



**Environmental
Protection**

Cas Holloway, Commissioner



Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor

Sustainable Water Resource Planning in New York City

Angela Licata, Deputy Commissioner
Bureau of Environmental Planning & Analysis

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- ❖ DEP provides more than 1 billion gallons (3.8 billion liters) of water each day to more than 9 million residents, including 8 million in NYC.
- ❖ NYC remains one of only five large cities in the United States that is not required to filter its drinking water.



- ❖ NYC watershed extends more than 125 miles (200 km) from the city, and comprises 19 reservoirs, and 3 controlled lakes.
- ❖ Catskill and Delaware watersheds currently supply 100% of demand. Croton watershed has potential to meet up to 30% of demand.



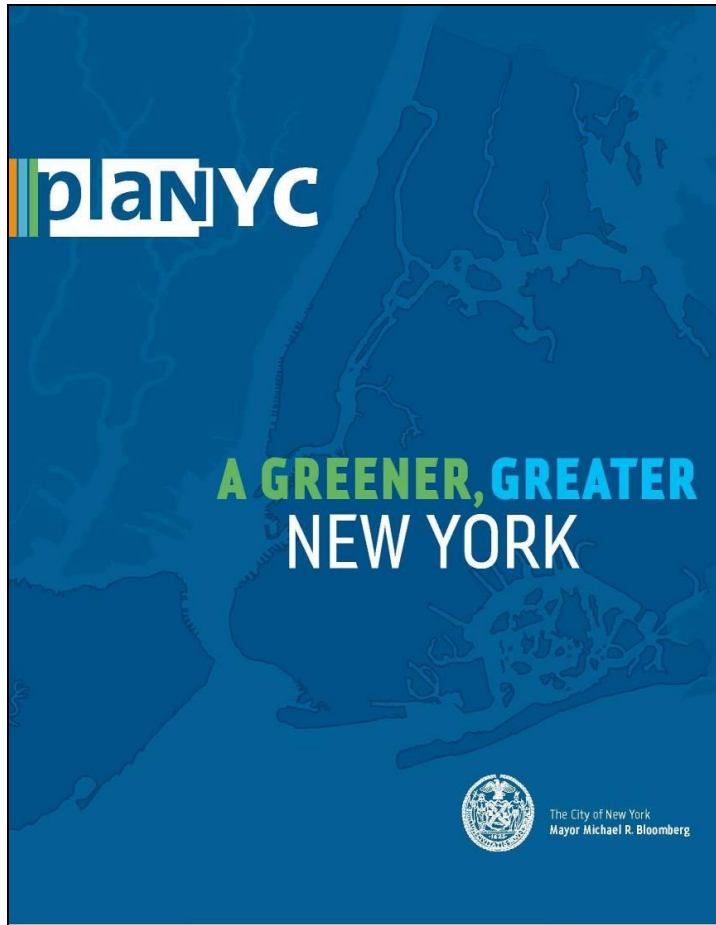
- ❖ Approximately 7,000 miles (11,000 km) of water mains, tunnels and aqueducts bring water to homes and businesses throughout the City.



- ❖ Approximately 7,400 miles (12,000 km) of sewer lines take wastewater to 14 treatment plants.
- ❖ DEP also manages stormwater throughout the City, and ensures that the City's facilities comply with the Clean Water Act and other federal, state and local rules.



❖ PlaNYC is a roadmap to achieve 10 goals:



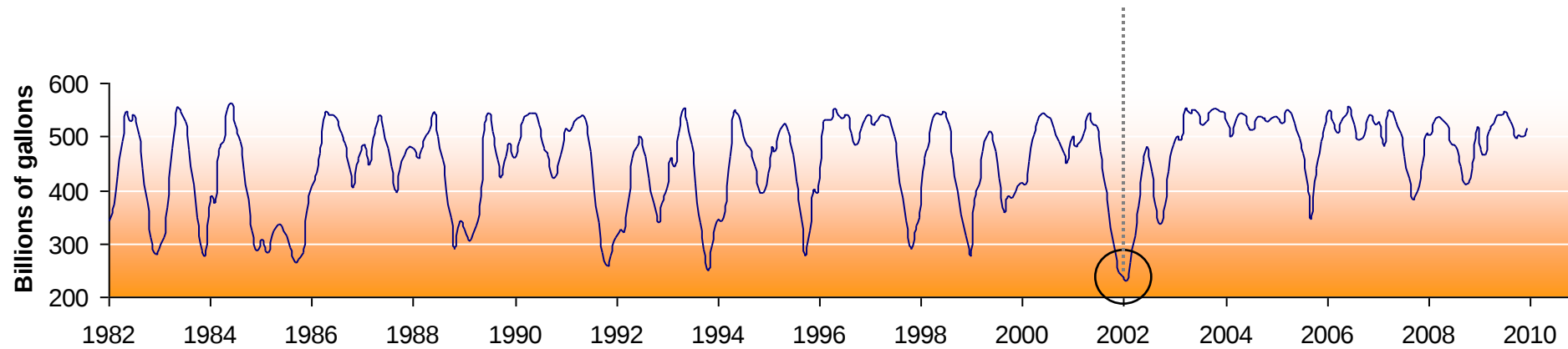
- 1 Create enough housing for our growing population
- 2 Ensure all New Yorkers have parks within a 10-minute walk
- 3 Clean up all contaminated land in New York City
- 4 Develop water network back-up systems
- 5 Open waterways to recreation and protect natural areas
- 6 Improve travel times by adding transit capacity for millions
- 7 Achieve “State Of Good Repair” on transportation system
- 8 Upgrade energy infrastructure to provide clean energy
- 9 Achieve the cleanest air of any big city in America
- 10 Reduce global warming emissions by 30%

Climate Change in NYC

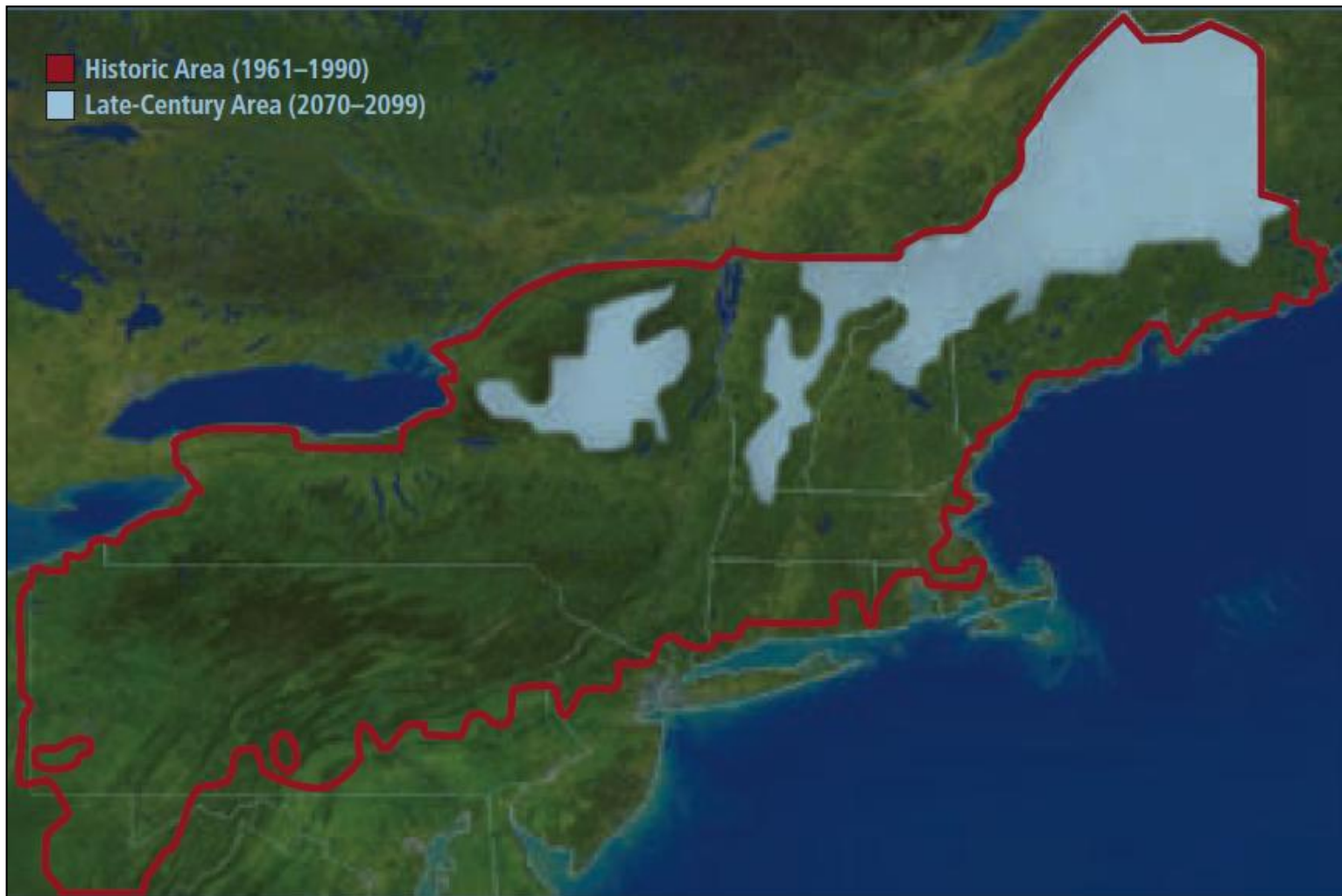
	Baseline 1971-2000	2020s	2050s	2080s
Air temperature Central range ²	55° F 13 C	+ 1.5 to 3.0° F + 0.8 to 1.7 C	+ 3.0 to 5.0° F + 1.7 to 2.8 C	+ 4.0 to 7.5° F + 2.2 to 4.2 C
Precipitation Central range ²	46.5 in ³ 762 cm ³	+ 0 to 5 %	+ 0 to 10 %	+ 5 to 10 %
Sea level rise³ Central range ²	NA	+ 2 to 5 in + 5 to 13 cm	+ 7 to 12 in + 18 to 30 cm	+ 12 to 23 in + 30 to 58 cm
Rapid ice-melt scenario⁴	NA	~ 5 to 10 in ~ 13 to 25 cm	~ 19 to 29 in ~ 48 to 74 cm	~ 41 to 55 in ~ 1.0 to 1.4 m

Source: Columbia University Center for Climate Systems Research

Managing Climate Change Risk



- ❖ Winter snowpack is another freshwater “reservoir” that may be impacted by climate change.

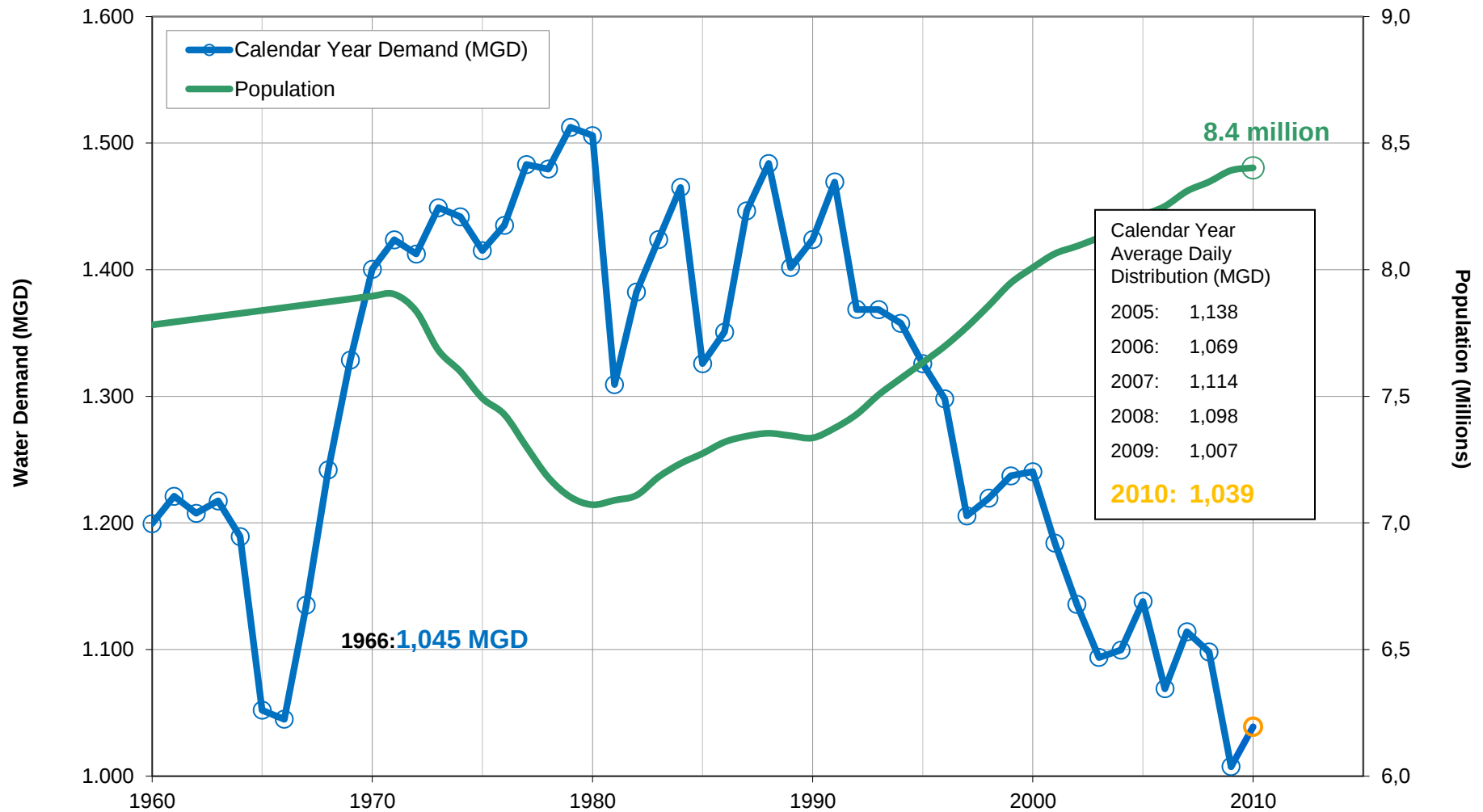


Turbidity in our Catskill System can affect the quality of our drinking water and downstream stream releases



Historical Water Distribution & Population

- ❖ Water use has declined since the mid-1990s despite increasing population.
- ❖ 2009 and 2010 consumption were the lowest since the 1960s drought of record.



Filtration Avoidance Determination

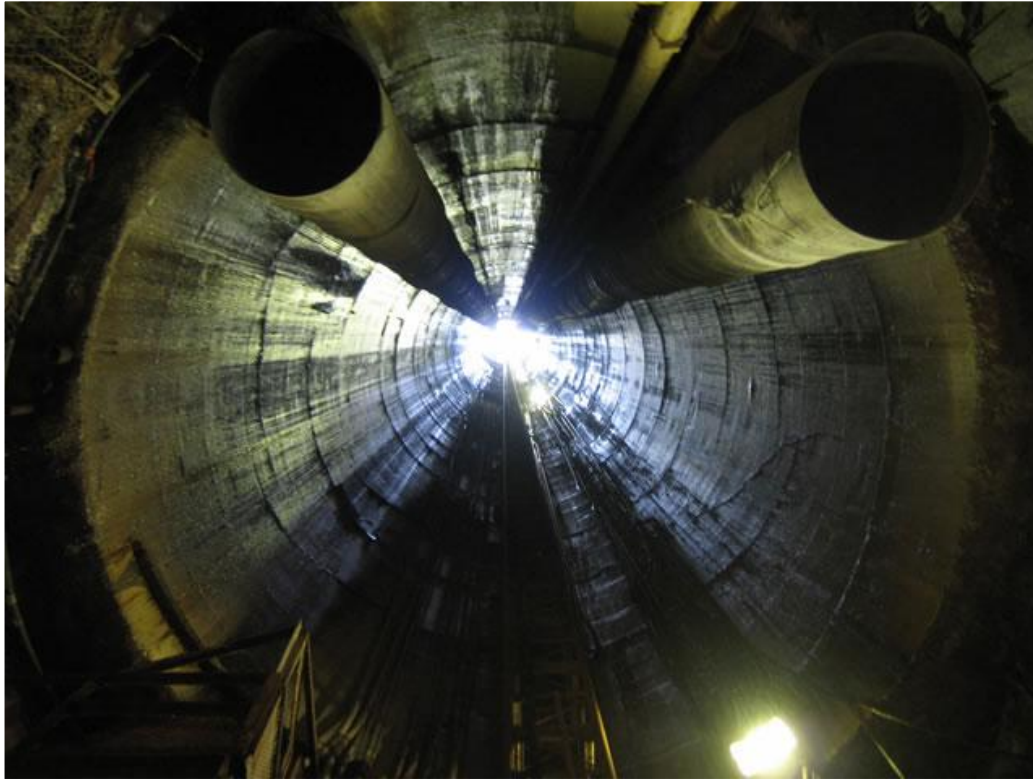
- ❖ Over **\$1 billion** invested in watershed protection since 1993.
- ❖ Enables us to deliver water that meets EPA standards without building a Catskill-Delaware filtration facility.
- ❖ A new filtration plant would be costly to build and operate, would increase our energy consumption and our GHG emissions.



Flexible Flow Management Program

- ❖ Program to manage Delaware reservoir diversions and releases.
- ❖ Objectives include:
 - ❖ mitigating flooding in downstream communities.
 - ❖ ensuring sustainability of Delaware system by balancing withdrawal for drinking water, aquatic resource needs and salt front repulsion.
- ❖ Will yield a more natural flow regime for Delaware River fisheries.





Resiliency and Flexibility Measures

- ❖ New parallel tunnel
- ❖ System interconnections
- ❖ Automated meter reading
- ❖ Enhanced water conservation
- ❖ Filtration of 10%-30% of supply

- ❖ More intense rainstorms can overwhelm the system's capacity to drain and treat stormwater.



- ❖ Storms and sea level rise may overwhelm wastewater treatment plants



March 2001:

Treated water backup
at Hunts Point WWTP

Improving New York Harbor

- ❖ NYC is implementing measures to improve water quality that maximize benefits for natural habitats, support public recreation, and enhance waterfront and upland communities.

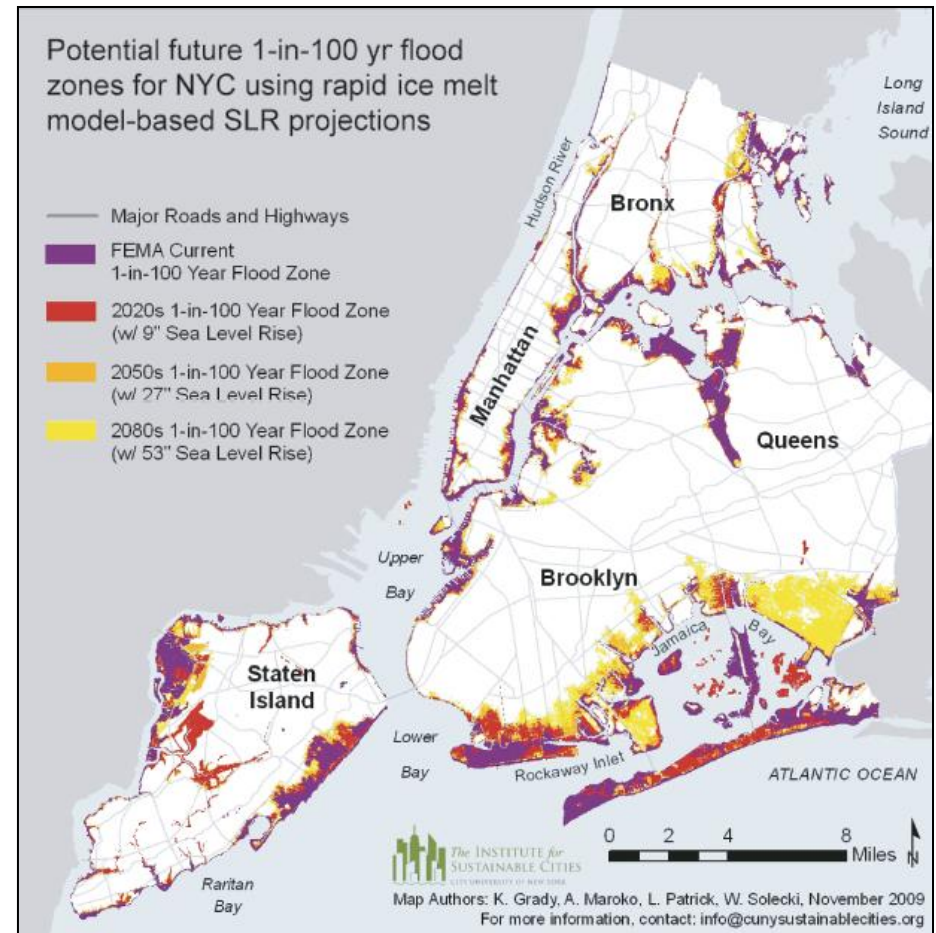
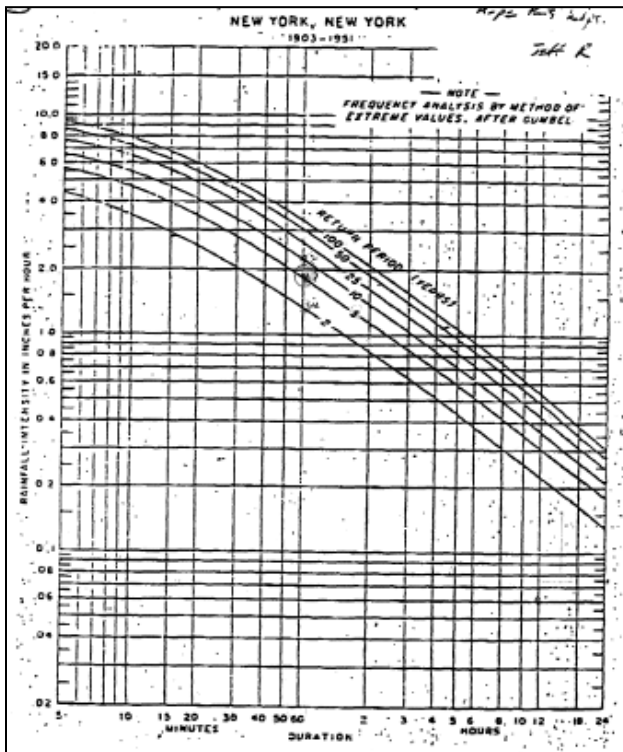


Restoring Jamaica Bay



❖ Assess vulnerabilities and develop adaptation strategies for:

- ❖ Drainage system
- ❖ Wastewater treatment plants
- ❖ Areas of population growth



CAUTION

Wet Weather Discharge Point

THIS OUTFALL MAY DISCHARGE RAINWATER MIXED WITH UNTREATED SEWAGE DURING OR FOLLOWING RAINFALL AND CAN CONTAIN BACTERIA THAT CAN CAUSE ILLNESS

IF YOU SEE A DISCHARGE DURING DRY WEATHER:

- PLEASE CALL 311 - REFER TO CSO OUTFALL # HP-019
- For more information visit www.nyc.gov/dep
- Or Contact: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water Regional Office
47-40 21st St., Long Island City, NY 11101
718-482-4900
- New York State Wet Weather Discharge Point
SPDES Permit # NY0026191

New York City Department of Environmental Protection





Dense, Efficient Settlement is Impervious



Portfolio for Water as a Waste and a Resource



Paerdegat Detention Facility



Staten Island Bluebelt



Catch Basins



Enhanced Tree Pit

A Sustainable, Hybrid Approach



1. Build cost-effective grey infrastructure
2. Optimize the existing wastewater system
3. Control runoff from 10% of impervious surfaces through green infrastructure and other source controls
4. Institutionalize adaptive management, model impacts, measure CSOs, and monitor water quality
5. Sustain stakeholder engagement

Green Infrastructure Examples





Construction of Enhanced Tree Pit Transforms a Commercial Strip in Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn

June 2010



Before



After



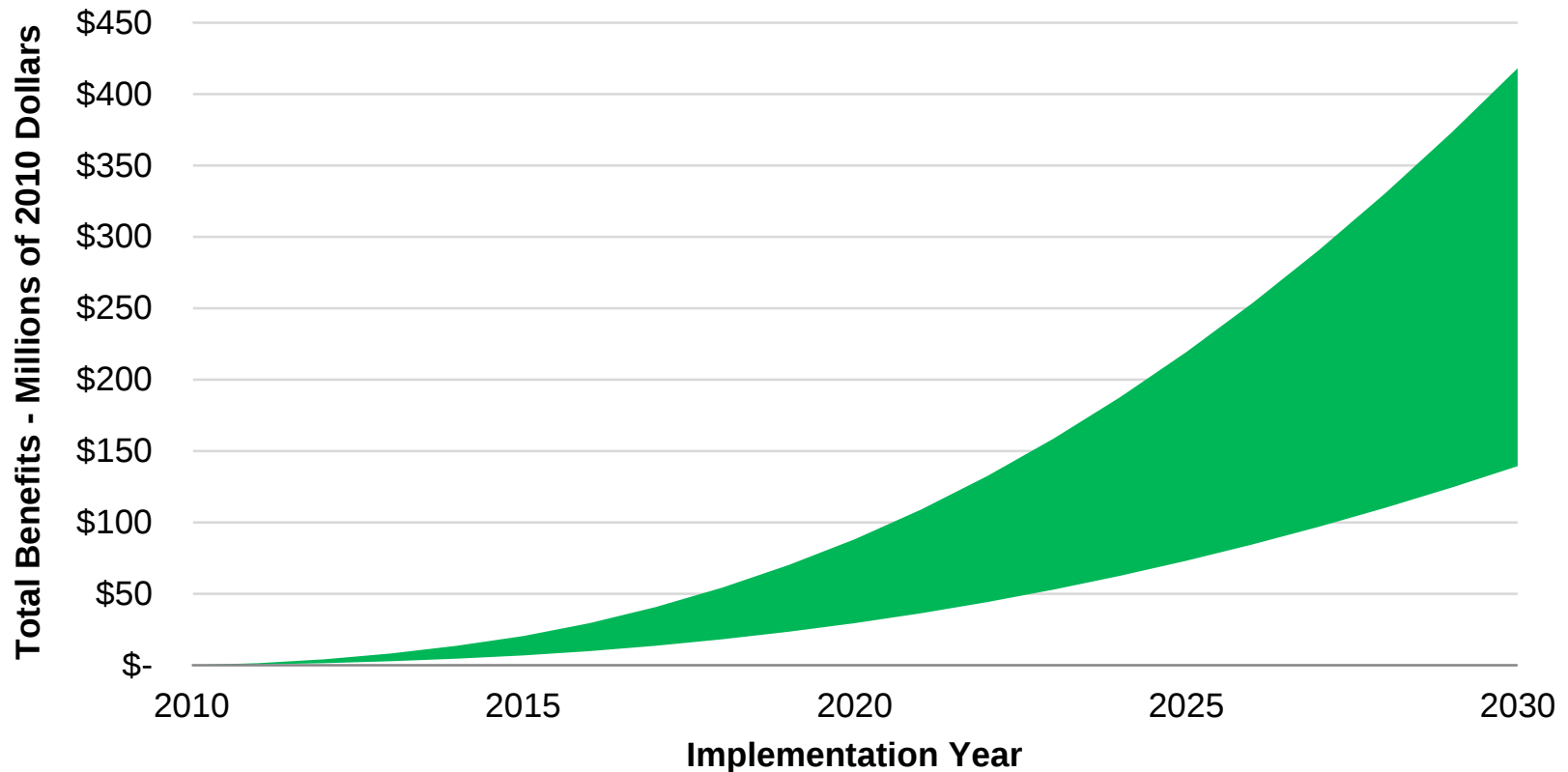
Positive Co-Benefits of Green Infrastructure

Annual benefits of green infrastructure per acre

Reduced energy demand:	\$5,513
Reduced carbon dioxide:	\$117
Improved air quality:	\$759
Increased property value:	\$4,725

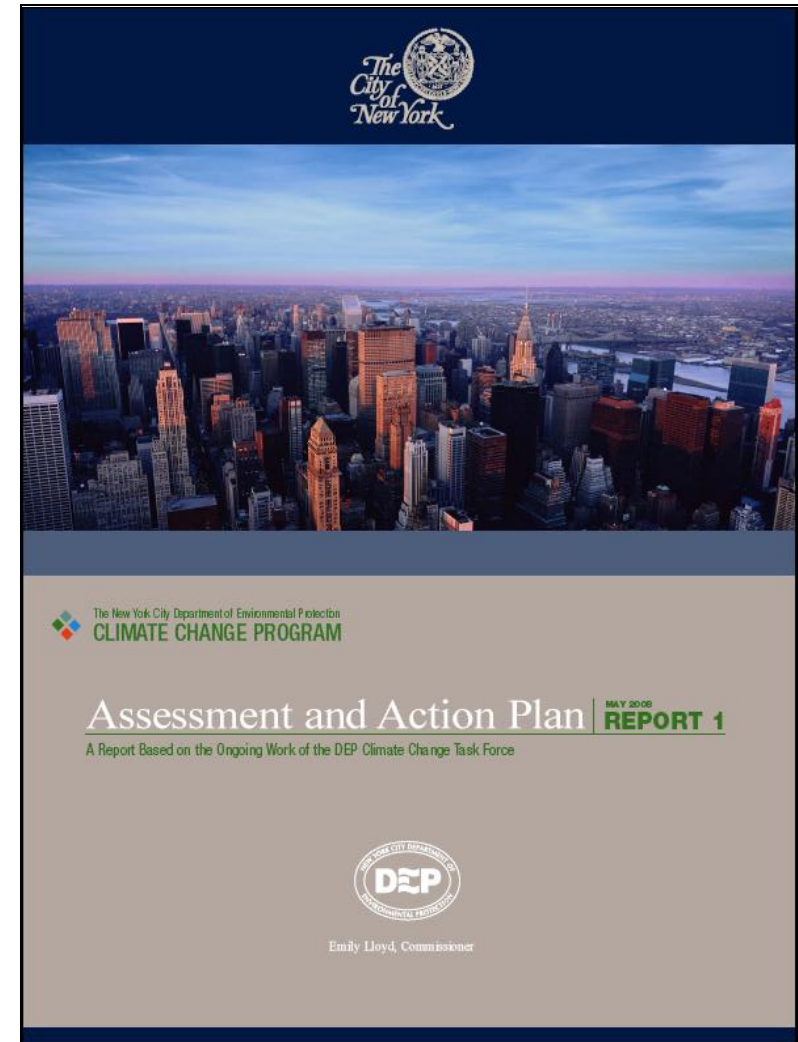
Acres of planted green infrastructure in 2030

25% planted green infrastructure	1,085 acres
75% planted green infrastructure	3,255 acres



DEP Climate Change Program Goals

1. Improve Regional Climate Change Projections
2. Quantify Potential Climate Change Impacts on NYC Water Systems
3. Determine and Implement Appropriate Adjustments to NYC's Water Systems
4. Inventory and Reduce GHG Emissions
5. Improve Communication and Tracking Mechanisms



QUESTIONS?

alicata@dep.nyc.gov

+1 718 595 4398

<http://www.nyc.gov/dep>

