CITY OF DETROIT DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (A Component Unit of the City of Detroit, Michigan)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(With Required Supplementary Information)

June 30, 2024 and 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

October 14, 2024

To the Board of Directors City of Detroit Downtown Development Authority

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Detroit Downtown Development Authority (the "DDA"), a component unit of the City of Detroit, Michigan, as of, and for the years ended, June 30, 2024 and 2023, as well as the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the DDA's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the DDA as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAS") and *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the DDA and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The DDA's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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<u>INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)</u>

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the DDA's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. *Reasonable assurance* is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with U.S. GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with U.S. GAAS and Government Auditing Standards:

- We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and we design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the DDA's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant
 accounting estimates made by management, and we evaluate the overall presentation of the financial
 statements.
- We conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the DDA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Board of Directors City of Detroit Downtown Development Authority October 14, 2024 Page Three

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. GAAP requires that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 9 and budgetary comparison on pages 44 through 45 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with U.S. GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report, dated October 14, 2024, on our consideration of the DDA's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the DDA's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the DDA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Detroit, Michigan

GJC CPAS & Advens

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

June 30, 2024 and 2023

This section of the annual report of the City of Detroit Downtown Development Authority (the "DDA") presents management's discussion and analysis of the DDA's financial performance during the fiscal years that ended on June 30, 2024 and 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the DDA's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The DDA utilized its Lower Woodward Improvement Program to make more improvements downtown as the City experienced a major win hosting the National Football League Draft. The DDA continued to make improvements to the Downtown District as work on the Hudson's block and the United Artists' building continued. In addition, new programs were developed, and funds were committed for infrastructure improvements and to assist in the development of affordable housing in the downtown area. The DDA continued its strategy to reinvent the old Harmonie Park area as part of the new Paradise Valley Project.

On June 19, 2013, the DDA announced a memorandum of understanding with other parties governing the construction of a Catalyst Development Project ("Catalyst"), including Little Caesars Arena (the "Arena"), an event center that now houses the Detroit Red Wings hockey team and the Detroit Pistons basketball team. This Catalyst Development Project has allowed the DDA to restart collection of special tax increment financing revenue that would have otherwise left the City of Detroit. This has resulted in a large increase in revenue, as the project has reached its fruition.

The DDA owns the Arena and leases it out for operations. Bonds were issued originally in 2014, and were remarketed again in 2024. They are being repaid utilizing the Catalyst tax increment revenue described in the previous paragraph. All other bonds that had been issued by the DDA were retired in 2024, providing interest savings in coming years.

The Lower Woodward Improvement Program and Paradise Valley were not alone as major activities of the DDA. Programs incentivizing and retaining businesses continue to lead the area's rebirth in their downtown locations.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report contains two types of financial statements. The statements of net position and statements of activities (which are presented on pages 10 and 11) are considered government-wide financial statements. The balance sheets and statements of revenue, expenditures, and fund balances for governmental funds (which are presented on pages 12, 13, 15, and 16) are considered fund financial statements.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

A further discussion of each type of statement follows.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements report information about the DDA as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies and non-profit organizations. The statements of net position include all of the DDA's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are accounted for in the statements of activities, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide financial statements report the DDA's net position and how they have changed. Net position represents the difference between the DDA's total of assets and deferred outflows of resources and its total of liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and it represents one way to measure the DDA's financial health, or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the DDA's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the DDA's funds, not the DDA as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the DDA uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Most of the DDA's activities are included in governmental funds, which focus on how cash, and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash, flow in and out, and show the balances left at the end of the year that are available for spending. As such, the fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view that shows whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the DDA's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide financial statements, additional information is provided on pages 14 and 17 that explains the relationship between the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements.

The notes to the financial statements, which begin on page 18, explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. A comparison of the DDA's general fund revenue and expenditures to its budget is provided on page 44.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION AS A WHOLE

Table 1 reflects a condensed summary of the DDA's assets, liabilities, and net position as of June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

Table 1
<u>Statements of Net Position</u>
June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022
(in millions of dollars)

	2024	2023	2022
Assets:			
Cash	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.4
Investments	104.5	179.8	153.1
Notes and accrued interest receivable	19.3	18.6	10.9
Capital assets	823.7	852.4	881.2
Other assets	17.0	17.5	18.1
Total Assets	966.8	1,070.6	1,065.7
Liabilities:			
Long-term liabilities:			
Due or expected to be paid			
within one year	4.7	13.6	10.6
Due or expected to be paid			
in more than one year	220.7	303.4	315.1
Other liabilities	5.0	15.2	15.1
Total Liabilities	230.4	332.2	340.8
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Leases	4.4	4.9	5.7
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 234.8	\$ 337.1	\$ 346.5
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June 30, 2024 and 2023

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

Table 1 <u>Statements of Net Position (continued)</u> June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022

(in millions of dollars)

	2024	2023	2022
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 610.0	\$ 574.9	\$ 599.4
Restricted for development	113.0	150.3	112.4
Unrestricted	9.0	8.3	7.4
Total Net Position	\$ 732.0	\$ 733.5	\$ 719.2

The net position of the DDA decreased slightly as during the fiscal year as all existing bonds were either remarketed or retired in 2024. These actions will provide millions of dollars in interest savings in the coming years.

Table 2 reflects a condensed summary of the DDA's revenue, expenses, and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

Table 2
<u>Statements of Activities</u>
For the Years Ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022
(in millions of dollars)

	2	2024	2	2023	2	2022
Revenue:						
Program revenue	\$	10.2	\$	5.9	\$	1.7
General revenue:						
Property taxes		61.8		64.5		53.3
Other revenue		1.4		1.3		1.0
Total Revenue	\$	73.4	\$	71.7	\$	56.0

June 30, 2024 and 2023

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

Table 2
<u>Statements of Activities (continued)</u>
For the Years Ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022 (in millions of dollars)

	2024	2023	2022
Expenses: Economic development	\$ 74.9	\$ 57.4	\$ 55.5
Change in Net Position	(1.5)	14.3	0.5
Net Position, Beginning of Year	733.5	719.2	718.7
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 732.0	\$ 733.5	\$ 719.2

Program revenue spiked as inflationary interest rates resulted in large increases in investment income. Property tax revenue decreased slightly due to various exemptions and abatements.

The following are highlights of the comparison of the DDA's general fund revenue and expenditures to its budget, as shown on page 44:

- Interest income greatly exceeded expectations due to higher rates.
- Property tax revenue had a negative variance as one mil receipts were slightly less than expected.
- The management of the DDA exercised tight control over expenses in the general fund, resulting in a positive variance for both professional fees and administrative and operating expenses.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

As of June 30, 2024, the DDA held long-term, partially depreciated capital assets of nearly \$1 billion (pre-depreciation). This balance consisted primarily of various parcels of land and the Arena of roughly \$930 million, as well as more than \$26.6 million invested in the Kennedy Garage and \$23.4 million in the 150 Michigan Garage. This activity is summarized in Note E to the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

June 30, 2024 and 2023

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The DDA had approximately \$198.8 million in Catalyst revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2024. On June 27, 2024, all non-Catalyst bonds were retired and the Catalyst bonds were refunded, resulting in the early retirement of more than \$75 million in bonds. This activity is summarized in Note H to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The DDA receives a large majority of its revenue through statutorily designated tax receipts. The economic health of the downtown area has a substantial impact on the level of revenue received. Downtown Detroit property values have been increasing and, as long as that continues, the DDA should continue to be funded adequately. Projects such as the Catalyst Development Project, the Lower Woodward Improvement Program, and Paradise Valley, coupled with private investment from the business community, should continue to ensure a bright future for downtown Detroit.

FINANCIAL CONTACT

This financial report is designed to present its users with a general overview of the DDA's finances and to demonstrate the DDA's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the office of the Chief Financial Officer of the Detroit Economic Growth Corporation, 500 Griswold, Suite 2200, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2024 and 2023

	Governmental Activities				
	2024	2023			
Assets:					
Cash (Note B)	\$ 2,312,995	\$ 2,332,456			
Investments (Note B)	104,495,438	179,758,537			
Accounts and contracts receivable (no					
allowance considered necessary)	1,909,304	1,850,700			
Property taxes receivable, net (Note D)	101,760	165			
Notes and accrued interest receivable,					
net (Notes A and C)	19,276,106	18,637,054			
Property held for development (Note G)	10,200,000	10,200,000			
Prepaid expenses	175,070	162,389			
Capital assets (Note E):					
Nondepreciable capital assets	55,344,670	55,344,670			
Depreciable capital assets, net	768,366,979	797,097,656			
Leases receivable (Note F)	4,662,812	5,201,228			
Total Assets	966,845,134	1,070,584,855			
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	5,089,918	4,824,989			
Accrued interest payable	-0-	10,369,492			
Escrow deposits payable (Note I)	17,400	17,353			
Long-term liabilities (Note H):	,	ŕ			
Due or expected to be paid within one year	4,650,000	13,609,803			
Due or expected to be paid in more than one year	220,702,967	303,352,608			
Total Liabilities	230,460,285	332,174,245			
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Leases (Note F)	4,372,190	4,924,022			
Total Liabilities and Deferred					
Inflows of Resources	234,832,475	337,098,267			
Net Position:					
Net investment in capital assets	610,008,682	574,942,123			
Restricted for development	112,972,467	150,266,925			
Unrestricted	9,031,510	8,277,540			
Total Net Position	\$ 732,012,659	\$ 733,486,588			

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

For the Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

	Governmental Activities				
	2024	2023			
Expenses: Economic development program: Project costs Administrative and operating expenses (Note A) Interest expense	\$ 16,942,245 4,262,566 24,418,532	\$ 6,783,129 3,050,883 18,320,171			
Professional fees Depreciation (Note E)	494,109 28,733,429	501,811 28,731,100			
Total Program Expenses	74,850,881	57,387,094			
Program Revenue: Economic development program	10,203,670	5,917,810			
Net Program Expense	64,647,211	51,469,284			
General Revenue: Property taxes (Note D) Other revenue	61,765,352 1,407,930	64,497,582 1,250,278			
Total General Revenue	63,173,282	65,747,860			
Change in Net Position	(1,473,929)	14,278,576			
Net Position, Beginning of Year	733,486,588	719,208,012			
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 732,012,659	\$ 733,486,588			

BALANCE SHEETS — GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2024 (With Comparative Totals as of June 30, 2023)

	2024							Total All Funds				
				G		Debt Serv	ice F	unds				
		General Fund		Special Revenue Fund		Stadium Fund		Other		2024		2023
ASSETS												
Cash (Note B) Investments (Note B) Accounts and contracts receivable (no allowance	\$	118,982 8,605,886	\$	2,194,013 68,205,238	\$	-0- 27,684,314	\$	-0-	\$	2,312,995 104,495,438	\$	2,332,456 179,758,537
considered necessary)		9,229		1,900,075						1,909,304		1,850,700
Property taxes receivable, net (Note D) Notes and accrued interest		3,599		57,468		40,693				101,760		165
receivable, net (Notes A and C)				19,276,106						19,276,106		18,637,054
Property held for development (Note G)				10,200,000						10,200,000		10,200,000
Prepaid expenditures		175,070								175,070		162,389
Leases receivable (Note F)	_	4,321,549	_	341,263	_		_		_	4,662,812	_	5,201,228
Total Assets	\$	13,234,315	\$	102,174,163	\$	27,725,007	\$	-0-	\$	143,133,485	\$	218,142,529
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES												
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued interest payable Escrow deposits payable	\$	78,385	\$	5,011,533	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	5,089,918 -0-	\$	4,824,989 10,369,492
(Note I)				17,400						17,400		17,353
Maturing bonds and bonds contract payable (Note H)										-0-		8,959,803
Total Liabilities		78,385		5,028,933		-0-		-0-		5,107,318		24,171,637
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Leases (Note F)		4,124,420		247,770						4,372,190		4,924,022
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of												
Resources	_	4,202,805		5,276,703	_	-0-	_	-0-	_	9,479,508	_	29,095,659
Fund Balances: Nonspendable Restricted Committed		372,199		10,293,493 47,616,735 37,327,422						10,665,692 47,616,735 37,327,422		10,639,595 45,595,641 51,945,914
Assigned Unassigned		8,659,311		1,659,810		27,725,007				29,384,817 8,659,311		72,921,396 7,944,324
Total Fund Balances		9,031,510		96,897,460		27,725,007		-0-		133,653,977		189,046,870
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	13,234,315	\$	102,174,163	\$	27,725,007	\$	-0-	\$	143,133,485	\$	218,142,529

BALANCE SHEETS — GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2023

					Debt Serv	ice F	unds	
	 General Fund		Special Revenue Fund		Stadium Fund		Other	Total All Funds
ASSETS								
Cash (Note B) Investments (Note B) Accounts and contracts receivable (no allowance considered necessary) Property taxes receivable, net (Note D) Notes and accrued interest receivable,	\$ 320,447 7,690,887	\$	2,012,009 81,117,396 1,850,700	\$	-0- 83,164,342	\$	-0- 7,785,912	\$ 2,332,456 179,758,537 1,850,700 165
net (Notes A and C) Property held for development (Note G) Prepaid expenditures Leases receivable (Note F)	 162,389 5,002,291		18,637,054 10,200,000 198,937					18,637,054 10,200,000 162,389 5,201,228
Total Assets	\$ 13,176,179	\$	114,016,096	\$	83,164,342	\$	7,785,912	\$ 218,142,529
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES								
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued interest payable Escrow deposits payable (Note I) Maturing bonds and bonds	\$ 67,175	\$	4,453,651 17,353	\$	304,163 6,994,375	\$	-0- 3,375,117	\$ 4,824,989 10,369,492 17,353
contract payable (Note H)	 	_		_	4,549,008	_	4,410,795	 8,959,803
Total Liabilities	67,175		4,471,004		11,847,546		7,785,912	24,171,637
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Leases (Note F)	4,831,464		92,558					 4,924,022
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,898,639		4,563,562		11,847,546		7,785,912	 29,095,659
Fund Balances: Nonspendable Restricted Committed	333,216		10,306,379 45,595,641 51,945,914					10,639,595 45,595,641 51,945,914
Assigned Unassigned	7,944,324		1,604,600		71,316,796			72,921,396 7,944,324
Total Fund Balances	8,277,540		109,452,534		71,316,796		-0-	189,046,870
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 13,176,179	\$	114,016,096	\$	83,164,342	\$	7,785,912	\$ 218,142,529

RECONCILIATIONS OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEETS TO STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023
Total Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	\$ 133,653,977	\$ 189,046,870
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statements of net position differ from amounts reported in the governmental funds balance sheets due to the following:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of the following:		
Nondepreciable capital assets Depreciable capital assets:	55,344,670	55,344,670
Cost	982,423,159	982,420,407
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(214,056,180)	(185,322,751)
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. These liabilities consist of the following: Contract, notes, bonds, and bonds		
contract payable	(225,352,967)	(308,002,608)
Total Net Position, Governmental Activities	\$ 732,012,659	\$ 733,486,588

$\frac{\text{STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES}}{\text{GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS}}$

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024 (With Comparative Totals for the Years Ended June 30, 2023)

		2	Total All Funds			
			Debt Servi	ce Funds		
	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Stadium Fund	Other	2024	2023
Revenue: Property taxes (Note D) Other revenue (Note F)	\$ 1,115,004 1,407,930	\$ 37,248,935 6,439,294	\$ -0- 3,764,376	\$ 23,401,413	\$ 61,765,352 11,611,600	\$ 64,497,582 7,168,088
Total Revenue	2,522,934	43,688,229	3,764,376	23,401,413	73,376,952	71,665,670
Expenditures: Current: Project costs Administrative and		16,942,245			16,942,245	6,783,129
operating expenses (Note A) Interest expense Professional fees Debt service (Note H) Capital outlay (Note E)	2,066,953 449,259	804,519 7,675,483 44,850 2,752	1,391,094 16,743,049 272,951,195	23,401,413	4,262,566 24,418,532 494,109 296,352,608 2,752	3,050,883 18,320,171 501,811 8,959,803 7,373
Total Expenditures	2,516,212	25,469,849	291,085,338	23,401,413	342,472,812	37,623,170
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue over Expenditures	6,722	18,218,380	(287,320,962)	-0-	(269,095,860)	34,042,500
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Issuance of bond proceeds (Note H) Premium on issuance of bond proceeds (Note H) Interfund transfers	747,248	(30,773,454)	198,835,000 14,867,967 30,026,206		198,835,000 14,867,967 -0-	-0- -0- -0-
Change in Fund Balances	753,970	(12,555,074)	(43,591,789)	-0-	(55,392,893)	34,042,500
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	8,277,540	109,452,534	71,316,796	-0-	189,046,870	155,004,370
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 9,031,510	\$ 96,897,460	\$ 27,725,007	\$ -0-	\$ 133,653,977	\$ 189,046,870

$\frac{\text{STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES}}{\text{GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS}}$

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

			Debt Serv		
	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Stadium Fund	Other	Total All Funds
Revenue: Property taxes (Note D) Other revenue (Note F)	\$ 1,362,554 1,250,278	\$ 58,724,233 3,986,156	\$ -0- 1,931,654	\$ 4,410,795	\$ 64,497,582 7,168,088
Total Revenue	2,612,832	62,710,389	1,931,654	4,410,795	71,665,670
Expenditures: Current: Project costs Administrative and operating expenses (Note A) Interest expense Professional fees Debt service (Note H) Capital outlay (Note E) Total Expenditures	1,955,527 501,811 	6,783,129 787,193 4,240,429 7,373	308,163 14,079,742 4,549,008	4,410,795	6,783,129 3,050,883 18,320,171 501,811 8,959,803 7,373 37,623,170
Excess (Deficiency) of	2,437,336	11,010,124	10,930,913	4,410,793	37,023,170
Revenue over Expenditures	155,494	50,892,265	(17,005,259)	-0-	34,042,500
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Interfund transfers	742,627	(31,667,360)	30,924,733		-0-
Change in Fund Balances	898,121	19,224,905	13,919,474	-0-	34,042,500
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	7,379,419	90,227,629	57,397,322	-0-	155,004,370
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 8,277,540	\$ 109,452,534	\$ 71,316,796	\$ -0-	\$ 189,046,870

RECONCILIATIONS OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

For the Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

		2024	2023
Change in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	\$	(55,392,893)	\$ 34,042,500
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statements of activities differ from amounts reported in the governmental funds statements of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances due to the following:			
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statements of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. During the years presented, these amounts are as follows:			
Capital outlay Depreciation expense		2,752 (28,733,429)	7,373 (28,731,100)
Proceeds issued on long-term debt are reported as a financing source, and repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure, in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statements of net position. During the years presented, these amounts are as follows:			
Issuance of bond proceeds	((198,835,000)	-0-
Premium on issuance of bond proceeds	`	(14,867,967)	-0-
Repayment of notes, bonds, and			
bonds contract payable		296,352,608	8,959,803
Change in Net Position, Governmental Activities	\$	(1,473,929)	\$ 14,278,576

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Activities and Purpose

The City of Detroit Downtown Development Authority (the "DDA") was created by the Detroit City Council by Ordinance No. 119-H on May 20, 1976, under the provisions of Act 197, Public Acts of Michigan of 1975. The DDA was established for the purpose of promoting and developing economic growth in the downtown business district of the City of Detroit, Michigan (the "City"). The DDA has been authorized to fund its activities by an ad valorem tax of one mill on real and tangible personal property not exempt by laws in the downtown development district, and the issuance of negotiable revenue and tax increment obligations to finance the development activities of the DDA.

The DDA may issue tax increment bonds and may not pledge for annual debt service requirements for any one-year amounts in excess of 80 percent of the estimated tax increment revenue to be received from the development district for that year, or may pledge solely the tax increments of the project for which the bonds had been issued and any other revenue for which the DDA may specifically pledge.

For financial reporting purposes, the DDA is a component unit of the City because the members of the DDA's Board of Directors are appointed by the City's mayor and are confirmed by the Detroit City Council, which approves the DDA's budget. There are no fiduciary funds or component units included in the accompanying financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the DDA consist of government-wide financial statements, which include the statements of net position and statements of activities, and fund financial statements, which include the balance sheets and statements of revenue, expenditures, and fund balances for governmental funds.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements report information about all of the DDA's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenue, and expenses. Deferred outflows of resources represent the consumption of net assets by the DDA that is applicable to a future reporting period, while deferred inflows of resources represent the acquisition of net assets by the DDA that is applicable to a future reporting period, and net position is the residual of all other elements presented in the statements of net position.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of Presentation (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

For purposes of the fund financial statements, the accounts of the DDA are organized on the basis of governmental funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance, revenue, and expenditures. The various funds are summarized by type in the fund financial statements. The following funds, all of which are considered major funds, are used by the DDA:

General Fund

The general fund is the general operating fund of the DDA. It is used to account for all financial resources other than those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Fund

The special revenue fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of capital projects. The DDA finances its development plan by capturing the tax proceeds on the increase in assessed value within the tax increment district located within the downtown area. Funds raised from this levy are restricted for use within the tax increment district pursuant to the Tax Increment Financing Plan. This fund is not legally required to adopt a budget.

Debt Service Funds

Stadium Fund

The stadium fund accounts for the servicing of obligations incurred for the construction of Little Caesars Arena (the "Arena") and related development financed by the 2014 bond issuance by the Michigan Strategic Fund (the "MSF"), which is secured by various revenue streams of the DDA.

Other Debt Service Fund

The other debt service fund accounts for the servicing of general long-term obligations not being financed by proprietary or similar trust funds or by the stadium fund.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of Presentation (continued)

Fund Financial Statements (continued)

The DDA's fund balances are classified as follows, based on the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

Nonspendable

These fund balances consist of amounts that are not in a spendable form (such as inventory or prepaid expenditures) or that are required to be maintained intact.

Restricted

These fund balances consist of amounts that are constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Committed

These fund balances consist of amounts that are constrained to specific purposes by the DDA itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Board of Directors. To be reported as committed, such amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors takes action to remove or change the constraint. The Board of Directors typically establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution, or through adoption and amendment of the budget.

Assigned

These fund balances consist of amounts that the DDA intends to use for a specific purpose. Such intent can be expressed by the governing body, which is the Board of Directors, or by an official or body to which the Board of Directors delegates the authority, such as the DDA's duly authorized agents. Assigned fund balances are typically established through funding agreements or adoption or amendment of the budget.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of Presentation (continued)

Fund Financial Statements (continued)

Unassigned

These fund balances consist of amounts that are available for any purpose. Only the general fund has a positive unassigned fund balance.

Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the economic resources measurement focus. Accordingly, revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. Grants and other revenue intended for use within the special revenue fund are classified as program revenue. All other revenue, including all property tax revenue, is classified as general revenue.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting using the flow of current financial resources as a measurement focus. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue is recorded when susceptible to accrual, which is when it is both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter (within 60 days) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term debt, are recorded when the liability is incurred, if measurable. In applying the susceptible-to-accrual concept to intergovernmental revenue, the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance. Monies virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements are reflected as revenue at the time of receipt, or earlier if the susceptible-to-accrual criteria are met.

Expenditures that are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available are applied first to available restricted fund balances, then to unrestricted fund balances. Expenditures that are incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances are available are applied first to available committed fund balances, then to available assigned fund balances, and finally to unassigned fund balances.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Administration

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the DDA entered into agreements with the Detroit Economic Growth Corporation (the "DEGC") for administrative and professional services at an annual cost not to exceed \$2,000,000 and \$1,900,000 per year for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. These expenditures are reflected in administrative expenses for services rendered for each year. No amounts were due to the DEGC as of June 30, 2024 or 2023.

Accounting for Notes Receivable

The DDA is in the business of loaning funds to various entities for which, in some cases, the collection process does not begin immediately. In those instances, the collection process may not begin for a number of years. The DDA provides a reserve for these notes, land contracts, and other loans if and when these instruments are deemed to be partially or fully uncollectible. Due to the nature of the collection terms on these instruments, recoverability of these instruments may be uncertain and, furthermore, may not be evident for a number of years. The ultimate collectability of these instruments is dependent upon the long-term viability of these entities.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost. The DDA capitalizes all expenditures for land, buildings, equipment, fixtures, and improvements in excess of \$1,000. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, as follows:

Stadium	35 years
Other buildings	40 years
Equipment and fixtures	7-25 years
Leasehold improvements	9-40 years

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense. Renewals or betterments which extend the life or increase the value of the properties are capitalized.

Grant Revenue

Grant revenue is recognized when expenses that are reimbursable under an agreement with the funding source are incurred.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Environmental Remediation Obligations

Environmental remediation obligations are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing environmental issues by participating in activities such as site assessments and cleanups. Upon the occurrence of one of five specified events, the DDA estimates the components of expected environmental remediation outlays to determine whether outlays for these components should be accrued as a liability in the government-wide financial statements at current value or, under certain circumstances, whether these outlays should be capitalized in the government-wide financial statements. No environmental remediation obligations have been recorded as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 because none of the five specified events have occurred.

Interfund Transactions and Eliminations

Transfers of tax increment financing revenue from the special revenue fund to the general and stadium funds are recorded as interfund transactions in the fund financial statements. All interfund transactions and balances have been eliminated in the accompanying financial statements.

Allowance for Doubtful Notes and Interest Receivable

The DDA charges notes and interest receivable to the allowance for doubtful notes and interest receivable when it is probable that a note receivable, or the related accrued interest receivable, is impaired (that is, when the DDA will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the agreement). Changes in the present value of an obligation's expected future cash flows from one reporting period to the next are recorded as additions or reductions to the allowance for doubtful notes and interest receivable. The DDA also includes in the allowance for doubtful notes and interest receivable a general provision based on the DDA's historical recovery of these receivables.

Investments

The DDA's investments are stated at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price).

Units of money market funds are valued at quoted market prices, which represent the net asset value of units held by the DDA as of the end of the year.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments (continued)

The fair value of U.S. Treasury securities is provided by pricing services that use methods based upon market transactions for comparable securities and various relationships between securities, which are generally recognized by institutional traders. The fair value of repurchase agreements is based on the assets the DDA will repurchase from the bank upon the expiration of each repurchase agreement.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis.

Fair Value Measurements

The DDA uses fair value measurements in the preparation of its financial statements, which utilize various inputs, including those that can be readily observable, corroborated, or are generally unobservable. The DDA utilizes market-based data and valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Additionally, the DDA applies assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, including assumptions about risk.

The measurement of fair value includes a hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value. Financial assets and liabilities are categorized into this three-level fair value hierarchy based on the inputs to the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

The various levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

- Level 1 Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted market
 prices for identical assets and liabilities in an active market that the DDA has the ability to
 access
- Level 2 Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability
- Level 3 Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The use of observable market data, when available, is required in making fair value measurements. When inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Concentration of Credit Risk

During the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the DDA utilized two and five vendors, respectively, for purchases of \$4,309,280 and \$6,400,854, respectively, or 37 percent and 80 percent, respectively, of total purchases. Amounts due to these vendors as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 totaled \$535,891 and \$813,228, respectively.

Downtown Events Center Project

In 2014, the MSF issued bonds, with the proceeds used toward the construction of Little Caesars Arena, a downtown events center used by the Detroit Red Wings hockey team and the Detroit Pistons basketball team, as well as for other entertainment and sporting events. The DDA is the owner of the Arena. Olympia Development ("Olympia") is the concessionaire that runs the Arena. Olympia donated land and construction costs valued at \$47,800,000 to the project. See Note H for details on the bonds issued.

Development Projects

The DDA has been involved in several other major projects, which primarily include the following:

- Riverfront Residential Project
- Trappers Alley
- Millender Center
- Madison Center
- Congress/First Street Hotel Development Cobo Hall Expansion
- Theater District
- Annis Fur Building Development
- International Hotel
- Ramada/Leland Downtown Hotel
- Harmonie Park Project
- Merchants Row

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Development Projects (continued)

- Michigan Opera Theatre
- Hilton Garden Inn
- Music Hall Center for the Performing Arts
- Stadia Complex
- Lower Woodward Improvement Plan
- Campus Martius
- East Riverfront District
- Riverfront Promenade
- Kales Building
- Kennedy Square Office Building
- 1001 Woodward Parking Garage
- Au Bon Pain
- Michigan Opera Garage
- Book Cadillac Project
- Broadway Property and Partners
- Lafer Building
- Vinton Building
- Paradise Valley Project
- Capitol Park
- Whitney Building
- The District Detroit (Little Caesars Arena and surrounding development)
- O-Line
- Business Attraction:
 - Ally Financial
 - Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan
 - Quicken Loans
- Development Financing Small Business Loan Transactions Program:
 - Fieldstone Properties
 - Opus to Go, L.L.C.
 - Seldom Blues
 - Marmalade Enterprises
 - Diversified Restaurant Group
 - Vincente III, L.L.C.
 - Dunwright, L.L.C.
 - Detroit Breakfast House
 - Adams and Park

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE B — CASH DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash Deposits

State of Michigan (the "State") statutes require that certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts, and depository receipts be made with banks doing business and having a place of business in the State that are also members of a federal or national insurance corporation.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the DDA's deposits may not be returned to the DDA. The DDA does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the DDA's carrying amount of deposits and bank balances, and the bank balances that are not covered by federal depository insurance, are as follows:

	2024	2023
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 2,312,995	\$ 2,332,456
Total bank balances	\$ 2,597,740	\$ 3,230,881
Uninsured and uncollateralized bank balances	\$ 1,887,668	\$ 2,571,121

Investments

The DDA's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 is summarized as follows:

	Fair	Fair Value Measurements					
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total			
2024							
Assets: Investments at fair value: Money market funds Repurchase agreements	\$ 100,495,438	\$ -0- 4,000,000	\$ -0-	\$ 100,495,438 4,000,000			
	\$ 100,495,438	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -0-	\$ 104,495,438			

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE B — CASH DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (continued)

	Fair				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	
2023					
Assets: Investments at fair value: Money market funds U.S. Treasury bond Repurchase agreements	\$ 166,915,398	\$ -0- 2,843,139 10,000,000	\$ -0-	\$ 166,915,398 2,843,139 10,000,000	
	\$ 166,915,398	\$ 12,843,139	\$ -0-	\$ 179,758,537	

Credit risk is the risk that the DDA will not recover its investments due to the inability of the counterparty to fulfill its obligations. State statutes authorize the DDA to invest in obligations and certain repurchase agreements of the U.S. Treasury and related governmental agencies, commercial paper rated prime at the time of purchase and maturing not more than 270 days from the date of purchase, bankers acceptances and certificates of deposit issued or created by any state or national bank insured with the applicable federal agency, investment pools authorized by the Surplus Funds Investment Act, and mutual funds composed entirely of the above investments. The DDA has no investment policy that would further limit its investment options.

The DDA does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Maturities of the DDA's debt securities as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

- \$ 2,843,139
).

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the DDA will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The DDA places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE B — CASH DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (continued)

Individual investments that represent five percent or more of the DDA's total investments either as of June 30, 2024 or as of June 30, 2023, or for which credit risk or interest rate risk disclosures are required, are as follows:

		2024		2023
Investments held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the DDA's name:				
Money market funds:				
Aaa-mf rating from Moody's:				
First American Government Obligations				
Fund, Class Y (weighted average				
maturity of 39 days and 20 days for	Φ.	2-62-216	Φ.	4060-000
2024 and 2023, respectively)	\$	27,687,316	\$	107,768,299
AAAm rating from Standard & Poor's:				
Federated Government Obligations Fund				
(weighted average maturity of 36 days				
and 27 days for 2024 and 2023,				
respectively)		60,372,542		47,818,285
JPMorgan U.S. Treasury Plus Money				
Market Fund (weighted average maturity				
of 44 days and nine days for 2024 and				
2023, respectively)		41,729		39,748
Unrated:				
Comerica Governmental Cash Investment				
Fund J (weighted average maturity of 39				
days and 33 days for 2024 and 2023,				
respectively)		12,393,851		11,289,066

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE C — NOTES RECEIVABLE

The DDA's portfolio of notes receivable as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Trappers Alley Limited Partnership

Two notes receivable have been issued to Trappers Alley Limited Partnership:

- The DDA issued a mortgage note over 40 years, dated December 27, 1983, which is secured by property, with interest at 12 percent. Interest only is payable, to the extent there is sufficient cash flow, for the first 20 years, beginning January 2, 1987; the note is fully amortized over the remaining 20 years.
- The DEGC issued a promissory note, dated December 27, 1983; the DDA purchased the note from the DEGC on June 25, 1987. This note bears annual interest of 11.25 percent and is secured by the borrower's property. The DDA has strong concerns regarding the recovery of this loan, as this project has had continuous operating losses. The current underutilization of the space (only two floors of the five-story structure are being used) adds to these concerns. Unpaid interest has been accrued on this loan.

Leland House Limited Partnership Company

This is a final promissory note, dated July 9, 1991, secured by a mortgage and security agreement. The bankruptcy confirmation order, dated September 27, 1993, restricted the payment on debts so that the DDA and the City will share the payments (no payments in years one through five, \$30,000 per year in years six and seven, \$60,000 per year in years eight through 28, and \$90,000 per year in years 29 and 30) on a pro rata basis.

KWA I, L.L.C.

This is a promissory note, dated May 30, 2003, for residential loft and ground floor retail development. A payment of \$3,750,000 is due seven years from the project's closing, with the balance to be repaid via single business tax credits or sale proceeds. This agreement has been amended, extending the maturity date to September 30, 2029 and modifying the loan amount to \$3,900,000.

Michigan Opera Garage

This is a promissory note, dated December 8, 2004, secured by a second mortgage. Repayment is due under two separate schedules. For 36 months, \$226,000 of the loan was interest-free, then accrued interest at five percent per annum, amortized over 15 years, with a balloon payment for the unpaid balance due in 10 years.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE C — NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

Michigan Opera Garage (continued)

That portion has been repaid. The remaining \$800,000 of the loan is interest-free during the term of the first position debt, then accrues interest at four percent per annum, with fully amortizing payments thereafter.

Book Cadillac Hotel

The DDA issued a guaranty note, dated May 7, 2008, from the Housing/Office/Retail fund. It is a short-term bridge loan made to fund the completion of the Book Cadillac Hotel. The note is secured by deposits on the condominium portion of the project. The outstanding balance was originally due January 30, 2009. The borrower and the DDA agreed to extend the due date of the loan. The loan is being repaid from the excess proceeds from the sale of the condominiums. Based on current sales projections, the DDA expects to receive full or nearly full principal payoff. A large partial payment was received in late 2016, with two more large payments coming in subsequent to June 30, 2024.

150 Bagley

Two notes receivable have been issued to 150 Bagley:

- A \$14.1 million loan was approved by the DDA's Board of Directors in January 2022 for redevelopment. \$7.1 million was funded through the DDA's Housing Office and Retail program, while the other \$7 million was funded by the MSF. \$3,816,526 of the DDA balance was drawn down as of June 30, 2022, with the remaining balance drawn down as of June 30, 2023. The loan has an interest rate of 1.5 percent per annum for the DDA portion and three percent for the MSF portion.
- A \$1.4 million loan was approved by the DDA's Board of Directors in January 2022 to the organization's managing member. The loan was disbursed in March 2022. The loan has an interest rate of 1.5 percent.

Both loans have an interest-only period of 28 months, after which principal payments may also be due, dependent upon a cash flow calculation. Consistent with the debt to the senior lender, both loans mature on August 1, 2064.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE C — NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

Randolph Center 2020

In 2019, the DDA sold 1435 Randolph and 1455 Centre to the Hamilton Development Group. As part of the transaction, the DDA's Board of Directors approved up to \$1,835,000 in loans to the developer. Between seller financing and loan disbursements, the balance as of June 30, 2024 is \$1,845,200. The loan has a 1.5 percent interest rate per annum, with interest only being due during construction and the first five years. The loan is amortized over 20 years with a term that is intended to run with senior financing.

BASCO 311 Grand River

In April 2017, the DDA entered into a development agreement with BASCO 311 Grand River for the redevelopment of the then DDA-owned property located at 311 Grand River. In April 2020, the DDA's Board of Directors approved a loan of \$2,700,000 to the developer for the project, including a \$1,500,000 loan for the construction and related activities payable from an Urban Development Action Grant ("UDAG"). Between seller financing and loan disbursements, the balance as of June 30, 2023 was \$2,700,000. Principal payments have been made since it was fully disbursed. The loan has a one percent interest rate per annum, with a 1.5 percent annual interest rate beginning with receipt of a certificate of occupancy. The loan is amortized over 20 years, and a repayment of the loan will be due upon the maturity date of the Developer Note, sale of the property, or the refinancing of the existing mortgage, whichever occurs earlier.

The outstanding balances on these notes receivable, and the related accrued interest receivable, are as follows as of June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	 2024	2023
Trappers Alley Limited Partnership:		
DDA loan	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 2,800,000
DEGC loan	982,170	982,170
Leland House Limited Partnership Company	979,648	979,648
KWA I, L.L.C.	3,900,000	3,900,000
Michigan Opera Garage	800,000	800,000
Book Cadillac Hotel	989,771	989,771
150 Bagley:		
Redevelopment	14,100,000	14,100,000
Managing member	1,400,000	1,400,000

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE C — NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

	2024	2023
Randolph Center 2020 BASCO 311 Grand River	\$ 1,845,500 2,666,204	\$ 1,619,482 2,700,000
	30,463,293	30,271,071
Accrued interest receivable	2,751,659	2,751,659
Less:	33,214,952	33,022,730
Allowance for doubtful notes and interest receivable	(13,938,846)	(14,385,676)
Net Notes and Accrued Interest Receivable	\$ 19,276,106	\$ 18,637,054

Changes in the allowance for doubtful notes and interest receivable are as follows for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 14,385,676	\$ 11,810,919
Additions	-0-	2,574,757
Less: Recovery of notes receivable previously		
fully or partially reserved	(446,830)	-0-
Balance, End of Year	\$ 13,938,846	\$ 14,385,676

Because of the long-term nature of these notes receivable and the uncertainty of the time of collection on many of them, the fair value of these notes receivable as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 cannot be readily determined.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE D — PROPERTY TAXES

The DDA finances its general and administrative operations with the proceeds of a one-mill levy on the assessed value of the Downtown Development District. A portion of this fund has been designated by the DDA's Board of Directors to meet existing contracts outstanding.

The DDA is authorized to finance its development plan by capturing the tax proceeds on the increases in the assessed value on real and personal property within the tax increment district located within the downtown development area. Funds raised from this levy are restricted for use within the tax increment district.

The DDA has entered into an agreement with the Board of Commissioners of Wayne County, Michigan (the "County") to exclude certain proceeds of the tax increment fund which had been previously designated for certain County operational and construction activities.

The City and the County levy property taxes on July 1 of each year. July property taxes are due in full to the City on August 31 of each year, but may be paid in two installments, which are due on August 15 and January 15 of each year. The County also levies property taxes on December 1 of each year. December property taxes are due on January 15 of each year. Taxes become a lien on property assessed on July 1 and December 1 of each year. The City is scheduled to remit collected incremental property taxes to the DDA in December and June of each year for all millage rates being captured.

An allowance for doubtful taxes receivable is recorded based upon the historical uncollectible experience for total real and personal property tax assessments, plus allowances for other specific accounts for which collection is uncertain. No such allowance is considered necessary as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

NOTE E — CAPITAL ASSETS

Nondepreciable capital asset activity for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Land
\$ 55,344,670
55,344,670
\$ 55,344,670

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE E — CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciable capital asset activity for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Stadium	Other Buildings	uipment Fixtures	Leasehold provements	Total
Cost:					
Balance, July 1, 2022 Acquisitions	\$ 929,575,183	\$ 50,050,177	\$ 68,446 7,373	\$ 2,719,228	\$ 982,413,034 7,373
Balance, June 30, 2023	929,575,183	50,050,177	75,819	2,719,228	982,420,407
Acquisitions			 2,752		2,752
Balance, June					
30, 2024	\$ 929,575,183	\$ 50,050,177	\$ 78,571	\$ 2,719,228	\$ 982,423,159
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Balance, July 1, 2022	\$ 128,296,198	\$ 27,811,276	\$ 68,446	\$ 415,731	\$ 156,591,651
Depreciation expense	26,559,291	1,668,339	 205	 503,265	28,731,100
Balance, June					
30, 2023	154,855,489	29,479,615	68,651	918,996	185,322,751
Depreciation expense	26,559,291	1,668,339	2,534	503,265	28,733,429
Balance, June					
30, 2024	\$ 181,414,780	\$ 31,147,954	\$ 71,185	\$ 1,422,261	\$ 214,056,180
Net Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Balance, June 30, 2023	\$ 774,719,694	\$ 20,570,562	\$ 7,168	\$ 1,800,232	\$ 797,097,656
Balance, June 30, 2024	\$ 748,160,403	\$ 18,902,223	\$ 7,386	\$ 1,296,967	\$ 768,366,979

NOTE F — LEASES

The DDA leases a parking garage which it owns to an operator who pays monthly rent to the DDA in accordance with the lease agreement. The term of this lease is 25 years. The DDA also leases space within a building it owns to a renter who operates a fitness facility for its members. This lease has a term of 10 years. The monthly rental payments on both leases escalate as the leases approach the end of their terms. The DDA accounts for these leases as a lessor. However, the leasing of assets to other entities is not the DDA's primary ongoing operation.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE F — LEASES (CONTINUED)

Revenue generated from the leases is recognized as rental income and as interest income. Payments received from tenants consist of an interest portion and a reduction of the receivable that is recognized at the onset of each lease. Lease revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lives of the leases. Lease revenue and interest income from these leases for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, which are included in other revenue in the fund financial statements, are as follows:

	2024	2023
Lease revenue Interest income	\$ 668,741 50,303	\$ 798,379 55,935
	\$ 719,044	\$ 854,314

NOTE G — PROPERTY HELD FOR DEVELOPMENT

As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the DDA has acquired property for the development of the following projects that are not part of the DDA's regular operations:

2022

	2024	2023
Paradise Valley Project Riverfront Residential Project Broadway	\$ 1,000,000 8,700,000 500,000	\$ 1,000,000 8,700,000 500,000
	\$ 10,200,000	\$ 10,200,000

The Paradise Valley Project consists of properties assembled as part of a master plan to further economic development activities in downtown Detroit by revitalizing the Harmonie Park area with an enhanced physical environment and new investment opportunities. The DDA will work to accomplish this by executing a plan to acquire, rehabilitate, and re-position important landmark buildings for business opportunities, to further upgrade public open spaces, and to provide a right of way to create a festive, safe, and inviting environment for the public, as well as by developing other marketing and management tools to help sustain commerce in the area in the future.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE H — LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 consist of the following:

Contract Payable

The contract payable consists of amounts due to Amerivision Corporation under a UDAG used to partially finance development of the Trappers Alley Project. The Trappers Alley Project was financed in part with \$2,800,000 of UDAG funds received by the City and administered by the DDA. The funds were originally loaned to the developer and are to be repaid, contingent upon cash flow, in installments over 40 years. The repayment proceeds will be used to liquidate the DDA's obligation.

Notes Payable

As part of a redevelopment plan for the west district in Capitol Park, in November 2009, the DDA's Board of Directors approved the acquisition of 1145 Griswold for \$1,907,562. The DDA's Board of Directors further approved the borrowing of \$2,000,000 from the Lower Woodward Housing Fund of Detroit Renaissance Foundation (now Invest Detroit Foundation) for the acquisition, interest-free for 24 months. The loan was secured by a mortgage on 1145 Griswold. The loan was modified in 2012, extending the maturity date to June 30, 2013. The loan was further modified in 2013, extending the maturity date to coincide with receipts from the entity chosen to redevelop the area. Future payments are tied to receipts from the developer and are based upon a cash flow schedule.

As part of the 150 Bagley notes receivable, the DDA received \$7,000,000 from the MSF. The loan is repayable to the MSF upon receipt of proceeds from the developer. The loan has an interest rate of three percent per annum.

Payments on these loans will be made primarily from the special revenue fund.

Bonds Payable

In 2014, the MSF issued \$250,000,000 in Series 2014A bonds and \$200,000,000 in Series 2014B bonds, with the proceeds to be used toward the construction of the Arena. Beginning in 2020, there was also a variable contribution toward the debt service from the DDA's general tax revenue that was captured. The Series 2014B bonds were to be serviced by a variable concession management payment from Olympia to the DDA and have a variable interest rate. Series 2014A bonds were disbursed entirely at the outset of the project. Series 2014B bond proceeds were drawn down as required.

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE H — LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Bonds Payable (continued)

The DDA entered into a swap novation transaction with Garden Trust Company, LLC, as Trustee of the Michael Ilitch Trust Agreement ("Garden Trust") on November 9, 2017 for the purpose of removing the DDA from a previous swap transaction. As part of this transaction, the entire outstanding amount of Series 2014B bonds drawn down, \$188,500,000, was retired through a prepayment of the base concession fees payable by Garden Trust to the DDA under the Concession Management Agreement relating to the Arena.

As the bonds were issued, the DDA entered into loan agreements with the MSF. The proceeds from the bonds are loaned to the DDA by the MSF, and the DDA was obligated to pay the aforementioned revenue to the MSF to service the bonds. A bond issued by the DDA to the MSF secured this obligation.

On August 10, 2017, the DDA issued \$36,000,000 in Series 2017 bonds, with the proceeds to be used toward construction changes and enhancements to the Arena. These changes were necessary in order to make the Arena compliant with National Basketball Association requirements and to incentivize the Detroit Pistons to relocate to the City of Detroit.

These bonds were all paid off with a new bond issuance in December 2018. DDA issued \$287,425,000 in Series 2018A bonds to refund the Series 2014 and Series 2017 bonds.

On June 27, 2024, the DDA issued \$198,835,000 in Series 2024 bonds to pay off the remaining balance of the Series 2018A bonds, resulting in substantial savings.

The Series 2014A, Series 2017, Series 2018A, and Series 2024 bonds have been, or will be, repaid primarily through Catalyst Development Project tax revenue captured by the DDA.

Payments on these bonds will be made primarily from the stadium fund.

Bonds Contract Payable

The City and the DDA have issued the following bonds:

Issued by the City on August 1, 1989 ("1989 bonds"):

Series 1989A tax-exempt bonds Series 1989B taxable bonds \$ 15,225,000 71,000,000

\$ 86,225,000

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE H — LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Bonds Contract Payable (continued)

Issued by the DDA on April 18, 1996 ("1996 bonds"):		
Series 1996A taxable bonds	\$	75,014,000
Series 1996B tax-exempt bonds		13,330,000
Series 1996C tax-exempt bonds		64,883,198
Series 1996D tax-exempt bonds		14,185,000
	\$	167,412,198
Legged by the DDA on Contember 1, 1009 (!!1009 bonds!!).		
Issued by the DDA on September 1, 1998 ("1998 bonds"):	Φ	(0,000,000
Series 1998A tax-exempt bonds	\$	68,900,000
Series 1998B taxable bonds		32,195,000
Series 1998C junior lien bonds		21,425,000
	\$	122,520,000

The principal and interest on the bonds are primarily payable from, and secured by, certain incremental property tax revenue to be received by the DDA from Development Area No. 1 within the downtown business district (see Note A). Payments on the bonds contract payable are made from the other debt service fund under the general bond resolution.

A portion of the 1996 bond proceeds, \$87,996,800, was put into an escrow account to repay the 1989 bonds. A portion of the 1998 bond proceeds, \$65,124,175, was also put into an escrow account to repay the Series 1996C (partial refund) and the Series 1996D bonds. The 1989 bonds, the Series 1996C (partial refund) bonds, and the Series 1996D bonds have been fully repaid. The Series 1998A bonds were repaid through the issuance of Series 2018B bonds in the amount of \$24,105,000. All of the remaining Series 2018B bonds were paid off during the year ended June 30, 2024, while an escrow was created to repay the remaining Series 1996C and Series 1998B bonds. The escrow agent was responsible for monitoring and making the required debt service payments on those bonds, which were removed as liabilities from the DDA's financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE H — LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Long-term liability activity for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Special Re	venue Fund	Stadium Fund					Other Debt Service Fund									
	Contract Payable	Notes Payable	Bonds Payable		Bond Premium		Bond Discount		Net		Bonds Contract Payable		Bond Discount		Net		Total
Balance, July 1, 2022	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 8,850,000	\$ 284,130,000	\$	-0-	\$	2,365,789	\$	281,764,211	\$	32,473,511	\$	216,866	\$	32,256,645	\$	325,670,856
Less: Repayments Amortization			(4,355,000))			(90,992)		(4,355,000) 90,992		(4,509,137)		(64,700)		(4,509,137) 64,700		(8,864,137) 155,692
Balance, June 30, 2023	2,800,000	8,850,000	279,775,000)	-0-		2,274,797		277,500,203		27,964,374		152,166		27,812,208		316,962,411
Additions Less: Repayments			198,835,000 (279,775,000		14,867,967		(2,274,797)		213,702,967 (277,500,203)		(27,964,374)		(152,166)		(27,812,208)		213,702,967 (305,312,411)
Balance, June 30, 2024	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 8,850,000	\$ 198,835,000	<u> </u>	14,867,967	\$	-0-	\$	213,702,967	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	225,352,967
Amounts Due Within One Year:																	
June 30, 2023 June 30, 2024	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 4,640,000	= =	-0-	\$	90,992	\$	4,549,008	\$	4,475,495	\$	64,700	\$	4,410,795	\$	13,609,803 4,650,000
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June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE H — LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Maturities of long-term liabilities (excluding the bond premium) are as follows as of June 30, 2024:

		Principal			Interest				
	 Special Revenue Fund	Stadium Fund	Total Principal			Stadium Fund	Total		
For the Years Ending June 30:									
2025	\$ 4,650,000	\$ -0-	\$	4,650,000	\$	5,081,339	\$	9,731,339	
2026		3,765,000		3,765,000		9,847,625		13,612,625	
2027		4,065,000		4,065,000		9,651,875		13,716,875	
2028		4,270,000		4,270,000		9,443,500		13,713,500	
2029		4,485,000		4,485,000		9,224,625		13,709,625	
2030-2034		26,005,000		26,005,000		42,438,875		68,443,875	
2035-2039		33,200,000		33,200,000		35,072,500		68,272,500	
2040-2044		42,215,000		42,215,000		25,676,125		67,891,125	
2045-2049		80,830,000		80,830,000		13,127,750		93,957,750	
Variable	 7,000,000			7,000,000				7,000,000	
	\$ 11,650,000	\$ 198,835,000	\$	210,485,000	\$	159,564,214	\$	370,049,214	

NOTE I — ESCROW DEPOSITS PAYABLE

As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the DDA has escrow deposits due to Leland House Limited Partnership Company. These deposits are utilized by the DDA to pay tax and insurance obligations related to the Ramada/Leland Hotel Project.

NOTE J — RISK MANAGEMENT

The DDA has insurance policies covering its directors and officers. It also has general liability insurance and property insurance covering its various assets. At the request of the Board of Directors, the DDA has obtained two excess general liability policies in addition to the original policy to ensure sufficient coverage. Due to the extent of insurance that the DDA maintains, the risk of loss to the DDA, in management's opinion, is minimal.

NOTE K — STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and State law for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE K—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

Under the State's Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act, actual expenditures for any budgeted expenditure category are not to exceed the amounts budgeted for that category. The Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act permits governmental entities to amend their budgets during the year, and requires amended budgets to be approved by the governing body prior to expending funds in excess of the amount budgeted for that category.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the DDA did not incur expenditures in excess of the amounts budgeted for any category.



<u>SCHEDULES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES — BUDGET AND ACTUAL — GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED)</u>

For the Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

		20)24		2023							
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Positive (Negative) Variance with Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Positive (Negative) Variance with Final Budget				
Revenue: Property taxes Other revenue	\$ 1,200,000 1,040,000	\$ 1,200,000 1,040,000	\$ 1,115,004 1,407,930	\$ (84,996) 367,930	\$ 1,050,000 840,000	\$ 1,050,000 840,000	\$ 1,362,554 1,250,278	\$ 312,554 410,278				
Total Revenue	2,240,000	2,240,000	2,522,934	282,934	1,890,000	1,890,000	2,612,832	722,832				
Expenditures: Current: Administrative and operating expenses Professional fees	2,350,000 640,000	2,350,000 640,000	2,066,953 449,259	283,047 190,741	2,250,000 740,000	2,250,000 740,000	1,955,527 501,811	294,473 238,189				
Total Expenditures	2,990,000	2,990,000	2,516,212	473,788	2,990,000	2,990,000	2,457,338	532,662				
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue over Expenditures	(750,000)	(750,000)	6,722	756,722	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	155,494	1,255,494				
Other Financing Sources: Interfund transfers	750,000	750,000	747,248	(2,752)	750,000	750,000	742,627	(7,373)				
Change in Fund Balance	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 753,970	\$ 753,970	\$ (350,000)	\$ (350,000)	\$ 898,121	\$ 1,248,121				

See note to schedules of revenue and expenditures — budget and actual (general fund).

NOTE TO SCHEDULES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES — BUDGET AND ACTUAL — GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED)

For the Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTE A — BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The City of Detroit Downtown Development Authority (the "DDA") establishes a budget that is reflected in the financial statements for the general fund. The budget is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Budgeted amounts are as presented to the DDA's Finance Committee and approved by the DDA's Board of Directors and the Detroit City Council. No amendments to the budget were made during the year. Appropriations are authorized by the DDA's management. Unexpended appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.