



Wastewater Regionalization Evaluation Update

Somerset, MA

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Presentation Overview

Initial Draft Evaluation Summary
Public Comment Summary
Evaluation Update Summary
Conclusions

Scope and Objectives



- Determine if Fall River has capacity/interest to receive wastewater flow from Somerset
- Evaluate how to collect and transport Somerset's wastewater to the Fall River WWTP
- Identify existing infrastructure for Somerset and what must remain after regionalization
- Evaluate permitting requirements, both regulatory and environmental
- Identify capital and operation and maintenance costs for project
- Consider the overall feasibility of regionalization

Initial Draft Evaluation Summary

Where Could Somerset Regionalize?

- Fall River (best option)
 - No existing wastewater connection
 - Wet weather capacity issues
 - Taunton River adds complexity for construction and permitting

Existing Somerset Infrastructure

- Collection system and pump stations don't go away
- WPCF TN upgrade needed in interim regardless of regionalization efforts

Initial Draft Evaluation Summary

New Infrastructure Needed for Regionalization

- Somerset WPCF
 - Convert WPCF to pump station
 - Modify site structures and piping to flow equalization and new pump station
 - Screening facility needed to protect pumps
- Three options explored to convey flow to Fall River
 - Option 1 – Central Street Pump Station (not viable)
 - Option 2 – CSO Tunnel (viable, not reviewed further)
 - Option 3 – Direct to WWTP (viable, further analyzed)

Connection Option 1 – Central Street Pump Station



Pros:

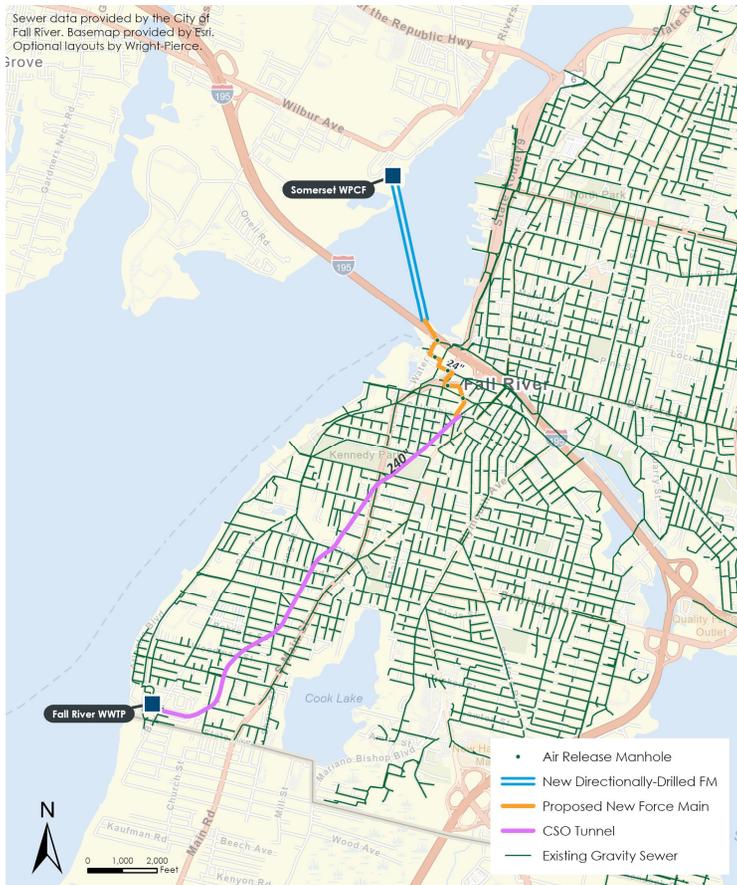
- Closest and largest pump station to the Somerset WPCF
- Capacity for dry weather flows

Cons:

- No capacity during wet weather flows
- Upstream sewer piping undersized for wet weather flows
- Downstream sewer capacity-limited
- Full replacement required to convey all flow

Option not selected for further evaluation

Connection Option 2 – CSO Tunnel – Columbia Street



Pros:

- Adequate capacity for dry-weather flow
- Minimal interference with Fall River collection system

Cons:

- Needs a new dedicated force main for flow to reach tunnel
- Dedicated force main would cross several state routes, including I-195
- Disrupts residents and businesses

Option not selected for further evaluation

Connection Option 3 – Fall River WWTP



Pros:

- Would not affect Fall River collection system
- Accommodates full range of flows
- Least disruptive to Fall River residents

Cons:

- Located completely within river
 - Difficult installation/constructability
 - Difficult to permit
 - Highest cost

Option selected for further evaluation

Initial Draft Evaluation Summary – Continued

Permitting

- Lengthy process (10 years)
- MEPA and Inter-Basin Transfer are significant hurdles

Costs

- Capital costs higher for regionalization
- Annual costs increase significantly
- Life cycle analysis indicates regionalization not cost effective
- Higher sewer fees for Somerset residents

Public Comment Summary



- Some assumptions in report should be reconsidered/revised
- More information on costs needed including quantities, unit costs, and making sure comparison is apples-to-apples
- Option 3 is most expensive, need to review others as well
- Address I/I removal and wet weather flow/capacity for both communities

Public Comment Summary



- NPDES permit compliance and extension request and need for interim TN upgrade during regionalization
- Fall River NPDES permit
- Elaborate on permitting and construction timeline basis
- More involvement needed with the public

Evaluation Update – Assumptions

Capital Costs

- Removed assumption for one-time connection fee and portion of Fall River WWTP upgrade
- Interim TN upgrade is required – maintained
- Flow EQ needed – maintained

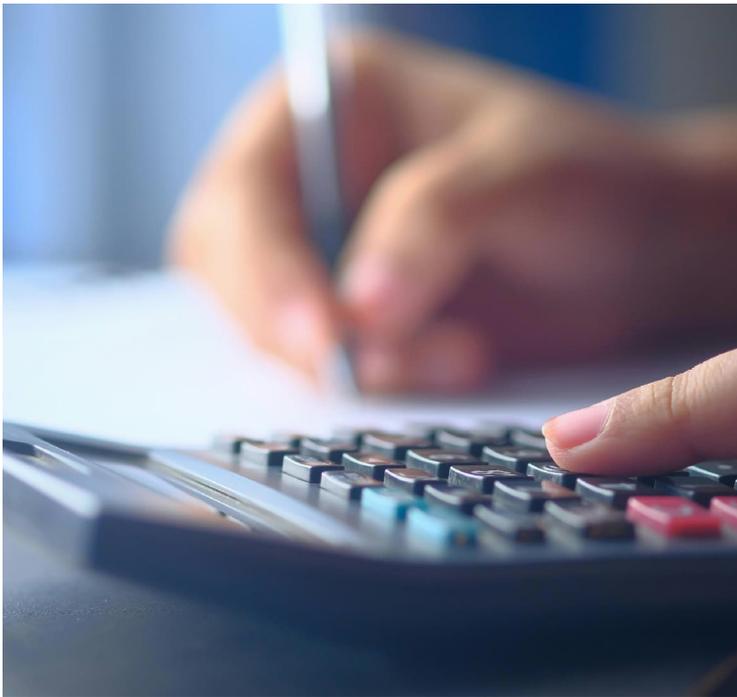
O&M Costs

- Removed portion of FR annual costs

Permitting/Schedule

- Changed assumption of all scheduling components occurring non-concurrently

Evaluation Update – Costs



Capital Costs

- Revised costs throughout to be presented in the same ENR index
- Removed assumption for one-time connection fee and portion of FR WWTP upgrade
- Added capital cost analysis for Option 2
- Added further information on basis, quantities, unit costs, etc.

Evaluation Update – Costs



O&M Costs

- Added future Somerset WPCF TN costs
- Added increase for Somerset annual costs based on flow increase
- Removed portion of FR annual costs
- Revised FR user charge rate analysis
- Added debt service analysis

Evaluation Update – Costs Continued

Life-Cycle

- No change in method

Present Worth Analysis Added

- Analysis that estimates the current value of a future sum of money
- Capital costs plus the present worth future O&M costs

Capital Costs – Assumptions and Estimates

- Based on extensive experience bidding municipal construction projects in this area, the following estimates were applied:
 - 10% General Contractor overhead and profit
 - 7.5% General Contractor markup on Subcontractor work
 - 2% allowance for unit price items
 - 12% allowance for General Contractor General Conditions
 - 30% design contingency
 - 3% annual inflation rate
 - 5% construction contingency
 - 25% allowance for technical services (engineering)
 - 2% allowance for legal/administrative services
 - 1% allowance for financing (such as interim interest)
 - ENR Index 13839, May 2025

Capital Costs – New Pump Station Key Unit Costs



Unit Costs

- Concrete – \$2,000/cubic yard
- Site Gravity Piping – \$125/linear foot
- Site Force Main Piping – \$115/linear foot
- Pumps
 - Flow Equalization – \$50,000 each
 - Submersible – \$75,000 each
- Screens and Compactors – \$250,000 each
- Building
 - Foundation – utilizes concrete costs
 - Building – \$750/square foot

Capital Costs – New Collection System Key Unit Costs



Unit Costs

- 24-inch HDPE (high-density polyethylene), directionally drilled – \$800 per linear foot
- 24-inch PVC (polyvinyl chloride) sewer, open cut – \$700 per linear foot
- Manholes – \$7,500 each
- Air Release Manholes – \$10,000 each

Capital Costs – New Collection System Quantities

Option 2

- 8,550 feet of 24-inch directionally drilled HDPE dual force main
- 4,100 feet of 24-inch HDPE force main
- 5 air release manholes

Option 3

- 10,250 feet of 24-inch directionally drilled HDPE dual force main
- 25,250 feet of 24-inch HDPE dual force main laid along coast
- 430 feet of 24-inch sewer
- 5 manholes

Costs – O&M

Regionalization

- Existing Somerset pump stations and collection system – increased 20% based on projected future flow increase
- New pump station
 - Labor, parts, power
- Fall River user charge
 - Used current FR Residential rate of \$10.84/1,000 gallons
 - Total volume of wastewater conveyed – 1.5 billion gallons per year (4.2 mgd ADF)
- Annual Debt Services

Costs – O&M

No Regionalization

- Somerset WPCF upgrade
- Somerset collection system and pump stations
- Increases in costs for both solids handling and TN upgrades
- Annual debt service
- 20% overall increase to account for increase in flow
 - Increase from current 3.52 mgd to permitted 4.2 mgd

Capital Costs – Summary

Item	No Regionalization	Regionalization Option 2	Regionalization Option 3
Somerset WPCF Upgrade	\$75,000,000	N/A	N/A
Somerset WPCF TN Interim Upgrade	N/A	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000
Somerset New Pump Station and Flow Equalization	N/A	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000
New Collection System	N/A	\$21,600,000	\$61,000,000
Total	\$75,000,000	\$72,600,000	\$112,000,000

O&M Costs

Item	No Regionalization	Regionalization Option 2	Regionalization Option 3
Future Collection System and Pump Station Annual Costs	\$3,900,000	N/A	N/A
Somerset Collection and Pumping Annual Costs	N/A	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000
Expected Change in TN Electrical and Solids Disposal in Costs and Flow	\$1,000,000	N/A	N/A
New Pump Station and Flow EQ Annual Costs	N/A	\$400,000	\$400,000
Fall River User Charge FY26 Residential Rate	N/A	\$16,600,000	\$16,600,000
Debt Service (2 % over 20 years)	\$4,600,000	\$4,400,000	\$6,800,000
Total	\$9,500,000	\$22,800,000	\$25,200,000

Costs – Life Cycle

	No Regionalization	Regionalization Option 2	Regionalization Option 3
Current Capital Cost	\$75,000,000	\$72,600,000	\$111,100,000
Current O&M Costs	\$9,500,000	\$22,800,000	\$25,200,000
Life Cycle			
20-Year Capital Costs (2% interest over 20 years)	\$111,400,000	\$107,900,000	\$166,400,000
20-Year O&M Costs (3% inflation over 20 years)	\$255,300,000	\$614,200,000	\$678,900,000
Total	\$366,700,000	\$722,100,000	\$845,300,000

Costs – Present Worth

Item	No Regionalization	Regionalization Option 2	Regionalization Option 3
Capital	\$75,000,000	\$72,600,000	\$112,000,000
O&M	\$141,400,000	\$340,100,000	\$375,900,000
Total Present Worth	\$216,400,000	\$412,700,000	\$487,900,000

Costs – Fall River Cost Considerations

- Current Somerset User Rate – \$7.10 per 1,000 gallons
 - With 31.5% infrastructure rate fee – \$9.34 per 1,000 gallons
- Current Fall River Residential User Rate – \$10.84 per 1,000 gallons
 - Out-of-city rate per other IMAs – 1.55 times residential rate (equates to \$16.80 per 1,000 gallons)
 - Fall River unlikely to charge Somerset less than FR residents
 - Once IMA is negotiated, no further power in rate setting for Somerset
- Sewer rates increased by 24% in FY2025
 - Expected to keep increasing by 5% per year for the next 5 years
 - City Council voted down increase in FY26

Costs – Fall River Cost Considerations Continued

- Fall River O&M costs projected to rise from \$13.3 million in FY2019 to \$30.9 million by FY2039
 - User rates will increase to offset the costs
 - Once IMA in place, user rate increases directly pass through to IMA partners
- Fall River has \$200 million in WWTP upgrades and \$150 million in CSO/collection system improvements to address by 2040 (old estimates, may be under current costs significantly)
- NPDES permit TN limit is coming

Fall River WWTP Recommended Upgrades and Estimated Capital Costs

Contract	Estimated Costs, Facilities Plan (2018)	Estimated Costs (2025)
Contract No. 1 – Incinerator Building Demolitions and Site Electrical Upgrade	\$12,000,000	Complete
Contract No. 2 – Facility Rehabilitation, Phase I	\$51,000,000	Complete
Contract No. 3 – Phase II	\$30,000,000	\$38,000,000
Contract No. 4 – Phase III	\$28,000,000	\$35,000,000
Contract No. 5 – Nitrogen Removal Upgrade	\$79,000,000	\$99,000,000
Contract No. 6 – Outfall Replacement	\$10,000,000	\$12,500,000
Other Smaller Contracts	\$12,000,000	\$15,000,000
Total	\$222,000,000	\$199,500,000*

*could be significantly underestimated based on current construction costs

Regionalization Permitting/Schedule

- Permitting
 - IMA – Likely a 2-year process and must precede any other permit negotiations
 - Permitting and legal review – Minimum of two years
- Design
 - Design of flow equalization and pump station with all pertinent equipment to convey flow to Fall River – approximately 2 years (can occur concurrently with some permitting items)
- Construction
 - Approximately 3 years
- Minimum of 8 years to complete project (Expected 2034 if project is initiated in 2026)
 - Compliance for TN removal at Somerset WPCF is required by 2030

Regionalization Environmental Benefits



- “Remove” a wastewater discharge to Taunton River
- Full secondary treatment through Somerset WPCF, primary/disinfection only through Fall River WWTP for flows over 50 mgd
- Same treatment standards/permit limits between the two facilities for BOD, TSS, Pathogens, but more stringent limit for Total Nitrogen in Somerset
- Could exacerbate CSO issues in Fall River depending on connection point
- Not an overall environmental benefit to the river

THANK YOU
