

Watershed management for potable water supply - assessing the New York City strategy

National Academy Press - Watershed Management for Potable Water Supply: Assessing the New York City Strategy by Committee to Review the New York City Watershed Management Strategy

Description: -

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Bulimia.

Washington, George, -- 1732-1799.

Jukeboxes -- History.

Europe -- Politics and government -- 20th century.

Europe -- History -- 20th century.

Niger -- Population.

Mortality -- Niger.

Fertility, Human -- Niger.

Régions froides.

Époque glaciaire.

Géomorphologie glaciaire.

South Asia -- Biography.

Litterateurs -- South Asia -- Biography.

Politicians -- South Asia -- Biography.

Law (Theology)

Phosphorus -- Environmental aspects

Water-supply -- New York (State) -- New York

Drinking water -- New York (State) -- New York

Watershed management -- New York (State) -- New York

Water quality management -- New York (State) -- New

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**Watershed Management for Potable
Water Supply: Assessing the New**

The committee encourages New York City and all other water supplies to be receptive to the possibility of additional treatment options.

Watershed Management for Potable Water Supply: Assessing New York City's Approach

Current endemic rates of these infections are significantly lower than rates in previous years, primarily because of fewer infections among immunocompromised persons. These watersheds and a complex infrastructure of reservoirs, aqueducts, and tunnels encompass 1,970 square miles, contain 600 billion gallons of usable storage, and provide as much as 2 billion gallons of water per day. Upgrades to WWTPs mandated by the MOA and the use of best available control technology for OSTDS should be effective in reducing effluent loadings of phosphorus, total suspended solids, coliforms, viruses, Giardia cysts, and Cryptosporidium oocysts.

Front Matter

To meet the crisis, he proposed tapping the Croton River 40 miles north of the city to obtain a reliable supply of 20 million gallons per day mgd of pure upland water, a project of stunning simplicity in concept but daunting in terms of cost and engineering challenge. However, most interested stakeholders in New York City perceive a distinct tradeoff between filtration and watershed management, primarily due to budgetary constraints Cronin and Kennedy, 1997, p. An extensive review of the enhanced monitoring program led to the following suggestions for improvement.

Watershed Management for Potable Water Supply: Assessing New York City's Approach

This report and its recommendations are provided to support the implementation of the MOA and to contribute to the maturation of the watershed management program.

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To coordinate planning efforts currently applied under the MOA, one alternative would be to create comprehensive plans for those watershed towns that do not have them, and to review and update existing plans to be in accord with the newly created plans.

Executive Summary

The following recommendations regarding risk assessment are made.

Executive Summary

The objective of this plan is to develop a comprehensive approach to identify significant sources of pollution, to recommend measures for improving water quality, and to protect the character of watershed communities east of the Hudson River. Measures of reservoir water quality indicate a chronic problem with the eutrophic health of the water supply reservoirs, particularly the Cannonsville Reservoir and the Croton system reservoirs. The content of the review comments and the draft manuscript remain confidential to protect the integrity of the deliberative process.

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The concept of balancing watershed rules and regulations with targeted support of watershed community development is a reasonable strategy for New York City and possibly other water supplies. The other 90 percent is drawn from sources west of the Hudson River in the Catskill Mountains and the headwaters of the Delaware River.

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