

CITY OF DETROIT

Water and Sewerage Department



Sewer Rehabilitation Project Planning Document

February 2026

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Project Definition and Overview

The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) is assessing and evaluating the condition of its collection system throughout the City of Detroit. Collection system assets scheduled for assessment include pipes, manholes, and catch basins. This effort is neighborhood-based, in accordance with DWSD's neighborhood-based strategy driven by DWSD's risk analysis process.

The primary criteria utilized to determine the rehabilitation or replacement of sewer assets is the structural integrity of the assets based upon the National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO) Pipeline Assessment Certification Program (PACP). The sewer interventions mentioned in this project planning document are on combined sewers, and these sewers will remain combined sewers at the conclusion of these projects.

Work planned for Fiscal Year 2027 through Fiscal Year 2029 capital expenditure is derived from the assessments/evaluations performed in several City of Detroit neighborhoods. The neighborhoods selected for rehabilitation are located throughout the city of Detroit. It is anticipated that construction will commence in October 2027 and be completed by June 2029.

Project Status

The total length of sewer in the project area is 101,355 feet, with sewers ranging in size from 6-inch through 36-inch. Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) has been performed by an inspection company through existing DWSD contracts DWS-938 & DWS-920. Approximately 100% of CCTV inspections have been completed in the project area. Any manholes that supplement the pipe rehabilitation will be addressed in the design phase of this project, including adding a new manhole as an access point for lining or rehabbing an existing manhole to facilitate pipe repair. The final Project Planning Document includes the most recent information and, as such, is subject to change.

Loan-Eligible Repairs

Rehabilitation strategies to address defects that had a NASSCO structural rating of either Significant (Grade 4) or Most Significant (Grade 5) are typically eligible for funding using a loan from Michigan's Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) State Revolving Fund (SRF). DWSD has identified the length of pipes with the aforesaid ratings eligible for loan funding and are included in this project proposal.

The available CCTV data collected to date for the project area indicates that some of the CCTV captured contains defects eligible for funding, about 52%. Based on this information, DWSD anticipates a total of about 101,355 feet of sewer eligible for funding. Planning level Rehabilitation strategies derived from this information include interventions such as cured-in-place (CIPP) lining, external point repairs, new manhole installation, manhole repair, and full segment replacements. Therefore, DWSD anticipates the loan eligible cost for these sewers to be approximately \$38,699,840 (not simply \$38,700,000.00?).

Study Area and Project Zone

The locations of the proposed project are provided in the map below (Figure 1). This project zone is based on assets that have been selected to be assessed through DWSD’s Risk Analysis process. The risk model leverages existing data with level of service objectives to assign a risk value to each sewer segment. The risk associated with each segment is then used to guide condition assessment. Risk value is a product of the Likelihood of Failure (LOF) and Consequence of Failure (COF). LOF is a product of several different factors, including modeled NASSCO PACP scores, nearby demolitions, and nearby cave-ins. The weighted average risk scores in a neighborhood determine a neighborhood’s risk ranking. Several neighborhoods with the highest risk scores are scheduled for condition assessment. The proposed neighborhoods are throughout the city of Detroit, with substantial condition assessment work completed.

Location

This project area includes assets in the following neighborhoods:

Airport Sub	Eastern Market	Jamison	Pilgrim Village
Bagley	Eden Gardens	Joy-Schaefer	Pingree Park
Barton-McFarland	Eliza Howell	Krainz Woods	Plymouth-Hubbell
Belmont	Evergreen Lahser 7/8	Mapleridge	Plymouth-I96
Bentler-Pickford	Far West Detroit	McDougall	Poletown East
Boston Edison	Fiskhorn	Melvem Hill	Pride Area Community
Boynton	Fitzgerald	Midtown	Ravendale
Brightmoor	Fox Creek	Midwest	Rosedale Park
Butler	Gateway Community	Mohican Regent	Russell Woods
Cadillac Community	Grand River-St Marys	Morningside	Schoolcraft-I96
Carbon Works	Grandmont	Mount Olivet	Schulze
Castle Rouge	Grandmont #1	Nardin Park	Seven Mile-Rouge
Chadsey Condon	Gratiot Town/Kettering	New Center	Sherwood Forest
Claytown	Gratiot Woods	Nolan	Southwest Detroit
Conner Creek Industrial	Gratiot-Findlay	North Corktown	Wade
Core City	Gratiot-Grand	North End	Warren Ave Community
Corktown	Green Acres	North Rosedale Park	Warrendale
Cornerstone Village	Greenfield-Grand River	NW Goldberg	We Care Community
Crary/St Marys	Grixdale Farms	Oak Grove	Westwood Park
Cultural Center	Harmony Village	Oakman Blvd Community	Woodbridge
Davison-Schoolcraft	Hawthorne Park	Oakwood Heights	
Delray	Herman Kiefer	O’Hair Park	
Dexter-Linwood	Hubbell-Lyndon	Old Redford	
Downtown	Hubbell-Puritan	Outer Drive-Hayes	
East Village	Islandview	Pershing	

Population

The population projections presented in the 2015 Water Master Plan Update report, prepared by CDM/Smith for DWSD, indicate a forecasted decline in population for the City of Detroit. The City of Detroit population is expected to decrease from 713,777 (2010 Census) to 613,709 by the year 2035. The population of Detroit, Michigan, in 2024 was 645,705, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This was an increase of 12,487 people from the previous year, marking continued growth in Detroit's population. This appears to negate the trend of declining population as forecasted by the U.S. census website. If this trend continues, it is more important now than ever that the much-needed sewer rehabilitation be undertaken without delay.

Existing Facilities

The collection system managed by DWSD consists of approximately 2,819 miles of pipe, of which approximately 15 percent have been rehabilitated or reconstructed by lining. About 2,424 miles of Detroit’s sewers were constructed prior to the 1940s. This infrastructure has an average age of 95 years. Cementitious material represents the largest portion of the inventory. The number of reports for sinkholes and cave-ins associated with defects in the sewer infrastructure has averaged about 200 per year over the last 5 years. The structural condition of this infrastructure requires significant rehabilitation to prevent even more costly repairs and claims due to possible pipe collapses resulting in cave-ins, sinkholes, and Water-in-Basement events.

There are approximately 101,355 feet of pipe in the Project neighborhoods in total, ranging in size from 6-inch to 36-inch. Of these 101,355 feet, pipe material can include brick, concrete, PVC, reinforced concrete, and vitrified clay. Figure 2 identifies assumed pipe footage by material type in the project. Project pipe material footage was derived using information available from inspections and as-built information. This information has varying levels of confidence based on the source of the information. Once condition assessment is complete, the pipe material footage may be adjusted.

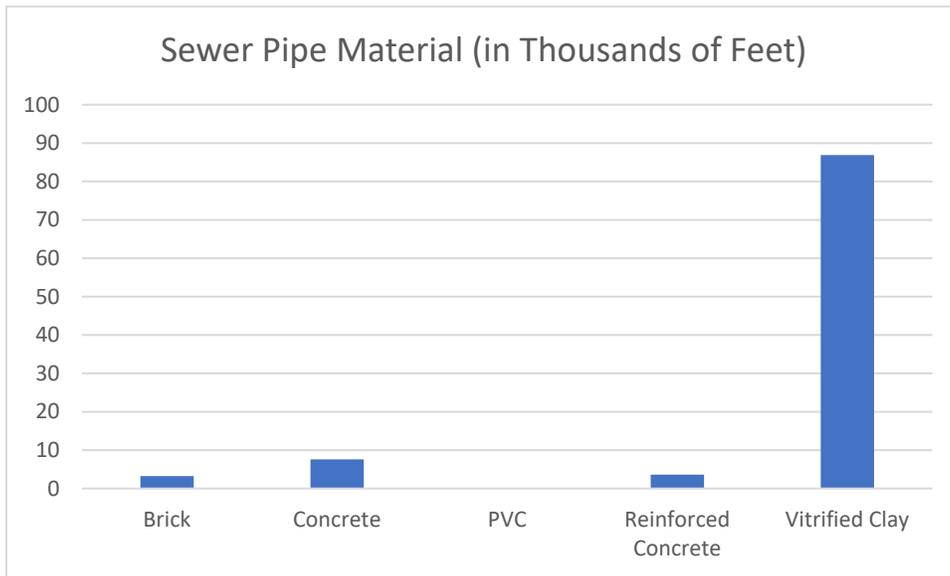


Figure 2 – Pipe Length by Material

Project Need

As a result of the CCTV performed to date, multiple defects requiring intervention have been identified. The primary structural defects encountered are fractures (spiral, hinge, longitudinal, and circumferential), holes, continuous cracks, voids, and deformation. The defects have a NASSCO structural rating of either Significant (Grade 4) or Most Significant (Grade 5). Furthermore, based on the average age of the infrastructure at 95 years, the observed condition, and the risk to public health, it is felt that the selected pipes are defensible candidates for intervention. Any manholes that supplement the pipe rehabilitation will be addressed in the design phase of this project, including adding a new manhole as an access point for lining or rehabbing an existing manhole to facilitate pipe repair. Any manholes that supplement the pipe rehabilitation will be addressed in the design phase of this project.

Inspected DWSD Assets with NASSCO Structural Defects

The pipes televised to date have associated surveys that are adequate to assess the condition of the pipe and guide the development of rehabilitation strategies. The defects are categorized as NASSCO structural rating of Grade 4 or Grade 5. An example of both Grade 4 and Grade 5 defects can be found below.

Distance (ft)	PACP Code	Continuous	Value %	Value 1st dim	Value 2nd dim	Clock At/From	Clock to	Band	Material	Joint	Remarks	O and M Grade	Structural grade	Video file	Counter
11.40	DB						7			<input type="checkbox"/>		0.00	3.00		160.0
24.30	TFA			6			10			<input type="checkbox"/>	OPEN LOT WITH RUNNING W	0.00	0.00		208.0
32.70	DAE	F01	5				8	4		<input type="checkbox"/>		0.00	0.00		255.0
35.10	RFB						3			<input type="checkbox"/>		2.00	0.00		283.0
35.40	MWL		20							<input type="checkbox"/>		0.00	0.00		296.0
45.90	MB						10	11		<input type="checkbox"/>		0.00	4.00		422.0
47.40	HVV						9	1		<input type="checkbox"/>		0.00	5.00		445.0
47.70	TF			6			1			<input type="checkbox"/>	PARKING STRUCKTURE	0.00	0.00		454.0
56.40	X		100							<input type="checkbox"/>		0.00	5.00		527.0
56.40	MSA									<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL DO A REVERSAL SET UP	0.00	0.00		534.0
*															

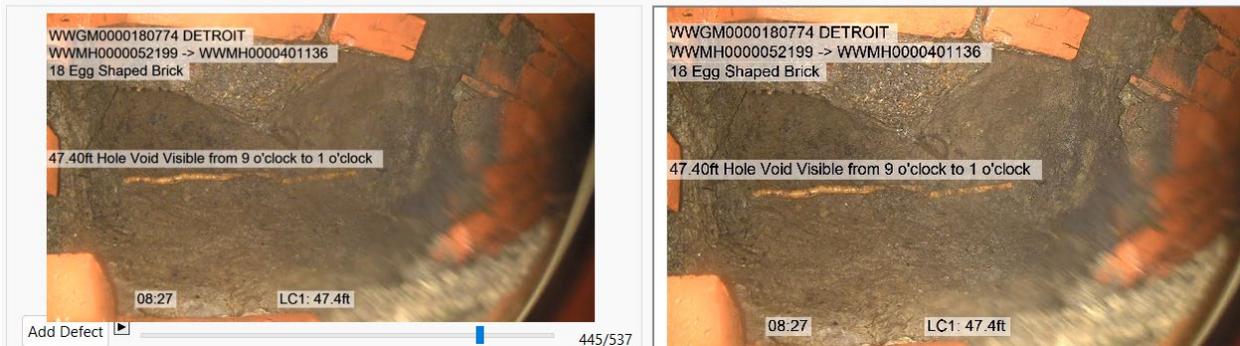


Figure 3 – Example of NASSCO Grade 4 and Grade 5 Defect

Eligible Structural Defects

Based on PACP data information, DWSD determined that the total amount of pipe eligible for rehabilitation is 101,355 feet. See Table 1 below for more information on the PACP data.

Table 1 – Eligible Defects

Description	Number of Assets	Total Footage (LF)	Notes
Pipes Inspected	952	196,280	As of January 2026,
Pipes Inspected with Grade 4 and 5 Defects	386	101,355	As of January 2026,

Alternatives Analysis

There are three options for addressing the problems associated with aged sewer mains. DWSD has the following three options to address old, damaged, and underperforming assets: continue to conduct repairs on an ad-hoc and as-needed basis, target a plan of replacement and/or rehabilitation, or replace using industry standard open-cut replacement. As a part of targeted rehabilitation, cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) lining of the majority of sewer mains will be incorporated.

Alternative 1 – Repair of Existing Sewer Mains

Sewer main repairs are conducted throughout the system, particularly in those areas where problems have not escalated to the point that would warrant replacement. Nevertheless, the main sewer repairs are time consuming, costly, constitute a drain on DWSD resources needed to carry out the repairs, and pose a potential increase in public health risk. Sewer main repairs can require shutting off sewer service to multiple customers while the defect is repaired and returned to service. Repair activities cannot be pre-scheduled, and field crews must respond on an “as needed” basis at any time of year. As typically only point repairs are performed during emergency repairs, other locations along the same pipe may also be at risk of failure, but are not repaired. Hence, this alternative should not be considered as a viable alternative.

Alternative 2 – Sewer Main Selected Replacement and/or Rehabilitation

Sewer main replacement/rehabilitation of aged sewer main pipes is based on the criteria described under **Project Need**. The replacement pipe will be in the same footprint, with the same size, elevation, and slope. Rehabilitation of aged sewer mains also provides for the use of CIPP lining, which is considered superior because it has an expected useful life greater than that of damaged vitrified clay pipe and deteriorated concrete pipe, and can be installed by trenchless means.

In addition to full replacement and full rehabilitation through CIPP lining, external point repairs of short portions of pipe are recommended as appropriate if the defects are localized and the rest of the pipe is in good condition. External point repairs are also utilized when combined with CIPP lining, to facilitate the lining work.

Alternative 3 – Sewer Main Replacement Only

Full sewer main replacement of aged sewer main pipes is based on the criteria described under Project Need. This methodology suggests standard open-cut replacement of mains and not rehabilitation of the mains using trenchless methodologies such as CIPP lining. Alternative 3 may be considered extreme but represents a viable alternative.

Selected Alternative

Based upon the alternative that can be most easily implemented with the least disruption to the utility and the rate payers, and the cost analysis that will be discussed below, **Alternative 2 – Sewer Main Selected Replacement and/or Rehabilitation** is the recommended alternative.

Proposed Project

Cost Summary – Alternative 2 – Sewer Main Selected Replacement and/or Rehabilitation

DWSD Assets with NASSCO Structural Defects Grade 4 and Grade 5

From the assessments/evaluations on these selected assets, DWSD plans to rehabilitate or replace approximately 101,355 feet of sewer collection mains ranging in size from 6-inch through 36-inch in diameter. Additionally, DWSD plans to address manhole rehabilitation during the design phase. This work includes interventions such as external point repairs, CIPP lining, full segment replacements.

The total estimated cost of these repairs is approximately \$38,699,840. Rehabilitation and replacement cost estimates have been developed, based on previous work completed to date. The pre-design total capital cost estimates and costs with contingencies for pipes and manholes as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – Cost Summary – Alternative 2 – Total Loan Eligible Project Interventions

Intervention	Type	Asset	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Notes
External Point Repair	Structural	Pipe	1,014	\$ 1,621,686	1% of Eligible Footage
CIPP Lining	Structural	Pipe	94,261	\$ 26,392,944	93% of Eligible Footage
Full Segment Replacement	Structural	Pipe	6,081	\$ 4,560,993	6% of Eligible Footage
Total Intervention Cost				\$ 32,575,623	
10% Contingency				\$ 3,257,562	
Sub-total				\$ 35,833,185	
8% Design Contingency				\$ 2,866,655	
Total			101,355	\$ 38,699,840	

Cost Summary – Alternative 3 – Full Replacement

DWSD Assets with NASSCO Structural Defects Grade 4 and Grade 5

To illustrate the expected increase in cost if full replacement (Alternative 3) is assumed instead of rehabilitation (Alternative 2) of pipes using trenchless methodologies, Table 3 was developed. The CIPP items have been removed and full replacement and EPR quantities have been increased accordingly. As shown, the costs for Alternative 3 are significantly higher than those for Alternative 2.

Table 3 – Cost Summary – Alternative 3 – Total Loan Eligible Project Interventions

Intervention	Type	Asset	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Notes
Full Segment Replacement	Structural	Pipe	101,355	\$ 76,016,544	100% of Eligible Footage
Total Intervention Cost				\$ 76,016,544	
10% Contingency				\$ 7,601,654	
Sub-total				\$ 83,618,198	
8% Design Contingency				\$ 6,689,456	
Total			101,355	\$ 90,307,654	

Monetary Evaluation of Alternative 2 and 3

A monetary evaluation of the feasible alternatives, Alternatives 2 and 3 was prepared using EGLE guidelines for SRF project planning, including the present worth formulas and discount interest rate of 1.0%. Under this analysis, the useful life is assumed to be 50 years for pipelines. The salvage value of pipes at the end of the 30-year planning period was computed based on straight-line depreciation over the useful life of the item. Therefore, the salvage value of the pipes at the end of the 30-year planning period is estimated to be 40% of the initial cost.

The present worth of salvage value was then computed by multiplying the salvage at the end of 30 years by the conversion factor 0.7419, respectively, based on the following formula:

$$PW = F \times 1/(1 + i)^n,$$

Where:

PW = Present Worth (Salvage)

F = Future Value (Salvage)

i = Discount Interest Rate (1.0%)

n = Number of Years (30)

$1/(1 + i)^n$ = Conversion Factor

Interest during the construction period was computed using the formula:

$$I = i \times 0.5 \times P \times C$$

Where:

I = Interest Value

i = Discount Interest Rate (1.0%)

P = Period of Construction in Years (assumed to be two years)

C = Capital Cost of the Project

For each of Alternatives 2 and 3, the total Present Worth was computed from the estimated cost (including construction, engineering, and administrative costs), salvage value, and interest during construction. This equates to the amount which would be needed at the start of the project to cover design and construction costs over the 30-year planning period if interest were to accrue at the discount rate of 1.0% annually.

The Present Worth of each alternative was then converted to an Equivalent Annual Cost, which is the amount which would be paid uniformly over a 30-year period based on the Present Worth value. This amount was obtained by the using the following formula:

$$A = PW \times [(i(1 + i)^n)/((1 + i)^n - 1)]$$

Where:

A = Equivalent Annual Cost

PW = Present Worth

i = Discount Interest Rate (1.0%)

n = Number of Years (30)

$[(i(1 + i)^n)/((1 + i)^n - 1)]$ = Capital Recovery Factor of 0.0387 (30-year)

The cost-effective analysis and present worth determination for Alternatives 2 and 3 for the project is presented in Table 4. From the equivalent annual cost below, Alternative 2 minimizes the impact to the users more than does Alternative 3.

Table 4 – Cost Effective Analysis/Present Worth Determination – Project Loan Eligible

Item	Project Alternative 2 Rehabilitation/Limited Section Replacement for Loan Eligible Repairs	Project Alternative 3 Full Replacement for Loan Eligible Repairs	Comments
Initial Cost	\$38,699,840	\$90,307,654	
O&M Costs			
Replacement Costs			
Salvage Value for 50-Year Life	\$9,667,440	\$22,559,367	30-Year Analysis
Interest During Construction	\$386,998	\$903,077	2-Year Construction Period
Total Present Worth	\$29,419,398	\$68,651,364	30-Year Analysis
Equivalent Annual Cost	\$1,139,946	\$2,660,111	30-Year Analysis

Total Cost and Loan-Eligible Cost for Project, Alternative 2

From Table 4 above, the combined total loan eligible cost for Alternative 2 for the project is \$38,699,840 rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Alternative 2 is recommended and DWSD anticipates paying for the entire project Alternative 2 with SRF loan for the loan eligible portion.

User Cost

Repayment of the SRF loan through annual debt retirement payments may impact the residential customer rates resulting in increased user costs. The annualized equivalent costs for the loan eligible portions of the project come to \$1,139,946 under a 30-year analysis.

This impact to customer rates is generally determined by dividing the additional expenses among the users in the service area as summarized in Table 5. The annualized cost of the loan eligible portion of the project was calculated using the capital recovery factor 0.0387 (30-year) following formula:

$$A = PW \times \frac{i(1+i)^n}{(1+i)^n - 1}$$

Where:

A = Equivalent Annual Cost

PW = Present Worth

i = Interest Rate through SRF Loan (1.0%)

n = Number of Years (30)

$\frac{i(1+i)^n}{(1+i)^n - 1}$ = Capital Recovery Factor

Table 5 – Loan Eligible User Cost Impact for Alternative 2 (Sewer Rehabilitation/Limited Replacement)

Item	Sewer Rehabilitation/Limited Replacement 30-Year Analysis
Total Cost of Project	\$38,699,840
Annualized Cost of Project (Assuming SRF interest rate 1.0%)	\$1,139,946
Number of User Accounts (households) in City of Detroit	178,791
Average Sewage Disposal Based upon Water Consumption per Household (industry average)	7,333 gallons/month (approx. 980 ft ³ /month)
Current DWSD Sewage Disposal Rate	\$6.10 per 1000 ft ³
Current Estimated Monthly DWSD Sewage Disposal Rate per Household	\$59.78
Current Estimated Annual DWSD Sewage Disposal Rate per Household	\$717.36
Estimated Annual Increase in Cost per Household (Year 1)	\$14.38
Proposed Estimated Annual DWSD Sewage Disposal Rate per Household (Year 1)	\$732.24
Proposed Potential Percent Increase in Cost per Household per Year	2.07%

Non-Monetary Evaluation of Alternative 2 and 3

The result of constructing either Alternative 2 or 3 will provide the end user with the same level of service. Constructing Alternative 2 (Rehabilitation/Limited Replacement) can achieve that level of service more efficiently and with the least disruption to the user, natural or cultural features and the environment by the extensive use of trenchless technologies for much of the piping work. Rehabilitating manholes will also be less disruptive as opposed to excavations required for replacement. By use of trenchless technologies, restoration of the visible landscape is also minimized. It is also anticipated that Alternative 2 can be constructed in a shorter period than Alternative 3.

Overburdened Community Status

The SRF program includes provisions for qualifying the applicant community as an overburdened community. The benefits for communities with a population of 10,000 or more that qualify for the overburdened community status consist of:

- Award of 50 additional priority points.
- Possible extension of the loan term to 30 years or the useful life of the components funded, whichever is earlier. The estimated useful life of the sewer rehabilitation/limited replacement is 50 years. DWSD is aware that the SRF program offers both 20- and 30-year loan terms and will evaluate which term is the most appropriate for DWSD and its customers.

EGLE requires submittal of an Overburdened Application to determine if the community qualifies for this status. The application for this determination will be open March 2026. DWSD has assumed the overburdened status, as it has been approved by EGLE in CWSRF in previous years. However, EGLE approval of this status will be completed in March 2026.

Environmental Preview / Review

The environmental setting for the proposed project is within the city limits and will be done in local urban neighborhoods. There is minimal environmental impact as most work will occur within the public right-of-way, where multiple utilities and infrastructure already exist. This work includes interventions such as cured-in-place lining (CIPP), external point repairs, full section replacements, cementitious lining of manholes and replacement of manholes. Trenchless technologies will be used extensively on much of this project. The proposed project will not detrimentally affect the water quality of the area, air quality, wetlands, endangered species, wild and scenic rivers, or unique agricultural lands.

The anticipated environmental impacts resulting from implementing the recommendations of this project planning document include beneficial and adverse; short and long-term; and irreversible and irretrievable. The following is a brief discussion of the anticipated environmental impacts of the selected alternative.

Beneficial and Adverse

The proposed improvements will significantly improve DWSD's capability to operate a reliable sewer collection system, reducing sewer backups into homes, avoiding catastrophic sinkholes from sewer collapses, and increasing efficiency at Detroit WRRF. Implementation of the improvements will also generate construction-related jobs, and local contractors will have an opportunity to bid on contract work. Most of the work to be constructed with this project will be performed by use of trenchless technologies, minimizing disruption to the existing natural and cultural features, and to the end users.

Noise and dust will be generated during construction of the proposed improvements. The contractor will be required to implement efforts to minimize noise, dust, and related temporary construction byproducts. Street congestion and disruption of vehicular movement may occur for short periods of time on the roads where work is actively being done. For work resulting in the need to have open trenches, and spoils from open trenches will be subject to erosion; the contractor will thereby be required to implement a Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control (SESC) Program as described and regulated under Michigan's Part 91, Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (NREPA). Underground utility service inside the project area may be interrupted occasionally for short periods of time. The aesthetics of the area will be temporarily affected until restoration is complete.

Short and Long Term

The short-term adverse impacts associated with construction activities will be minimal, and will be mitigated, in comparison to the resulting long-term beneficial impacts. Short-term impacts include traffic disruption, dust, noise, and site aesthetics. No adverse long-term impacts are anticipated.

Irreversible and Irretrievable

The impact of the proposed project on irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources includes materials utilized during construction and fossil fuels utilized to implement project construction.

Other Impacts or Concerns

Direct Impacts

Construction of the proposed project is not expected to have an adverse effect on historical, archaeological, geographic or cultural areas, as the construction activities will occur underground and will require minimal disturbance of the project area soils due to much of the work being performed by use of trenchless technologies. The proposed project will not detrimentally affect the water quality of the area, air quality, wetlands, endangered species, wild and scenic rivers or unique agricultural lands. The construction activities associated with this project will not permanently impact the visible landscape.

User Rates

As discussed above, the impact of financing project Alternative 2 through the SRF loan program is expected to increase by no more than 2.07% the cost of sewer disposal to a typical City of Detroit customer due to the impact of construction cost. However, the actual rate determination will be based on factors that encompass the delivery of comprehensive services by DWSD to its customers. The increase is based on repayment of the SRF loan over a 30-year period.

Indirect Impacts

It is not anticipated that DWSD's proposed improvements to the sewer collection system will alter the ongoing pattern of growth and development in the project area as these neighborhoods are fully developed. Growth patterns in the service area are subject to local use and zoning plans, thus providing further opportunity to minimize indirect impacts.

Cumulative Impacts

Improved reliability, efficiency, and the ability to safely convey storm water and sanitary flows to Water Resource Recovery Facilities are the primary cumulative beneficial impacts anticipated from the implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation

Where adverse impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation methods will be implemented. Mitigating measures for the project such as soil erosion control, if required, will be utilized as necessary and in accordance with applicable laws. Details will be further specified in the construction contract documents used for the project.

Mitigation of Short-Term Impacts

Short-term impacts due to construction activities such as noise, dust and minor traffic disruption cannot be avoided. However, efforts will be made to minimize the adverse impacts by use of thorough design and well-planned construction sequencing. Noise from equipment cannot be avoided, but hours of work can be controlled. Dust and soil deposits on the streets can be controlled through watering and construction area sweeping. Construction area footprints will be minimized, and traffic control measures can be utilized. Site restoration will minimize the adverse impacts of construction, and adherence to the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act will minimize the impacts due to disturbance of the soil structure, if such disturbance is found to be necessary. Specific techniques will be specified in the construction contract documents.

Mitigation of Long-Term Impacts

Adverse long-term impacts due to the proposed project are not anticipated. The aesthetic impacts of construction within the boundaries of the project area will be mitigated by site restoration.

Mitigation of Indirect Impacts

In general, it is not anticipated that mitigative measures to address indirect impacts will be necessary for the recommended improvements addressed in this project planning document. The proposed improvements are located within the project area, so they do not promote growth in areas not currently served by DWSD. Therefore, indirect impacts are not likely to be a concern for these improvements.

Public Involvement

A public meeting will be scheduled to allow the public the opportunity to generate a better understanding and to address any concerns regarding this plan. As a requirement of the CWSRF funding EGLE guidelines, DWSD will invite the public to gain information and raise any concerns regarding this project planning document.

Public Hearing Advertisement and Notice

A notice will be published no less than 15 days in advance to alert parties interested in this project planning document and request input at a public hearing prior to its adoption. In addition, a notification will be sent to the potentially interested local and federal agencies. This notice includes an invitation to comment.

Public Hearing Transcript

A formal public hearing on the draft project planning document will be held before the DWSD Board of Water Commissioners on February 18, 2026, at the Detroit Water Board Building, located at 735 Randolph, Detroit, Michigan 48226. The public may also attend the meeting virtually. The hearing will include a presentation on the project, as well as an opportunity for public comment.

Public Hearing Comments Received and Answered

Comments from the public during the Public Hearing will be addressed and answered by the project team.

Adoption of the Project Planning Document

Upon approval and certification of resolution by the DWSD Board of Water Commissioners, the GLWA Board of Water Commissioners will certify a resolution at its regular monthly meeting on April 2026, authorizing GLWA to proceed with official filing of the project planning document for purposes of securing low interest loan assistance under the SRF Program. Executed copies of both Boards of Water Commissioners' Resolutions and certifications for the project planning document will be provided with the submission.

Appendices

***Appendix A – Submittal Form, Self-Certification Form,
Disadvantaged Community Status Determination Worksheet,
Board Resolutions, SRF Scoring Form***

Appendix B – Public Hearing Notice, Mailing List for Public Hearing, Publication Affidavits, Public Hearing Transcript, Visual Aids, Attendance List

Appendix C – Project Planning Document Correspondence

Appendix D – Inspection Reports