

NAME:



**DINNER & DIALOGUE**  
**MARCH 10<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENTIAL**  
**PREFERENCE PRIMARY AND**  
**DIA\* MILLAGE RENEWAL**

*\*Detroit Institute of Arts*

In Partnership With:



Is there also an  
August Primary?

Why is it important  
that EVERYONE votes in  
the March primary  
election?

Why do our  
voices matter?

What is the  
DIA Millage?

Why is there  
a March 10th  
election?

What does this  
election mean  
for Detroit?

# INFORM. ENGAGE. ACT.

## AGENDA

February 27th, 2020

- Introduction & Opening Clickers
- Presentation on Presidential Primary Ballot
- Guest Speakers:
  - Eddie McDonald, Yes For The DIA
  - Kevin Grand, RightMI
- Mock Debate on DIA Millage Renewal, MSU Debate Team
- Table Discussion

# OUR PARTNERS AND SPEAKERS

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## PARTNERS



## SPEAKERS

### Supporting the DIA Millage Renewal:

Eddie McDonald, Yes for the DIA

### Opposing the DIA Millage Renewal:

Kevin Grand, Contributor, RightMI

### MSU Debate Team

Piper Meloche

Eva Farbear

Carly Watson, Coach

# THE 2020 MARCH PRIMARY

On Tuesday, March 10, 2020 Michigan will have its Presidential Primary election. Wondering why it's in March? The short answer, is Michigan law. Per Michigan Election Law (MCL 168.613a), the presidential primary is to be held on the second Tuesday in March each Presidential election year. This primary selects the presidential nominees for political parties on the ballot.

The March 10th Primary will include presidential candidates seeking their respective party's

nomination and a proposed renewal of the 2012 millage that supports the Detroit Institute of Arts.

## Closed and Open Primaries

Michigan is a closed primary state. When you arrive at your polling place, in order to receive a presidential ballot you will have to register your party choice with the Department of Elections and only vote in that party's primary contest for President.

*It's your constitutional right to a secret ballot.*

**Who you vote for is always a secret and never shared or recorded!**

However, people can find out which political party you selected. The name and the ballot chosen for everyone who voted is made available within 71 days after the primary (MCL 168.615c). So even if you're not a registered member of any party, the Secretary of State's public lists will show you as affiliated with one. That list is destroyed after 22 months, per the Federal Elections records retention period.



Michigan's August Primary and the presidential primaries in some other states are "Open Primaries" where voters do not have to indicate their choice of a political party to the Department of Elections, and do not have to be a member of the party to vote in the contest.

## Picking Your Ballot

When you arrive at your polling location (or submit your absentee voter application), you choose one of three ballots:

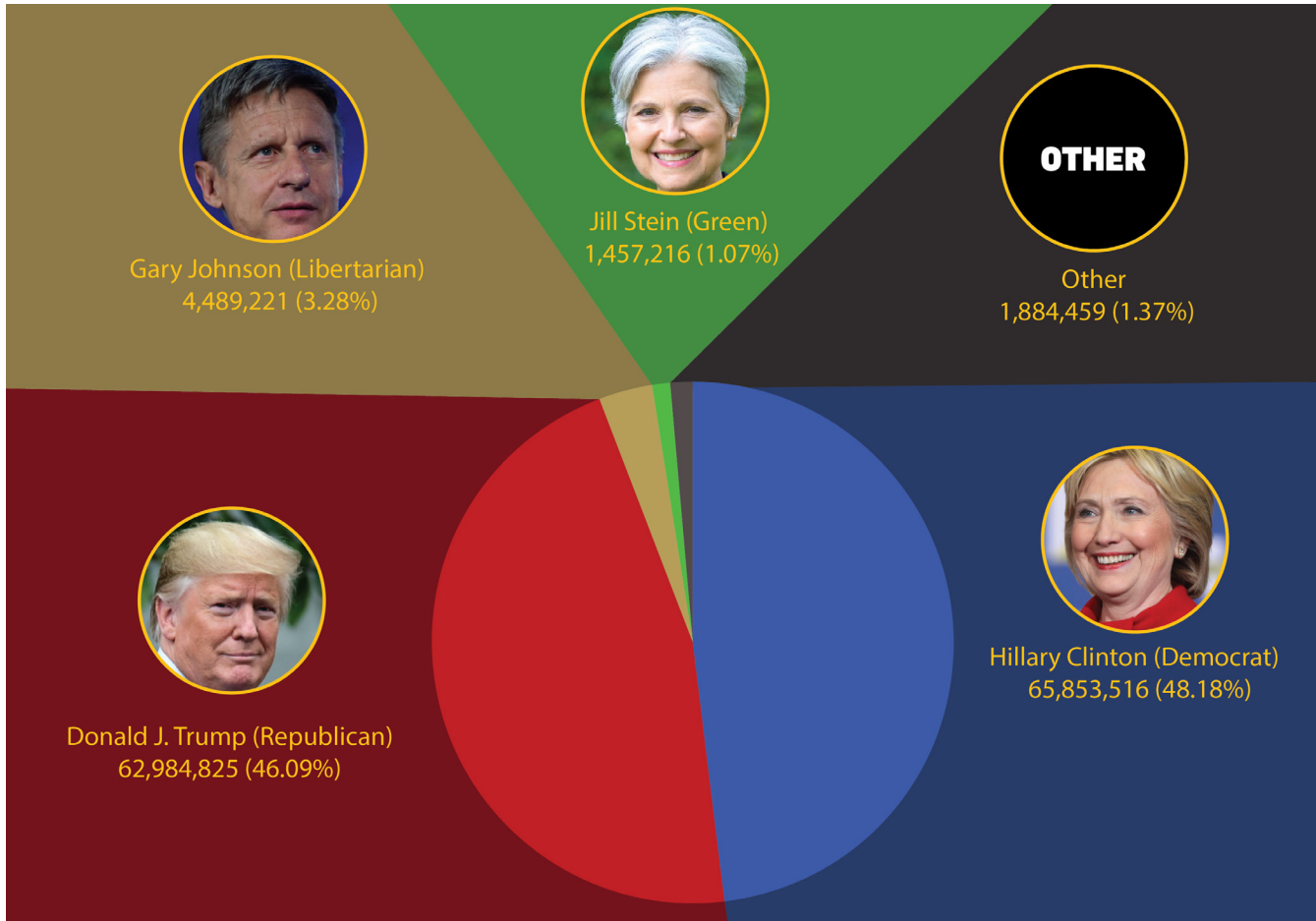
- **Democratic**
- **Republican**

- **Non-partisan**—This ballot won't have presidential candidates. Instead, it will have only ballot proposals

Every political party doesn't automatically qualify for Presidential Primary ballots. Parties that received less than 5% of the national vote in the last Presidential election are not allowed access to the March ballot, and will have their final nominee on the November ballot. Those parties, such as the Green Party and Libertarian Party elect delegates for their Presidential candidates at their respective Michigan Conventions.

These results from 2016 determined the ballot options for the March primary:

## 2016 Presidential Election Popular Vote Totals



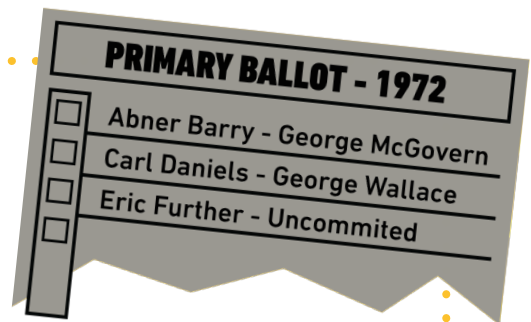
**The only parties that received 5% or more of the vote were the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, which is why these are the only two party ballots available in March.**

Find national election results from the Federal Elections Commission at [fec.gov/introduction-campaign-finance/election-and-voting-information](https://www.fec.gov/introduction-campaign-finance/election-and-voting-information)

### FUN FACT

Voters in the 2020 Michigan Presidential Primary will vote for Presidential candidates and results will dictate how Democrat and Republican delegates will vote at their party's national convention to select a nominee.

The primary process has changed through the years. The laws on voting have also changed over the years though. In fact, **in 1972, Michigan voters voted directly for delegates, rather than candidates on their ballot.** Next to each delegate's name was the Presidential candidate they were committed to supporting, or the designation 'uncommitted.'



# WHAT'S ON THE MARCH 2020 BALLOT?

## Presidential Primary Candidates - Democrats

### ON THE BALLOT & STILL CAMPAIGNING



★ **Joe Biden** - [joebiden.com](http://joebiden.com)



★ **Michael R. Bloomberg** - [mikebloomberg.com](http://mikebloomberg.com)



★ **Pete Buttigieg** - [peteforamerica.com](http://peteforamerica.com)



★ **Tulsi Gabbard** - [tulsi2020.com](http://tulsi2020.com)



★ **Amy Klobuchar** - [amyklobuchar.com](http://amyklobuchar.com)



★ **Bernie Sanders** - [berniesanders.com](http://berniesanders.com)



★ **Tom Steyer** - [tomsteyer.com](http://tomsteyer.com)



★ **Elizabeth Warren** - [elizabethwarren.com](http://elizabethwarren.com)

### ON THE BALLOT BUT NOT CAMPAIGNING



★ **John Delaney**



★ **Cory Booker**



★ **Marianne Williamson**



★ **Julian Castro**



★ **Joe Sestak**



★ **Andrew Yang**



★ **Michael Bennet**



*\*Deval Patrick failed to collect enough signatures for Michigan's March ballot and dropped out of the race in February.*

## Presidential Primary Candidates - Republicans

### ON THE BALLOT & STILL CAMPAIGNING



★ **Donald J. Trump** - donaldjtrump.com



★ **Bill Weld** - weld2020.org

### ON THE BALLOT BUT NOT CAMPAIGNING



★ **Mark Sanford**



★ **Joe Walsh**

## THERE ARE THREE OPTIONS FOR A CANDIDATE TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT:

- Secretary of State adds “nationally known” candidates, and then verifies their status for the ballot
- Each party provides a list of candidates to the Secretary of State
- Candidate collects petition signatures equal to .5% of their party’s total Presidential vote in the last election

## THE DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS MILLAGE RENEWAL

In 2012, voters in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties approved what was to be a one time millage to support the Detroit Institute of Arts (DIA) for 10 years; it’s scheduled to expire in 2021. A renewal of that millage is being proposed once again to the three counties and will be on the March Primary ballot.

The money raised by the millage currently funds free student trips, free programs for older adults,

and free general admission to the museum for residents of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties. It’s proposed that future money from a millage renewal would support the same.

**The proposed renewal is projected to raise \$8.5Million annually from the taxes paid by Wayne County property owners and last 10 more years—from 2022 to 2031.**

### SUPPORTERS OF THE MILLAGE RENEWAL

- ★ Free general admission for all Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne residents
- ★ Free bus transportation and field trips for all Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne County students
- ★ Special and free programming for adults 55 and older
- ★ Inside|Out program, bringing art reproductions to area neighborhoods and towns
- ★ Partnerships with non-profit art organizations

### OPPOSITION TO THE MILLAGE RENEWAL

- ★ The DIA promised in 2012 not to seek an extension of the ten year millage
- ★ The DIA should not rely on millages to fund its programming and instead rely on private funding like the annual ArtPrize in Grand Rapids



# HOW HAS THE DIA BEEN FUNDED IN THE PAST?

The Detroit Museum of Art (DMA) was founded and incorporated in 1885 as a private entity funded by private donations and overseen by a board of trustees. In 1919, the City of Detroit adopted the museum and established an arts commission with three priorities: “Continue operating the museum; negotiate the conveyance to the city of the properties of and collections in the museum; and decide on how a new building would be designed and built.” In the transfer, trustees of the DMA became the Founders Society, a private organization that would aid the museum in programming and purchasing artwork. The museum became the Detroit Institute of Arts and since it has mainly relied upon city funding for operations, major acquisitions, and facilities. More recently, the State of Michigan financed its operations and the museum has slowly built an endowment. In 1997, the city transferred museum operations to the non-profit Founders Society, who managed nearly 100 employees. In 2010, the DIA lost its city and state funding, while the city maintained its longstanding ownership of the museum’s art and building.

Two years later in 2012, the DIA initiated an Art Institute Authority Millage to raise 0.2 Mills in dollars from property owners in years 2012 to 2021. At the time, the museum stated “The urgency of the situation requires success in all three counties for operational stability...A DIA without millage support [in all three counties] will not

be the DIA we know today.” Each county would have an Art Authority to generally oversee funds and hold the museum accountable. The millage was approved by voters in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties. In 2017 and 2018 the museum raised \$25.2 million and \$23.5 million respectively.

## The Grand Bargain

During the 2013 municipal bankruptcy of Detroit, it was announced that the DIA’s artwork would be assessed for possible liquidation. This led to shock and opposition among Detroit’s philanthropic, business and civic leadership. After the Ford Foundation, Community Foundation for Southeast Michigan and others offered the resources to save the artwork, U.S. District Judge Gerald Rosen developed an idea for a “Grand Bargain.” This effort relied upon \$366 Million from the philanthropic community, \$100 Million from the DIA, \$350 Million from the State of Michigan, and 4.5% in cuts to the retiree benefits of city workers. Included in the bankruptcy was the roughly 13 cents on the dollar that creditors would receive for their municipal debt. In the Grand Bargain, the city of Detroit relinquished its ownership of the Detroit Institute of Arts building and its artwork. The Founders Society merged into the DIA and the museum wholly became independent and is now owned by a charitable trust.

## Today

The DIA’s 2020 operating budget is \$38 Million, an increase of \$13 Million from its 2012 budget. The DIA currently has a \$232 Million endowment with a goal to reach \$400 Million and has stated that this millage renewal will help its endowment grow. Crains has estimated that a \$400 Million endowment could provide \$20 million annually for the DIA’s operating budget.



*Edited from photo by John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, flickr.com/knightfoundation.*

## DETROIT: A CULTURAL HUB

Maybe you've heard of Detroit being referred to as *The Paris of the Midwest*. That expression primarily comes from the city's historical connection to the French, starting with the French Colonial era of the early 1700's and evident in the names of certain streets and french inspired architecture.

The nickname was solidified as the city development rapidly grew in the early 20th century including the opening of what was then, the Detroit Museum of Art in 1888 on Jefferson Ave. The museum originally did not attract large crowds and displayed work borrowed from private collections. However, an 1889 donation from John Scripps — equivalent to millions of dollars today — started the museum down the path to becoming the DIA we now know.

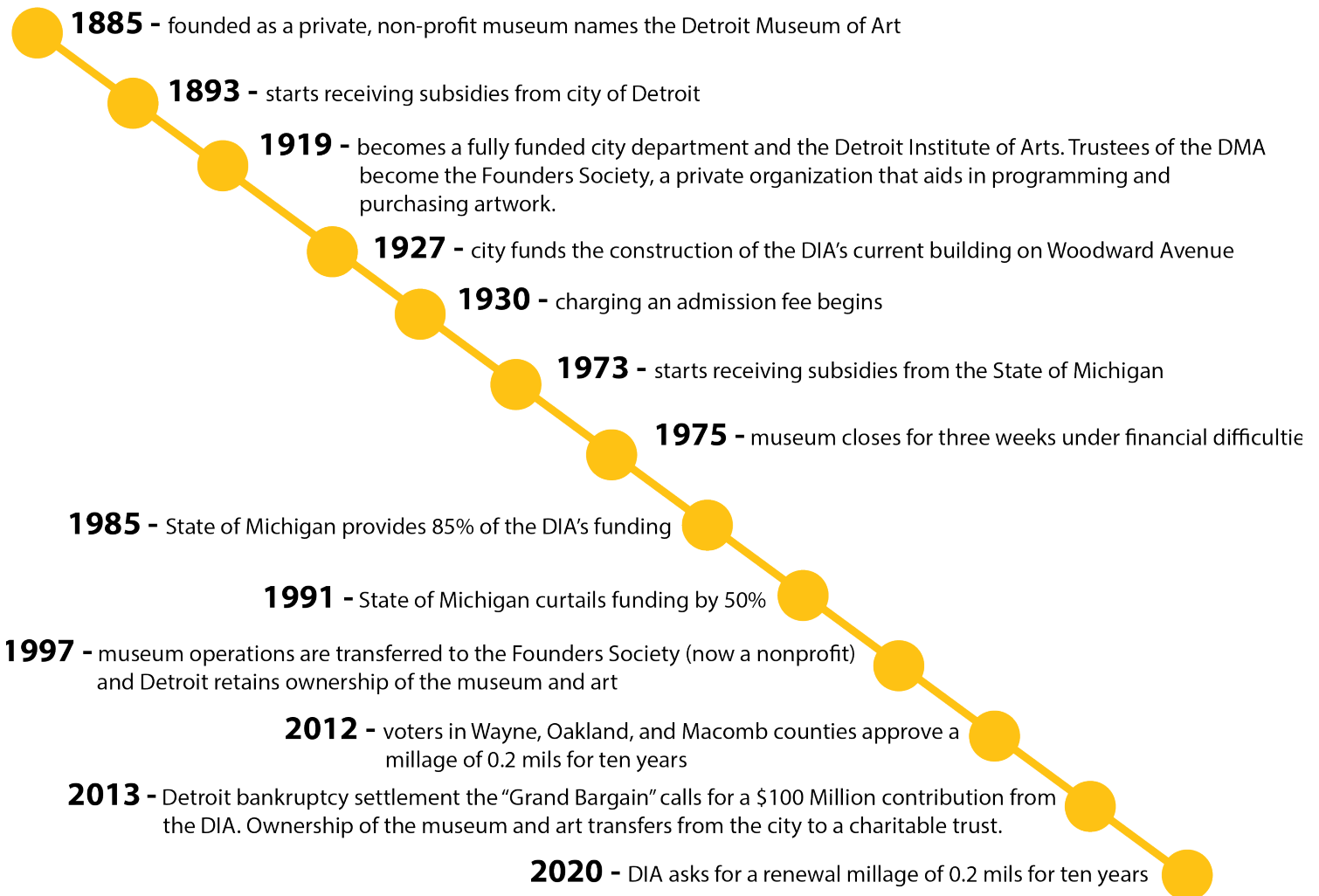
In 1919, the Detroit Museum of Arts joined the city government under an arts commission and changed its name to the Detroit Institute of Arts. Mayor James Couzens appointed Ralph H. Booth, Edsel B. Ford, and Albert Khan to the commission. With its newly secured financing, the museum acquired numerous exceptional pieces of art, including Pieter Bruegal's 'The Wedding Dance' (valued between \$100-\$200 Million), and Henri Matisse's 'The Window.' Edsel Ford helped sustain the museum during the Great Depression, including paying the salaries of some staff for an entire year. A member of the Arts Commission which supervised the DIA, Ford was instrumental in bringing muralist Diego Rivera to create the famed Detroit Industry Mural frescoes in the Rivera Court. Since then, the collection has continued to grow and is now among the top six in the United States with more than 65,000 works. **"Our city has achieved first place in industry and an enviable place in wealth."** —Ralph H. Booth, Arts Commission Chair, 1924

*Edited from photo  
by Quick fix,  
[flickr.com/quickfix.](https://www.flickr.com/photos/quickfix/)*





## Brief History of DIA Funding and Operations





## Wondering about the taxable value of your home?

City Assessors determine the market value of properties and the taxable value is a percentage of that total (up to 50%).

You can find more information about your property at [detroitmi.gov/how-do-i/find-information/property-assessment](https://detroitmi.gov/how-do-i/find-information/property-assessment) (page 16)

Millage rates can be used by state government, county government, local government, school districts, and other special districts.

**Why use millages at all?** Millages, like all tax revenue, help to pay for governmental expenses

that serve the community. As a voter, you have to decide if proposed millages are starting, supporting, or expanding services you care about in a way that you think is necessary and that you are willing to pay for.

## Millages matter even if you don't own property!

Millages can support public schools, public libraries, and even community colleges. So they support services you care about and can benefit from. But if you don't own a home, don't assume approving a millage means you won't have to pay for it.

When the owners of your home (a *non-homestead property* since it isn't the owner's primary residence) have increased property management expenses, such as property tax, they pass those expenses on to tenants. Tenant rent helps to pay to manage the property, so an increase in expenses means the owner would need an increase in income. Similarly, business owners pass their expenses on to their customers. So property owner or not, be thoughtful about your decisions on millages.



Millage rates have some regulation by the State government. There are caps and requirements in The General Property Tax Act and other Michigan

Tax Acts that define types of millages (or property taxes) and other governmental tax levies, their requirements, and limitations.

# TONIGHT'S CONVERSATION

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## GROUND RULES FOR DISCUSSION

- Be respectful.
- Participate. Be open, honest, and forthcoming.
- Don't dominate the discussion. Invite other points of view.
- Listen and try to understand various perspectives.
- Stay on topic and limit side conversations.
- Turn off cellphones or to vibrate.
- Be mindful of time!

After listening to the DIA Millage Renewal advocate and opposition, as well as to the debate, we will first take some time to digest and reflect on the information you heard this evening, to get to a shared understanding of the facts with your table (questions 1 and 2, below). Then we will move on to a discussion about ways we can interpret the information and take action on the issue (questions 3 and 4).

### **1. WHAT DID I HEAR?**

What new information did you learn? What facts stood out to you?

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### **2. HOW DID I FEEL?**

Did you have an emotional reaction to any of the information? Is there a word that captures how you feel?

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### 3. WHAT DO I THINK?

Based on tonight's presentations, what is the most important factor in your decision?

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### 4. MY CURRENT VIEW

Do you plan to support the proposed millage renewal for the DIA?

- **Yes**
- **No**
- **Undecided**

Why?

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# Engaged

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*Want to be directly involved in the upcoming elections?*

## Become a Precinct Delegate!

### What's a precinct?

The precinct is the smallest geographical political unit in our democratic elections process. There are more than 4,800 precincts in Michigan.

### What is a Precinct Delegate?

Precinct Delegates are THE grassroots representatives within a political party and the election system. The process to select nominees for the highest offices in the nation begins at the grassroots level with the election of Precinct Delegates. Each precinct has at least one Delegate.

Precinct Delegates are elected by the voters in each precinct, and serve to connect the voters in your neighborhood with the political parties in your city, county and state. Each Precinct Delegate represents their community at Party meetings and county conventions. County conventions, in turn, elect delegates to state party conventions.

Kind of like candidates qualifying for the March ballot, any party that qualifies to appear on the August Primary ballot is able to elect precinct delegates.

During presidential election years like 2020, Delegates at the state party convention, elect Delegates to the national party convention and it's the delegates at the national party convention who select the party's presidential and vice-presidential nominees.

### What do Precinct Delegates do?

**The most important job is getting people in your precinct ready to vote and participate in elections!**

- Help voters in your precinct register to vote
- Help turn out the vote in your neighborhood on election day
- Help educate voters in your neighborhood about the ballot

**Precinct delegates also can facilitate a connection between voters and the political party**

- Share information with party leaders to keep them informed about the issues of voters in your precinct
- Share party information with voters in your precinct about issues and candidates

### How are Precinct Delegates elected?

- Precinct delegates are elected every two years in August Primary Elections. In 2020, the Primary Election will take place on August 4.
- The number of delegates is based on the number of votes received for the Secretary of State in each precinct in the previous General Election. The number of open delegate positions allocated to your precinct will be announced by April 1, 2020.
- Candidates must be U.S. citizens, at least 18 years of age and registered to vote by the filing deadline.
- Precinct Delegate candidates must file a notarized Affidavit of Identity with the County Clerk by May 5 (the twelfth Tuesday before the August primary) for their name to be included on the ballot. There is no petition requirement.
- A precinct delegate can be elected with just one vote.
- Elected Precinct Delegates will be notified by the county clerk by mail by August 11.

# SELECTED SOURCES

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# BE A POLL WORKER.

[MICHIGANVOTING.ORG/BE-A-POLL-WORKER](https://michiganvoting.org/be-a-poll-worker)

## HELP DETROITERS EXERCISE THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE IN 2020!

Any Michigan registered voter is eligible to apply and become trained  
16 and 17 year olds may apply  
Training sessions are mandatory  
Earn up to \$240 on election day!  
To apply contact City of Detroit Department of Elections Recruitment and training Division  
313-876-0230  
2978 W. Grand Blvd, Detroit, MI 48202  
[www.vote4detroit.net/pollaccess](http://www.vote4detroit.net/pollaccess)

Hey, Michigan,  
The census is **confidential**,  
so let your voice be heard.

Everyone Counts.  
Everyone Wins!

Learn about Census 2020  
[MIVoiceCounts.org](https://MIVoiceCounts.org)

**m.n.a.**  
Michigan Nonprofit Association

## ★ CITIZEN DETROIT ★

INFORM. ENGAGE. ACT.

*Envisioning Detroit as the most informed  
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## HOW TO STAY INVOLVED:

CitizenDetroit is on the move! Join us!

- ✓ Visit [CitizenDetroit.org](https://CitizenDetroit.org) to stay up-to-date on events
- ✓ Get EngageD! Contact us to find out how to become a Documenter or a Facilitator
- ✓ Follow us on social media

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