

**Agenda**  
**Manchester Citizen Advisory Committee**  
**Tuesday- April 23, 2019**  
**7:00 pm**

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Approval of Agenda
4. Approval of Minutes
5. Public Participation
6. Reports
  - a. Administration
  - b. Chair
  - c. Finance Committee
7. Old Business
8. New Business
  - a. Mariah Fink -Legal Presentation
9. Public Participation
10. Adjourn

**Manchester Village Citizens Advisory Committee  
Regular Meeting  
Tuesday, April 2, 2019  
Unapproved Minutes**

**1. CALL MEETING TO ORDER**

chair, Jim Keller, called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:** Denise Collins, Scott Dunsmore, Pat Fielder, Rick Finger, James Keller, Leslie Kiesel, Carol LaRock, Herb Mahony, Jack Gould

**MEMBERS ABSENT:**

**OTHERS PRESENT:** Jeff Wallace (Village Manager), Pat DuRussel (Village Council), Ron Fielder

**2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

**3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA-** A motion was made by Finger to accept, Carol LaRock supported. Motion passed.

**4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR PREVIOUS MEETING-** A motion was made by Herb Mahony to accept, Jack Gould supported. Motion passed.

**5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION-** None

**6. REPORTS-**

- a. Administration - Jeff Wallace reported on follow-up scheduling on topics brought up at the previous meeting. Mariah Fink is scheduled to be at the April 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting to give a brief presentation and to answer legal questions that the committee may have. The City of Jonesville has been contacted about being at the May 7 meeting to go over the process and results they went through to become a city.
- b. Chair – Jim Keller discussed inviting the Manchester Township supervisor to a meeting to give the township perspective and impact it may have on them. A letter will be put together inviting them to the June 4 meeting.
- c. Finance Committee - Jack Gould presented information on millages and taxes from the information which was developed by the Finance Committee. This brought up discussion on costs and the impacts to the Village and Township. Services that would need to be provided such as assessing, board of review, treasurer position, elections and impact on tax collections were discussed. Committee would like to see taxes that impact village and township presented in side by side context. This would include tax equalized value and state equalized value. This should help lead to the cost or savings per residence. Township fire costs were discussed and what the possible cost may be to a city if we could contract with the Township and how that could possibly work with transition from village to city.

**7. OLD BUSINESS-** None

**8. NEW BUSINESS-** None

**9. ADJOURN**

A motion to adjourn was made by Herb Mahony, supported by Denise Collins. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 8:28pm.

Respectfully submitted,  
Leslie Kiesel

# Memo

**To:** Citizens Advisory Committee  
**From:** Jeff Wallace  
**cc:**  
**Date:** April 23, 2019  
**Re:** Citizen Advisory Committee

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We have updated the finance information and hope the new numbers and Current Village vs. City Tax Estimates is easier to follow. I will take you through it Tuesday.

Mariah Fink will be at our meeting for a short presentation and to answer, or get answers, to any legal questions you may have.

Questions on the Cemetery requirement can be discussed on Tuesday. I don't believe there is a mandate for one.

Jonesville will not be able to be at our meeting on May 7<sup>th</sup>. They did offer to participate via phone. In lieu of that, I hope to go there and meet with them and report back.

In packets is an updated, January 2019 replacing the document from 2003, Municipal Report from the Michigan Municipal League on incorporating into a city. It is a very good read and explains many issues in better detail than the old report. It is updated with the law changes through the years. It answers most of the items we have been going over and reviewing.



## Impact of Changing from a Village to a City

Updated January 2019

Since 1931 there has been a steady conversion of villages to cities in Michigan. This trend may indicate that there are certain advantages to be gained by changing to the city form of government.

This article is an attempt to present an objective analysis of the factors which may influence a decision to remain a village or to seek city status. A secondary objective of this article is to compare city government with village government for citizens of built-up township areas, who may be considering some form of municipal incorporation.

All new city or village incorporations, with or without a change in boundaries, must come before the State Boundary Commission (1968 PA 19, as amended). Proposed consolidation and annexation must follow the same procedure. The only exception is for a village which constitutes all the remaining territory of a township (MCL 123.1010). Grosse Point Shores is an example of a city incorporated under this provision.

An important secondary advantage to be gained by incorporating as a city is the opportunity to draft a new charter under the provisions of the Home Rule City Act (1909 PA 279). The new charter may include an organizational pattern and administrative procedures which are designed for that specific municipality. While such a charter may also be secured through the process of charter revision as a home rule village, the additional benefits to be derived from city incorporation may provide the necessary stimulus for bringing it about sooner. The advantage of charter modernization might also accrue to home rule villages operating under charters which contain obsolete provisions or are otherwise out of date.

While emphasis has been placed on the advantages of incorporating as a home rule city with the establishment of a new and more modern organizational plan, only brief reference is made to the various organizational patterns which are being used in Michigan. The selection of an organizational plan for the government of a new city is the responsibility of the charter commission elected to carry out the important duty of drafting a new charter. Information about the alternate forms of municipal organization may be secured from the League.

Every consideration has been given to presenting whatever disadvantages may flow from incorporation as a city. However, the continuous study of the subject has shown that, in general, the advantages of city incorporation will result in little or no increase in the cost of government. Disadvantages that may arise because of local conditions will be apparent to officials and citizens of that particular community. The timing of the change from village to city may be all-important, and careful consideration should be given to these local conditions.

### **The difference between a village and a city**

Local government activities in Michigan may be divided into two broad classes based upon the type of activity performed. The first class consists of certain duties required of primary local units of government by the state. These legally required duties are:

1. Assessing property as a basis of county and school taxes.
2. Collecting taxes for the counties and schools.
3. Conducting county, state and national elections.

Michigan Municipal League  
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

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The second broad class consists of local services such as fire protection, police protection, water supply, sewage disposal, zoning, public health, etc.

The primary local units of government in Michigan are cities and townships. These two units perform the duties required by the state and, in varying degrees, furnish local services. Accordingly, the entire state is divided into non-overlapping cities and townships, to which the legally required duties are assigned. Whenever a new city is incorporated, the area within the incorporated boundaries is withdrawn from the township for all governmental purposes.

A village is not a primary local unit of government because it does not assess or collect taxes (except its own village tax) or conduct elections. Village territory remains part of a township area, village citizens are also township voters and taxpayers, and the township government provides for residents of the village the legally required duties imposed by the state as outlined above.

Although the township government may perform certain local services for village residents, this is perhaps the exception rather than the rule. The purpose in organizing a village is to furnish local services, such as water and sewer utilities, streets and roads, and police and fire, to residents of a built-up area in the township which the township government, due to its limitations, cannot provide. However, village taxpayers pay for such local services and, in addition, help support the township government. The extent of this double burden varies considerably from one township to another. Since townships receive state shared sales tax and income tax revenues, the direct cost to village residents for township government may be marginal.

In cities, however, local government activities—both state-imposed duties and local services—are unified in one government. Similarly, within the unincorporated areas of townships, the full combination of legally required duties, and any local services provided, are the sole responsibility of the township government. Only in villages are the governmental activities divided between two governments. Village residents, therefore, live under and support two local units of government—the village and the township.

Changing from a village to a city, reduced to its simplest terms, means withdrawing from the township and providing through the new city government the local services formerly provided by the village and whatever necessary and non-duplicating functions were provided by the township government.

### **The effect of separation from the township**

- **Assuming state-imposed duties**
- Upon incorporation, the new city must assume the legally required duties previously imposed on the township.

### **Recent incorporation activity**

Village to City Incorporation  
Chelsea, 2003, (GLV to HRC)  
Douglas, 2003, (GLV to HRC)  
Grosse Pointe Shores, 2009, (HRV to HRC)  
Caro, 2009, (GLV to HRC)  
Caseville, 2010, (HRV to HRC)  
Jonesville, 2014, (GLV to HRC)  
Dexter, 2014, (GLV to HRC)  
Ovid, 2015, (GLV to HRC)

Unsuccessful Incorporation Attempts  
Village of Holly, 1988, 2002 (HRV to HRC)  
Village of Bellaire, 2002 (GLV to HRC)  
Village of Climax, 2008, (GLV to HRC)  
Sebewaing, 2009, (GLV to HRC)

Unsuccessful Dissolution Votes  
Village of New Haven, 2005 (GLV)  
Village of Fruitport, 2005, (GLV)  
Village of Sand Lake, 2010 (GLV)  
Village of Emmett, 2010, (GLV)  
Village of Onekama, 2012 (GLV)  
Village of Richland, 2001 and 2016, (GLV)  
Village of Spring Lake, 2017, (HRV)

### **1. Assessing Property for County and School Taxes**

**Effect of city assessing of property.** If the village changes to a city, all property would be assessed by a city assessor and a city board of review for all purposes—city, county and school. There are several important advantages in having property assessment under municipal control.

First, it is done by an assessor responsible directly and solely to the citizens of the city.

Second, the board of review, provided for by the city charter, would also be responsible only to the citizens of the city.

Third, the separation from the township for assessing purposes eliminates the possibility of a township assessing residential and commercial property at a higher ratio to value than agricultural property, thus tending to cause the village residents to pay a disproportionately higher share of school, county and township taxes. Creating a city separates the former township into two assessment districts and provides the legal means for equalization of rural assessments and city assessments at the same level to insure a fair sharing of the costs of county and school government.

**Cost of property assessment by city.** This particular change could increase the cost of a city government compared with a present village

government. The new city will be required to assess property for county and school taxes in addition to city taxes. A village which becomes a city must reestablish complete assessment operations.

## **2. Collecting County and School Taxes**

**Effect of city collection of taxes.** The billing and collecting of county and school taxes on property within a village is performed by the township. A new city would have to take over this activity. There would be substantially no effect upon the taxpayer from this change, with the exception that all property taxes would be paid to the city treasurer.

### **Cost of city collection of taxes.**

A new city probably would incur some additional expense, as compared to the present village, for the collection of school and county taxes. However, the village treasurer's office is already in operation and part of the cost of collecting school and county taxes can be derived from the property tax administration fee which the city may add to these taxes pursuant to the General Property Tax Act (MCL 211.44). Additional funds may be derived by collection of the so-called "excess of roll" – an amount, not to exceed one half of one percent, which may be added to the several taxes collected for the purpose of avoiding fractions in computations (MCL 211.39).

## **3. Conducting county, state and national elections: registration**

### **Effect of city maintaining registration records.**

Since 2013, villages no longer administer their own village elections. PA 523 and 551 of 2012 eliminated September general elections for villages and required village elections to be held at the general November election (even year only). Filing for village office is now with the township clerk; if the village is located in more than one township, then filing is with the township in which the largest number of the registered electors of the village reside.

The effect of changing from a village to a city, in this particular instance, is to save a great deal of confusion for the voter. Voters would register with the city and not the township.

**Cost of city maintaining voter registration records.** The responsibility for voter registration for county, state, and national elections would increase the cost of municipal government under the city form. A new city would be responsible for running local elections, and county-wide, statewide, and federal elections.

## **4. Conducting county, state, and national elections: voting facilities**

**Effect of city providing voting facilities.** The citizens of a city would vote in the same place for all elections, and this single voting place would be within the city limits. A village resident, however, must vote in the township, which may be outside the village limits.

## **Why don't more villages become cities?**

There are 533 cities and villages in Michigan; 280 are cities, 253 are villages. (Unincorporated urbanized areas—generally very small—are neither cities nor villages). However, city government is not limited to large communities. On the basis of the 2010 census, there are nine Michigan cities under 750 population, 47 between 750 and 1,999, and 82 between 2,000 and 4,999. Indeed, 49 percent of all cities in Michigan have a population under 5,000.

The question might well be raised as to why there are so many villages in Michigan if there are advantages to city incorporation. The chief reason for this, of course, is that half of incorporated villages in the state do not meet the prerequisite of a minimum population of 750, with a density of 500 persons per square mile, and therefore are not eligible for making the change to the city form of government. Another important reason is simply lack of knowledge, since it was not until the League began publishing information on this subject that interest in city incorporation was aroused.

**Cost of city providing voting facilities/equipment.** The cost of conducting local elections and countywide, statewide, and federal elections would be an additional expense for the new city as compared to the present village. The new city would have to procure voting equipment and training for its clerk and deputy clerk. Additional cost to the new city would be the publication of election notices and compensation of election inspectors for training prior to the election and for staffing polling locations on election day.

## **Assuming township local services**

In addition to assuming the legally required duties imposed by the state, the new city would also have the responsibility for any local municipal service now being performed by the township which it may be desirable to continue. As pointed out above, the township government provides few local services to the village residents. Some townships, particularly in heavily populated areas, do provide certain services and public facilities, most commonly fire protection, libraries, and cemeteries. There may be some additional expense to the new city government if such services are to be continued.

Due to widely varying local situations, it is not safe to generalize, and a careful analysis must be made in each instance to determine the cost and effect of the city's assuming such services. In any such analysis, the amount of township property tax is an important factor. The larger the township tax the greater the potential savings to the taxpayer by incorporation as a city.

One other matter deserves mention as a possible disadvantage in regard to cemetery service. The law provides that a township cemetery located within the boundaries of the new city becomes the property of the city. Revenues rarely pay for the cost of operating a cemetery, and the city taxpayers will be called upon to make up the difference.

Upon incorporation as a city, joint contractual relations with the township will not be severed. Joint fire protection or disaster control plans or any other service currently provided jointly by the village and township may continue in operation as before. This will not entail any additional expense and, again, depending upon whether or not a township property tax is being levied, there may be a saving to the taxpayer in the city.

### **General effects**

Simplification of government would be the result of changing from a village to a city. As village residents, citizens are part of two local governments. As a result, they must elect not only a village council, but the township officers making up the township board. Thus, they have two governing bodies—one for village purposes and one for township purposes—and the township government is only partly responsible to the citizens of a particular village because generally it serves a much larger area. Village residents have the inconvenience of dealing with the village clerk on some matters and the township clerk on others. They pay village taxes to the village treasurer, but township, county, and school district taxes are paid to the township treasurer. They have a village council taxing them for certain governmental services and a township board taxing them for others. It may not be a major problem to be under two local governments, but it is an unnecessary inconvenience, expense, and waste of time. The net effort of the situation is the lack of interest in and control of the "second," or township government. As a city, all local affairs will be managed by a government consisting only of citizens of the municipality and responsible only to them.

The word "city" is often thought of as meaning a complex government unit providing more services at a greater expense to the taxpayer than in the case of a village. This is not the case. The city council may wish to maintain the same level of local services as was formerly provided by the village. In this case, the only increase in cost to the citizens would be the slight additional cost of carrying out the duties required by the state. As pointed out above, this is not a major item.

City incorporation would mean a saving in township taxes. (This does not refer to county and school district taxes collected by the township.) With the incorporation of a city, township taxes, if any are levied, will be discontinued within the municipal boundaries. Again, in fairness, it should be noted that some townships do not levy a tax, and of those that do, few have a high rate. Although this tax may be small, city incorporation means that any township taxes are saved not only for one year but permanently.

Further, city incorporation would eliminate the existing confusion about the authority of the township to enforce its ordinances within the village. In recent years the state legislature has conferred more substantial ordinance making powers on townships. As one result, confusion has arisen as to whether such ordinances are in effect within the village. Some townships have sought to enforce their ordinances within the village even though in conflict with the village's ordinances. There is still no clear-cut legislative answer to this problem. A somewhat similar problem is posed when a township law enforcement officer seeks to exert police authority within the village.

City incorporation will also mean a sharing in the township's assets and liabilities. When a new city is incorporated, the assets and liabilities are divided with the city in the proportion that the assessed valuation in the area incorporated as a city bears to the total township assessed valuation before the city incorporation. The assets mentioned refer to personal property such as cash on hand or invested, furniture and fixtures, equipment and so forth. In addition, any real property owned by the township and located in the area incorporated as a city would be held jointly by the city and township and is subject to division in the same ratio as personal property.

School districts in Michigan are separate and distinct from local government units. There would be no change in the size, composition or organization of the school districts in the community as a result of incorporation as a city. The new city, however, would replace the township as the agency for the collection of school district taxes. School taxes would be collected normally by the city treasurer instead of by the township treasurer.

### **Modernizing the form of government**

In addition to the advantages of city incorporation which arise from separation from the township, there is also the opportunity of improving the organization of the local government itself. Before a change from village to city government can be accomplished, the local citizens must vote favorably on the adoption of a city charter. The procedure to become a city requires that a charter commission of local citizens be elected to draw a charter for presentation to the electorate of the new city. This compulsory preparation of the charter

automatically provides consideration of improvements and changes in the existing form of government.

The type of charter is important because it determines, in large measure, how well a city can operate with the greatest economy, benefits and convenience to its citizens. Based upon the experience of a large number of Michigan cities during the past 40 years or so, it is evident that the most satisfactory form of local government is home rule government.

Most of the villages in the state considering the change to city government are now operating under the General Law Village Act (1895 PA 3). During the years since this law was passed, much thought has been given to providing better systems for local government. The General Law Village Act has been frequently amended, most significantly in 1998.

The Home Rule City Act permits the drafting and adoption of a charter custom designed to best suit the needs and requirements of each individual city operating under its own charter. In other words, while every general law village has to operate under the same charter (that is, the General Law Village Act), every home rule city has the opportunity to operate under its own locally written and locally adopted home rule charter. Certain broad limitations and requirements are outlined by state law, but the details of organization are decided by the elected local charter commission and must be approved by the local electorate.

### **Powers of municipalities**

Prior to the 1998 amendments, it was clear that powers of general law villages were confined to those specifically enumerated and those that must be necessarily implied. Delegated powers were strictly construed.

The 1998 amendments provided that villages were given the power to exercise all municipal powers in the management and control of municipal property, whether enumerated or not, and to do any act to advance the interests of the village. Those powers were also to be liberally construed in favor of the village. Likewise, the purpose of the home rule powers conferred by the Constitution and the implementing statutes is to confer upon local units' broad powers in the conduct of their own affairs.

### **Tax rate limits**

The Home Rule City Act is somewhat generous and less cumbersome with regard to the levying of taxes than the General Law Village Act. The latter permits 12 ½ mills for the general fund, 5 mills for the street fund and 1 mill for cemetery purposes. The Home Rule City Act provides for the establishment of a tax rate limitation in the charter up to a maximum of 20 mills for all purposes to be allocated at the discretion of local officials.

Michigan villages and cities may also levy 3 mills for garbage collection and disposal services. (See 1917 PA 298, as amended, MCL 123.261)

### **Modern financial and personnel provisions**

A home rule charter for a city will normally provide for the installation of adequate procedures and controls to enable the local unit to operate in an efficient, businesslike manner. As a matter of fact, in recent years, many of the techniques of private business have been profitably adapted to governmental use. For instance, a modern system of budgeting and budget control is almost always required, providing that a city government operate within the limits of an annual budget. Most modern city home rule charters in Michigan provide for centralized purchasing, which gives the city the advantage of low-cost buying by pooling the needs of all the various city departments and purchasing them in lots. Controls on purchasing and contracting and the requirement of an annual independent audit of all municipal accounts are among the financial provisions which are generally included to protect the citizens and taxpayers against misuse of public funds and public property.

Provision for the adoption of a merit system or a system of civil service is often included in new city charters. Such a provision means that appointments, promotions, and removal of city employees must be based on performance of duties without reference to matters which have nothing to do with the ability of the employee or the character of the work.

Many of the criticisms directed to the General Law Village Act for lack of modern financial and personnel provisions were addressed in the 1998 amendments.

### **Up-to-date organization**

Equally important to securing additional powers and more flexibility in administration is the opportunity for local citizens to determine their own city government organization. Within the framework of a minimum of mandatory requirements laid down in the Home Rule City Act, a charter commission is free to determine the type of governmental organization best suited to the needs and desires of that particular community.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss at length the available forms of government or to urge the adoption of a particular form. Rather, it is our purpose to point out some of the options available to the charter commission.

The charter commission will want to study the principal organizational forms used here in Michigan—the weak mayor form, the strong mayor form, and the council-manager form. The members of the charter commission will want to examine the strengths and weaknesses of these forms, and some of the variations which have been used.

One option for local government organization which the charter commission might wish to consider



is the adoption of the "short ballot" principle for the election of policy-making officials. With this approach, the authority for policy formulation is centered in a small governing body of elected officials. This body of officials, designated as either council members or commissioners and usually composed of five, seven or nine members, which may include the mayor, is directly responsible to the will of the electorate. In this way, the citizens can have no doubt as to where the responsibility lies for the determination of municipal policies.

Responsibility for day-to-day administrative matters would be placed either in an elected chief executive, such as a mayor, or in an appointed city manager or administrator. Other administrative officers would be appointed on the basis of their qualifications for the job. Consequently, the selection of personnel for technical and managerial positions would be through the evaluation of an applicant's qualifications and experience by proficient and responsible public administrators rather than through the outcome of popular elections. Also, the number of administrative officials employed could be based upon the specific needs of the city, not the inflexible requirements of a general statute.

The charter commission will also want to give consideration to election methods. Partisan elections are no longer permitted in villages. In Michigan the trend in modern charters has been toward non-partisan elections. In fact, there are only two cities in Michigan that conduct partisan elections.

NOTE: Home rule village status may be of particular interest to areas or villages of less than 750 population, the minimum population to achieve city status (except that any county seat village may reincorporate without regard to population requirements, and villages lying in more than one township need a population of only 600 for reincorporation as a city).

It is possible to become a home rule village (assuming certain minimal population standards, a favorable order by the State Boundary Commission, an incorporation petition and a favorable vote of the electorate approving a village charter). Although a home rule village can have its own flexible charter and flexible taxing authority similar to that of a home rule city, all villages remain a part of the township and all village property assessments must be identical to those of the township. ♦

Village of Manchester  
Proposed City Tax Estimates  
4/15/2019

Taxable Value of \$100,000  
(Home Value of \$200,000)

Tax	Village Status			City Status		
	Mills	Taxes	\$ Billed	Mills	Taxes	\$ Billed
Schools	6.0000	\$ 600.00		6.0000	\$ 600.00	
Washtenaw County	7.1531	715.31		7.1531	715.31	
Manchester District Library	1.0458	104.58		1.0458	104.58	
Manchester School Debt	8.5000	850.00		8.5000	850.00	
Washtenaw Community college	3.3978	339.78		3.3978	339.78	
Washtenaw Intermediate School District	5.3641	536.41		5.3641	536.41	
Manchester Township:	0.8939	89.39				
Operating	0.3477	34.77				
Roads	0.1489	14.89				
Fire	0.6500	65.00				
Fire Operating						
	<u>33.5013</u>		<u>\$ 3,350.13</u>	<u>31.4608</u>		
1% admin fee			<u>33.50</u>			
subtotal			<u>\$ 3,383.63</u>			
Manchester Village:						
Operating	13.4762	\$ 1,347.62		13.4762	\$ 1,347.62	
Sewer Debt	0.6572	65.72		0.6572	65.72	
Bldg. Debt	1.3065	130.65		1.3065	130.65	
Bridge Debt	1.0365	103.65		1.0365	103.65	
Est. Fire Contract	0.0000	-		1.1465	114.65	
	<u>16.4764</u>		<u>\$ 1,647.64</u>	<u>17.6229</u>		<u>\$ 4,908.37</u>
1% admin fee						<u>49.08</u>
Total Property Tax Billed			<u>\$ 5,031.27</u>	<u>49.0837</u>		<u>\$ 4,957.46</u>

Est. Tax Differential \$ 73.82

Township collects	
Village collects	
City collects	



VILLAGE OF MANCHESTER  
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April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2019

Gene Derossett  
Manchester Township Supervisor  
275 S. Macomb St.  
P.O. Box 668  
Manchester, MI 48158

Re: Manchester City Study – Citizen Advisory Group

Dear Mr. Derossett:

On January 7<sup>th</sup>, 2019 Village Council appointed a Citizen Advisory Committee to study and report on the advantages and disadvantages of incorporating the Village as a Home Rule City. The Study Committee was asked to evaluate the future needs and requirements of an incorporated City including the costs and effect of such a transition.

The Study Committee will complete their fact-finding mission at the end of June and then will develop a report to be presented to Council. We've had three meetings so far, with our most recent meeting focused on current and future tax collection scenarios. This prompted the discussion of Township tax collections and the financial impact that Manchester becoming a City would have on Manchester Township.

The Study Committee requested that an invitation be made to Manchester Township, asking that they join us to share the Township perspective on the impact of Manchester "Cityhood." The Committee specifically asked that the Township provide their point of view during this fact-finding process.

We would like to formally invite you to our meeting on Tuesday, June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019 at 7:00 p.m. at Village Hall. Please contact either Jim Keller at 734-585-6991 or Jeff Wallace at 734-428-7877 to confirm representation at the City Study meeting.

Sincerely,

Jim Keller  
Study Committee Chairman

Jeff Wallace  
Staff Liaison to Study Committee