STATE OF MICHIGAN

GREAT LAKES WATER AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

WEDNESDAY MAY 26, 2021 at 2:00 P.M.

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Connors Creek Sewer System Rehab FY 2022 SRF Project

Wastewater Conveyance System FY 2022 SRF Project

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The requested portion of the board of directors public hearing regarding the above two projects,
Taken Via Zoom
Commencing at 2:00 p.m.,
Wednesday, May 26, 2021,
Before Caitlyn Hartley, RPR, CSR-8887.

Court reporter appearing remotely.

APPEARANCES:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Zech, Chair

Jaye Quadrozzi, Vice Chair

Freman Hendrix

Beverly Walkter-Griffea

Brian Baker

Gary A. Brown

LEADERSHIP TEAM:

Sue McCormick, CEO

William Wolfson, Chief Admin/Compliance Officer

Nicolette Bateson, CPA

Cheryl Porter, COO for Water and Field Services

Navid Mehram, COO for Wastewater

Suzanne Coffey, Chief Planning Officer

Michelle Zdrodowski, Chief Public Affairs Officer

W. Barnett Jones, Security and Integrity Officer

Jeffrey Small, Chief Information Officer

Attorney Randall Brown, Counsel for the Board

APPEARANCES CONTINUED:

ALSO PRESENT VIA ZOOM:

Caitlyn Hartley, reporter (for items 6, 7 and 10B and C)

Todd King, Field Services Director

Rechanda Willis, GLWA

Daniel Edwards, GLWA

Kim Garland, GLWA

Terry Daniel, GLWA

Jody Caldwell, GLWA

Sonya Collins, GLWA

Jeff McKeen

Kevin J. Johnson

Bart Foster,

Jordie Kramer

Grant Gartrell

Revia Bowie

Emell Monlyn

Michael Lasley

(A few other unidentified individuals)

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Remote public hearing
Wednesday, May 26, 2021,
About 2:00 p.m.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: We're going to call the meeting to order and we're going to turn it over to Rechanda to take the roll.

MS. WILLIS: As a reminder as I call the roll would each board member please indicate that you are present and the name of the city, village, township and state where you are calling into this meeting. Chairperson Zech?

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: I'm present. I'm in Canton Township, Wayne County of Michigan.

MS. WILLIS: Vice Chairperson Quadrozzi?

VICE CHAIRPERSON QUADROZZI: I am present in the city of Wolcott, New York, County of Wayne.

MS. WILLIS: Secretary Hendrix?

SECRETARY HENDRIX: Present. Detroit, Michigan.

MS. WILLIS: Director Baker?

MR. BAKER: Present in Clinton Township, Michigan.

MS. WILLIS: And Director Walker-Griffea?

DR. WALKER-GRIFFEA: Here. Flint, Michigan.

MS. WILLIS: We have a quorum.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Okay. Next item is consent matters. Are there any consent matters that the board wishes to move over to the full agenda? Hearing none I will move us over to approval of the agenda. Can I have a motion to approve the agenda please? Everybody seems to be muted but me.

MR. BAKER: I will move the agenda.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you.

SECRETARY HENDRIX: Support.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Moved and supported to approve the agenda. All in favor signify by saying aye.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Any opposed? Motion carries. Okay approval of the consent matters. Can I have a motion relative to that item?

SECRETARY HENDRIX: So moved.

VICE CHAIRPERSON QUADROZZI: Support.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you. Any discussion? All in favor signify by saying aye?

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Any opposed? Motion carries. Okay. Today we have a couple public hearings and the first one is public hearing regarding Connors Creek Sewer System Rehabilitation fiscal year 2022 State

Revolving Fund project. It's item 2021-203 on our agenda. There are opportunities for public input on today's agenda. If you wish to comment on any of these opportunities, you will have three minutes to address the board. You will be able to do this as well relative to the public hearing. So to get matters started I'd like to have Ms. Bateson and Ms. King start us off on this public hearing.

MS. BATESON: Good afternoon. Director Nicolette Bateson, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer. I'm going to hand it over to Kim Garland who is our reporting and compliance manager who has stepped up to fill the role previously held by John Wheatley our public finance manager to give you some highlights of the proposed financing and then she's going to hand it over to Mr. King who will walk through the technical aspects of the project.

MS. GARLAND: Thank you. And I believe Todd may be pulling up the presentation as I speak, but a few key highlights for this project. The Connors Creek Sewer System Rehabilitation Project is one of two Clean Water Revolving Fund projects that we hope to submit to the state to meet the June 1st deadline for Clean Water Revolving Fund project applications. This project is an estimated cost of 36.8 million dollars and we hope that

using the CWRF loan program will provide an estimated 16.2 million in savings compared to similar open market bond issues. And with that I will turn it over to Mr. Todd King.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you. Mr. King.

MR. KING: Thank you Kim. Thank you Mr. Chair. Is everybody seeing the screen? It should say --

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Yes.

MR. KING: Okay very good. So I am Todd King. I am the Field Services Director for the Great Lakes Water Authority. And today I'm talking about the first of two State Revolving Fund projects. The first one we'll talk about is the Connors Creek sanitary sewer project. I will give you an overview of the project, talk about the existing conditions, talk about the project needs, and the alternatives that were evaluated along with their estimated costs and present the recommended alternative along with the implementation schedule.

The overall project runs from the Connors Creek sanitary sewer runs from 8 Mile Road east of Van Dyke down to the Connors Creek storm and sanitary pump station over on Jefferson. There are about seven miles of sewer that we're discussing and that serves an

estimated population of about 120 thousand folks and the breakdown of the 37 thousand feet of project in terms of land use is given in the table here. Here is a map of the overall sites and basically the scope of the project is -- follows the alignment of the sewer through the city and begins at 8 Mile Road and terminates at the Connors Creek sanitary pumping station.

For the purposes of the project about a 100 foot buffer was used to -- on either side of the alignment was used to find the scope of the study area. The service area associated with the Connors Creek sanitary sewer is shown in green and the design storm that was used to kind of evaluate the project was the 10-year 24-hour storm. And it's the city of Center Line here up on -- bordered by 11 Mile up in the middle of Warren, so that's the little outsource. That's not a part of the study but that -- in case you were wondering what that was.

So the existing conditions, not terrible bad given the fact that this is 100-year-old infrastructure. 37 thousand -- like I said 37,500 linear feet of project, combination of brick and concrete construction for the sewers. Again, about 100 years old. We went through and did a condition assessment and identified the issues that needed to be resolved. Anything from

drippers and runners as they're called, basically infiltration coming in through the sides of the pipe to surface damage as you see here where the Re-Steel (sic) is exposed and if left unabated, that becomes a structural issue; and then any holes that are in the sewer wall that, you know, could allow infiltration of sands and vines and then result in sinkholes. So those are the types of problems that this project will address and solve.

In terms of potential consequences, you know, if there were to be a catastrophic failure there would be significant basement backups, combined sewer overflows, you know, damage to various infrastructure and facilities and property damage, et cetera. I think some of the critical infrastructures and facilities would be I-94, the Coleman Young city airport, Conner Creek Health Center. Just in general the Chrysler Jefferson north assembly plant, cemeteries.

As part of the project three alternatives were developed. One was the no action, one was defect rehabilitation, and the third was full replacement. If you look at the range of cost down at the bottom, the estimated capital cost for no action would be of course zero dollars for the capital cost, however, the consequence of failure would be significant and

unacceptable in terms of providing level of, service, so that alternative is not carried forward in the evaluation. So we're left with two alternatives, which are basically one, defect rehabilitation as considered for alternative two and then full replacement as would be considered for alternative three. And the capital cost were in the range of 40 million dollars for alternative two up to 800 million dollars for alternative three. And I think based on that we'll go through another slide of present worth and equivalent annual cost but it's pretty obvious that alternative two is the preferred remedy. It provides the level of service or ongoing level of service. It's the least disruptive to the overall community and provides the best value to the Great Lakes Water Authority and our customers.

So the recommended alternative with rehabilitation will involve heavy debris cleaning. There will be portions that have a cured-in-place pipelining that basically provides a complete structural repair of the pipe. Sliplining would be another thing that's incorporated, which is where you basically pull a pipe within the pipe and then grout the anular space to provide a complete structural repair. Chemical grouting, which is more of a spot repair where you

insert grout into the defect and seal it up, and then shotcrete spot repairs is more of a surface coating in order to if there's exposed rebar to, you know, put a concrete coating over that and give it some more design life.

There's a few ancillary portions of the project constricting a couple access structures. There of course will be the need for temporary flow bypass when you're doing things like the cured-in-place pipeline. There will be some temporary traffic detours associated with the access shafts and pulling in the slipline. We'll of course comply with the soil erosion and sedimentation control and restore any surface disturbance.

The overall schedule. We began the project last year in 2020. We just crossed the 50 percent design milestone earlier this month. We'll be hitting the 100 percent design by fall in October and we should be going out to bid and getting bids in early 2022. Start the work in the construction season for 2022 and it should take about two years to complete the work. With that I'll take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you, Mr. King. Are there any questions from the members of the board?

MR. BROWN: I got a couple.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Go ahead.

MR. BROWN: How will -- how will the affected community be notified? Is that going to be done with in-house personnel or are you going to have a PR person attached to the project from the outside?

MR. KING: I think it will be a combination of internal resources and also working with DWSD and the public affairs folks like we did for the 7 Mile Nevada project that we recently began the public aspect of that. As far as the project team I don't recall if we had a specific PR person as part of the consultant team or not. That I can't recall.

MR. BROWN: Okay. So on the residential portion I mean what -- how do you -- the residents how will they be affected and for how long in the residential sections of this project?

MR. KING: In the areas immediately adjacent to the access shaft I think those are mainly commercial areas and we've tried to locate those access shafts in the kind of public right-of-way so that we minimize the impact to the surrounding community. Again, there will be traffic concerns outside of the access shafts when we get into some of the areas where there will be sliplining but I think, you know, again we've got a pretty good approach with respect to our PR folks

internally and then DWSD's PR folks to make sure we cover the bases with respect to, you know, public notification and making sure people are well aware of what's going on, why it's going on, and what the benefit is to the community.

MR. BROWN: How much of the project is going to be open cut?

MR. KING: This project, other than the access shaft this is all in-situ or it's all within the pipe. There won't be any open cut other than the creation of the access shafts which are necessary in order to accomplish the sliplining and the CIPP.

MR. BROWN: All right thanks.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Anything further from any member of the board? Thank you, Gary. Good questions. Anything further from other members of the board? Okay. Are there -- Bill, are there people standing by that would like that comment on this as part of our public hearing?

MR. WOLFSON: Just to remind members of the public if they wish to comment on this public hearing, they can press star 9 on their telephone. If a member of the public wishes to comment, they can press star 9 on their telephone.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Anyone wishing to press

star 9? Do we have any people that would like to speak?

MR. WOLFSON: Mr. Chairman, I do not see any but if there are members of the public who wish to offer written comments by the 5 p.m. close of business today it can be addressed to Mr. Daniel Edwards and that's Daniel.Edwards@GLwater.org.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: I take it Mr. Wolfson that we do not have any written comments that have already been submitted?

MR. WOLFSON: That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Okay. Is it appropriate to close this public hearing or do we adjourn it and leave it open --

MR. WOLFSON: No.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: -- till a future meeting?

MR. WOLFSON: You would close it, Mr. Chairman, and any written comments that I receive today before 5 p.m. by Mr. Edwards, we would attach to the record of the public hearing and we would also circulate them to the board.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Okay.

MR. WOLFSON: We would close the hearing at this point.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Because we wish to apply for this by June 1st so we need to close this hearing

today?

MR. WOLFSON: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Can I have a motion to close the public hearing, please?

SECRETARY HENDRIX: So moved.

DR. WALKER-GRIFFEA: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you, Mr. Hendrix. And Dr. Walker-Griffea. All in favor of closing the public hearing signify by saying aye.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Any opposed? Motion carries. Any further action on this, Mr. Wolfson?

MR. WOLFSON: No, Mr. Chairman this public hearing is closed. We can move to the next item on the agenda.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Okay. Our second public hearing is a public hearing regarding Wastewater Conveyance System fiscal year 2022 State Revolving Fund project. It's item 2021-204 on our agenda. And Ms. Bateson and Mr. King, would you help us with this as well?

MS. BATESON: Again while Todd is preparing his presentation Kim Garland our reporting compliance manager will give you the highlights of the finance plan for this project.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you, Ms. Bateson. Ms. Garland, would you like to go?

MS. GARLAND: Thank you. This project is our second Clean Water Revolving Fund project that we hope to submit to the state for June 1st for consideration in the fiscal year 2022 funding program. This current project is an estimated cost of 10.6 million dollars and if funded through CWRF monies, we could save an estimated 4.5 million in comparison to similar open market bond issues. It is worth noting that the interest rates offered through the state currently are at 1.875 percent versus the market average of approximately 3.5 percent. And with that I will turn it over to Mr. Todd King.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you. Mr. King, you're up.

MR. KING: All right. Thank you Mr. Chair. My screen showing up here?

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Yes.

MR. KING: All right. Very good. So with respect to the -- this is -- this project is focused on the in-system storage devices and valve remote gate improvements throughout the collection system on the sanitary side of things and today I'll talk through what the overview of the background information, the site

locations for these important pieces of our collection system, and how they're important for managing the flow from the collection system to the various components of our system, which are basically the outfalls, the CSO retention treatment facilities, and of course the water resources recovery facility. I'll talk a little bit about the existing conditions of these devices and I'll use two terms to mainly describe the work. One is the in-system storage devices or ISDs and what these are are basically big balloons that sit in the inside the -- inside the pipe and what happens is during a storm event the big balloon is blown up with a blower it and it basically holds back the flow and only allows a portion of that flow to continue. And what the net impact is it allows the smaller storms to be totally contained within the sewer system as in-system storage and as that flow gets higher, the system automatically drops that balloon down to pass more and more flow to prevent upstream, you know, unacceptable basement backups or unacceptable hydraulic grade lines and so the system automatically deflates the valve to pass more and more flow until essentially the pipe is flowing to full. So if it's a larger storm, it will deflate and then pass that flow on to the -- either to the outfalls, the retention basins or WRRF.

And the valve remote gates are a little easier to explain. Those are simply gates that divert flow from one part of the system to the other. And I'll talk about the improvement alternatives that were developed, and the engineer's opinion of probable cost and the recommended alternative and the implementation schedule. So throughout the system we've got about 16 locations where these inflatable dams are located and each facility has a little building associated with it where the electrical system, the blowers, and the instrumentation are housed; and like I mentioned they're naturally in a deflated state and then when the storm hits and the water level starts rising, they will inflate to hold the water back and then deflate as more and more capacity is required in order to protect the upstream portion of the system. And their typical use is during the smaller storms and that helps us reduce our overall combined sewage overflows throughout the system. And this -- these were conceived of about 20 years ago and installed about 20 years ago and have been -- and basically they're at the end of their design life and that's why we're have a significant capital project to bring them back up to snuff. This is also, you know, quite critical with respect to our wastewater master plan and regional operating plan and long-term CSO

control plan. These are integral devices with respect to that.

With respect to the value remote gates, again, these are pretty much like they sound gates that operate based on a Biren Saparia's group and the system's control center and request from WRRF and the CSO group in terms of whatever maintenance or loading issues that might be going on. If a storm is coming through the area and has differential precipitation, then these gates can be used to redistribute areas of the storm to other areas in order to provide storage and hopefully balance out the system. They are automatically acu -- excuse me, actuated either hydraulically or electrically so that systems control can monitor those; and that in addition with the level sensors they use that to basically control the overall flow. They're also used in a maintenance mode so that we can divert flows in order to maintain the system and effect repairs. And that's what I wanted to say about that.

Here's a map that shows the location. They're on our bigger interceptors throughout the system. The blue dots are the in-system storage devices or ISDs. The VR gates are basically along NIEA and they divert flow from NIEA over either to the outfalls up to

the Detroit River or down the NIEA. They can also get intercepted through the Detroit River interceptor as well based on how the static pipes are configured and there's some other ones over here as well.

Here's some pictures of the in-system storage device. What you're looking at is this, if you can see my cursor, these are the stainless steel hold-downs that affects this big black balloon. It's basically the in-system storage device. Here you see the blowers and some of the control bells and instrumentation associated with blowing that thing up and making sure that it deflates when it's supposed to, you know, when the water level gets high. There's the instrumentation along with the control switches and indicator lights and just another view of one of the, you know, wear points on the balloons. For me being 20 years old the balloons themselves or the dams themselves have actually weathered very, very well. Most of the work is really focused on replacing and repairing the maintenance side or the mechanical side of things. And some of the instrumentation stuff with the actuator belts. Some of them the dams did get a little bit of or do have a little bit of leakage or I think there was one that had an actual tear but for the most part it's -- for 20 years old it's done a good job and the type of

service that it's been in.

For the VR gates it's basically, you know, they -- again, this is hard service for these -- this equipment. So they've -- they basically just need an upgrade and some of the ancillary actuators and appurtenances like the hatches and the conduits just need a refresh here.

So the project team, which was Applied Sciences is the consultant that's working with us here. They came up with three alternatives. Again, a no action alternative, which would ultimately result in the loss of our ability to provide in-system storage during smaller storms and divert flow so that obviously isn't going to go very far in terms of helping us, you know, overall operate and maintain the system. Alternative two is to rehabilitate the components that have worn out and just bring them back up to their original design. And then alternative three would be a wholesale full replacement. So the basic project is in the range of 8 million to the 31 million. Based on the type of wear and tear we saw we think we are well served by going with alternative two for the 8 million dollar rehabilitation.

And then here's some additional financial information to bring it into a total present worth and

equivalent annual cost but, again, the alternative one the no action basically shows the lowest totals present worth, however, we would be losing that functionality within the system so that's why alternative one was deleted.

Overall the recommendations for alternative two, the recommended alternative are to restore the in-system storage devices using some urethane grouting that had shown water damage, replace the regenerative blowers with an improved make and model. Rehabilitate the inflatable dams. Replace the anchor bolts and wherever there's air leaks seal those up. Replace the electrical actuators basically in-kind. Replace check values as necessary, and then upgrade some of the support function in the buildings in terms of heaters, ventilation systems, and sump pumps to get those back into full operating condition. For the value remote gates it's mainly rehab of the slide gates. Replace the hardware and all the appurtenances associated with that, clean them off, replace the hydraulic/electric actuators, upgrade the transducers and transmitters. Those are basically the level sensors that tell us how high the water is and control the -- allow systems control to decide where to move water to within the system. Rehab and replace the broken access hatches and

remove the abandoned equipment from the control chambers.

Overall project got underway earlier this year and the project plan will go to EGLE on June 1st. We've secured ASI last year or actually two years ago but there was quite a study phase and condition assessment phase, so that's kind of -- that and COVID -- is resulting in us just getting ready to start a phase one construction at the end of this year and then the subsequent work getting done through 2022 and 2023. With that I'll take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you, Mr. King. Are there any questions from members of the board for Mr. King? Okay Mr. Baker, go ahead.

MR. BAKER: Yeah I guess a good project. We're looking to do something similar in our eight and a half drainage system as well. Todd, do we have any sense of quantity of volume that we're able to retain and prevent from the outfalls or the CSO facilities with these devices?

MR. KING: I couldn't hazard a guess as to what -- basically, what this system does is allows us to capture those smaller storms and to maximize, you know, kind of the installed infrastructure that we already have, so I can't -- it's a modeling question that I'm

sure we'll answer as part of the long-term CSO control plan, but I couldn't honestly give you even a ballpark number at this stage.

MR. BAKER: Yeah, I'm just curious on what the cost benefit analysis was. I assumed it was probably done 20 years ago when they were put in whether it's, you know, a percent reduction. Curious if we can do that, but I guess to Nickie. Nickie, are these -- these are CSO related devices, are these the (inaudible) or are they 8317? And if you don't know, if you could just let me know.

MS. BATESON: So I'm not if Suzanne Coffey wanted to comment on this on the cost allocation as we're reviewing CSO facilities or we can follow-up later.

MR. WOLFSON: Why don't we follow-up.

MS. BATESON: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Are there any questions to Mr. King? I thought I heard Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: Yeah, I'm just curious as to how much of the system (inaudible) automated? I think I understand that it does not take a person to go to any of the 60 sites and turn on or off a switch. That's all done by systems control so someone is monitoring all 60 of these sites (inaudible) but I guess my question,

Todd, is this really truly an automated system or does it require a human being to actually recognize some activity? And since they're smaller storms I'm just not understanding how much attention is really being paid to, you know, the routine smaller storms?

MR. KING: Yes. So with respect to the in-system storage devices, the dams, due to the speed at which, you know, the storm can hit and the water levels will rise and the need to drop that dam to protect the upstream system, that is truly automated. There is no operator intervention on the ISDs, so those are truly automated. The VRs are remotely operated but those are, you know, basically there's human beings making decisions on the VRs. So does that answer your question?

MR. BROWN: Yeah pretty much. So there's traffic controllers, they're operating (inaudible) okay. I'm interested also in whether or not (inaudible) 8317 (inaudible). I think I said this (inaudible) that it would be great if I could get a dollar amount that we're investing in Detroit asset (inaudible). For me this isn't just a great story (inaudible) when I can aggregate the dollars that the (inaudible) is spending, also with the dollars (inaudible) gives a true picture of the amount of investment that's going on (inaudible)

in the system and this couldn't be done without this regional authority in place, so I look forward maybe at the next (inaudible) to being able to see (inaudible).

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Are there any other questions for Mr. King from the board? Okay. Mr. Wolfson, do we have any written comments from the public relative to this project?

MR. WOLFSON: Mr. Chairman, we do not have any written comments from the public relative to this question. This would be the opportunity for members of the public who wish to address the board to indicate so by pressing star 9 on their telephones.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: If you'd like to speak, please press star 9 so Mr. Wolfson can recognize you.

MR. WOLFSON: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, I do not see any members of the public so you can make a final call.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Okay. Considering that we want to submit this project to EGLE by the 1st of June can I get a motion please to close this public hearing unless there's comments that the board would like to make?

MR. WOLFSON: If I could, Mr. Chair, on one final -- if there is a member of the public who wishes to submit written comments before 5 p.m. today, they can

do those by sending them to Mr. Daniel T. Edwards. That's Daniel.Edwards@GLwater.org.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you, Mr. Wolfson. Anything final from the members of the board? Therefore, can I get a motion to close this public hearing so we can move on?

DR. WALKER-GRIFFEA: So moved.

MR. BROWN: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you Dr. Walker-Griffea. Thank you. All those in favor signify by saying aye.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Opposed, same sign? Motion passes unanimously to close the public hearing. And we will move on to just public comment in general.

(Item 7 removed as no public comment regarding Items 6A and B. Item 8 removed as not requested. Requested portion continues as follows starting with Item 10.)

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Okay item B. 2021-191. Resolution to adopt the Connors Creek Sewer System rehabilitation project fiscal year 2022 Clean Water Revolving Fund Project Plan. Ms. Bateson and Mr. King would you get us started on this?

MS. BATESON: Yes. Good afternoon,

Directors. This is the companion to the public hearing earlier today. This resolution was presented to the audit committee this past Friday and was recommended for approval so that we can proceed with the funding for the project as discussed earlier.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Are there any questions for Ms. Bateson or Mr. King on this matter? Hearing none what is the board's pleasure regarding this item?

VICE CHAIRPERSON QUADROZZI: I will make a motion to approve.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you, Director Quadrozzi. Is there support to the motion?

MR. BROWN: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you, Mr. Brown. It's been moved and supported to approve this resolution regarding the Connors Creek Sewer System rehabilitation project. All in favor signify by saying aye.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Opposed same sign? Thank you. It passes unanimously. Well done.

Okay. Item C resolution to adopt the in-system storage device and dam remote and valve remote evaluation and rehabilitation project fiscal year 2022, Clean Water Revolving Fund Project Plan. Ms. Bateson and Mr. King.

MS. BATESON: Good afternoon. Nicolette Bateson Chief Financial Officer related to item 2021-192. This is also the companion requested action to adopt the resolution that aligns with the public hearing on the same project earlier today. So that we may proceed with the first formal step in the financing, which is submitting the plan. I should also note that the audit committee recommended this and the reason why we have this on the board's agenda rather than the consent agenda is because this is an initial step moving towards a financing, which requires five of six votes of the board to issue debt. So hence it being on your agenda for consideration by the whole board today.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Are there any questions for Ms. Bateson from the board regarding this recommendation from the administration? Hearing none what is the board's pleasure regarding this proposal?

VICE CHAIRPERSON QUADROZZI: I'll move approval.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you, Ms. Quadrozzi. Is there support to the motion?

MR. BROWN: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Thank you. I missed who the seconder was; was it Mr. Brown? Mr. Brown, thank you. Okay. All those in favor of approving this

recommendation signify by saying aye.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRMAN ZECH: Opposed same sign? Hearing none the motion passes unanimously. Thank you. Item D --

MR. WOLFSON: Mr. Chairman, before we move on, we'd like to thank our court reporter for assisting in the public hearing and the adoption.

CHAIRPERSON ZECH: Okay.

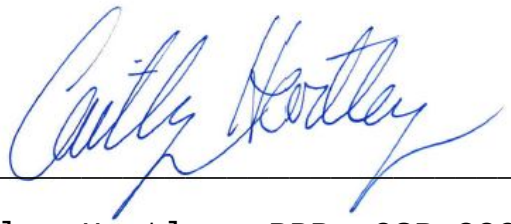
(Requested portion of hearing concluded at 3:01 p.m.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN)
)
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW)

CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC AND COURT REPORTER

I, Caitlyn Hartley, do hereby certify that the foregoing requested portion of this public hearing was duly recorded by me stenographically and by me later reduced to typewritten form by means of computer-aided transcription; and I certify that this is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes so taken.

I further certify that I am neither of counsel to either party nor interested in the event of this cause.



Caitlyn Hartley, RPR, CSR-8887
Notary Public,
Washtenaw County, Michigan
My Commission expires: August 15, 2021