



Suffolk County's Clean Water Plan

Assuring our well-being by safeguarding our most
precious asset – the surrounding waters that sustain us

Sewers Needed Now, Suffolk Warned

By Earl Lane

Oakdale—Attention Long Island to some people in Bangalore, India, or Tashkent, USSR, and they might wrinkle their noses and ask, "Isn't that where they have cesspools?"

That proves something, Dwight F. Metzler, the state's deputy health commissioner for environmental services, said yesterday to make a point about sewers.

Recounting his travels through India, Russia and other countries and his discussions with health officials, Metzler said, "Long Island is the outstanding example in the world where a major population still discharges sewage in ground waters. Even people in underdeveloped countries tell me they can't understand it."

Metzler spoke at a conference at Dowling College on water pollution. He called for passage of a proposed sewer district for southwestern Suffolk County on the November ballot. After the session, he outlined steps that state agencies could take to prevent further pollution of the county's water supply by seepage from cesspools. About half of Nassau County is served by sewers. In Suffolk, only several isolated communities and developments have sewers.

Metzler said that the State Water Resources Commission, which issues permits for the use of fresh water supplies, could reduce or halt permits for use of the county's remaining water resources if the contamination continues. He also said that the drilling of new wells could be halted and existing wells could be quarantined in areas where underground water supplies are being contaminated.

Metzler said, "I doubt that the state will move in within the next five years" to press for construction of the sewers if the sewer proposal is defeated. But he said that the State Health Department would continue a close scrutiny of county water usage and contamination levels. He said that Suffolk health officials have been asked to meet next week with the Water Resources Commission in Albany to discuss the county's water supply. It will be the first such report from Suffolk in about two years, he said.

Metzler said that the State Pure Water Authority,

which can construct and operate sewers if requested to by a local government, has no authority to order sewer construction. A department of health spokesman said that if health conditions in an area become hazardous because of inadequate sewage facilities, the commissioner of health can intervene under broad provisions of the public health law and require a local timetable on projects to remedy the situation.

"Sewers must come; you need them now. The longer you put it off, the more expensive it will be," Metzler said. He said that about \$100,000,000 is left from a \$1 billion state bond issue approved in 1962 for sewer facilities. The proposed Southwest Sewer District would cost \$289,060,000 to build. Interest

charges on the 40-year bonds would bring the total cost to \$521,373,750. About \$60,000,000 of the remaining state funds can be applied to the Suffolk project. Metzler said that those funds will likely be fully obligated by next summer whether Suffolk acts or not. Metzler also said that inflation of construction costs of sewage facilities totals about 12 per cent a year.

John M. Flynn, a public health engineer in the county health department, agreed with Metzler that only about 20 per cent of Suffolk's water supply is being extracted from water tables less than 75 feet below the surface. The figure was about 80 per cent in 1959.

Ban on Cesspools In Suffolk Sought

By William Nack

Brooklyn—A Suffolk conservation group, claiming that cesspools pollute the county's ground waters, is seeking a preliminary injunction in U.S. District Court here today restraining the county health department from allowing cesspools to be put in ground waters.

The arguments for the injunction are part of a broader suit which, if successful, would curtail almost all commercial, residential and industrial development in the county. The suit, prepared by attorney Victor J. Yannacone Jr. for the Suffolk Defenders of the Environment, is an attempt to block the county, 10 towns and 29 incorporated villages from "the further development of their natural resources . . . until ecologically sophisticated, environmentally responsible criteria for such development have been established." Yannacone said that citizens are being deprived of a "livable environment" without due process of law.

Yannacone said that he would seek a preliminary injunction before U.S. District Judge Joseph Zavatt "to restrain the Suffolk County Department of Health from issuing any more permits for cesspool construction in any location where those cesspools are set in ground waters." That would prohibit the installation of cesspools, which serve about 98 per cent of the Suffolk population, "almost anywhere south of the terminal moraine south of Jericho (Turnpike) on the grounds that continued cesspool disposal of sewage waste would cause serious, permanent and irreparable damage to the (county) water supply," he said.

U.S. Warns Suffolk It May Act on Sewers

By Alan Eissen

Patchogue—The federal government may take an active role in bringing sewage to Suffolk County unless the county speeds its efforts to halt pollution of the bay waters between Blue Point and Westhampton Beach, a federal official said yesterday.

Murray Stein, assistant commissioner for enforcement for the U.S. Water Pollution Control Administration, told a water pollution conference here that the federal government would join with the state in seeking development of a regional sewage collection and treatment system in the county if Suffolk fails to take action. "Unless you come up with such a system, you may have to work for the state for a long time," Stein said.

The federal official declined to go into detail on what the government could do to bring about the development of a sewer system or to suggest any deadline for local action. He said, however, "We can order the county to stop polluting the water." Stein added that if the county refused to comply with such an order, the government could bring a civil action that would result in fines being levied against Suffolk. A proposed sewer system for the West End was defeated in a February, 1967, referendum by a 5-1 margin.

The County Board of Supervision is in the process of naming a new 10-member sewer agency to consist of five voting members, chosen for their knowledge of sewer engineering, and five non-voting members, including the county executive and the chairman of the board of supervisors.

Stein stressed on the need for a major sewer system in approving the progress that has been made toward relieving pollution created in the eastern portion of Great South Bay and Moriches

Bay by duck farms and by the Village of Patchogue's inadequate sewage treatment system.

The commissioner said, "You need an rawwater collection and treatment system if you want to effluent Moriches Bay to the fullest extent." Deputy State Health Commissioner Dwight F. Metzler, who also attended the conference, said that his agency would also press for action on such a system. Both Stein and Metzler said, however, that they would move cautiously in the hope that Suffolk would take the initiative in developing the system.

They said that their current efforts would be geared to following through on the recommendations made at two earlier conferences called by the federal government on pollution in the 18-mile stretch of bay between Blue Point and Westhampton Beach. Yesterday's conference was, in effect, a progress report on these recommendations. Stein said that it would be at least six months before the next conference will be held.

The recommendations were that the Village of Patchogue construct a secondary sewage treatment plant to be in operation by 1970; that duck farmers in the area have pollution treatment facilities installed, and that federal and state authorities survey the Moriches Bay front and recommend dredging and waste disposal measures.

County Board Chairman John V. N. Klein said that he would not care to see the federal government force a sewer system on the county. "I would prefer to see the initiative come from the people of Suffolk County," he said. County Executive Deanson said, "We have to do something on the local level, and quickly. I have said often enough that if we don't move ourselves to eliminate the problems somebody would step in."

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Big East End Sewer Plan Unveiled

Eichel, Larry

Newsday (1940-1987); Jul 19, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Newsday

pg. 21

Big East End Sewer Plan Unveiled

By Larry Eichel

Hauppauge—Sewer systems should be built in nine eastern Suffolk hamlets and existing sewers should be improved in two others at a cost of well over \$173,000,000, a county study has recommended.

The 11 projects are the first stage of a proposal outlining the eventual construction of sewers throughout the entire East End over the next 50 years, if future population increases make that necessary. But, yesterday, several East End officials said they had their doubts about the first stage, which is concerned with the immediate future.

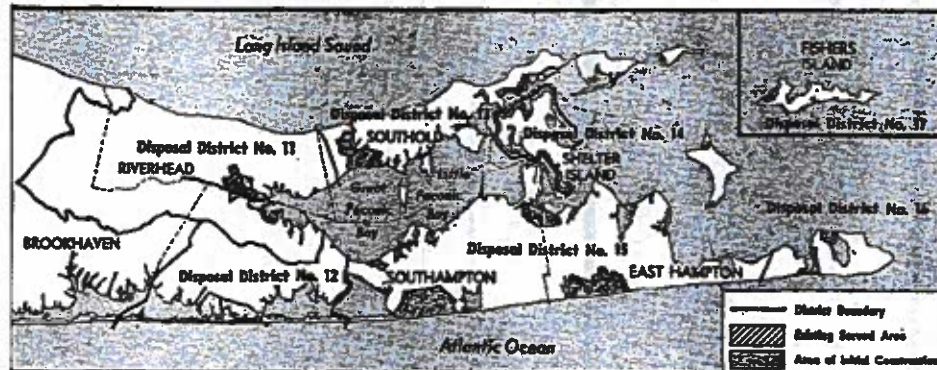
Bowe Walsh Associates of Melville, which prepared the plan, did not attempt to predict what the initial 11 projects would cost by the time they are built. The report did say, that if all the systems had been built in 1970, they would have cost about \$173,000,000, based on the 1970 dollar. The entire proposal was estimated at \$700,000,000 in 1970 dollars.

But several East End officials said they did not even believe that much, noting that the estimated cost of the existing Southwest Sewer District in Islip and Babylon had increased from \$269,000,000 (the estimate prepared by Bowe Walsh) to the current \$588,500,000 in just four years.

The report, released today, notes that sewer construction costs have increased as much as 10 or 15 per cent a year recently. And, as in most other construction estimates, the costs do not include financing charges.

Even without figuring in inflation, the projects could lead to increases in local property tax rates of as much as \$1.53 for each \$100 of assessed valuation. And that estimate assumes that the county, which would operate the sewer districts, could get maximum state and federal aid—80 per cent of the cost of the sewage treatment plants and main pipes.

The \$75,000 report, which took almost four years to be written and approved by county and state agen-



Newsday Map by Ed Conover

cies, said the need for the 11 projects was "immediate." Sewers are needed now, the engineers said, to prevent the groundwater from becoming a health hazard and to assure that off-shore waters are fit for shellfishing, swimming and other uses. Realistically, they said, the projects should be well underway by 1980 and completed by 1990. The projects would provide the basis for the eventual expansion of sewers throughout the five eastern towns, should that become necessary.

County Executive Klein said that the target dates were reasonable, but that he anticipated no concrete steps toward implementing the report for at least a year. One step that will be taken is a public hearing on the report in Riverhead Sept. 25.

Several East End officials indicated yesterday that they were not in complete agreement with the plan. "I think their cost estimates are very, very

low," Clayton Moore, mayor of West Hampton Beach said. "I don't think it [the sewer system] will ever come. And if it does it's a long way away." Southampton Town Supervisor Theodore Hulse agreed: "If it's going to be as complicated and expensive as the West End, I don't want to have anything to do with it."

The need to extend the sewer system beyond the 11 hamlets is tentative, according to both Suffolk environmental control commissioner John Flynn and Louis DiMatteo, who co-authored the report for Bowe Walsh. The report assumes that in the next 50 years all the land in the East End will be developed according to the use for which it is now zoned. From that assumption, Bowe Walsh projected a combined summer and permanent population of more than 1,000,000 by the year 2020. "That may be out of date already," Flynn said this week, referring to recent upzoning plans in several eastern towns and the county's plan to prevent development of at least 9,000 acres of farmland by buying it.

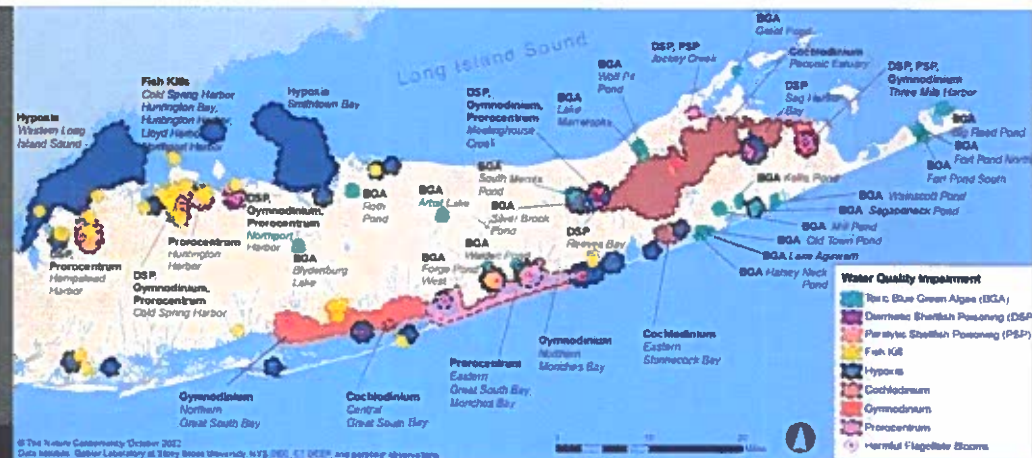
More Than Fifty Years Later



- There are still more than 380,000 cesspools septic systems in Suffolk County
- More than 250,000 are cesspools, nearly 210,000 are in environmental priority areas
- All three major estuaries are listed as "impaired" by EPA and DEC
- Harmful algal blooms have become increasingly more frequent
- Studies show that **70%** of nitrogen comes from cesspools and septic systems

HOW NITROGEN FROM OUR CESSPOOLS REACHES OUR BAYS AND HARBORS





© The Nature Conservancy, October 2022
 Data includes: Sable Laboratory at Sibley Brook University, NY DEP, CT DEP, and partner observations.
 Stony Brook University School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences
 Long Island Water Quality Impairments Summer 2022
 The Nature Conservancy



Rust tides, harmful algae blooms, and fish kills plague our waterways, close our beaches, and impact all of Suffolk County



THIS PROBLEM IS NOT UNIQUE TO SUFFOLK

LOCAL

Florida septic tanks in crisis

More than 2.7 million septic tanks lay buried in Florida. Many pollute our waterways. Cleaning them up will cost billions.

Dinah Voyles Pulver dpulver@gatehousemedia.com
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Gainesville, FL

Here's why thousands of Cape Cod homeowners might need to replace their septic systems

State regulatory changes would require some homeowners to upgrade their septic systems to address water pollution.



Cape Cod, MA

A Dirty Cesspool Secret And A Cautionary Tale For Hawaii

We are still behind when it comes to converting cesspools, but we have a rare opportunity to become a national leader in new sanitation technologies and policies.

By Stuart Coleman
September 4, 2022 - 8 min read

What did we learn from our partners in Suffolk County? Beyond the environmental and human health impacts, the main lessons revolve around the need for more innovative technology, financial resources and new policies and regulations to help implement the necessary changes.

Hawaiian Islands

THE CONSEQUENCES

Nitrogen pollution is compromising groundwater quality and polluting our bays and harbors

Scientific studies show that cesspools and septic systems are the primary source, and data suggests possible linkages to cancer.

Degradation of wetlands is making coastal communities more vulnerable to storm surge





Degraded water quality in our bays and harbors not only harms our environment, but also negatively impacts the economy.

Suffolk County's surface waters annually support:

- \$750 million in beach-related activity
- \$500 million in boating expenditures
- \$41 million in commercial fishing

Marine-related enterprises support over 35,000 jobs

All tourism-related economic activity featuring surface waters account for:

- A total of \$3.2 billion
- 7% of the workforce



THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CLEAN WATER PLAN IS THE SOLUTION

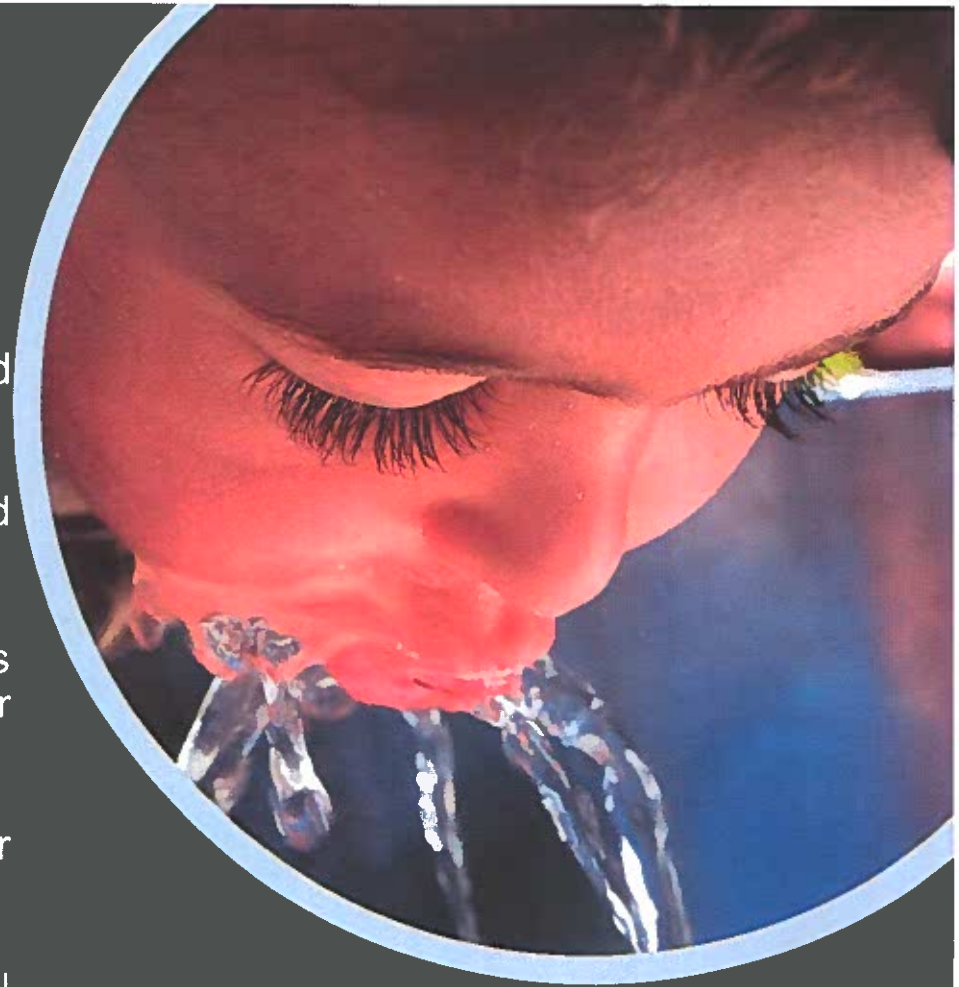
Restore water quality in our bays and harbors, and better protect groundwater

Strictly follow recommendations of science-based Subwatersheds Wastewater Plan

Eliminate 172,000 cesspools and septic systems by 2034 by installing Clean Water septic systems or connecting parcels to sewers

Create a dedicated fund to make system upgrades or sewer connections affordable for homeowners

Provide the "local match" needed to secure federal and state funding to make system upgrades affordable for property owners





BENEFITS FOR ALL SUFFOLK COMMUNITIES

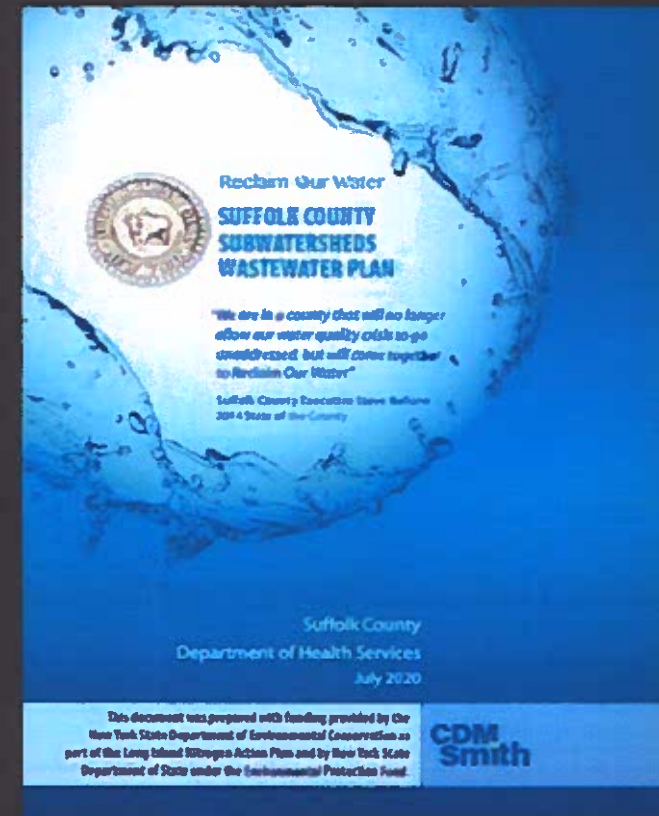
Upgraded wastewater infrastructure will:

- Restore water quality in bays and harbors
- Protect groundwater/drinking water
- Better protect public health
- Safeguard our quality of life
- Create thousands of jobs
- Increase property values

THE CLEAN WATER PLAN

"The strength of this plan is the incredibly strong and sound science on which it is based...While I have spent my career documenting the degradation of Long Island's fisheries and aquatic habitats, it is inspiring to finally see a plan designed and implemented that will reverse course on decades of negative trajectories. The citizens of Suffolk County will reap the benefits of this plan for decades to come."

-Christopher J. Gobler, Ph.D., Endowed Chair of Coastal Ecology and Conservation School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences and Director, New York State Center for Clean Water Technology at Stony Brook University.



CLEAN WATER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

To make the Clean Water Plan work, two things must be in place:

1. The organizational structure required to manage installation and maintenance of thousands of Clean Water Septics
2. A recurring source of funding to serve as the "local match" needed to secure federal and state funding

The key to advancing the Clean Water Plan is to make it easy and affordable for property owners



THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CLEAN WATER PLAN

Voters should decide whether to establish a *Clean Water Infrastructure Fund* for sewers and Clean Water Septics using 1/8 of a penny in sales tax

Benefits of this approach include:

- Absolutely no increase in property taxes
- No new fees
- Visitors (not just residents) contribute much of the revenue to the fund
- 1/8 cent nearly invisible to consumers
- Impact is 12 cents on a \$100 purchase



THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CLEAN WATER PLAN

	Clean Water Plan
2024	\$57,758,612
2030	\$65,045,578
2040	\$79,290,197
2050	\$96,654,307
2060	\$117,821,061
TOTAL	\$3.1 Billion

- Would create a dedicated water quality fund to make sewer connections and clean water septic affordable for homeowners
- Utilizes an additional 1/8th of a penny of sales tax, resulting in over \$3 billion in funding over the life of the program

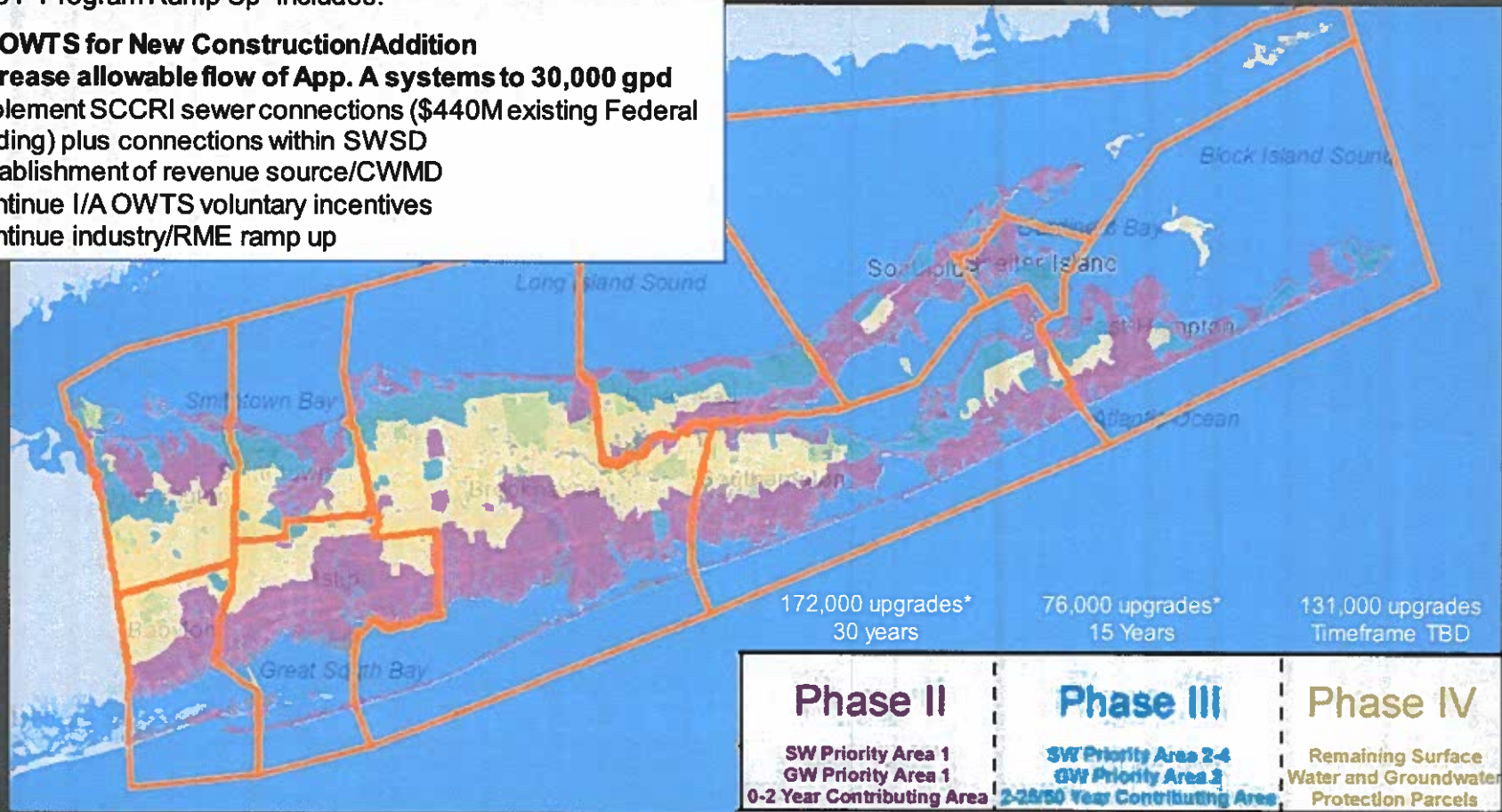
A SCIENCE BASED PLAN FAIR TO ALL

- By law, all funds must be spent on wastewater upgrades consistent with Subwatersheds Wastewater Plan
- Plan places top priority on near shore areas
- Law requires that 75 percent of funding be used for Clean Water Septic systems, and 25 percent for sewers
- Board of Trustees to oversee use of Fund includes robust local representation
- No new sewer projects being proposed by Suffolk County in any East End Town – only Clean Water Septics
- Town and Village sewer projects are eligible for funding

SUBWATERSHEDS WASTEWATER PLAN PROJECT PHASES OVERVIEW

Phase I "Program Ramp Up" includes:

- I/A OWTS for New Construction/Addition
- Increase allowable flow of App. A systems to 30,000 gpd
- Implement SCCRI sewer connections (\$440M existing Federal funding) plus connections within SWSD
- Establishment of revenue source/CWMD
- Continue I/A OWTS voluntary incentives
- Continue industry/RME ramp up



BOARD OF TRUSTEES TO OVERSEE FUND

Includes representatives from:

- East End Mayors and Supervisors Association
- Peconic Estuary Partnership
- Central Pine Barrens Joint Planning and Policy Commission
- South Shore Estuary Reserve
- Suffolk County Village Officials Association
- Suffolk County Supervisors Association

ACCOUNTABILITY

Funds can only be used for water quality improvements in Suffolk County

Lockbox ensures funds are used only for water quality purposes

Advisory committee and Board of Trustees will oversee fund

Annual, independent audits will be made public



CLEAN WATER SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Provide about 70% reduction in Nitrogen from wastewater

Average cost to replace an existing sanitary system with an I/A OWTS unit and new leaching is \$26,000

I/A OWTS with General Use & Provisional Use Approval in Suffolk County:

- Hydro-Action AN
- Fuji Clean CEN
- SeptiTecj STAAR
- Orenco Advantex AX
- Norweco HydroKinetic
- Norweco Singular TNT



Apply for grants at:
ReclaimOurWater.info/Septic-Improvement-Program



CLEAN WATER SEPTIC SYSTEMS AT WORK

SUFFOLK COUNTY SEPTIC IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM & STATE SEPTIC SYSTEM REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

As of 4/13/2023

Average Apps/Month

2017: 30
 2018: 17
 2019: 70
 2020: 77
 2021: 74
 2022: 70 (pre-cyber)
 2023: 84

**Total of 3,923
 SIP & SSRP
 Applications
 Received**

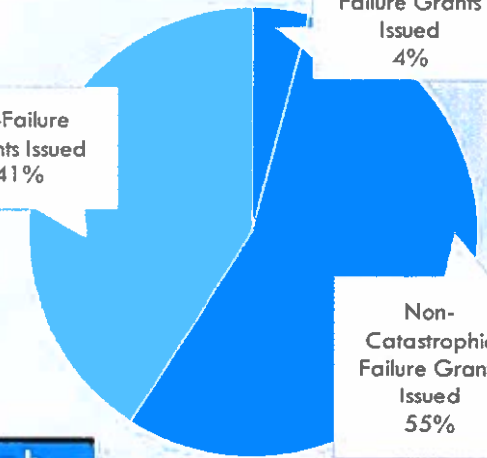
**Total of 2,109 County SIP
 Grants Issued ~600 active**

**Total of 2,238 NYS SSRP
 Grants Issued ~735 active**

Non-Failure
 Grants Issued
 41%

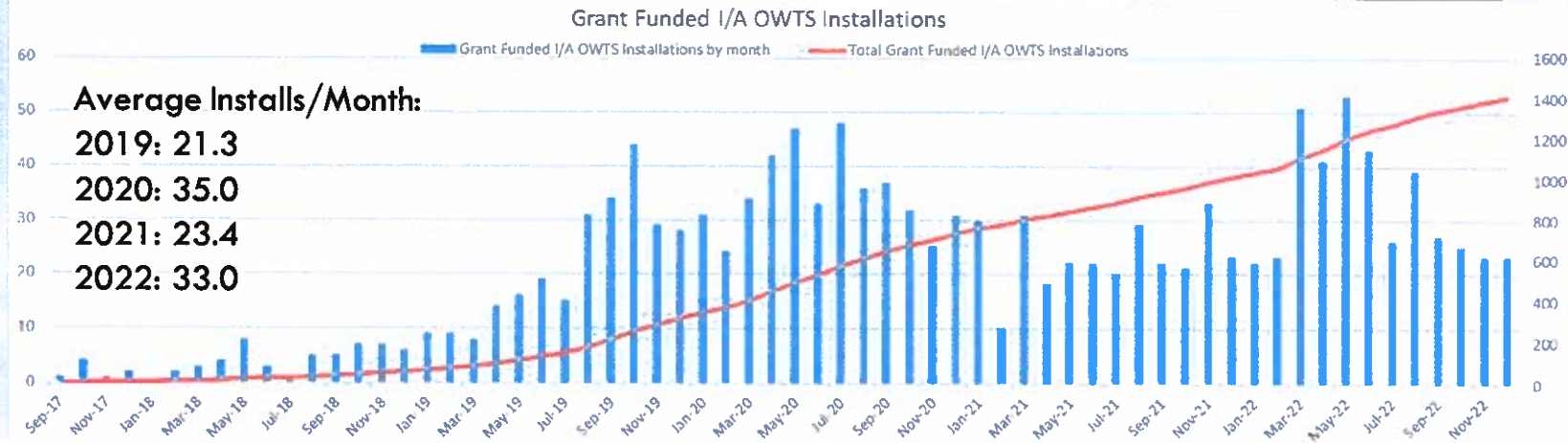
Catastrophic
 Failure Grants
 Issued
 4%

Non-
 Catastrophic
 Failure Grants
 Issued
 55%



Grant-Funded Installations	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	22	23	51	41	53	43	26	39	27	25	23	23	14	13

Total of 1,458 SIP & SSRP Funded I/A OWTS Installations Completed & Paid Since 2017



Installations/Year

2017: 8
 2018: 51
 2019: 256
 2020: 420
 2021: 281
 2022: 406
 2023: 36

Grant Funded Installations To Date

Town	I/A OWTS Installs Count	County SIP Grant Funding	State SSRP Grant Funding	Total Grant Funding
Babylon	19	\$215,672.78	\$178,190.50	\$393,863.28
Riverhead	25	\$270,121.00	\$243,715.78	\$513,836.78
Smithtown	31	\$332,666.14	\$298,754.60	\$631,420.74
Huntington	60	\$633,111.82	\$593,736.06	\$1,226,847.88
Islip	80	\$945,001.00	\$769,877.71	\$1,714,878.71
Shelter Island	87	\$840,341.00	\$832,244.30	\$1,672,585.30
Southold	90	\$985,445.50	\$874,035.50	\$1,859,481.00
Brookhaven	228	\$2,626,337.15	\$2,191,717.76	\$4,818,054.91
East Hampton	396	\$3,234,119.98	\$3,840,355.23	\$7,074,475.21
Southampton	458	\$4,208,780.19	\$4,374,165.26	\$8,582,945.45
Total	1,474	\$14,291,596.56	\$14,196,792.70	\$28,488,389.26

Town	Year 2024 – PHASE IIA Near Shore Areas + Ground Water Priority Rank 1	Phase IIA Percentage	Year 2037 – PHASE IIC All Areas in IIA PLUS Surface Water Priority Rank 1	Phase IIC Percentage
Babylon	588	1%	3,898	4%
Huntington	4,859	6%	14,671	16%
Smithtown	5,371	7%	36	0%
Islip	4,811	6%	23,295	26%
Brookhaven	19,774	24%	32,144	35%
Riverhead	3,080	4%	2,028	2%
Southold	9,945	12%	748	1%
Southampton	17,891	22%	11,215	12%
East Hampton	12,639	16%	3,176	3%
Shelter Island	1,913	2%	129	0%

**August 14, 2019
Newsday Editorial**

"It's time to take a stand. Lawmakers should either let Suffolk residents vote on the county's proposal to fund the war on nitrogen, or offer their own plan. Neither silence or obstruction are options."

EDITORIAL

We can turn the ugly tide

LI shouldn't accept life surrounded by polluted waters. We can take bold steps now to clean our bays, rivers, ocean and Sound.

BY THE EDITORIAL BOARD

On Long Island, we find ourselves drawn to the water that surrounds us. It calls us, and we seek it out. The water is a place to swim and boat, to fish and surf, to paddle and sail. We walk and hike along its shores, stretch out before it to read a good book, and eat dinner while gazing at its moonlit beauty. For some of us, it's a place of work. For most of us, it's a place to play. It's a magnet for tourists and a sanctuary for our overworked and overextended selves.

But over the years, we've treated it badly — mostly by dumping nitrogen in it. Some of that comes from the fertilizers we use on our lawns and crops. A little comes from the air. But most of it comes from the septic tanks and septic tanks that inadequately filter the wastewater we produce at home and at work.

We know all this. The science is rock solid.

We also know what excess nitrogen has done to our water.

It has fueled the algal blooms that have decimated our shellfishing industry. It has killed much of the eel grass that makes up the marshlands that protect us from storms. It has depleted oxygen levels, creating dead zones in which fish cannot survive, as in those big fish kills in the Peconic River in 2013. It can turn some lakes, like Agrawan Lake in Southampton and Lake Ronkonkoma, so toxic that swimming and other activities in them are banned.

It's taken a long time, and lots of studies and public education, but most Long Islanders understand well the region's nitrogen problem.

They also understand that something must be done to address it.

So we welcome a new report from Suffolk County that lays out the problem in exacting detail, analyzing the



A 2018 view of the Great South Bay shows brown tides that occur in local waters virtually every summer. Harmful algal blooms grow in part because of excess nitrogen.

watersheds — surface water, not drinking water, though nitrogen levels are creeping up in some wells, too. Have a look online: The report checks the box for scientific rigor, and confirms what we've seen with our own eyes. It also charts a reasonable path forward.

And while it makes a compelling case for acting with urgency, it also offers optimism — that by taking the appropriate steps starting now, and moving steadily forward, we can reverse the trend of increasing nitrogen within 10 years.

Southern Suffolk University shows similar nitrogen issues, and it should serve as a catalyst for that county to take similar steps.

Suffolk's strategy is a familiar one. You know it well. It calls for targeting homes not connected to sewers — some 300,000, nearly 75 percent of all homes in the county.

That makes sense; one study of the Great South Bay shows that nearly 70 percent of the nitrogen there comes from unsewered homes.

acted to sewers where density makes that feasible. Thanks to public votes this year in favor of sewer expansions, more \$360 million in federal and state grants will be spent to connect roughly 2,000 homes in Babylon Town, Oakdale and Mattit. That's a great start toward the project's eventual goal of 30,000.

The county proposes to complement that by expanding its efforts to work with homeowners to replace cesspools and septic systems with innovative high-tech systems for more effective at removing nitrogen from wastewater. Work would begin with homes in high priority areas where it takes the least amount of time for groundwater nitrogen to reach our lakes, rivers, harbors and bays.

Suffolk created its program from scratch, testing and approving alternative systems, training staff and installing, getting state money for grants to help homeowners make the pricey conversions, which can cost up to \$20,000. With 262 units installed or approved under the grant program, it's time to ramp up and the numbers in the plan are big — 172,000 replacements over the next 30 years at an average annual cost of \$45 million per year. More will be swapped out in the years after that.

With near-universal buy-in on the need to attack the nitrogen problem, the big question now is where to get the money. Some state funding is available, but a recurring source of revenue is needed.

The preferred solution is to put a fee on water usage above what's typically used for essential needs. Suffolk County residents would have to vote on a referendum to set such a fee, estimated at about \$75 a year for the average homeowner. Getting such a proposition on the 2020 ballot likely will require action by county and state lawmakers, but too many of them have declined the issue.

It's time to take a stand. Lawmakers should either let Suffolk residents vote on the county's proposal to fund the war on nitrogen, or offer their own plan. Neither silence or obstruction are options.

This is a big moment. We either work to put a plan into action and reverse what's been happening, or continue to watch our waters degrade.

If you're wondering whether Suffolk can afford to tackle the problem, look at the water all around you and ask yourself the real question:

SOME OF THE CLEAN WATER PLAN SUPPORTERS

- Long Island Federation of Labor/AFL-CIO
- Nassau Suffolk Building Trades Council
- Long Island Contractors Association (LICA)
- Suffolk County Association of Municipal Employees (AME)
- Hauppauge Industrial Association (HIA)
- Citizens Campaign for the Environment
- The Nature Conservancy
- Group for the East End
- Long Island Regional Planning Council
- Wyandanch Community Development Corp.
- NY League of Conservation Voters
- Ocean Sewage Alliance
- Wyandanch Union Free School District
- Long Island Lobby Coalition
- Friends of Georgica Pond Foundation
- The North Shore Land Alliance
- Nassau County Soil & Water Conservation District
- Huntington Mobilization for Sustainability (HUMuS)
- Atlantic Marine Conservation Society
- Urban League of Long Island
- Friends of Connetquot
- Plumbers Local Union 200
- Laborers Local 1298
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
- Seatuck Environmental Association
- Village Preservation Society of East Hampton
- Accabonac Protection Committee
- Kings Park Chamber of Commerce
- Suffolk County Alliance of Chambers
- Greater Smithtown Chamber of Commerce
- Dr. Grella of TBR LTE
- Dr. Christopher Gobler, SBU School of Marine & Atmospheric Sciences
- Greater Huntington Council of Yacht & Boating Clubs
- Greenlawn Civic Association
- Three Village Civic Association
- Deer Park Civic Association
- Belmont Lake Civic Association
- Selden Civic Association
- Friends of the Bay
- Long Island Pine Barrens Society
- Concerned Citizens of Montauk

WHAT'S NEXT

Implementing the Suffolk County Clean Water Plan requires approval first from elected officials and then local voters.

Help us ensure Suffolk County voters get the opportunity to vote on the Clean Water Plan.

Urge Suffolk County leaders to vote to place the 'Water Quality Restoration Act' on the ballot this Election Day.



