

David Whitaker, Esq.
Director
Irvin Corley, Jr.
Executive Policy Manager
Marcell R. Todd, Jr.
Director, City Planning Commission
Janese Chapman
Director, Historic Designation
Advisory Board

City of Detroit


CITY COUNCIL

LEGISLATIVE POLICY DIVISION
208 Coleman A. Young Municipal Center
Detroit, Michigan 48226
Phone: (313) 224-4946 Fax: (313) 224-4336

John Alexander
Roland Armarteifio
Megha Bamola
LaKisha Barclift, Esq.
Paige Blessman
M. Rory Bolger, Ph.D., FAICP
Eric Fazzini, AICP
Willene Green
Christopher Gulock, AICP

Derrick Headd
Marcel Hurt, Esq.
Kimani Jeffrey
Phillip Keller, Esq.
Edward King
Kelsey Maas
Jamie Murphy
Kim Newby
Analine Powers, Ph.D.
W. Akilah Redmond
Laurie Anne Sabatini
Rebecca Savage
Sabrina Shockley
Renee Short
Thomas Stephens, Esq.
Timarie Szwed
Theresa Thomas
Ashley A. Wilson

TO: Tammy Daniels, Chief Executive Officer
Detroit Land Bank Authority

FROM: David Whitaker, Director 
Legislative Policy Division

DATE: March 8, 2023

RE: Detroit Land Bank Authority FY 2023-2024 Budget Analysis

Attached is our analysis regarding the Detroit Land Bank Authority Budget for the City's Fiscal Year 2023-2024.

Please be prepared to respond to the questions raised in our analysis during your scheduled hearing on **Friday, March 10, 2023, at 1:00 p.m.** We would then appreciate a written response to the questions at your earliest convenience before or after your budget hearing. Please forward a copy of your responses to the Council members, the City Clerk's Office, and the Legislative Policy Division.

Please contact us if you have any questions regarding our analysis. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Attachments:
Issues and questions

cc: Councilmembers
Auditor General's Office
Jay Rising, City of Detroit CFO
Tanya Stoudemire, Chief Deputy Financial Officer
Steven Watson, Deputy CFO/Budget Director
Donald Rencher, Group Executive
Justin Buss, OCFO Budget Analyst
James George, Agency CFO
Malik Washington, Mayor's Office

Detroit Land Bank Authority

Analysis by the Legislative Policy Division for the City's FY 2023-2024 Budget

Activities and Purpose of the Detroit Land Bank Authority (DLBA)¹

The Detroit Land Bank Authority (the "DLBA") was created on February 18, 2009 as a Michigan Public Body Corporate. It was created through an inter-local agreement between the Michigan Land Bank Fast Track Authority and the City of Detroit (the "City") pursuant to Public Act 258 of 2003, Land Bank Fast Tract Act, for the purpose of administering land bank programs and functions in the City.

The DLBA's purpose is to exercise the powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities of an authority under the Land Bank Act for the benefits of the City of Detroit (the "City") and the State of Michigan. The DLBA endeavors to carry out the powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities of an authority under the Land Bank Act consistent with the inter-governmental agreement including, but not limited to, the power, privilege, and authority to acquire, manage, and dispose of interests in property, and performing all other functions necessary or convenient to implement the purposes, objectives, and provisions of the Land Bank Act and the purposes, objectives, and powers delegated to a City authority under the laws or executive orders.

The DLBA is dedicated to returning Detroit's vacant, abandoned, and foreclosed property to productive use.

The DLBA no longer performs demolition, but remains committed to removing derelict structures by working in conjunction with the City of Detroit Demolition Department. The DLBA remains committed to disposing of property in conjunction with a development project or other appropriate use. Most transactions that remove a property from the DLBA's inventory generate revenue for the organization. Examples of these transactions include, but are not limited to, property sales, side lot sales, and special purpose projects.

The DLBA will continue to execute private and public grants that have a public land component focused on neighborhood revitalization. During earlier years, the DLBA played a key role in implementing several rounds of the federally funded Neighborhood Stabilization Program in conjunction with the City and the Michigan State Housing Development Authority ("MSHDA"). More recently, the DLBA has completed the MSHDA-administered Federal HHF program and fully closed out the program during the prior fiscal year.

During the current fiscal year (2022), there has been a decrease in structure sales, and revenue reductions that resulted in drastic budget cuts. In spite of these factors, the DLBA will continue to focus on sales, as well as neighborhood revitalization by continuing to build relationships with the philanthropic community, seeking to attract foundation grant support to leverage public funds.

Public and Private Partnerships-The DLBA has formed partnerships with local organizations to implement a program providing newly rehabilitated homes in targeted neighborhoods of Detroit. The DLBA received grants of \$665,000 supported by a loan of \$2 million to rehabilitate the housing and alleviate blight in the surrounding neighborhoods. The DLBA also received a loan loss reserve to fill any shortfalls in sales price versus rehabilitation costs. Property rehabilitation has expanded within a multitude of neighborhoods and is funded by operating revenue and City rehabilitation funding. Independent contractors and organizations will rehabilitate the identified properties.

¹ DLBA's financial statements as of June 30, 2022 and LPD's memo entitled "Dissolution of DLBA" dated February 1, 2022 (attached) provide the DLBA's activities and purpose information.

Under Michigan law, the DLBA will receive 50 percent of the specific tax generated on all properties that are sold by the DLBA for five years succeeding the transfer of the property to private owners. The specific tax is equal to the ad valorem taxes that would be generated if the property were not exempt from ad valorem taxation. These funds will be received by the DLBA in the same manner and the same time that the City distributes current tax collections to all taxing jurisdictions for which it collects property taxes. The DLBA budget first realized this revenue source in May 2015.

The DLBA will continue to market its ability to act as a City-wide development tool in areas that are deemed marketable, as well as to increase visibility to support commercial development investments and develop fee-based services, such as title cleansing. The DLBA's long-term strategy is to act as a resource in the City's neighborhood revitalization efforts, aligning its efforts with the City specifically on management of public land, extending relationships with philanthropy, and partnering with community groups to improve Detroit neighborhoods.

The Mayor recommends a general fund subsidy of \$11 M to the Detroit Land Bank Authority (DLBA) in FY 2024, the same as for FY 2023 (page B35-9 from Non-Departmental budget-see attached).

1. LPD's attached memo on the "Dissolution of DLBA", states 'Under the Second Amended and Restated Intergovernmental Agreement between the City and the MLB (hereinafter the Agreement) the "Initial Term" of the agreement will end on or about December 19, 2023. Pursuant to Section 9.01 of the Agreement, after the Initial Term the DLBA shall continue until terminated by joint action of the Parties; or by the City Council and Mayor withdrawal under Section 9.02 which provides:

Either Party may withdraw from this Agreement after the initial term upon six (6) months' notice in writing to the City Authority and Parties as provided under Section 9.01; provided, however, that withdrawal by the City requires the approval of the City council and Mayor.'

Will the DLBA seek to end its initial term on or about December 19, 2023? If not, please explain why the DLBA will seek a "second term" or extension of the initial term by December 19, 2023. A similar question was asked last year, and the following is DLBA's response:

"Staff are initiating a new strategic planning process in recognition of three challenges: The upcoming expiration of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City, the expected listing of all available homes, and the need to reimagine elements of the land bank's programming and operations to better serve residents and neighborhoods. Staff expect this nascent 5-year plan to address necessary activity and program transitions within the organization, as the land bank works to scale down some programs and grow or launch others. Staff intend to reach out to include Councilmembers in individual visioning sessions to hear their perspectives on these opportunities for growth."

Please provide any update to the response from last year to help address the questions above.

2. Please explain the continual need for a \$11 M general fund subsidy when the DLBA's property inventory is decreasing, fortunately through a more robust sales program; with lower inventory should there also be lower costs?. According to DLBA's 2022 annual financial statements, the DLBA's inventory of property decreased to 74,341 parcels as of June 30, 2022, compared to 79,688 as of the end of the previous fiscal year as of June 30, 2021. In addition, according to the DLBA's FY 2023 second quarterly report, total parcels decreased further to 73,323. Please explain any change in services in FY 2023. What are some of the key budget concerns for the DLBA for FY 2024?
3. Please provide FY 2023 budgeted versus actual positions. Does the DLBA plan to fill any vacant positions? What is the level of budgeted positions for FY 2024?

4. Since inception of the Prop N Neighborhood Improvement Bond (NIB) program, how many stabilized properties were transferred to the DLBA per year for disposition? How many of these stabilized properties were sold per year to Detroit residents and investors? How were the sales price of these properties determined and are they usually sold at large discounted prices?
5. Please provide a copy of DLBA's total FY 2023 budget. Please provide a year-to-date budget analysis, if available. Please provide the total FY 2024 budget, if available.
6. Under Michigan law, the DLBA receives 50 percent of the specific tax generated on all properties that are sold by the DLBA for five years succeeding the transfer of the property to private owners. During the FY 2023 budget process, DLBA reported that it received the following amounts in 5/50 property tax revenue: 2019 \$909,526; 2020 \$1,456,898; 2021 \$1,821,942; and 2022 \$803,620 (partial year). How much did the DLBA receive in property tax revenue for full year of FY 2022? What is the budgeted and year-to-date figures for this revenue in FY 2023? What is the projection for FY 2024?
7. The following table provides a history of structure sales and side lot sales, by amount and unit, and loss of disposition of property held for resale from DLBA financial statements, data provided during the FY 2023 budget process, and 2nd Qtr 2023 DLBA report:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2 nd Qtr of 2023	2024
Properties held for resale	95,242	90,860	86,898	79,688	74,341	73,323 total properties: 63,095 vacant properties 10,228 structures	
Structure sales	\$9.03 M	\$8.60 M	\$8.44 M	\$15.82 M	\$10.25 M		
Structure closings	1812	2636	3391	3343			
Residential Structures Only	1802	2631	3376	3322			
Side lot sales	\$0.79 M		\$0.67 M	\$1.48 M	\$3.33 M		
Lot Closings	2401	4163	2431	5059			
Residential Lots Only	2394	4136	2424	5051			
Loss on disposition of property held for resale	\$(3.67) M	\$(3.45) M	\$(2.99) M	\$(2.78) M	\$(2.40) M		

Questions/requests:

- a. Please provide budgeted and year-to-date amount of structure sales and side lot sales for FY 2023, and for FY 2024, if available.
- b. Please provide structure closings and lot closings in total, and residential structures only and residential lot only for FY 2022.
- c. Please provide budgeted loss on disposition of property held for resale for FY 2023, and FY 2024, if available.

- d. Please provide reasons for decline in structure sales in FY 2022.
 - e. Does DLBA still have the goal of listing all of its structures by the end of FY 2023 for sale?
 - f. It's encouraging that side lot sales are increasing, but with 63,000 vacant properties, and with Prop N NIB demolition program creating more vacant lots, is the DLBA looking for more creative ways to increase these sales, both for residents and for economic development?
 - g. Has DLBA identified more funding to help more Rehabbed and Ready homes to be made available to low to moderate-income Detroiters?
 - h. Please provide data showing the DLBA has approximately 7,000 abandoned homes under it's ownership. Please explain how the DLBA will be at a point of owning no more abandoned homes by the end of 2024.
8. Last year, DLBA indicated in a response to a question "How will DLBA address the community concerns regarding overgrown back yards on Land Bank properties?" that staff work diligently to address debris and overgrowth in the backyards of DLBA-owned properties, and through the Prop N NIB stabilization process, more than 1,000 homes will have all backyard debris and overgrowth removed during FY 2023. How is this process coming along so far in FY 2023? Any projections for FY 2024?
9. Last year, DLBA indicated in a response to the question "Please provide an update on the GSD maintenance program on DLBA operations" that the General Services Department (GSD) represents a critical partnership in the DLBA's effort to maintain its inventory. With some financial support by the DLBA, GSD provides five scheduled cuts on all DLBA lots. Additionally, the land bank is able to refer eligible concerns to the City Forestry division, the GSD boarding team, the GSD alley cleanup program, and the GSD property maintenance program. In preparation for FY23, staff are also actively working with the GSD Skills For Life program to establish a partnership as well. Is there any update to this process going into FY 2024?
10. According to the DLBA audited financial statements as of June 30, 2022, DLBA has an unassigned fund balance of \$33 million. Does DLBA have any future plans to use any of this unassigned fund balance for operations or capital improvements?

**CITY OF DETROIT
BUDGET DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL DETAIL BY DEPARTMENT, FUND, APPROPRIATION, & COST CENTER - EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT 35 - NON-DEPARTMENTAL**

Department # - Department Name Fund # - Fund Name Appropriation # - Appropriation Name Cost Center # - Cost Center Name	FY2023 Adopted	FY2024 Mayor Proposed	FY2025 Forecast	FY2026 Forecast	FY2027 Forecast
35 - Non-Departmental	289,160,585	166,382,027	168,751,160	172,278,894	174,151,018
1000 - General Fund	279,446,605	163,867,664	166,535,213	170,010,134	171,828,186
14001 - Non Dept Budget Reserve	30,719,808	-	-	-	-
352101 - Budget Reserve	30,719,808	-	-	-	-
20866 - Over-Assessment Program	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
351020 - Non-Departmental	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
25350 - Board of Police Commissioners	3,872,579	3,779,322	3,855,954	3,910,952	3,965,209
350002 - Board of Police Commissioners	3,872,579	3,779,322	3,855,954	3,910,952	3,965,209
26350 - Cultural Institutions Support	4,450,000	3,195,000	3,195,000	3,195,000	3,195,000
350093 - Detroit Historical Museum	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
350095 - Zoo Operations	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000
350097 - Eastern Market Corporation	280,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
350290 - Charles H. Wright Museum of African American Histor	2,600,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
26351 - Blight Remediation Projects	10,520,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
350014 - Land Bank Operations	10,520,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
27350 - Project Clean Slate	-	1,552,713	1,583,949	1,604,547	1,625,157
350370 - Project Clean Slate Operations	-	1,552,713	1,583,949	1,604,547	1,625,157
27351 - Transportation Services Support	75,481,118	87,528,005	88,773,744	90,127,514	91,358,047
350040 - DTC Contribution for Operations	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
350080 - DDOT Contribution for Operations	65,800,000	74,368,185	75,356,929	76,696,634	77,911,099
350081 - DDOT Contribution for Legacy Debt	-	2,456,348	2,622,776	2,605,483	2,590,360
350090 - Airport Contribution for Operations	2,931,118	3,953,472	4,044,039	4,075,397	4,106,588
350140 - Detroit Port Authority	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000

David Whitaker, Esq.
Director
Irvin Corley, Jr.
Executive Policy Manager
Marcell R. Todd, Jr.
Director, City Planning Commission
Janese Chapman
Director, Historic Designation
Advisory Board

John Alexander
Megha Bamola
LaKisha Barclift, Esq.
Nur Barre
Paige Blessman
M. Rory Bolger, Ph.D., FAICP
Christopher Gulock, AICP


City of Detroit

CITY COUNCIL

LEGISLATIVE POLICY DIVISION
208 Coleman A. Young Municipal Center
Detroit, Michigan 48226
Phone: (313) 224-4946 Fax: (313) 224-4336

Derrick Headd
Marcel Hurt, Esq.
Kimani Jeffrey
Edward King
Jamie Murphy
Kim Newby
Analine Powers, Ph.D.
Laurie Anne Sabatini
Rebecca Savage
Ryan Schumaker
Sabrina Shockley
Renee Short
Dr. Sheryl Theriot
Thomas Stephens, Esq.
Theresa Thomas
Ashley A. Wilson

TO: Detroit City Council

FROM: David Whitaker, Director 
Legislative Policy Division Staff

DATE: February 1, 2022

RE: Dissolution of DLBA

The Legislative Policy Division (LPD) has received a request to provide a supplemental report regarding the dissolution of the Detroit Land Bank Authority (DLBA) as well as answers to questions regarding the City of Detroit's ability to undertake the management, disposition and demolition of the DLBA's property inventory.

As indicated in prior LPD report dated October 18, 2019, the DLBA is created under an Intergovernmental Agreement between the City of Detroit and the Michigan Land Bank Fast Track Authority (MLB), pursuant to Public Act 258 of 2003, Land Bank Fast Track Act. Under the Second Amended and Restated Intergovernmental Agreement between the City and the MLB (hereinafter the Agreement) the "Initial Term" of the agreement will end on or about December 19, 2023. Pursuant to Section 9.01 of the Agreement, after the Initial Term the DLBA shall continue until terminated by joint action of the Parties; or by the City Council and Mayor withdrawal under Section 9.02 which provides:

Either Party may withdraw from this Agreement after the initial term upon six (6) months' notice in writing to the City Authority and Parties as provided under Section 9.01; provided, however, that withdrawal by the City requires the approval of the City council and Mayor.

Prior to the DLBA dissolution, Section 9.03 of the Agreement provides that the DLBA must wind up its affairs as follows:

- (a) All of the City Authority’s debts, liabilities, and obligations to its creditors and all expenses incurred in connection with termination of the City Authority and distribution of its assets shall be paid first.
- (b) The remaining assets, if any shall be distributed to any successor entity unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, provided, however, that approval by the City requires the approval of City Council. In the event that no successor entity exists, the remaining assets shall be distributed as directed by the City unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

As provided in the Intergovernmental Agreement, if the City Council and Mayor approve the withdrawal from the Agreement, the DLBA would be required to wind up all its affairs. In doing so, all of the DLBA’s obligations to creditors and any expenses incurred in undertaking the DLBA’s dissolution must be paid first. If no successor exists, the remaining assets shall go to the City unless otherwise agreed by the Parties. Once the remaining assets are distributed, the DLBA would no longer exist.

In addition to the statutory process outlined for dissolution of the DLBA, Council President Sheffield presented a number of questions to be addressed. LPD has attempted to address these questions to the best of our abilities.

- **How many properties does the DLBA currently manage, and how many are lots, residential parcels, or commercial parcels?**

According to the latest DLBA Quarterly Report for Q2 for 2022, the DLBA’s inventory consist of the following:

Total properties:	76,180		
Vacant land:	62,822	Structures:	13,358
Residential:	12,789	Non-Residential:	60
Accessory:	509	Side Lots for sale:	9,816
Neighborhood Lots for sale:	19,307		

- **What is the annual budget for DLBA operations?**

According to the submitted proposed annual budget for Fiscal Year 2022, the budget for DLBA operations is \$24,411,831.46. Included in the operations budget are the following revenue streams:

City of Detroit	\$11,000,000
Grants	\$ 160,000
Fee Revenue/Economic Dev	\$ 105,750
Side Lot Sales	\$ 275,000

Vacant Land Sales	\$ 200,000
Structure Sales	\$6,406,320
House Showing Fees	\$ 11,000
Pre-Inspection Fee	\$ 132,750
5/50 Revenue	\$ 850,000
Interdepartmental Transfer Disp/Ops	\$4,172,711.46
HHF/Property Maintenance Rnds 1-5	\$1,098,300

- **What is the annual cost to the City to maintain DLBA properties?**

LPD notes, the DLBA does not have a direct funding source other than the City to pay for operations. For this reason, the City undertook to cover much of the cost of maintaining DLBA properties under the General Services Department. The City appropriates \$3.5 million for the services provided in maintaining those properties.

- **What is the annual contribution of City funds to the DLBA for operations?**

As previously indicated the DLBA was not granted a funding stream under its statutory construct. The City has been responsible for providing much of the DLBA's operating budget through a budget appropriation of \$11 million for the 2021 Fiscal Year and the proposed 2022 Fiscal Year.

- **What is the current staffing level at the DLBA?**

According to the information provided to LPD during the 2021 budget process, the DLBA reported it had 133 Full Time Employees (FTE's) with 4 current vacancies. At the time the DLBA intended to fully staff all vacant positions during FY21. For FY22, the DLBA is budgeted for 147 FTE's.

- **Prior to the establishment the DLBA, which City department oversaw the maintenance and disposition of residential properties?**

According to the information LPD was able to ascertain, prior to the establishment and transfer to City owned properties to the DLBA, the management, sale and disposition of residential properties owned by the City was handled through the Planning & Development Department (P&DD)

According to the 2012-2013 Adopted Budget:

The Planning & Development Department's Housing Services Division responsibilities included but was not limited to, the restoration of vacant foreclosed properties that foster home ownership opportunities¹. The number of FTEs in the Housing Services Division was 28. The appropriation

¹ The Housing Services' Division is responsible for the preservation and improvement to the City's housing stock, through providing grant funding assistance for housing rehabilitation, new construction and lead remediation for low

for the Housing Services Division was \$2,636,993. The P&DD's Real Estate/GIS Division responsibilities included but were not limited to, the procurement, management, and selling of City owned real estate. The number of FTEs for the Real Estate Division was 5. The appropriation for the Real Estate Division was \$580,243.²

The designation of dangerous vacant properties and the demolition of residential properties was undertaken by the Building Safety, Engineering and Environmental Department (BSEED).³ The Adopted Budget for 2012-2013 did not list any FTEs for demolition administration, however, \$2,928,995 was appropriated.

The maintenance of vacant lots under the City's ownership was provided by the General Services Department (GSD) Grounds Maintenance Division. The Grounds Maintenance Division maintains all city-owned grounds, parks, right of ways, vacant lots and the urban forest. According to the 2012-2013 Adopted Budget the Ground Maintenance Division had 43 FTE's and an appropriation of \$3,117,284.

- **What was the annual cost to the City?**

As indicated above a number of City departments and divisions handled the maintenance and disposition of residential properties under the City's control.

The P&DD had two divisions Housing Services and Real Estate/GIS with a combined appropriation of \$3,217,236.

The BSEED had an appropriation for Demolition administration of \$2,928,995.

The GSD has a Grounds Maintenance Division that maintained all City owned grounds with an appropriation of \$3,117,284.

The total appropriated during 2012-2013 Fiscal Year that may have been available for the maintenance, disposition and/or demolition of residential properties in the City's control was approximately \$9,263,515.

LPD notes, the three City Departments would have better information on how the City handled its inventory of residential properties prior to the establishment of the DLBA. LPD further notes that during the 2012-2013 fiscal year the City was going through financial turmoil and many cuts and reductions were taking place throughout City government.

income, disabled and senior households for rental and owner-occupied properties. In addition, the Division provides funding for new construction and multifamily housing projects, mortgage/down payment assistance, supportive housing and the restoration of vacant foreclosed properties that foster home ownership opportunities.

² The Real Estate Development Division (merger of Development and Real Estate Divisions) is responsible for the procurement, management, and selling of City owned real estate, capital development projects, and the administration of NOF public facility rehabilitation contracts, for the purpose of developing and stabilizing neighborhoods.

³ The Building Safety, Engineering and Environmental Department (BSEED) description of services as stated in the adopted budget 2012-2013, include "Manage the Demolition process for obsolete, damaged and/or abandoned buildings that pose an imminent danger to the public."

- **How many City employees worked on residential disposition?**

As indicated above, the various departments and divisions provided the services regarding residential property maintenance and disposition. According to the Approved Budget 2012-2013 P&DD (Housing Services and Real Estate) had a total of 33 FTE's; The GSD had 43 FTEs for ground maintenance (includes all City owned property) and BSEED showed no FTEs for demolition administration. LPD notes Departments would be in a better position to indicate how personnel was utilized.

- **How many would be needed to bring residential disposition in-house?**

LPD does not have the expertise to ascertain how many FTEs would be needed to bring the residential disposition portfolio from the DLBA back into the City. However, a working group with expertise from the various departments and Human Resources should be able to provide a reasonable projection.

- **Does the City of Detroit have the authority and ability to provide quiet title for properties?**

The City has always had the authority to provide quiet title for properties. However, the DLBA has been provided special tools granted under the Land Bank Fast Track Act, MCL 124.759 *Expedited quiet title and foreclosure action; procedure*. The expedited quiet title tools include but are not limited to; the ability to include multiple properties on one petition to be submitted to the court; modified notification requirements; and expedited hearing schedule before the court. These tools enable the DLBA to provide a clear title to purchasers and allows for the properties to be placed back into productive use in a much quicker and more efficient manner than the City or other public or private entities could provide.

- **Could the DLBA continue providing quiet title, but transfer maintenance and disposition of residential properties to the City of Detroit?**

Pursuant to the Land Bank Fast Track Act, MCL 124.759, the DLBA must have title to the property in which it seeks to quiet title. The DLBA could not transfer title of the properties to the City and execute quiet title on the properties. However, the City and DLBA could enter into an agreement under which the City would be responsible for maintenance and disposition (sale or demolition) of the residential properties in the DLBA's portfolio. This would be possible unless there are any contractual obligations the DLBA has with another entity to provide those services to which an agreement with the City would interfere.

If we can be of further assistance, please call upon us.