33,168,437</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 157,668,437</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,331,351</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,331,351</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 124,500,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 30,837,086</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 155,337,086</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Principal	Interest	Total	2021	9,145,000.00	4,683,911.66	13,828,912	2022	9,345,000.00	4,440,556.80	13,785,557	2023	9,585,000.00	4,146,376.20	13,731,376	2024	9,840,000.00	3,833,042.54	13,673,043	2025	10,115,000.00	3,500,548.92	13,615,549	2026	10,430,000.00	3,120,629.52	13,550,630	2027	10,765,000.00	2,713,755.22	13,478,755	2028	11,115,000.00	2,287,245.92	13,402,246	2029	11,485,000.00	1,837,421.86	13,322,422	2030	11,875,000.00	1,366,996.26	13,241,996	2031	12,275,000.00	876,321.26	13,151,321	2032	8,525,000.00	361,630.50	8,886,631	OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 124,500,000	\$ 33,168,437	\$ 157,668,437	PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	-	2,331,351	2,331,351	OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 124,500,000	\$ 30,837,086	\$ 155,337,086
	Principal	Interest	Total																																																														
2021	9,145,000.00	4,683,911.66	13,828,912																																																														
2022	9,345,000.00	4,440,556.80	13,785,557																																																														
2023	9,585,000.00	4,146,376.20	13,731,376																																																														
2024	9,840,000.00	3,833,042.54	13,673,043																																																														
2025	10,115,000.00	3,500,548.92	13,615,549																																																														
2026	10,430,000.00	3,120,629.52	13,550,630																																																														
2027	10,765,000.00	2,713,755.22	13,478,755																																																														
2028	11,115,000.00	2,287,245.92	13,402,246																																																														
2029	11,485,000.00	1,837,421.86	13,322,422																																																														
2030	11,875,000.00	1,366,996.26	13,241,996																																																														
2031	12,275,000.00	876,321.26	13,151,321																																																														
2032	8,525,000.00	361,630.50	8,886,631																																																														
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 124,500,000	\$ 33,168,437	\$ 157,668,437																																																														
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	-	2,331,351	2,331,351																																																														
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 124,500,000	\$ 30,837,086	\$ 155,337,086																																																														

The final draw occurred on October 1, 2020.

City of Detroit - HUD Notes Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	Mexicantown Welcome Center HUD 108 Note			Mexicantown Welcome Center HUD 108 Note			Book Cadillac Project Note 2 HUD 108 Note		
REPAYMENT SOURCE:	Section 108 Loan Guaranty Block Grant Funds			Section 108 Loan Guaranty Block Grant Funds			Section 108 Loan Guaranty Block Grant Funds		
ORIGINAL PAR:	\$7,789,000			\$280,000			\$10,700,000		
DATED DATE:	March 26, 2019 (Refunding)			August 3, 2020			March 26, 2019 (Refunding)		
PRINCIPAL DUE:	Annual: August			Annual: August			Annual: August		
INTEREST DUE:	Semi Annual: August/February			Quarterly: August/November/February/May			Semi Annual: August/February		
INTEREST RATE:	5.09% to 5.70%			LIBOR + 20 bps			4.33% to 5.38%		
MATURITY DATE:	August 1, 2024			August 1, 2024			August 1, 2025		
INSURANCE:	Noninsured			Noninsured			Noninsured		
CALL PROVISIONS:	None			None			None		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest*	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 280,000	\$ 29,852	\$ 309,852	\$ -	\$ 888	\$ 888	\$ 716,000	\$ 88,406	\$ 804,406
2022	280,000	22,684	302,684	47,000	1,241	48,241	716,000	70,076	786,076
2023	350,000	14,629	364,629	47,000	1,003	48,003	716,000	51,758	767,758
2024	360,000	5,459	365,459	47,000	767	47,767	716,000	33,267	749,267
2025	28,000	374	28,374	47,000	526	47,526	716,000	14,343	730,343
2026	-	-	-	46,000	292	46,292	175,000	2,396	177,396
2027	-	-	-	46,000	59	46,059	-	-	-
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 1,298,000	\$ 72,999	\$ 1,370,999	\$ 280,000	\$ 4,776	\$ 284,776	\$ 3,755,000	\$ 260,245	\$ 4,015,245
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	280,000	29,852	309,852	-	612	612	716,000	88,406	804,406
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 1,018,000	\$ 43,146	\$ 1,061,146	\$ 280,000	\$ 4,164	\$ 284,164	\$ 3,039,000	\$ 171,839	\$ 3,210,839

*The interest rates on these notes are variable and based on monthly LIBOR rate plus 20 basis points. Projected interest is based on monthly estimated interest rate of 0.5%.

Notes:

1. On April 29, 2019, the Woodward Gardens Project II Note was partially defeased (prepaid) by the City. Specifically, the City made payment to the HUD Trustee to defease the following maturities/principal amounts: August 1, 2019/\$160,000; August 1, 2027/\$261,000; August 1, 2018/\$1,557,000. In addition to the principal, the payment included amounts sufficient to pay the interest that accrued until the optional redemption date occurred and payment could be made to the holders of the HUD Certificates. The total payment was \$1,938,000. The 2019 maturity was defeased on August 1, 2019. The 2027 and 2028 maturities were defeased by HUD on August 1, 2020. From the City's perspective, the principal amounts are considered defeased in substance on the date the City made payment.

2. In FY17, funds to prepay the New Amsterdam Note were placed in escrow and the Note was fully defeased in substance. The trustee pays the debt service from the escrow until the final payment on 8-1-22.

City of Detroit - HUD Notes Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:
REPAYMENT SOURCE:
ORIGINAL PAR:
DATED DATE:
PRINCIPAL DUE:
INTEREST DUE:
INTEREST RATE:
MATURITY DATE:
INSURANCE:
CALL PROVISIONS:
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032

Book Cadillac Project Note 2		
HUD 108 Note		
Section 108 Loan Guaranty		
Block Grant Funds		
\$716,000		
August 3, 2020		
Annual: August		
Quarterly: August/November/February/May		
LIBOR + 20 bps		
August 1, 2025		
Noninsured		
None		
Principal	Interest*	Total
\$ -	\$ 2,264	\$ 2,264
144,000	2,408	146,408
143,000	1,841	144,841
143,000	1,278	144,278
143,000	709	143,709
143,000	143	143,143
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
\$ 716,000	\$ 8,643	\$ 724,643
-	1,565	1,565
\$ 716,000	\$ 7,079	\$ 723,079

Garfield II Project Note 1		
HUD 108 Note		
Section 108 Loan Guaranty		
Block Grant Funds		
\$6,522,000		
March 26, 2019 (Refunding)		
Annual: August		
Semi Annual: August/February		
4.33% to 5.30%		
August 1, 2025		
Noninsured		
None		
Principal	Interest	Total
\$ 520,000	\$ 114,104	\$ 634,104
620,000	99,507	719,507
720,000	82,370	802,370
780,000	62,991	842,991
950,000	40,108	990,108
1,002,000	13,717	1,015,717
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
\$ 4,592,000	\$ 412,797	\$ 5,004,797
520,000	114,104	634,104
\$ 4,072,000	\$ 298,693	\$ 4,370,693

Garfield II Project Note 1		
HUD 108 Note		
Section 108 Loan Guaranty		
Block Grant Funds		
\$520,000		
August 3, 2020		
Annual: August		
Quarterly: August/November/February/May		
LIBOR + 20 bps		
August 1, 2025		
Noninsured		
None		
Principal	Interest*	Total
\$ -	\$ 1,649	\$ 1,649
104,000	2,242	106,242
104,000	1,715	105,715
104,000	1,190	105,190
104,000	660	104,660
104,000	133	104,133
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
\$ 520,000	\$ 7,589	\$ 527,589
-	1,136	1,136
\$ 520,000	\$ 6,452	\$ 526,452

OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21

*Interest amounts are estimates based on most recent monthly LIBOR rate plus 20 basis points.

City of Detroit - HUD Notes Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:	Garfield II Project Note 2			Garfield II Project Note 2			Garfield II Project Note 4 (Geothermal)		
REPAYMENT SOURCE:	HUD 108 Note Section 108 Loan Guaranty Block Grant Funds			HUD 108 Note Section 108 Loan Guaranty Block Grant Funds			HUD 108 Note Section 108 Loan Guaranty Block Grant Funds		
ORIGINAL PAR:	\$2,058,000			\$120,000			\$1,393,000		
DATED DATE:	March 26, 2019 (Refunding)			August 3, 2020			May 28, 2015 (Refunding)		
PRINCIPAL DUE:	Annual: August			Annual: August			Annual: August		
INTEREST DUE:	Semi Annual: August/February			Quarterly: August/November/February/May			Semi Annual: August/February		
INTEREST RATE:	5.09% to 5.77%			LIBOR + 20 bps			.28% to 3.35%		
MATURITY DATE:	August 1, 2026			August 1, 2026			August 1, 2029		
INSURANCE:	Noninsured			Noninsured			Noninsured		
CALL PROVISIONS:	None			None			None		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest*	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 120,000	\$ 40,341	\$ 160,341	\$ -	\$ 381	\$ 381	\$ 95,000	\$ 26,169	\$ 121,169
2022	130,000	37,141	167,141	24,000	517	24,517	95,000	24,112	119,112
2023	140,000	33,688	173,688	24,000	396	24,396	100,000	21,771	121,771
2024	150,000	29,941	179,941	24,000	275	24,275	100,000	19,146	119,146
2025	240,000	24,776	264,776	24,000	152	24,152	100,000	16,321	116,321
2026	320,000	17,194	337,194	24,000	31	24,031	100,000	13,421	113,421
2027	448,000	6,406	454,406	-	-	-	100,000	10,396	110,396
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	7,271	107,271
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	4,071	104,071
2030	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,000	1,223	74,223
2031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020	\$ 1,548,000	\$ 189,487	\$ 1,737,487	\$ 120,000	\$ 1,751	\$ 121,751	\$ 963,000	\$ 143,901	\$ 1,106,901
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR	120,000	40,341	160,341	-	262	262	95,000	26,169	121,169
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21	\$ 1,428,000	\$ 149,146	\$ 1,577,146	\$ 120,000	\$ 1,489	\$ 121,489	\$ 868,000	\$ 117,732	\$ 985,732

*Interest amounts are estimates based on most recent monthly LIBOR rate plus 20 basis points.

City of Detroit - HUD Notes Debt Service Requirements

ISSUE NAME:
REPAYMENT SOURCE:
ORIGINAL PAR:
DATED DATE:
PRINCIPAL DUE:
INTEREST DUE:
INTEREST RATE:
MATURITY DATE:
INSURANCE:
CALL PROVISIONS:
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032

OUTSTANDING AT 7/1/2020
PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR
OUTSTANDING AT 3/31/21

Garfield II Project Note 4 (Geothermal)		
HUD 108 Note		
Section 108 Loan Guaranty		
Block Grant Funds		
\$95,000		
August 3, 2020		
Annual: August		
Quarterly: August/November/February/May		
LIBOR + 20 bps		
August 1, 2039		
Noninsured		
None		
Principal	Interest*	Total
\$ -	\$ 301	\$ 301
9,000	447	9,447
9,000	402	9,402
9,000	357	9,357
9,000	311	9,311
9,000	265	9,265
9,000	219	9,219
9,000	174	9,174
8,000	132	8,132
8,000	91	8,091
8,000	51	8,051
8,000	10	8,010
\$ 95,000	\$ 2,761	\$ 97,761
-	208	208
\$ 95,000	\$ 2,553	\$ 97,553

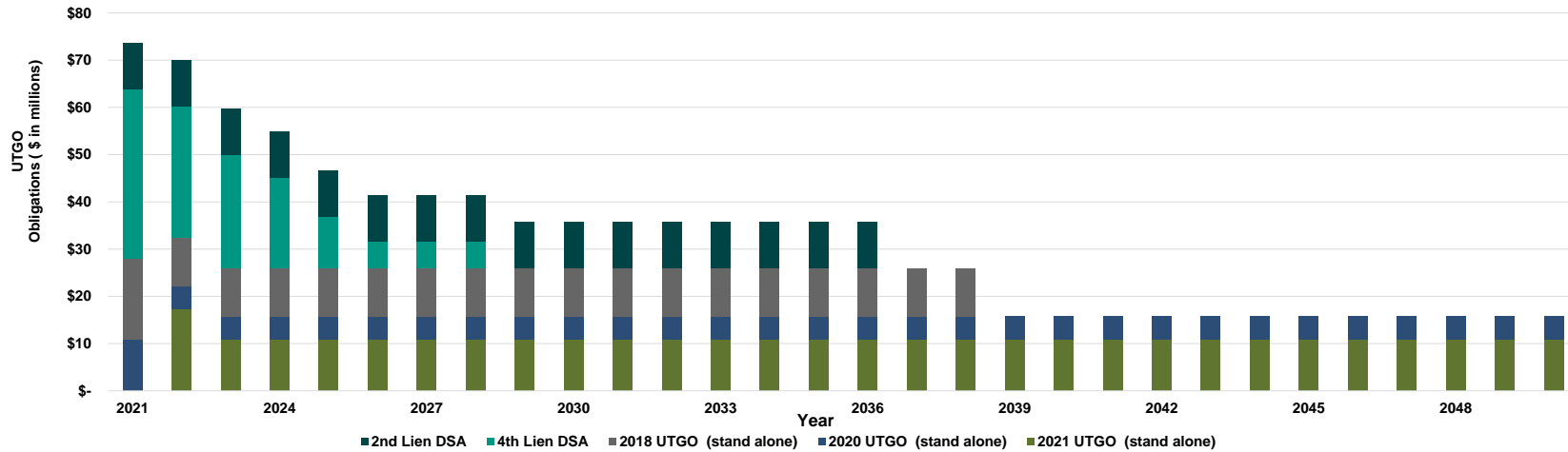
Garfield II Project Note 3 (Sugar Hill)		
HUD 108 Note		
Section 108 Loan Guaranty		
Block Grant Funds		
\$6,697,000		
May 28, 2015 (Refunding)		
Annual: August		
Semi Annual: August/February		
.93% to 3.35%		
August 1, 2029		
Noninsured		
None		
Principal	Interest	Total
\$ 190,000	\$ 190,137	\$ 380,137
200,000	185,906	385,906
220,000	180,861	400,861
230,000	174,946	404,946
260,000	168,021	428,021
400,000	158,416	558,416
600,000	143,216	743,216
900,000	119,741	1,019,741
1,400,000	82,816	1,482,816
1,793,000	30,033	1,823,033
-	-	-
-	-	-
\$ 6,193,000	\$ 1,434,088	\$ 7,627,088
190,000	190,137	380,137
\$ 6,003,000	\$ 1,243,952	\$ 7,246,952

Garfield II Project Note 3 (Sugar Hill)		
HUD 108 Note		
Section 108 Loan Guaranty		
Block Grant Funds		
\$190,000		
August 3, 2020		
Annual: August		
Quarterly: August/November/February/May		
LIBOR + 20 bps		
August 1, 2029		
Noninsured		
None		
Principal	Interest*	Total
\$ -	\$ 603	\$ 603
22,000	880	22,880
21,000	772	21,772
21,000	667	21,667
21,000	559	21,559
21,000	453	21,453
21,000	346	21,346
21,000	240	21,240
21,000	133	21,133
21,000	27	21,027
-	-	-
-	-	-
\$ 190,000	\$ 4,680	\$ 194,680
-	415	415
\$ 190,000	\$ 4,265	\$ 194,265

*Interest amounts are estimates based on most recent monthly LIBOR rate plus 20 basis points.

City of Detroit - UTGO Debt Service Requirements Summary

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	2018 UTGO (stand alone)	2020 UTGO (stand alone)	2021 UTGO (stand alone)	2nd Lien DSA	4th Lien DSA	UTGO Obligations
2021	16,912,000	11,001,963	-	9,825,710	35,919,552.60	73,659,226
2022	10,221,000	4,925,950	17,254,197	9,824,594	27,770,871.40	69,996,612
2023	10,218,000	4,921,450	10,837,026	9,828,024	23,944,816.60	59,749,317
2024	10,219,000	4,924,450	10,833,650	9,828,621	19,200,507.00	55,006,228
2025	10,218,250	4,924,450	10,833,020	9,826,919	10,881,531.00	46,684,170
2026	10,220,250	4,921,450	10,834,382	9,828,854	5,631,115.00	41,436,051
2027	10,219,250	4,925,450	10,836,243	9,827,125	5,629,409.00	41,437,478
2028	10,219,750	4,925,950	10,836,131	9,824,431	5,625,885.00	41,432,148
2029	10,221,000	4,922,950	10,832,018	9,827,843	-	35,803,811
2030	10,222,250	4,921,450	10,834,043	9,824,431	-	35,802,174
2031	10,217,750	4,926,200	10,831,853	9,826,057	-	35,801,860
2032	10,222,000	4,923,250	10,832,819	9,828,955	-	35,807,025
2033	10,218,750	4,925,350	10,831,566	9,824,568	-	35,800,234
2034	10,217,500	4,921,950	10,830,876	9,823,921	-	35,794,248
2035	10,222,250	4,923,050	10,830,250	9,827,202	-	35,802,752
2036	10,221,750	4,923,100	10,835,000	9,824,598	-	35,804,448
2037	10,220,250	4,921,825	10,831,750	-	-	25,973,825
2038	10,221,750	4,923,950	10,830,250	-	-	25,975,950
2039	-	4,923,925	10,834,750	-	-	15,758,675
2040	-	4,921,475	10,834,250	-	-	15,755,725
2041	-	4,926,325	10,833,450	-	-	15,759,775
2042	-	4,922,650	10,832,250	-	-	15,754,900
2043	-	4,925,450	10,830,250	-	-	15,755,700
2044	-	4,923,900	10,833,750	-	-	15,757,650
2045	-	4,922,725	10,833,750	-	-	15,756,475
2046	-	4,921,375	10,829,500	-	-	15,750,875
2047	-	4,924,300	10,830,250	-	-	15,754,550
2048	-	4,925,675	10,829,750	-	-	15,755,425
2049	-	4,924,950	10,832,000	-	-	15,756,950
2050	-	4,921,575	10,830,750	-	-	15,752,325
Total	\$ 190,652,750	\$ 153,788,513	\$ 320,569,774	\$ 157,221,855	\$ 134,603,688	\$ 956,836,580



City of Detroit - LTGO Debt Service Requirements Summary

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	LTGO B-Notes	1st Lien DSA	3rd Lien DSA	5th Lien DSA	Exit Financing	MSF (JLA) Loan	LTGO Obligations
2021	17,372,472	18,848,446	10,366,451	8,745,092	32,747,216	40,806	88,120,483
2022	17,372,472	18,847,724	10,357,882	8,745,092	33,028,701	106,027	88,457,898
2023	17,372,472	18,846,043	10,359,353	8,745,092	33,309,946	667,096	89,300,002
2024	17,372,472	18,845,364	10,362,671	8,745,092	20,692,216	667,096	76,684,910
2025	19,783,538	18,845,619	10,358,538	8,745,092	20,978,625	667,096	79,378,507
2026	19,533,015	18,848,638	10,359,754	8,745,092	21,224,913	667,096	79,378,507
2027	19,313,932	18,849,182	10,357,267	8,745,092	21,445,938	667,096	79,378,507
2028	19,078,392	18,843,853	10,359,475	8,745,092	21,684,600	667,096	79,378,508
2029	18,829,499	18,841,613	10,362,120	8,745,092	21,933,088	667,096	79,378,508
2030	18,565,653	18,843,889	10,358,303	8,745,092	22,198,475	667,096	79,378,508
2031	40,758,638	18,845,109	10,362,573	8,745,092	-	667,096	79,378,508
2032	40,762,057	18,844,784	10,359,478	8,745,092	-	667,096	79,378,507
2033	40,762,739	18,844,922	10,358,659	8,745,092	-	667,096	79,378,508
2034	45,501,419	18,847,981	-	14,358,519	-	667,096	79,375,015
2035	50,557,132	18,843,903	-	9,305,667	-	667,096	79,373,798
2036	48,661,239	18,846,881	-	11,204,155	-	667,096	79,379,372
2037	46,765,347	-	-	27,357,746	-	667,096	74,790,189
2038	44,869,454	-	-	26,551,458	-	667,096	72,088,008
2039	42,973,562	-	-	25,951,886	-	667,096	69,592,544
2040	41,077,670	-	-	25,353,126	-	667,096	67,097,891
2041	39,181,777	-	-	24,758,358	-	-	63,940,135
2042	37,285,885	-	-	24,160,749	-	-	61,446,634
2043	35,389,992	-	-	23,564,170	-	-	58,954,162
2044	33,494,085	-	-	22,967,366	-	-	56,461,450
Total	\$ 772,634,911	\$ 301,533,951	\$ 134,682,524	\$ 349,219,395	\$ 249,243,717	\$ 12,154,560	\$ 1,819,469,059

