Croton Watershed Clean Water Coalition

CWCWC

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OUR WATER OUR FUTURE

An End and a Beginning

Does A Sewage Diversion Victory Guarantee Safe Drinking Water?

By Marian H. Rose, president CWCWC

On February 15, 2006 NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) announced that: "The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) continues to believe that diversion is the best method to enhance water quality and to resolve sewage issues in several areas within the Croton watershed, including the Town of Yorktown. Despite the Department's efforts since 1997 to support diversion, it has become apparent that it is unlikely at this time to gain the required Westchester County legislative approval. This reality, combined with the need to address ongoing water quality issues, has led the DEP to consider other options. The expansion of sewage treatment plants and the construction of new treatment plants within a '60-day travel time' boundary in the watershed is currently not permitted by the watershed regulations. **The DEP is now considering an amendment to the regulations under which applicants could seek a variance from this prohibition under certain extraordinary circumstances** (emphasis added). Any modification to the existing watershed regulations

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The New Sword of Damocles

Inflow and Infiltration

By Ivanka Roberts
Member, CWCWC Advisory Board

At this time, the Yorktown officials are standing with their backs against the wall. The need to do something about a failing collection system and a sewage treatment plant which is violating its SPDES permit has become unavoidable.

It is not a new problem. As far back as 1988 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) placed a Moratorium on new sewer extensions and, since the problem still had not been addressed, this was followed in 1997 by New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) imposing a Moratorium an all new individual sewer connections.

Over the years, several studies have been contracted by the Town which concluded that the major violations occurred after rainstorms and thus much, if not most, of the problem was due to excessive "I&I."

At Public Informational Meetings about this kind of problem, many Town Boards and their engineers swamp the Public with a flood of acronyms

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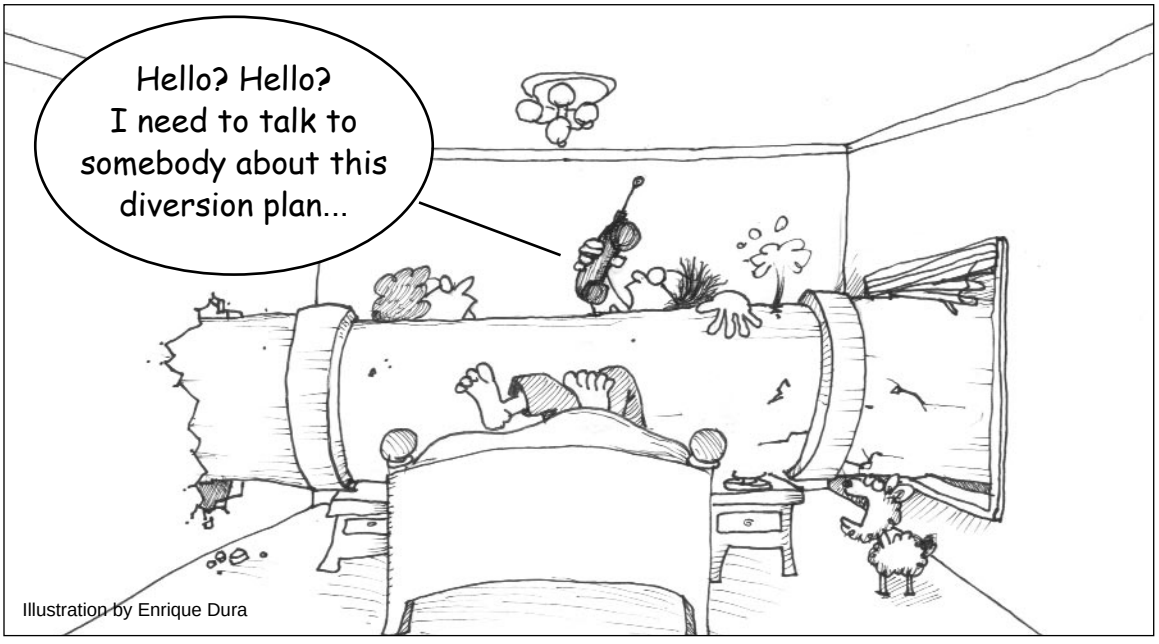

Illustration by Enrique Dura

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involves a rulemaking process pursuant to the City's Administrative Procedure Act, which typically takes a minimum of one year and involves a formal series of publications, public hearings and opportunity for public comment on the proposed new language."

Thus, the long drawn-out battle over whether to divert Westchester and Putnam sewage to County-owned wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) in Peekskill, Ossining and Yonkers has ended in a resounding victory for Environmental Justice.

The towns where the county WWTPs are located are overwhelmingly minority and below median income whereas the sewage originates in high-income communities such as Yorktown, New Castle and Bedford. Peekskill, in particular, bears the burden of additional environmental impacts. It lies in proximity to the Indian Point nuclear facility; it comprises a garbage incinerator that services all of Westchester; it has a county-owned WWTP that is designed to process up to 10 million gallons per day (mgd) and is also the site of a recycling center and a transfer station.

CWCWC and others who helped achieve this good outcome, of course, are pleased. But CWCWC remains concerned that the towns, Yorktown in particular, that can no longer dispose of their sewage by diversion, will seek and perhaps obtain large increases in their permits to discharge sewage from their WWTPs (i.e, increase their State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System or SPDES permits). Such an increase would cover the over development that has been allowed to occur in Yorktown's Hallocks Mill sewer district, based on the near certainty of being able to divert the sewage to Peekskill. By the same token, the huge infiltration and inflow (I&I) within this sewer district has been allowed to remain at basically the same level for many years (see article in this issue by Ivanka Roberts).

CWCWC urges Yorktown to:

1 Reduce the I&I to the maximum extent practicable. This must include the inflow from the illegal hookups that Yorktown has been reluctant to pursue but that appears to account for a large portion of the I&I.

2 Extend indefinitely the present 10-year moratorium on development in the Hallocks Mill district.

3 Maintain the present SPDES permit for the Hallocks Mill WWTP after it has been upgraded according to the specifications of the 1997 Watershed Agreement.

In what follows, we give some of the historical background of the diversion saga, and our reasons for opposing diversion on environmental grounds.

A Brief History of Diversion from the Signing of the 1997 Watershed Agreement to the Present

The diversion of sewage from northern Westchester and Putnam municipalities to county-owned WWTPs along the Hudson River at Peekskill, Ossining and Yonkers became a point of contention among activists when the plan was spelled out in Article V, Section 139 of the 1997 Watershed Agreement in which the City directed both Counties to "conduct a technical feasibility study…intended to determine whether it is practically and financially feasible for the subject County to construct a Sewage Diversion Project or Projects such that sewage currently discharged in the Croton Watershed will be discharged outside the New York City Watershed." The City was to pay Westchester County up to a maximum of $450,000 and $350,000 to Putnam.

DEP's support for diverting sewage out of the Croton watershed met with determined local opposition. In Putnam County, as early as September 2001, Dr. George Baum with the help of local activist Jeff Green and the support of CWCWC, Hands Across the Border (HAB), Putnam County Coalition for Open Spaces (PCCOS) and others, succeeded in dissuading County Executive Bondi from continuing his support for diversion.

In Westchester County, the battle to stop diversion has been tougher. Since 1997, the Northern Westchester Watershed Coalition (NWWC) that comprises 12 watershed towns (Harrison, Mt. Pleasant, Bedford, Mt. Kisco, New Castle, North Castle, Cortlandt, Yorktown, North Salem, Lewisboro, Somers and Pound Ridge) have met on a monthly basis to hammer out "how to get the most bang for the buck" from the East of Hudson funds (now over $50 million for Westchester). The NWWC's Phase I allocation favored diversion from Yorktown's Hallocks Mill WWTP to Peekskill and diversion from the Stanwood development (Bedford and New Castle), the Yeshiva Farms Settlement, Riverwoods and Random Farms, all in New Castle, to the Yonkers plant. At no time were the receiving towns invited to take part in the discussions. As recently as 2001, Peekskill residents asked to meet with Westchester County officials, and were turned down.

As environmental and citizen action groups started to attend NWWC and Board of Legislators' (BoL) meetings, County and Municipal officials began to realize that a broad coalition was forming in opposition to diversion. This coalition (NAACP, Sierra Club, INTERLOC, CWCWC, HAB, Clearwater, United Taxpayers of Yorktown, CEEP, PlanPutnam, Cortlandt Watch) presented a united front that was effective in promoting their side of the story to the press and politicians, and via powerpoint presentations at public hearings and at BoL committee meetings. They gave strong support to the anti-diversion majority in the BoL that included members of both sides of the aisle. The continuation of an anti-diversion majority after the 2005 election persuaded the DEP to abandon diversion and switch to upgrading the Yorktown and New Castle WWTPs.

CWCWC's Reasons for Opposing Diversion

1. Diversion Would Allow More Development in the Watershed.
CWCWC maintains that any improvement to water quality in the reservoirs due to diversion will be mostly if not wholly negated by pollution arising from new, permissible development in the watershed. For example, under Sections 18-82(b)(3) and (e)(4)(i) (Rules and Regulations for the Protection from Contamination, Degradation and Pollution of the New York City Water Supply and its Sources), up to 10% by volume of the diverted effluent may be reinstated anywhere in the watershed either with a new wastewater treatment plant or by the expansion of an existing one.

In addition, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent a developer from hooking into a diversion pipeline with available capacity. Conventional engineering practice always includes some extra capacity. A diversion pipeline to Peekskill would be no exception. Despite pertinent examples in case law where Towns have been forced by petitioners to create new sewer districts - especially if there is adequate sewer capacity and no demonstrable impact to public health and no adverse impact to the sewer line, Riverkeeper has maintained that effective prohibitions from hooking into a pipeline can be written into law. So far, they have written legislation that would only allow schools and senior housing. From the point of view of water quality, there is little to distinguish between sewage from seniors or any other group except that seniors are likely to use more pharmaceuticals. Impervious surfaces, whether from senior housing or schools, contribute heavily to polluted stormwater runoff that contains toxic chemicals including the known carcinogens, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

2. Only a Small Amount of Phosphorus Pollution Would be Eliminated by Diversion.
The April 2001 joint study by DEP and NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) (Nonpoint Source Implementation of Phase II TMDLs) and subsequent studies consistently show that, at least, 85% of phosphorus entering the Croton reservoirs is attributable to nonpoint sources. Phosphorus is the pollutant of most concern to DEP since it is the limiting factor for the growth of algae in the reservoirs. Algae are responsible for water quality problems such as color and odor. Surprisingly, according to the Hallocks Mill plant daily records, the phosphorus concentrations in its effluent remain well below the 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l), the limit that is permitted under the terms of the Watershed Agreement. So, diverting Hallocks Mill effluent, which flows into the New Croton Reservoir, would have little effect on reducing phosphorus levels in that reservoir.

3. Keeping Clean Water On-site is Environmentally Preferable to Diversion.
When the Hallocks Mill WWTP effluent is upgraded to tertiary levels with microfiltration, as stipulated in the Watershed Agreement, its effluent will be close to potable. It will serve to restore the Hallocks Mill Brook, now dead through a portion downstream from the WWTP, to its former healthy state. Maintaining a healthy baseflow in streams is important to prevent them from drying up during episodes of drought. The clean effluent will also help to maintain the wetlands and the local water table. Diverting Yorktown sewage to Peekskill where it receives only secondary treatment prior to being discharged into and polluting the Hudson, an American Heritage River, makes no sense.

4. The Only Beneficiaries from Diversion Are the Construction Unions and Developers.

The Watershed Agreement gave the nod of approval to development in the Croton. In sharp contrast to the $200 million appropriated for land acquisition in the Catskill/Delaware watershed that DEP is trying to protect in order to avoid the colossal expense of filtration, DEP only set aside $10 million for land acquisition in the Croton. However, DEP would have been willing to spend tens of millions of dollars on various diversion projects, as demonstrated in the comprehensive Savin study that they commissioned.

DEP openly sought the support of construction unions in promoting its diversion plans. Here are quotes from a July, 2004 speech that DEP Commissioner Ward delivered to the Building Contractors Association and the Construction Industry Council, as reported in an article written by George Drapeau in the Westchester Council Business Journal. Mr. Drapeau writes: "Concluding his presentation, the commissioner discussed problems the agency has faced in implementing a $27 million watershed projection program for Westchester. These plans would divert untreated sewage from some Northern Westchester communities to the Peekskill and Yonkers sewage treatment plants…'Unfortunately, Westchester politics has stalled this project… I am hopeful. Although I think the light is dimming on this, that we would be able to bring the sewer project back.'" Later that year, Mr. Ward resigned from the DEP and, subsequently, took on the job of president of the Building Contractors Association.

Conclusions

There are two conflicting forces confronting each other in the Croton watershed and the residents are caught in the middle. One is the tidal wave of development that is, undoubtedly, responsible for degradation of water quality in the reservoirs. The other is the increasingly strict federal and state laws that govern water quality standards and stormwater regulations. As water quality deteriorates due to over-development, municipalities and state agencies will finding it increasingly costly and increasingly difficult to comply with the stricter standards. The residents will have to bear the cost through higher taxes.

Continued development in the watershed and the more stringent standards regulating water quality are on a collision course. The residents will have to choose between either development or maintaining healthy source water. Which will it be? The choice is ours.

# # #

Continued from page 1 "...I&I"

and specialized terms, which the average resident has never heard and which ultimately leave him/her in a daze and imagining an end-of-the-world scenario if whatever the Town proposes is not done.

I was one of those residents a decade and a half ago when our own Sewer District had the same problem. I returned from the Informational Meeting, my mind whirling: terms such as trunk lines, laterals, lining, effluent, flow... what was the difference between STP and WWTP? NYSDEC, NYCDEP seemed to be used interchangeably, followed by the threatening expression "Consent Order," and, above all, the repeated words "violation of SPDES permit" (which I understood as "Speed Ease Permit" and "I&I" (which I had heard as "Eyeneye").

My husband patiently explained in words a lay person can understand, and I will do the same now:

STP and WWTP are synonyms. One stands for Sewage Treatment Plant, the other for Waste Water Treatment Plant. Trunk lines are the large pipes which go down the main road, laterals are the pipes that lead from homes to trunk lines. Lining is a way to rehabilitate cracked pipes which are allowing water to enter the system, rather than replacing them. A Consent Order is not a threat, it is an agreement between the Town and a higher authority to correct the problem the former has.

Instead of rehabilitating the parts of the system that were deteriorating and eliminating illegal connections, the Town apparently put all its hopes on finding a solution from outside its own borders.

And, when my husband stopped laughing about "Speed Ease" and "Eyeneye" he explained those, too. "Speed Ease" is the acronym SPDES and stands for State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. A SPDES permit sets the limits on the amount of toxins, bacteria, viruses, heavy metals, phosphorus, and many other things in the effluent (treated water) that is discharged from the STP and it also sets limits on the amount of water (the "flow") going through the plant.

"Eyeneye" is actually the capitalized ninth letter of the alphabet with an ampersand between: "I&I." It stands for Inflow & Infiltration.

It was I&I that was held over our heads like the Sword of Damocles more than a decade ago, and apparently it is now being used the same way in Yorktown. Our Town insisted that it could not be corrected, and Yorktown officials seem to be stating the same to their own residents.

Some STPs are built to deal with both waste water flows from homes and storm water - the water that comes from storm drains, footing drains, drainpipes, sump pumps etc. after rain. These are called combination STPs. Others are built to deal only with waste water from homes, and storm water is diverted into dry wells and other locations (e.g. in some cases directly to streams).

The Yorktown STP was built only to deal with waste water from homes.

As a system ages, the pipes that were laid start to degrade, as do the seals joining them to each other. Some pipes crack or are crushed, especially under the weight of road surfaces and parking lots, or they are broken by roots from trees. Caps on the lateral pipes sometimes disappear, as do covers from manholes.

This is where the term "I&I" comes into play. All STPs are built larger than initially needed, partly to deal with later developments which are bound to be constructed, partly to deal with a limited amount of I&I once the system starts to degrade.

The terms Inflow and Infiltration might seem enigmatic and confusing, but they are not. There is an easy way to distinguish them:

Inflow is a large amount of water that enters the pipes in a sudden surge. Infiltration is water that seeps slowly into pipes from the groundwater around them.

During rain storms - or when the snows melt - water will surge into any openings at surface level - open manholes, missing caps on laterals and, unless the plant is a combination plant, illegal connections (storm drains, footing drains, sump pumps and downspouts). This is ***Inflow***.

When the ground is sodden after rainfall, or when the snows melt, the groundwater table rises and pipes which normally would lie above it are submerged. Water seeps in through deteriorating seals and through cracks. If the pipes are laid through wetlands, they are always surrounded by groundwater and as they deteriorate with age, water starts to seep into them, increasing the flow to the STP. This is called ***Infiltration***.

Obviously, if the collection system is maintained properly by the Town and the latter ensures that its residents keep to the letter of the law, I&I will remain at a minimum. If the Town does not implement due diligence in maintaining the system and in ensuring that there are no illegal connections, it will face a major problem over time.

When Yorktown's collection system started to deteriorate and the flows through the plant started to exceed the SPDES permit after rainstorms,

Yorktown was called upon by NYSDEC and NYCDEP to come back into compliance.

Instead of rehabilitating the parts of the system that were deteriorating and eliminating illegal connections, the Town apparently put all its hopes on finding a solution from outside its own borders. A proposal to divert sewage from various areas to the Peekskill STP had been put forward, and Yorktown apparently put all its hopes on being connected to that diversion (see article in this issue by Marian Rose). It seems to have believed that if it were permitted to connect to this project, all of its problems would be resolved.

But that was living in a Fool's Paradise. The project was merely a proposal, not a fact, and, even if it went ahead, Yorktown had no guarantee that it would be allowed to connect to it. Yet it seems to have assumed that it was a done deal.

In addition, the officials in charge seem to have overlooked a vital part of the equation: Connecting to the project would still not rehabilitate the Town's own disintegrating collection system and, if it broke down, there could be potential health hazards connected with the untreated sewage that might rise to the surface.

...the I&I problem is so bad that it cannot be corrected and therefore the plant must be made to fit the problem, instead of the problem being resolved to fit the plant...

The Diversion project was discussed for over a decade before finally being dropped. And, during this time, the collection system in Yorktown continued to degrade. In addition, a new problem arose: Old septic systems were failing but were on lots too small to construct new traditional septic fields. These homes wanted to be connected to the existing plant but, due to the I&I problem and the consequent violations of the SPDES permit, they could not be.

Now that the mirage of a solution from outside has vanished, Yorktown has apparently resolved to expand the plant and increase the amount of permitted flow.

The statement has been made that the I&I problem is so bad that it cannot be corrected and therefore the plant must be made to fit the problem, instead of the problem being resolved to fit the plant... The Sword of Damocles in the form of I&I, yet again...

However, in my opinion, this is far from a solution that would benefit the residents.

Treating the additional water from I&I costs money and this money is paid by the ratepayers. Apart from the degrading system, the illegal connections *de facto* mean that the rate payers who keep to the law are footing the bill for those who don't.

Judging by the Studies over the years, it seems that the collection system needs to be rehabilitated, irrespective of whether the plant is expanded or not.

Yet the Town seems to be ignoring the recommendations made in the studies. If it goes ahead and gets the permit to expand the plant without dealing with the other issues, the rate payers will be facing an increased tax burden from several sides:

1) they will be paying for the construction of an expanded plant, which is designed to be large enough to deal with the current enormous amount of I&I,
2) they will be paying for the rehabilitation of the collection system so that raw sewage remains in the pipes and does not find its way onto the streets and into backyards,
3) they will continue to pay the additional costs caused by illegal connections.

Admittedly, total rehabilitation of the collection system would cost money. Some pipes may have to be replaced, others would have to be relined and seals would have to be regrouted, manhole covers would have to be replaced and resealed, and illegal connections - which, by definition, violate the law - would have to be disconnected.

However, this could not possibly cost as much as the construction of the expansion of the plant as has been proposed - by a full 1 million gallons a day, thus effectively almost doubling the present size - not to mention the increased annual costs of operating such a large plant to deal with such excessive flows.

In fact, in my opinion, it may well be that such rehabilitation would bring the flows down sufficiently that there would still be enough capacity to connect those homes that have failing systems. Even if that were not the case, the plant would certainly not need to be expanded to the size and at the exorbitant cost that is currently being proposed.

So the ultimate question is: Why expand the STP and only then rehabilitate the collection system and disconnect the illegal connections (both of which must be done)?

In my opinion, putting the cart before the horse in this way would mean that the plant, for which the residents paid with high taxes and rates, will have a large excess capacity... For what? For other developments to connect to it? That would surely be a way to fill up the plant. However, it would still be the residents of Yorktown who pay for the capital costs, not the new developments. At most, the new developments will pay an annual fee for their hookup. But this will not ease the tax burden for the residents.

It therefore seems that Yorktown is jumping the gun. Perhaps it should reconsider its decision and rehabilitate its system first - and only then take the next step and decide whether an expansion is necessary or not.

# # #

THE DONE DEAL ON DAFFy WATER TREATMENT

By Fay Muir
Board Member, CWCWC

The Bronx Environmental Health & Justice, Inc. (BEHJ) network organization was formed to 'educate, litigate, and mobilize our neighbors to stop unjust proposals that threaten our communities.' Their first effort was to distinguish themselves through fighting the injustices of siting a water treatment plant in an area of the densely populated Norwood neighborhood almost entirely inhabited by minorities, many of them beneath the poverty level. Their health and economic welfare was outlined in a lawsuit against the City and the ruling was no surprise. The City won, the courts dismissed our allegations stating they were 'without merit.' A Notice of Intent to Appeal was filed but in the meantime the lawyer met an untimely accident which entailed many months of intensive rehabilitation.

A letter recommending that the lawsuit be dropped because an unfavorable decision could set a precedent for parks decisions in the future was sent to the Chair of BEHJ, but was not shared with the membership. It came to light when the time left to send in the perfected appeal had expired. It has been admitted by Bronx Assemblyman Rivera that there is rivalry between himself and Assemblyman Dinowitz. There is no secret that Mr. Rivera was glad to 'stick it to' Dinowitz IN WHOSE DISTRICT THE PLANT IS LOCATED. Mr. Rivera brokered the $200 million park improvement money with Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and this effectively erased Bronx political opposition to the water treatment project. The Chair for BEHJ is a champion for Mr. Rivera and resisted having Normal Siegel join the legal team, which he had generously offered to do.

Construction preparation started in September of 2004 after DEP had published their start date as being January 2005. In January of 2005 Local Law 77 requiring onsite construction equipment to be retrofitted with filters, came into effect. These filters are 90% effective at removing diesel particulates which are the leading cause of cancer and respiratory disease, and also heart disease. A requirement of the Memorandum of Understanding issued by the City Council was a Facilities Monitoring Committee (FMC) for the site. The FMC met for several months in secret. The community demanded and was given a representative on the FMC with the assistance of Community Board #7. In a short six months we got filters installed on the construction equipment onsite. As our work began on getting the diesel trucks equipped with filters, our representative was stripped of a vote, stifling our effectiveness. The retrofitting of the diesel trucks are of prime importance and could reduce emissions by as much as 95%. Hundreds of trips each day to and from the site are made by trucks, while the hospitals in the area have reported a 17% increase in asthma admissions and emergency room visits.

Hundreds of trips each day to and from the site are made by trucks, while the hospitals in the area have reported a 17% increase in asthma admissions and emergency room visits.

The excavation is now one-third complete and has multiple catch basins all around it which are constantly full of water. The excess water has to be continually pumped into the sewer system. A 17ft high aboveground wall, 8ft thick and 300 yards long will prop up the underground building to keep it standing. The aboveground chemical storage building is right next to a wetland. 450,000 pounds of chemicals will be on hand daily, some of which explode on contact with water. At least eight truck trips will refill the chemicals every day, forever. The current size of the excavation is more than adequate to contain a membrane filtration plant which is safer and more effective.

Christopher Ward, former DEP Commissioner who claimed the siting of the Water Treatment Plant in Van Cortlandt Park minimizes adverse environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable, was given the job as head of the Longshoremen's Union immediately after his departure from DEP. Coincidentally, this was the day after the announcement that Van Cortlandt Park was the preferred site. One year and one month later he has been appointed Managing Director of the General Contractors Union. The General Contractors Union lobbied for the plant on the promise of 660 jobs. The promises of jobs for the Bronx have not been realized, but our worst fears about health impacts have.

The precedent for siting industrial facilities in a park has yielded threats to several other parks. Within the year after hundreds of mature trees were ripped out of Van Cortlandt Park, the new Yankee Stadium will gobble up Mullaley Park and Macombs Dam Park. Also, a proposal has been made for Randall's Island to become an amusement park, replacing approximately six ballfields. These plans call for new ballfields on top of parking garages. The promises made are similar to Van Cortlandt Park that the space will be 'better than ever' and will bring economic benefit. The new parks commissioner, Adrian Benepe, was the administrator who oversaw the building of a park on top of the sewage treatment plant on the Harlem River. In addition, plans for a stadium and business complex are taking shape by eliminating a waterfront park in Brooklyn and several residential buildings.

The deals made without proper emphasis on the impact of the environment and on the affected community are a disservice and decidedly undemocratic. They assure short-term economic gain for a few and long term, irreversible damage for many.

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OPINION

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sprawl, Water Quality And Sewage Treatment

To the Editor:

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection's plan to divert sewage from affluent, predominantly white Yorktown to blue-collar, largely minority Peekskill has finally been stalled ("Going With the Flow," editorial, March 19). Instead, the Yorktown sewage treatment plant will be upgraded to the required high levels, and its clean effluent used to replenish local streams and wetlands.

Unfortunately, the Town of Yorktown is requesting a 67 percent increase over its present plant capacity, which could lead to sprawl. Fortunately, sprawl can be kept under control if plant capacity increases were granted under only the most stringent prerequisites — for example, the elimination of all illegal hookups to the sewer lines.

Diversion is more likely than upgrades to be the catalyst for sprawl. The 1997 watershed agreement specifically allows 10 percent by volume of the sewage discharge diverted out of the watershed to be reinstated from new development anywhere in the watershed. And if diversion pipes were installed, designed for overcapacity according to standard engineering practice, there would be no way to prevent developers from hooking up, leading to more sprawl.

Upgrading Yorktown's sewage treatment plant will do more than diversion to stem the tide of irresponsible development, protect our water quality and prevent minority communities from being unfairly affected.

MARIAN H. ROSE
Bedford

The writer is president, Croton Watershed Clean Water Coalition.

PLEASE JOIN US

Through regional action, CWCWC is dedicated to providing alternatives to chemical treatment/filtration, and to protecting and improving the naturally-filtered, high-quality waters of the Croton Watershed for today and for generations to come.

Send in your membership and receive membership mailings, a subscription to CWCWC's newsletter, "Our Water, Our Future" and (at your request) a free copy of the multi-award-winning video, "The Fight for the Croton Watershed."

Most importantly, your membership will help you get involved with the preservation of one of our most precious resources, our water.

Croton Watershed Clean Water Coalition Membership Application

Name:_____

Address:_____

City:_____State:_____Zip:_____

Email:_____

☐ Group/Coalition Membership (Voting) $25/year [For Groups/Assoc. only]

☐ Individual Membership (Non-Voting) $10/year [For Individuals only]

Is this a Renewal or a New Membership? (Circle one)

Make checks payable to Croton Watershed Clean Water Coalition and mail, along with your membership form, to:

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