

The following is a summary of the question received and the responses provided during community conversations at the following venues: Greater Flint Health Coalition Executive Board, Brennan Senior Center, City of Flint Technical Advisory Committee, Hispanic Technology and Community Center, Berston Field House, North Flint Community Advisory Council, and Flint Water Interagency Coordinating Committee (FWICC). Oral responses to each question were given during the discussions.

1. Why is the City of Flint proposing to enter into a 30 year contract with the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA)?
 - a. Thirty years is the standard length of all contracts that GLWA has with its customers. This common for this industry mainly because it usually takes around 100 years to build the infrastructure necessary for a water system.
 - b. Flint remains ultimately responsible for its 28-year, \$7 million average annual bond obligation to the Karegnondi Water Authority (KWA), the burden of that debt service will be offset by contract credits Flint will receive based upon transfer of its raw water rights to GLWA. Therefore, a 30 year contract, for Flint specifically, matches up with the 28 year bond obligation that GLWA will now cover.
2. Can a statewide gas tax be collected to pay for \$196M bond debt to KWA?
 - a. The City Council is the elected body to represent the people. Initiatives and referendums are governed by City Charter and State and local law.
3. Why can't we have our own water treatment plant and be revenue generators?
 - a. This can be done. The challenge is that it is not thought to be the best selection for public health and it is the most costly option. Additionally, it is estimated that \$58M would be needed to upgrade the system and the operators to run the plant would need to be hired. These factors also mean that this option would take the most time to get up and running.
4. What is the expected impact on jobs if we select GLWA as our source water?
 - a. It is estimated that up to fifteen positions will be lost if we use GLWA as our primary water source and do not fully use the water treatment plant. PLEASE NOTE: Not all of these positions are filled at this time. Also, for City staff that are currently holding a position that may be phased out, there will likely be opportunities for them to gain employment through other opportunities (i.e., inspector for FAST Start program).
 - b. The hope is that the City of Flint can bring more employment opportunities to Flint. A first step to attracting businesses/employers to the City is to get a stable, reliable, high quality water source.
5. Who ultimately is the last decision maker as it relates to choosing the primary and backup water source?
 - a. This will have to be approved by six different entities: City of Flint – Flint City Council/ Receivership Transition Advisory Board, Genesee County, Great Lakes Water Authority

(GLWA), Karegnondi Water Authority (KWA), and the State of Michigan to make sure residents of Flint have access to high-quality, affordable drinking water.

6. Why can't it go to a vote/referendum?
 - a. The City Council is the elected body to represent the people. Initiatives and referendums are governed by City Charter and State and local law.
7. How does work on the river front and dams impact the source?
 - a. The proposed primary water source, GLWA, is from Lake Huron so there will be no impact.
8. Why would we trust going back to Detroit now if we left them because of rising costs? / Why did you think that KWA was only/best alternative some years ago?
 - a. GLWA is a recently formed authority focused on wholesale customers like Flint. GLWA has significantly reduced their bond debt, operating costs, and have a number of operating efficiency projects (i.e., energy management program to address power bill, agreement that states allowable increases where they have stayed with their set guidelines of a 4% or less per year increase in water rates).
9. What are the water rates going to be like?
 - a. In order to do this, the City is currently undertaking a rate study that will be completed in conjunction with the statewide water affordability plan.
10. Why are there a hurry with public comment period?
 - a. Costing approximately \$600,000/month in higher water costs due to short term contract and the City is continuing to pay bond payment until the deal is signed.
11. If this recommendation is such a cost savings then how is this savings being passed off to the rate payer?
 - a. It is estimated that the City is avoiding a 47% rate increase.
 - b. The City is undergoing a water affordability study to address the water rate issue.
 - c. There will be assistance to low income residents.
 - d. The City is looking at long term/sustainable solutions versus using one-time funding allocations that will only provide for short term fixes
12. How old is the 72 inch pipeline and what upgrades are going to be needed?
 - a. The age is 60 years old. It is currently in pretty good conditions but will have resources available to monitor and maintain the condition/integrity of the pipe.