



2 Washington Square – Union Station  
Worcester, MA 01604  
[www.cmrpc.org](http://www.cmrpc.org)

Janet A. Pierce  
Chris J. Ryan  
Mary Ellen Blunt  
Dianna Provencher  
Trish Settles  
Denny Drewry

Executive Director  
Community Development  
Transportation  
Business Manager  
Municipal Collaboration  
Commission Chair

---

## Water Sewer Resources

---

### 1. MassWorks –

<http://www.mass.gov/hed/economic/eohed/pro/infrastructure/massworks/>

Massachusetts Permit Regulatory Office

One Ashburton Place, Room 2101

Boston, MA 02108

T: 617-788-3610

F: 617-788-3605

[www.mass.gov/mpro](http://www.mass.gov/mpro)

Phone: 617-788-3631

Email: [Erica.Kreuter@state.ma.us](mailto:Erica.Kreuter@state.ma.us)

CMRPC can assist with application development. Contact Trish Settles [tsettles@cmrpc.org](mailto:tsettles@cmrpc.org)

Reference Prioritization Projects for your community.

---

### 2. Water Infrastructure Finance Commission

The Water Infrastructure Finance Commission was established by [Act of the Legislature pursuant to Section 145 of Chapter 27 of the Acts of 2009](#). The Commission is charged with developing a comprehensive, long range water infrastructure finance plan for the commonwealth and its municipalities.

Massachusetts has over 20,000 miles of sewage and 21,000 miles of water piping, most of which was installed over 50 years ago. As time goes by and these pipes degrade, they can pose a public health risk and limit our ability to expand the economy and create jobs.

The condition of water infrastructure is a significant factor in the Commonwealth's ability to attract companies and create new jobs. Many companies rely on clean, accessible water to run their businesses, and are looking to locate in places that have the water infrastructure to support their work.

The miles of water and sewer pipes under the streets of Massachusetts cities and towns are aging, and can eventually become corroded, clogged, or leak. These degradations can result in the loss of fresh drinking water, and even the leakage of untreated sewage.

The costs to repair these aging pipes is growing each year. In 2007 \$1.543 billion dollars was requested for the maintenance of piping, and the state could only allocate \$364 million.

Treatment plants for both water supplies and sewage are required by state and federal regulations to be periodically updated, often at a great cost to ratepayers in a community. These upgrades are essential to ensure that we are providing clean drinking water, and also that we are safeguarding our groundwater, our rivers, lakes, and streams.

The EPA estimates that \$6.79 billion dollars will have to be spent over the 2007-2027 period to pay for the maintenance of the Massachusetts Water Infrastructure. The Water Infrastructure Commission is studying ways to assist towns in reducing their debt, developing new sources of revenue, enhancing existing sources of revenue and establishing new incentives for public-private partnerships

Massachusetts Water Infrastructure: Toward Financial Stability, Water Infrastructure Finance Commission, February 2012 - <http://www.mapc.org/sites/default/files/WIFC%20Report%20Final%20.pdf>

---

### 3. MassDevelopment Infrastructure Financing

<http://www.massdevelopment.com/what-we-offer/financing/bond-financing/#infrastructure-financing>

#### Infrastructure Financing

MassDevelopment offers three unique financing programs designed to support public infrastructure projects. The programs can be used independently, or in combination, and involve the establishment of an identified development/redevelopment district to finance infrastructure that will spur real estate development that may not otherwise occur.

- Infrastructure Investment Incentive Program (I-Cubed)
  - Public-Private partnership to support approved development projects with major infrastructure needs in the range of \$5 million to \$50 million.
  - Administered by the Secretary of Administration and Finance and the Commissioner of the Department of Revenue in partnership with MassDevelopment.
  - Once development is complete, debt service is paid by the Commonwealth from new state tax revenue generated from job creation and other economic activity from the project.
- District Improvement Financing (DIF)
  - Known as Tax Increment Financing (TIF) in other states.
  - Using new property tax revenues collected from a predefined geographic area to pay infrastructure project costs through a bond or pay-as-you go.
  - Incremental property taxes from new growth in a district used to create infrastructure investment.
  - Bonds can be issued by the municipality or MassDevelopment on behalf of the district.
- Local Infrastructure Development Program (23-L)
  - Special assessment financing for infrastructure improvements.
  - Landowners in benefited district pay bond debt service through special assessments on parcels that stay in place if property is sold.
  - Shifts burden for infrastructure to private sector; landowner consent needed.
  - Bonds can be issued by MassDevelopment on behalf of the district.

#### Eligible Infrastructure

- Roadways and intersections
- Water and wastewater facilities and related lines
- Transportation facilities such as train stations, bus depots, etc.
- Seawalls, docks, wharves, bridges, culverts, and tunnels
- Streetscape, sidewalks, electric lines, and street lights
- Parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities
- Parking garages
- Brownfield mitigation

- Site acquisition, demolition and site pad development
- Soft and financing costs (engineering, architectural, etc.)

Infrastructure financed can be located in or be supporting development in the district. It must be publicly owned upon completion.

**INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING BROCHURE**

**For more information, contact:**

**John Markowitz**

Vice President, Infrastructure Finance

Office: 617-330-2085

Email: [jmarkowitz@massdevelopment.com](mailto:jmarkowitz@massdevelopment.com)

---

## 4. Community Development Block Grant

Eligible Activities: Eligible CDBG projects include but are not limited to housing rehabilitation or development, micro-enterprise or other business assistance, infrastructure, community/public facilities, public social services, planning, removal of architectural barriers to allow access by persons with disabilities, and downtown or area revitalization.

Applications can be submitted by individual communities or regionally by multiple communities with one lead community.

<http://www.mass.gov/hed/community/funding/community-development-block-grant-cdbg.html>

Contact Andrew Loew [aloew@cmrpc.org](mailto:aloew@cmrpc.org) to discuss potential projects for FY 2018]

---

## 5. DEP Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/grants/drinking-water-state-revolving-fund.html>

The Massachusetts Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) provides low-cost financing to help community public water suppliers comply with federal and state drinking water requirements. The DWSRF Program's goals are to protect public health and strengthen compliance with drinking water requirements, while addressing the Commonwealth's drinking water needs. The Program incorporates affordability and watershed management priorities.

The DWSRF Program is jointly administered by the Division of Municipal Services of MassDEP and the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (Trust). This year, MassDEP will solicit projects from Massachusetts municipalities and community water systems (with at least 15 residential connections) to be considered for subsidized loans. The current subsidy level is provided via a 2% interest loan. The Program will operate with approximately \$ 100-125 million in financing annually.

### Eligible Projects

Financial assistance is available for engineering, design, and construction of drinking water projects, including new wastewater treatment facilities that protect public health and strengthen compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations. For engineering and design costs, the Program will provide financial assistance in the form of allowances as a percentage of project costs. Eligible projects include:

- new and upgraded drinking water treatment facilities;

- projects to replace contaminated sources, new water treatment, or storage facilities;
- consolidation or restructuring of water systems;
- projects and system activities that provide treatment, or effective alternatives to treatment, for compliance with regulated health standards, such as the Surface Water Treatment Rule; and
- installation or replacement of transmission or distribution systems.

Examples of ineligible projects include dams, purchase of water rights, reservoirs, lab fees, fire protection projects, and other non-capital expenses.

## Water Resource Management Planning

[Water Resource Management Planning Guidance Document](#)  

This guidance is intended to explain the types of water management planning reports towns and communities can use when approaching their particular wastewater, drinking water and stormwater issues.

---

## 6. USDA

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/ma>

**Scott J. Soares | State Director**

Rural Development | MA/CT/RI

United States Department of Agriculture

451 West Street, Suite 2 | Amherst, MA 01002

Phone: 413.253.4301 | Fax: 855.596.7673 | TDD: 413.253.4590

Mobile: 413.687.2836 | E: [scott.soares@ma.usda.gov](mailto:scott.soares@ma.usda.gov)

[rd.usda.gov/ma](http://rd.usda.gov/ma) | [rd.usda.gov/ct](http://rd.usda.gov/ct) | [rd.usda.gov/ri](http://rd.usda.gov/ri)

“Committed to the future of rural communities”

---

## 7. Additional related efforts

Central Mass and Statewide Stormwater Coalition <http://centralmastormwater.org/Pages/index>

Mass Audubon Low Impact Development Strategies <http://www.massaudubon.org/our-conservation-work/advocacy/shaping-the-future-sustainable-planning/saving-land-water-money-with-lid>