

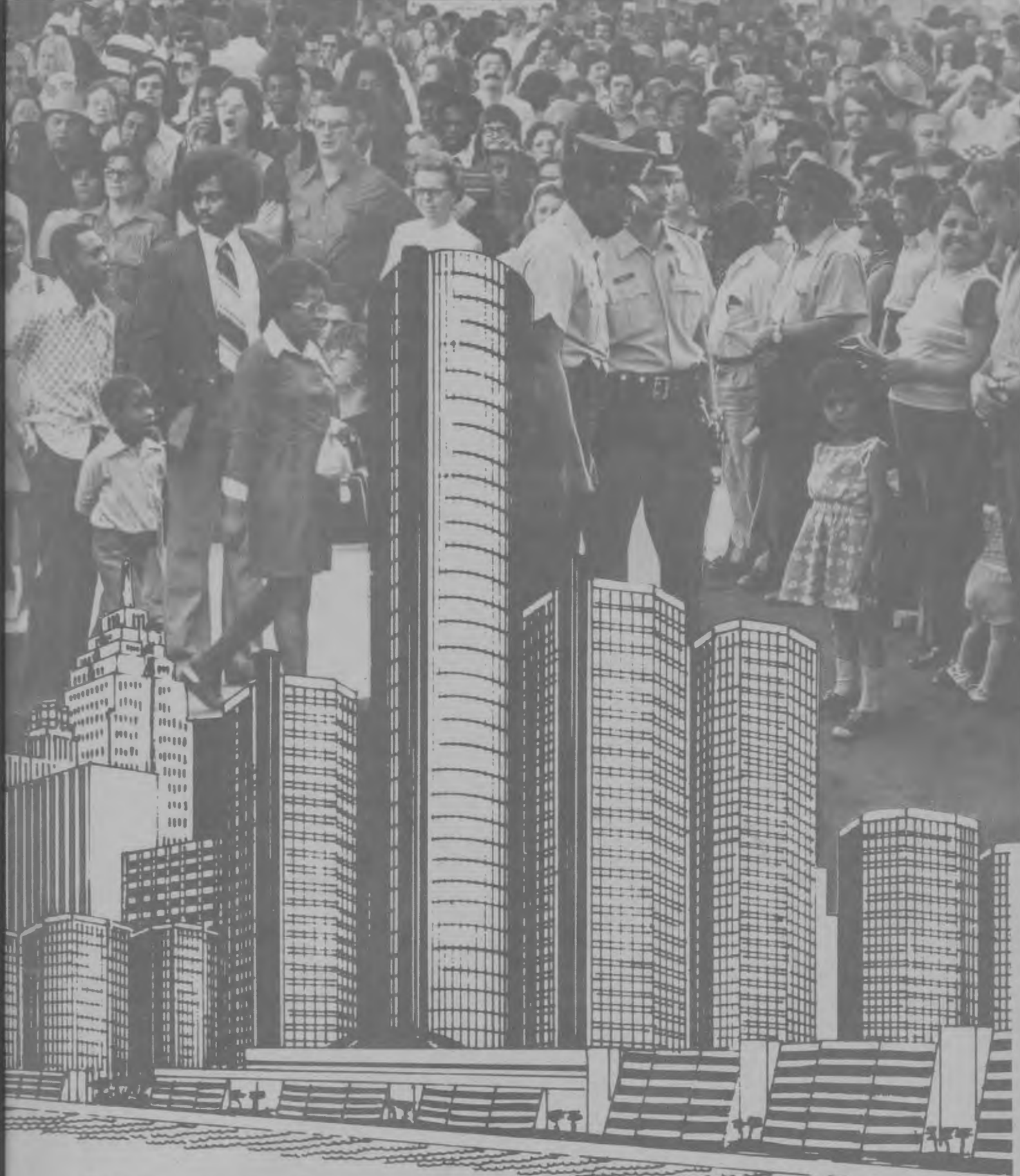
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2PM - Presidential Meeting on Detroit
(1 hour)
Wednesday, April 30, 1975
Cabinet Room

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MOVING DETROIT FORWARD . . .

A Plan For Urban Economic Revitalization

COLEMAN A. YOUNG, MAYOR

APRIL, 1975



MOVING DETROIT FORWARD . . .

A Plan For Urban Economic Revitalization

A Summary

Coleman C. Young

Mayor

Detroit, Michigan

April, 1975

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FOREWORD

Moving Detroit Forward ... A Plan for Urban Economic Revitalization is Detroit's comprehensive agenda for action. The Plan addresses the present depression level unemployment crisis in the City and provides a mechanism for sustained economic growth and development in order to prevent the present aggregation of problems from recurring.

The Plan is focused and directed to the attention of the President of the United States. The resources required to impact the negative economic conditions which Detroit is experiencing can only be harnessed at the federal level. The private sector has demonstrated its commitment to the rebuilding of Detroit by the investment of more than 1.2 billion dollars and through its endorsement and support of the Moving Detroit Forward Plan. Resources within the City are, however, inadequate to address the existing crisis.

This Summary of the 130-page Plan has been prepared in an attempt to satisfy the interest that has been generated and that cannot be met through mass distribution of the Plan itself. The Summary includes an overview of the Plan's contents and intent, a complete listing of proposed projects and statement of purpose; cost per project and program cost statements; and the employment opportunities generated through the implementation of projects.

The Moving Detroit Forward Plan has been shared with the many varied segments of the Detroit community and has received endorsement and support. It is now incumbent upon the Federal government to act decisively on the challenge posed and sustain its greatest asset - the nation's cities.

OVERVIEW: A PLAN FOR URBAN ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION

Detroit is one of the nation's oldest cities, the country's industrial heart, the world's automotive headquarters, the arsenal of democracy, America's second largest import/export center, and the fifth most populous city in the U.S.A.

At issue is Detroit's future. Will there continue to be a loss of population, a diminishing tax base, the concentration of the problems of the poor, the elderly, the sick, and the dispossessed in this great City? Or will we seize upon the strengths that exist within this City, this State, and this Country to lead the way out of the urban crisis that has too long been with us?

There really is no choice! The cost in terms of loss of human potential and economic health is too great not to move with vision and determination to revitalize Detroit. This City, its government, its major business and labor unions, its people accept the challenge. Our plan is to immediately attack the intolerable unemployment situation, and to provide increased public safety. And, at the same time, to begin the basic revitalization of Detroit through industrial, commercial, housing and transportation development.

Detroit cannot do the job alone. City government now faces a 25-35 million dollar budgetary deficit for fiscal year 1975; 1,500 City personnel have been laid off; more than 136,500 Detroit residents (more than one out of four workers) are jobless; the automotive industry, the economic backbone of the Detroit metropolitan area, is at a stand-still. Federal assistance paralleling United States efforts during the "great" Depression, commensurate to United States efforts in rebuilding war-torn Europe, is imperative if Detroit and other cities are to be sustained and revitalized.

Detroit seeks the commitment of 2.5 billion dollars in Federal assistance to finance the implementation of the proposed programs. We propose that the State of Michigan provide financial assistance in the form of reimbursements of services rendered by the City of Detroit that are State financed in other areas; that the State change the distribution formula for revenue sharing dollars; and that the State provide fiscal assistance to the proposed project implementation.

DETROIT IS A SPECIAL KIND OF TOWN

America's older cities have suffered from structural deterioration, have lost industries and businesses to surrounding suburbs, have weathered the out-migrations of middle-and upper-income groups, and, the in-migration of the poor, the elderly, the sick, and the dispossessed. A diminishing tax base; legal restrictions curtailing the ability of cities to raise additional revenues; inflation; and increasing demands for municipal services, has left the major cities on the verge of bankruptcy. These factors are nowhere as evident as in Detroit.

Yet Detroit is unique. It has led the nation on many fronts in the past and its capability to revitalize is clearly evident. But its problems are also unique. The high unemployment rate and the pervasive problem of housing abandonment are directly related to federal actions and require federal actions to remedy.

DETROIT IS A LEADER

Mass production; labor unions; \$5.00 a day pay; urban renewal; orderly decentralization of a school system; the United Foundation; all happened first in Detroit.

It was in Detroit in 1968, that the first urban coalition, comprised of representatives of business, labor and minority groups, forged the organizational bonds to channel resources, to alleviate social problems and to facilitate the full participation of racial and ethnic minorities in Detroit's economic and social mainstream. Nationwide, urban coalitions, following the Detroit model, have developed to address the problems of those who have historically suffered from America's inbred racism.

Detroit has served and continues to serve as the early warning system for the nation. In this critical time of urban problems and economic depression, Detroit's early warning is ominous for other American cities. If the problems are not dealt with and cannot be solved here, continued conflict and the demise of cities is imminent.

DETROIT IS PREPARED

In the midst of depression, Detroit is experiencing an embryonic revitalization effort. Phase I of Detroit Renaissance Center, a \$600 million hotel and office complex on the riverfront, is nearing completion. Elmwood III, a new residential community, a new "town in town," is being developed on the rubble of what was

once known as "Black Bottom;" and a major electrical supply industry, Gale Electrical Company, has just announced plans to relocate within an industrial park, fifteen minutes from downtown Detroit.

A conservative estimate suggests that 1.2 billion dollars has been committed, in non-city controlled funds, toward the revitalization of Detroit by the industrial and commercial sectors. In short, a solid economic base exists within the City of Detroit, buttressed by the strength, commitment and resiliency of its people.

DETROIT IS CRIPPLED BY UNEMPLOYMENT

No American city suffers with greater unemployment than Detroit. The effects of the energy crisis, federal regulations which have increased the cost of automobiles, and the general economic slump have crippled the backbone of Detroit's local economy: the auto industry. Massive layoffs have pushed the Detroit metropolitan area unemployment rate to 14.6 percent. Today, more than 136,500 Detroiters, 23 percent of the labor force, are jobless, and the rate among inner-city workers, primarily young Black and Latino males, has surpassed 50 percent.

While the nation is suffering with an unemployment rate of 8 percent, Detroit's unemployment rate has averaged more than 10 percent for the past five years. Thus, a return to normal, nationally, will still require action to correct Detroit's chronic unemployment.

DETROIT'S HOUSING PROBLEM...IS A FEDERAL PROBLEM

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) owns 20,000 properties in Detroit. These are largely abandoned homes and vacant lots comprising one-third of HUD's national inventory. Additional properties are reverting to HUD ownership at a rate of 10,000 annually. The housing construction nationally is greatly reduced over previous years. But, HUD's activities in Detroit have all but destroyed home ownership in a city that prides itself on its neighborhoods, and it has cost Detroit millions of dollars in loss of tax revenues.

YES, DETROIT IS A SPECIAL KIND OF TOWN

Detroit's unique growth and aging process has left a rich and varied culture. But, it has also impaired the ability of the city to respond fully to pressing problems, especially in areas of housing, industrial and commercial development, transportation and crime.

Sixty percent of Detroit's housing was built prior to 1939. Today, much of it is substandard. In addition, the 20,000 HUD-owned properties have an enormous blighting effect upon the residential

neighborhoods of Detroit during a time when, surprisingly, private expenditures in home improvements in Detroit have been increasing.

Major manufacturing industries have moved from the City in search of higher revenues, reduced costs and new efficiencies by the utilization of single storied plants. The out-migration has resulted in the loss of jobs in Detroit and the erosion of the City's tax base.

Commercial strips burdened with deterioration and subsidized competition from the newly developed suburban shopping centers have intensified population shifts, stagnation of neighborhoods and loss of personal and public revenues.

Crime has had an immeasurable effect upon the attitudes of the City's residents and business establishments. Statistics have mounted in homicides, robberies and rapes, but increased callousness and a paranoia of non-safety has developed. Crime's causes are as numerous as the social theorists. The fact remains that without substantial resources to hire and train minority personnel, to implement effective crime prevention programs, and to modify police-community attitudes, Detroit can only hope to maintain a holding pattern and thereby continue to lose residents and revenues.

Inadequate transportation alternatives have heightened the dependence on the automobile. As a result, pernicious effects on the environment, in terms of land use and pollution, have occurred. In addition, the effects of the energy crisis have been to nearly immobilize many Detroiters by making auto transportation too expensive with a City with no other choice.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

To meet immediate employment needs, we propose 551.1 million dollars in federal allocations for public service employment. We propose to provide meaningful jobs at the prevailing wage for 10 to 15 percent of those currently unemployed in Detroit, and employment retraining services for the structurally unemployed and the chronically underemployed.

A CITY REVITALIZED

A city is both a service institution and a mix of industrial and commercial activity. This program for revitalization will strengthen the capacity of Detroit to provide for the basic human needs for decent housing and a job. The improved economic health that will result will then enable the City to better fulfill the service needs of its residents.

The industrial, commercial, housing, transportation and public works programs proposed herein are designed for maximum impact on employment, the generation of public and private revenues, the enhancement and supplementation of activities of the business sector, and an improved living environment. The private sector has agreed to assist the City in the preparation of detailed implementation plans.

While many seemingly diverse programs are proposed, each is an integral part of any overall strategy for revitalization. Many of the separate actions in these projects are similar because of the similarity of funding sources, legal actions required, and the geographic concentration of actions.

FINANCIAL STRATEGY

There are only so many sources of money and only a limited number of action categories for spending money. Among these are public works money, interest-free loans, revolving loan funds, special project grants and manpower employment funds. There are also the more traditional sources of funds, such as mortgage guarantees, mortgage insurance, and residential and industrial loans and grants. All of these categories of monies have been utilized in the projects presented here in ways sometimes beyond traditional concepts of their use. These are not traditional times. The normal restraints on money will not permit Detroit to participate financially in the rebuilding of urban America. The utilization of these funds in a much more creative way is absolutely crucial to guaranteeing the economic viability of Detroit. The mechanisms proposed are essential to the rebuilding of other urban industrial centers as well. If these devices succeed in Detroit, the way will be clear for radical change in the method of building American cities.

The key to the proper use of these financial tools is for the City, with the assistance of the State and Federal governments, to take the initiative in the redevelopment process, since it is clear that private efforts by themselves cannot perform that role adequately. The task is monumental in size. It requires large quantities of funds, not only to begin the process, but to guarantee a profitable scale of undertaking, commensurate to the size of the problem.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY

A variety of legal and/or legislative activities will have to be undertaken in order to properly utilize funds made available. Most of these activities have to do with increasing the number and variety of developmental tools available for local initiative. Among these are the ability to option or buy land, without the restraints of urban renewal or condemnation; the ability to lease land for private use; the ability to participate as an investor in

development projects; the ability to establish a revolving fund for land acquisition, free from the normal constraints of traditional definition of public purpose. The objective is to place the City in a position from which it can legally enter into the development process, at any stage in the initiation and/or execution of any project. It is further essential that the City be able to enter into joint venture relations with private development interests and to receive financial benefits therefrom.

Among the specific legal and legislative actions required are: implementation of State Act No. 338 to create an economic development corporation in Detroit; the establishment of a private development entity to act on behalf of the City; the establishment of a land-holding mechanism to hold both public and private land; the passage of the State acts creating a Downtown Development Authority; the establishment of a real estate management mechanism to operate properties held in joint public/private ownership; and the establishment of a housing management organization to operate HUD-owned houses as they are transferred to the City.

SPECIALIZED AREAS STRATEGY

Most of the projects proposed herein are in close physical relationship to each other, in specialized urban areas. Proposed for downtown Detroit for example, are commercial, transportation, and housing projects. The most significant redevelopment area in Detroit is its riverfront. The riverfront is the most unique geographic location in Detroit, and one of the most unique locations in the Midwest. Not only does the Detroit Riverfront function as an international boundary and a heavily traveled port, it contains the widest variety of land uses in the entire region. It is essential that the relationship of the proposed uses be properly executed to take greatest advantage of this unique resource.

The riverfront projects proposed are aimed at the redevelopment of Detroit's riverfront with an emphasis on housing and recreation, while at the same time strengthening the vital industrial base already established on the river. The essence of the riverfront redevelopment is to begin, within one year, the development of 5,000 housing units, a major riverfront park, the recycling of one or more major industrial plants, and the establishment of an international trade zone. To support these proposed actions, a variety of commercial activities will also be instituted. The first critical step will be the acquisition of land control over every piece of available property from bridge-to-bridge. This will include immediate transfer of all State and Federally-controlled

property into City-owned hands, and the declaration of the riverfront as an intercoastal waterway.

Other examples of shared development interests in geographic concentrations include Detroit's Woodward Corridor, which contains the Medical Center, Wayne State University, the Cultural Center, and a variety of separate development and conservation projects. These activities connect downtown Detroit and the Riverfront with the New Center Area. The key to linking these diverse resources is construction of the proposed mass transit system. Just as the riverfront is the most unique environmental feature in the Detroit Metropolitan area, the mass transit system proposed herein will guarantee a sustained, healthy relationship between the essential economic and human functions of Detroit.

CONCLUSION

One cannot stress too strongly Detroit's need for all of these projects to be undertaken simultaneously. Detroit has immediate, dramatic needs for massive employment programs. These efforts by themselves, however, will not solve Detroit's, or urban America's, problems unless they are so orchestrated that immediately applied efforts lead to long-range economic opportunities. Failure to take advantage of land purchase mechanisms will render development impossible, regardless of the amount of money available. Conversely, the availability of large amounts of land, without timely availability of inexpensive development funds, is equally useless.

The projects proposed outline in content and in process the activities necessary for the rebuilding of a major American City. Their magnitude and character are directly associated with the degree and complexity of the problems facing Detroit. As has been stated previously, Detroit acts as an early warning system on the state of U.S. cities. Its uniqueness, to a large extent, rests in the fact that it has an excessive amount of the problems facing all American cities. Clearly then, the efforts required to solve Detroit's problems will dramatically reduce the efforts required to solve the similar but lesser problems of lesser major industrial centers.

There can no longer be any reasonable doubt of Detroit's dilemma; nor is there a place for timidity in resolving the dilemma. Detroit has already paid the price of America's growth. Now, decisive, well supported actions are required to repay America's debt to Detroit.

PROGRAMS FOR REVITALIZATION

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

Immediate employment programs are proposed to alleviate human suffering created by unemployment. The programs will also help to stay the devastating effects that unemployment has upon the city's business and the city government's budget.

PROJECT TITLE: MANPOWER RETRAINING SERVICES FOR THE STRUCTURALLY UNEMPLOYED

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The training and subsidizing of 30,000 structurally unemployed in order to alter, modify, raise skill levels and/or develop new skills reflective of the needs of the changing economy.

PROJECT COSTS: \$439.350 million

JOBS GENERATED: 30,000 training positions

PROJECT TITLE: HEALTH CARE SERVICES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The provision of needed non-professional assistance in the field of health care.

PROJECT COST \$15.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 1500 for 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: SCHOOLS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The provision of teachers' assistants, administrative support, public safety, custodial and ancillary personnel to augment the present school system.

PROJECT COST: \$35.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 3700 - 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: YOUTH SERVICES
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The provision of special services by trained workers to youths who have been referred to the project by police, schools and parents.
PROJECT COSTS: \$5.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 500 for 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: TRAINEE POLICE OFFICERS
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The hiring of trainee police officers who in the short-run will release a number of uniformed police officers from precinct stations for street duty; and, in the long-run, will be phased into regular police officer training.
PROJECT COST: \$19.75 million - \$59.26 million for 3 yrs.
JOBS GENERATED: 1000

PROJECT TITLE: PARKS AND RECREATION ACTIVITY
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Development and expansion of recreational programs; increased security and improvement of the physical condition and aesthetics of city parks.
PROJECT COST: \$5.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 500 for 6 months

PROJECT TITLE: EXPANSION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The expansion of service to include the dissemination of community interest information in a library system by expanding its operating hours from 54 to 75 hours per week.
PROJECT COST: \$4.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 400 for 12 months

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

The long-term economic health of Detroit and the Detroit region requires the introduction and expansion of non-automobile related industries to diversify the local economy. Among the advantages Detroit offers industries is its: transportation facilities, including a world port; a skilled labor force, and many different kinds of specialty supplier firms. Unfortunately, however, most of the city's industrial plants are old; inadequate land is available in parcels large enough to build modern single-story plants; and, land and demolition of existing structures is expensive. The following projects address these problems.

PROJECT TITLE: RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The acquisition and preparation of riverfront land in order to take full advantage of the development potential of this presently under-utilized resource.

PROJECT COST: \$9.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 5,100: 100 short-term; 5,000 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Improvement of the industrial environment of the city by providing land for development, an infrastructure network (of roads, water and other utilities) and security.

PROJECT COST: \$17.3 million

JOBS GENERATED: 9,100: 100 short-term; 9,000 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The acquisition and preparation of land in order to establish a system of industrial parks throughout the city.

PROJECT COST: \$36.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 10,000: 2,000 short-term; 8,000 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: RECYCLING OF EXISTING INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: An effort to develop new facilities adjacent or near present obsolete or aging plants that are still in operation. The program would provide incentives for companies to redevelop their plants without the burden of prohibitive capital outlays that might render the projects infeasible.

PROJECT COST: \$115.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 12,500: 2500 short-term; 10,000 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: MECHANISM FOR INCUBATING INDUSTRIES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The program proposed the utilization of governmental support to build and/or redevelop facilities that would encourage new industries to develop for two to three years in a subsidized atmosphere. After the initial incubation period, the industries would then move into the normal industrial fabric of the city.

PROJECT COST: \$92.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 6,200: 1,200 short-term; 5,000 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: EXPANSION OF CITY AIRPORT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The expansion of airport operations in order to take advantage of increasing industrial air traffic and to support other industrial development efforts.

PROJECT COST: \$27.1 million

JOBS GENERATED: 150: 100 short-term; 50 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: DETROIT MEDICAL CENTER
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The completion of Detroit General Hospital and the construction of the proposed Veterans' Administration Hospital.
PROJECT COST: \$80.0 million (V.A. Hospital only)
JOBS GENERATED: 2,500: 1,000 short-term; 1,500 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: DETROIT GENERAL HOSPITAL
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The completion of a new Detroit General Hospital in the Medical Center area.
PROJECT COST: \$80.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 2,500: 1,000 short-term; 1,500 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: WATER MAIN AND SEWER RENOVATION
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The replacement and/or renovation of water mains and sewers that are either deteriorated or inadequate for modern service.
PROJECT COST: \$29.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 225: 75 short-term; 150 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEM
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The construction of a recycling plant that would process the entire 3000 tons or rubbish collected daily in Detroit.
PROJECT COST: \$40.5 million
JOBS GENERATED: 200 short-term

COMMERCIAL PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

Commercial revitalization will provide additional jobs, better services for residents and a better balanced and more stable economy. An attractive downtown will help to retain and attract businesses and residents. The following projects attack the problems of obsolete buildings, lack of adequate parking and competition from large, integrated, new suburban shopping centers.

PROJECT TITLE: DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The acquisition of property, demolition of vacant structures and site construction activities to enhance developmental efforts, particularly by the private sector, for the overall rejuvenation of the Central Business District.

PROJECT COST: \$41.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 7260: 3300 short-term, 3960 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: DOWNTOWN SHOPPING CENTER

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The acquisition of property for and the construction of a pedestrian mall, and a fully enclosed multi-use facility, that would complement existing establishments.

PROJECT COST: \$20.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 6000: 2000 short-term, 4000 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: NEW COURTHOUSE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The construction in the downtown area of a single building to house Traffic Court, Probate Court, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Appeals and Circuit Court.

PROJECT COST: \$70.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 1900: 1500 short-term, 400 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: NEW WAYNE COUNTY JAIL
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The construction in the downtown area of a new jail to alleviate over-crowding in the existing Wayne County Jail.
PROJECT COST: \$40.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 1210: 1000 short-term, 210 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: REDEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL STRIPS
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The removal of excess commercial facilities from decaying strips and the consolidation of remaining viable commercial establishments into strong neighborhood centers.
PROJECT COST: \$88.5 million
JOBS GENERATED: 5300: 300 short-term, 5000 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPPING CENTERS
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Creation of a minimum of four small shopping centers to serve presently under-served areas of the city. The centers would contain a major chain supermarket, drugstore, dry cleaners, beauty shop, medical office and small restaurant.
PROJECT COST: \$43.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 1350: 650 short-term, 700 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: DEMOLITION OF OBSOLETE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Demolition of vacant deteriorated or obsolete structures which produce negative effects on the surrounding area.
PROJECT COST: \$5.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 100 short-term

HOUSING PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

Decent housing is an end in itself. But the realization of this objective by Detroiters has met with many roadblocks. A third of the housing stock is over 50 years old. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is acquiring ownership in Detroit housing at the rate of 10,000 units annually, yet the federal government has ceased funding for rehabilitation and new construction. The proposed housing program is essential to reverse the steadily worsening housing situation in Detroit.

PROJECT TITLE: REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: These activities include identification of areas with potential for future industrial or residential development; transfer to the city of all HUD-owned or tax-foreclosed properties in such areas; acquisition of land; and the maintenance of land until acceptable development plans are available. This project will prevent haphazard and undesirable land use.

PROJECT COST: \$106.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 700: 100 short-term, 600 intermediate term

PROJECT TITLE: RIVERFRONT SEAWALL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A riverfront project consisting of the demolition of the existing seawall; construction of a new seawall at the harbor line; landfill for a large new housing development project; and the installation of all utility hook ups necessary for seasonal marina use to stimulate commercial development.

PROJECT COST: \$17.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 150 short-term

PROJECT TITLE: NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The acquisition of land and the construction of 5,000 new housing units per year in order to replace units lost to decay and demolition.
PROJECT COST: \$452.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 4,805: 4,750 short-term, 55 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: RENTAL PROGRAM FOR HUD-OWNED HOMES
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The rental of approximately 5,000 vacant HUD-owned homes as a means of returning them to a useful function and a mechanism for providing needed housing to low and moderate-income families.
PROJECT COST: \$46.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 1100: 1000 short-term, 100 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING REHABILITATION
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The rehabilitation of salvageable, deteriorating dwelling units, utilizing public service employment as the vehicle.
PROJECT COST: \$78.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 1825: 1700 short-term, 125 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The promotion of private rehabilitation efforts through financial incentives and assistance.
PROJECT COST: \$24.275 million
JOBS GENERATED: 825: 800 short-term, 25 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Providing technical assistance and necessary funds to neighborhood organizations to implement low-cost home security measures.
PROJECT COST: \$1.05 million
JOBS GENERATED: 25 short-term

PROJECT TITLE: DEMOLITION OF DANGEROUS BUILDINGS ON A NEIGHBORHOOD BASIS
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The removal of 3000 abandoned structures concentrated in particular neighborhoods in order to make land available for new single family housing development.
PROJECT COST: \$7.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 150 short-term

PROJECT TITLE: HOUSING CODE INSPECTION
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The training of housing inspectors for identification of code violations in an effort to maintain the quality of residential structures in the city.
PROJECT COST: \$5.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 500 for 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL BEAUTIFICATION
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The environmental effort will include: street and alley clean up; clean up of vacant lots; removal of diseased trees; tree planting; general maintenance of public areas and facilities.
PROJECT COST: \$15.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 1500 for 7 months

PROJECT TITLE: COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The hiring of needed project workers, case workers and community organizers in community based agencies in order to increase social services.
PROJECT COST: \$10.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 1000 for 12 months

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

Detroit has excellent freeways, but inadequate public transportation. It has no rapid mass transit, which is becoming increasingly necessary in the new circumstance of the national energy shortage. Many of Detroit's residents are older persons who don't own cars, and many of the poor find their accessibility to jobs limited by lack of adequate public transportation. The following projects will improve transportation within the region and within the downtown area while providing extensive employment opportunities during the construction phase.

PROJECT TITLE: Rapid Transit System: Phase I

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The construction of the first phase of the regional rapid transit system consisting of three lines covering approximately 10.7 miles.

PROJECT COST: \$637.0 million

JOB GENERATION: 19,100 short-term

PROJECT TITLE: Central Business District People Mover

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The construction of an automated aerial fixed guideway "people mover" facility which would provide a distribution and circulation system within the CBD in order to connect activity areas that are outside of walking distance.

PROJECT COST: \$54.0 million

JOB GENERATION: 1,530 short-term

PROJECT TITLE: Bus Rapid Transit

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The modification of bus service along four travel corridors to improve convenience, economy of and comfort of public transit and reduce travel time between destinations. The four travel corridors include: (1) Gratiot, CBD to 8 Mile Road, (2) Jefferies Freeway, CBD connecting to Northland along Greenfield, (3) Crosstown, within the I-94 corridor from Gratiot to Dearborn, (4) 8 Mile Road, from Northland to Eastland.

PROJECT COST: \$26.0 million

JOB GENERATION: 600 short-term

PROJECT TITLE: Commuter Rail

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The implementation of a commuter rail system on the existing rail network.

PROJECT COST: \$12.0 million

JOBS GENERATED: 400 short-term

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

Crime has not only affected the physical and psychological welfare of Detroit residents, but has affected business attitudes and become an obstacle to economic development. In Detroit, a city with strong neighborhood orientations, effective crime reduction programs are now based on the concept of a people's police department - one that is responsive to the needs of the community and respected and trusted by the residents served. For example, mini police stations, extensions of precinct stations, have been established. These increase police presence within city neighborhoods and promote cooperative attitudes between police and residents. The following projects will re-inforce this concept, improve the facilities necessary for an effective criminal justice system, and provide increased service and create additional employment opportunities.

PROJECT TITLE: Central Public Safety Headquarters

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The construction of a central public safety headquarters to serve as the nucleus of the Police Department, the Fire Department and the Emergency Medical Service.

PROJECT COST: \$60.0 million

JOB'S GENERATED: 3,500: 2,000 short-term
1,500 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: Detroit Police Department Precinct Stations

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The construction of seven modern police and multi-use facilities to replace the present inadequate and outmoded precinct stations.

PROJECT COST: \$21.0 million

JOB'S GENERATED: 5,000: 1,000 short-term
4,000 long-term

PROJECT TITLE: Combined Agency Narcotics Enforcement
(C.A.N.E.)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Activities proposed would effectively increase police capability in the area of narcotics enforcement and thereby impact severely on drug trafficking in the Detroit area. Included are expenditures for narcotic buys, sequestering of witnesses and the introduction of sophisticated crime fighting equipment.

PROJECT COST: \$2.344 million

PROJECT TITLE: Communication Equipment Update

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The installation of mini-computers and vehicle monitoring devices that will allow police officers to reduce response time and generally operate in a more efficient manner.

PROJECT COST: \$4.182 million

PROJECT TITLE: Security Systems Detail

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The establishment of a cadre of top security systems experts from the Detroit Police Department and private industry to assist in planning total security systems for all high rise and major construction projects.

PROJECT COST: \$430.7 million

JOBS GENERATED: 20 for 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: Mini Station - Community Service Officers
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The training and hiring of Community Service Officers for all 55 mini-stations to provide direct services to citizens, to include the identification of and mechanisms for the correction of obvious safety and health hazards within the area.
PROJECT COST: \$7.260 million
JOBS GENERATED: 550 for 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: Mini Stations Co-op Employment
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The establishment of a cooperating education program by the Detroit Police Department and the Board of Education that would allow senior high school students to be utilized 20 hours per week in mini stations.
PROJECT COST: \$.492 million
JOBS GENERATED: 220 for 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: Special Security Force
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The training and use by the Detroit Police Department of private guards who would patrol new construction and identified renovated housing areas in order to prevent vandalism and theft.
PROJECT COST: \$3.737 million
JOBS GENERATED: 250 short-term

PROJECT TITLE: Youth Home - Juvenile Court Expansion
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The expansion of the present juvenile administrative court facility and correctional institution to alleviate conditions of over crowding.
PROJECT COST: \$20.0 million
JOBS GENERATED: 650: 475 short-term
175 long-term

PROGRAM COST SUMMARY STATEMENT

PROGRAMS FOR REVITALIZATION: SUMMARY STATEMENT

(Costs Computed in Millions)

	EMPLOYMT.	INDUSTR.	COMM'L.	HOUSING	TRANSP.	PUBLIC SAFETY	TOTAL
FEDERAL SHARE	\$555.10	\$517.0	\$297.5	\$522.825*	\$558.9	\$119.66	\$2,570.987
STATE SHARE Local Share	-----	9.0**	10.0	212.7***	96.0	-----	327.700
							74.0
TOTAL COST (IN MILLIONS)	\$555.10	\$526.0	\$307.5	\$735.525	\$729.0	\$119.66	\$2,972.787
PERSONAL INCOME GENERATED	400.568	542.900	202.100	59.425	432.100	85.300	1,722,393
PROPERTY TAX GENERATED	-----	103.50	14.240	24.430	-----	.024	
CITY INCOME TAX GENERATED	8.019	8.585	3.859	1.136	8.602	1.706	26.329
STATE INCOME TAX GENERATED	15.616	20.095	8.338	3.758	16.826	3.401	56.978
FEDERAL INCOME TAX GENERATED	40.057	54.290	20.210	5.943	43.210	8.530	172.239
TOTAL NUMBER JOBS GENERATED	40,600****	48,476	23,120	9,160	21,630	10,190	153,176
PERCENT RETURN IN FEDERAL TAX DOLLARS FROM FEDERAL SHARE	7.2%	10.5%	6.8%	1.5%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%

* \$215 million mortgage guarantee
 ** \$ 2 million grant from Huron-Clinton Metro Authority
 *** \$200 million mortgage guarantee
 **** 30,000 retraining slots included in total

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

1. MANPOWER RETRAINING SERVICES FOR THE STRUCTURALLY UNEMPLOYED
2. HEALTH CARE SERVICES
3. HOUSING CODE INSPECTION
4. EXPANSION OF LIBRARY SERVICES
5. PARKS AND RECREATION ACTIVITY
6. YOUTH SERVICES
7. TRAINEE POLICE OFFICERS
8. PUBLIC SCHOOLS
9. COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS
10. ENVIROMENTAL BEAUTIFICATION

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION: SUMMARY STATEMENT

PROJECT	TOTAL COST (MILLIONS)	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATED	TRAINING POSITIONS	PERSONAL INCOME GENERATED (MILLIONS)	PROPERTY TAX REAL AND PERSONAL (MILLIONS)	CITY TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)	STATE TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)
1. Manpower Retraining Services for Struc. Unemployed	\$439.35	-----	30,000	\$309.6	\$-----	\$.620	\$1.207
2. Health Care Service	15.0	1,500	-----	12.495	-----	.250	.487
3. Housing Code Inspection	5.0	500	-----	4.165	-----	.083	.162
4. Expansion of Library Services	4.0	400	-----	3.332	-----	.067	.130
5. Parks and Recreation Activity	5.0	500	-----	4.165	-----	.083	.162
6. Youth Services	5.0	500	-----	4.165	-----	.083	.162
7. Trainee Police Officer*	19.75	1,000	-----	11.0	-----	.220	.429
8. Public Schools	37.0	3,700	-----	30.821	-----	.616	1.202
9. Community Agencies and Organizations	10.0	1,000	-----	8.33	-----	.167	.325
10. Environmental Beautification	15.0	1,500	-----	12.495	-----	.250	.487
TOTAL	\$555.10	10,600	30,000	\$400.568	\$-----	\$2.439	\$4.753

*Funding for three years = \$59.26 million

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

1. RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT
2. INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT
3. SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS
4. RECYCLING OF EXISTING INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
5. MECHANISM FOR INCUBATING INDUSTRIES
6. EXPANSION OF CITY AIRPORT
7. DETROIT MEDICAL CENTER
8. DETROIT GENERAL HOSPITAL
9. WATER MAIN AND SEWER RENOVATION
10. RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEM

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION: SUMMARY STATEMENT

PROJECT	TOTAL COST (MILLIONS)	TOTAL EMPLOY. GENERATED	INCOME GENERATED (MILLIONS)	PROPERTY TAX REAL/PERSONAL (MILLIONS)	CITY TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)	STATE TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)
1. Riverfront Development	\$ 9.0	5,100	\$ 50.0	\$ 15.0	\$.8	\$ 1.6
2. Industrial Corridor	17.3	9,100	110.0	21.0	1.8	4.0
3. System of Ind. Parks	36.0	10,000	100.0	20.0	1.6	3.9
4. Recycling Existing Ind. Parks	115.0	12,500	125.0	25.0	2.0	4.875
5. Mechanism for Incubating Ind.	92.0	6,200	100.0	20.0	1.5	3.5
6. Expansion of City Airport	27.1	150	2.0	0.5	0.05	0.120
7. Detroit Medical Center	80.0	2,500	25.0	1.0	0.4	1.0
8. Detroit General Hospital	80.0	2,500	25.0	1.0	0.4	1.0
9. Water Main & Sewer Renovation	29.0	226	1.9	(Revenue = increased assessments)		
10. Resource Recovery System	40.6	200	4.0	()	.035	0.1
TOTAL	\$526.0	48,476	\$542.9	\$103.5	\$ 8.585	\$20.095

COMMERCIAL PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

1. DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT
2. DOWNTOWN SHOPPING CENTER
3. NEW COURTHOUSE
4. NEW WAYNE COUNTY JAIL
5. REDEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL STRIPS
6. NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPPING CENTERS
7. DEMOLITION OF OBSOLETE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

COMMERCIAL PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION: SUMMARY STATEMENT

PROJECT	TOTAL COST (MILLIONS)	TOTAL EMPLOY, GENERATED	PERSONAL INCOME GENERATED (MILLIONS)	PROPERTY TAX REAL/PERSONAL (MILLIONS)	CITY TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)	STATE TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)
1. Downtown Development and Improvement	\$ 41.0	7,260	\$ 59.4	\$ 2.64	\$1.056	\$2.64
2. Downtown Shopping Center	20.0	6,000	45.0	8.0	0.9	1.8
3. New Courthouse	70.0	1,900	8.0	0.1	0.13	0.32
4. New Wayne County Jail	40.0	1,210	4.2	N/A	0.063	0.158
5. Redevelopment of Commercial Strips	88.5	5,300	75.0	2.3	1.5	3.0
6. Neighborhood Shopping Centers	43.0	1,350	10.5	1.2	0.21	0.42
7. Demolition of Obsolete Commercial Buildings	5.0	100	----	---	----	----
TOTAL	<u>\$ 307.5</u>	<u>23,120</u>	<u>\$202.1</u>	<u>\$14.24</u>	<u>\$3.859</u>	<u>\$8.338</u>

HOUSING PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

1. REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT
2. RIVERFRONT SEAWALL
3. NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
4. RENTAL PROGRAM FOR HUD OWNED HOMES
5. SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING REHABILITATION
6. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
7. NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE
8. DEMOLITION OF DANGEROUS BUILDINGS ON A NEIGHBORHOOD BASIS

HOUSING PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION: SUMMARY STATEMENT

PROJECT	TOTAL COST (MILLIONS)	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATED	PERSONAL INCOME GENERATED (MILLIONS)	PROPERTY TAX REAL/PERSONAL (MILLIONS)	CITY TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)	STATE TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)
1. Real Estate Activities for Promote Devel.	\$106.0	700	\$ 4.8	\$12.0	\$0.087	\$0.16
2. Riverfront Seawall Project	17.0	150	N/A	0.1	N/A	N/A
3. New Housing Development	452.0*	4,385	0.7	4.8	0.017	0.032
4. Rental Program for HUD Homes	46.0	1,100	1.5	4.8	0.024	0.05
5. Single Family Housing Rehab.	78.0	1,825	51.9	1.28	1.0	3.5
6. Rehab. Asst. Program	24.275	825	0.525	1.0	0.008	0.016
7. Neighborhood Sec. Assn.	5.25	25	-----	-----	-----	-----
8. Demolition of Dangerous Buildings	7.0	150	N/A	0.45	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$735.525	9,160	\$59.425	\$24.43	\$1.136	\$3.758

* - \$200 million in MSHDA mrtg. guarantees and \$215 million in HUD mortgage funds committed to Detroit New Housing Development activities.

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

1. RAPID TRANSIT: PHASE I
2. CENTER BUSINESS DISTRICT PEOPLE MOVER
3. BUS RAPID TRANSIT
4. COMMUTER RAIL

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION: SUMMARY STATEMENT

PROJECT	TOTAL COST (MILLIONS)	EMPLOYMENT GENERATED (TOTAL)	PERSONAL INCOME GENERATED (MILLIONS)	PROPERTY TAX REAL/PERSONAL (MILLIONS)	CITY TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)	STATE TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)
Rapid Transit--Phase I	\$637.0	19,700	\$382.5	\$---	\$7.65	\$14.91
CBD People Mover	54.0	1,530	30.6	---	.612	1.193
Bus Rapid Transit	26.0	600	12.0	---	.20	.450
Commuter Rail	12.0	400	7.0	---	.14	.273
TOTAL	\$729.0	21,630	\$432.1	\$---	\$8.602	\$16.826

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION

1. CENTRAL PUBLIC SAFETY HEADQUARTERS
2. POLICE PRECINCT STATIONS
3. COMBINED AGENCY NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT
4. COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT UPDATE
5. SECURITY SYSTEMS DETAIL
6. MINI STATION COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS
7. MINI STATIONS CO-OP EMPLOYMENT
8. SPECIAL SECURITY FORCE
9. YOUTH HOME: JUVENILE COURT EXPANSION
10. TRAINEE POLICE OFFICERS
11. NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM FOR REVITALIZATION: SUMMARY STATEMENT

PROJECT	TOTAL COST (MILLIONS)	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATED	PERSONAL INCOME GENERATED (MILLIONS)	PROPERTY TAX REAL/PERSONAL (MILLIONS)	CITY TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)	STATE TAX GENERATED (MILLIONS)
1. Central Public Safety Headquarters	\$60.00	3,500	\$ 9.5	\$.007	\$.190	\$.380
2. D.P.D. Precinct Stations	21.00	5,000	60.0	.008	1.20	2.40
3. Combined Agency Narcotics Enforcement (C.A.N.E.)	2.56*	-----	.36	-----	.007	.014
4. Communications Equipment Update	4.18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5. Security Systems Detail	.43	20	.28	-----	.006	.011
6. Mini-Station - Community Service Officers	7.26	550	4.40	-----	.088	.172
7. Mini-Station Co-op Employment	.49	220	.46	-----	.009	.018
8. Special Security Force	3.74***	250	2.50	-----	.050	.097
9. Youth Home-Juvenile Court Expansion	20.00	650	7.80	.009	.156	.309
10. Trainee Police Officer	19.75**	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
11. Neighborhood Security Assistance Program	5.00****	25	-----	-----	-----	-----
	<u>\$119.66</u>	<u>10,190</u>	<u>\$85.3</u>	<u>\$.024</u>	<u>\$1.706</u>	<u>\$3.401</u>

* Three year program = \$ 7.16 million
 ** Three year program = \$59.25 million - cost is reflected under Employment Program for Revitalization
 *** Five year program = \$18.69 million
 **** Cost is reflected under Housing Program for Revitalization

PROPOSED PROJECT EXPENDITURE TIME TABLE FOR REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

	TOTAL COMMITMENT	1ST YEAR COMMITMENT	PROJECT EXPENDITURE					
			1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	
EMPLOYMENT REVITALIZATION								
MANPOWER RETRAINING--TOTAL	\$439,350,000	\$219,675,000	\$219,675,000	\$219,675,000	\$	\$	\$	\$
a. Training Costs: 75,000,000								
b. Wage & Fringe								
Benefit Subsidy: 360,000,000								
c. Administration: 4,350,000								
PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS								
TOTALS	115,750,000	115,750,000	115,750,000					
	\$555,100,000	\$335,425,000	\$335,425,000	\$219,675,000				
INDUSTRIAL REVITALIZATION								
RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT	9,000,000	9,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000				
INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT	17,300,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	7,300,000				
SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS	36,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000				
RECYCLING OF EXISTING INDUSTRIAL PLANTS	115,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	35,000,000			
ESTABLISH A MECHANISM FOR INCUBATING INDUSTRIES	92,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	22,000,000			
EXPANSION OF CITY AIRPORT	27,100,000	27,100,000	27,100,000					
DETROIT MEDICAL CENTER	80,000,000	80,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000			
DETROIT GENERAL HOSPITAL	80,000,000	80,000,000	30,000,000	50,000,000				
WATER MAIN & SEWER RENOVATION	29,000,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	4,800,000	5,800,000			7,800,000
RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEM	40,600,000	40,600,000	10,600,000	15,000,000	15,000,000			
TOTALS	\$526,000,000	\$343,500,000	\$186,500,000	\$197,100,000	\$127,800,000	\$6,800,000	\$6,800,000	\$7,800,000

FOR STUDY PURPOSES ONLY

PROPOSED PROJECT EXPENDITURE TIME TABLE FOR REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

	TOTAL COMMITMENT	1ST YEAR COMMITMENT	PROJECT EXPENDITURE				
			1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION							
DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT	41,000,000	41,000,000	21,000,000	20,000,000			
DOWNTOWN SHOPPING CENTER	20,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000			
NEW COURTHOUSE	70,000,000	70,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000	38,000,000		
NEW WAYNE COUNTY JAIL	40,000,000	40,000,000	3,000,000	20,000,000	17,000,000		
REDEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL STRIPS	88,500,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	28,500,000		
NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPPING CENTERS	43,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	8,000,000		
DEMOLITION OF OBSOLETE	5,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000			
TOTALS	\$307,500,000	\$219,000,000	\$79,000,000	\$137,000,000	\$91,500,000		
HOUSING REVITALIZATION							
REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT	106,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	36,000,000	30,000,000		
RIVERFRONT SEAWALL	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000				
NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	452,000,000	452,000,000	452,000,000				
RENTAL PROGRAM FOR HUD-OWNED HOMES	46,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000				
SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING REHABILITATION	78,000,000	78,000,000	78,000,000				
REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	24,275,000	24,275,000	24,275,000				
DEMOLITION OF DANGEROUS BUILDINGS ON A NEIGHBORHOOD BASIS	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000				
NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE	5,250,000	5,250,000	5,250,000				
TOTALS	\$735,525,000	\$669,525,000	\$669,525,000	\$36,000,000	\$30,000,000		

FOR STUDY PURPOSES ONLY

PROPOSED PROJECT EXPENDITURE TIME TABLE FOR REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

	TOTAL COMMITMENT	1ST YEAR COMMITMENT	PROJECT EXPENDITURE				
			1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR
<u>TRANSPORTATION REVITALIZATION</u>							
RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM PHASE I	637,000,000	637,000,000	93,000,000	136,000,000	136,000,000	136,000,000	136,000,000
CBD PEOPLE MOVER	54,000,000	54,000,000	30,000,000	24,000,000			
BUS RAPID TRANSIT	26,000,000	26,000,000	19,000,000	7,000,000			
COMPUTER RAIL	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000				
TOTALS	\$729,000,000	\$729,000,000	\$154,000,000	\$167,000,000	\$136,000,000	\$136,000,000	\$136,000,000
<u>PUBLIC SAFETY REVITALIZATION</u>							
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT UPDATE	4,180,000	4,180,000	4,180,000				
SECURITY SYSTEMS DETAIL	430,000	430,000	430,000				
CENTRAL PUBLIC SAFETY HEADQUARTERS	60,000,000	60,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000	28,000,000		
COMBINED AGENCY NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT (C.A.N.E.)	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000				
D.P.D. PRECINCT STATIONS	21,000,000	21,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000		
MINI-STATION CO-OP EMPLOYMENT	492,000	492,000	492,000				
SPECIAL SECURITY FORCE	3,740,000	3,740,000	3,740,000				
MINI-STATION--COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS	7,260,000	7,260,000	7,260,000				
YOUTH HOME--JUVENILE COURT	20,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000		
TOTALS	\$119,662,000	\$119,662,000	\$27,662,000	\$50,000,000	\$42,000,000		
GRAND TOTALS	\$2,972,787,000	\$2,416,112,000	\$1,452,112,000	\$806,775,000	\$427,300,000	\$142,800,000	\$143,800,000

FOR STUDY PURPOSES ONLY