NYC Environmental Protection

# ONE WATER NYC

## Water Demand Management 2026 Annual Update

# ONE WATER NYC:

## 2026 Water Demand Management Annual Update


**NYC Department of Environmental Protection**

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# OVERVIEW

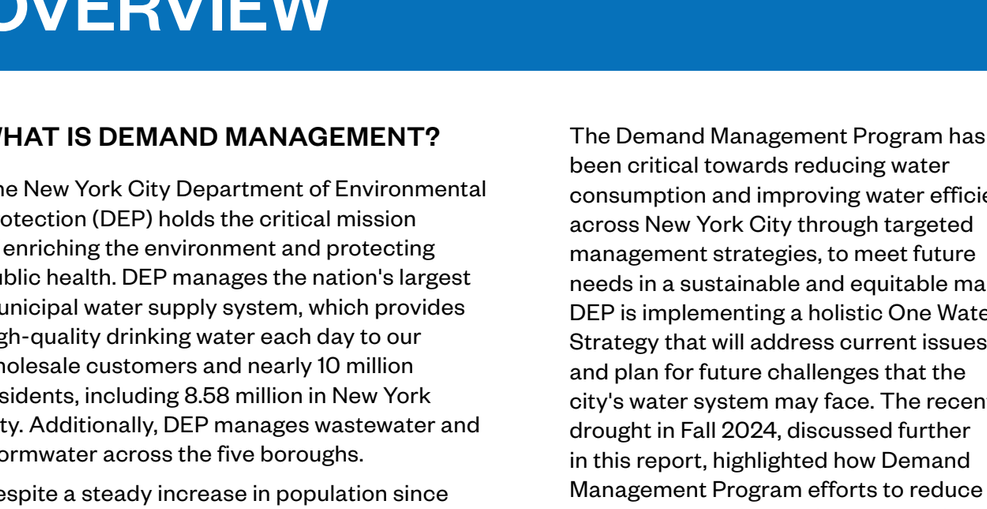
## WHAT IS DEMAND MANAGEMENT?

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) holds the critical mission of enriching the environment and protecting public health. DEP manages the nation's largest municipal water supply system, which provides high-quality drinking water each day to our wholesale customers and nearly 10 million residents, including 8.58 million in New York City. Additionally, DEP manages wastewater and stormwater across the five boroughs.

Despite a steady increase in population since the 1980s, New York City's average daily water demand has decreased dramatically over the past several decades; since 2009, the daily demand has been below that of the 1960s drought. Several factors are responsible for this decrease, including increased efficiency and awareness regarding water conservation and the implementation of DEP's **Water Demand Management Program.**

The Demand Management Program has been critical towards reducing water consumption and improving water efficiency across New York City through targeted management strategies, to meet future needs in a sustainable and equitable manner. DEP is implementing a holistic One Water Strategy that will address current issues and plan for future challenges that the city's water system may face. The recent drought in Fall 2024, discussed further in this report, highlighted how Demand Management Program efforts to reduce water consumption are instrumental to ensuring a resilient water supply system that can adapt to changing environmental, social, and economic conditions. This report will take a deeper dive into DEP's plans to respond to future droughts, the application of One Water, and highlight example projects in NYC that encompasses One Water.

## HISTORICAL WATER DEMAND AND POPULATION



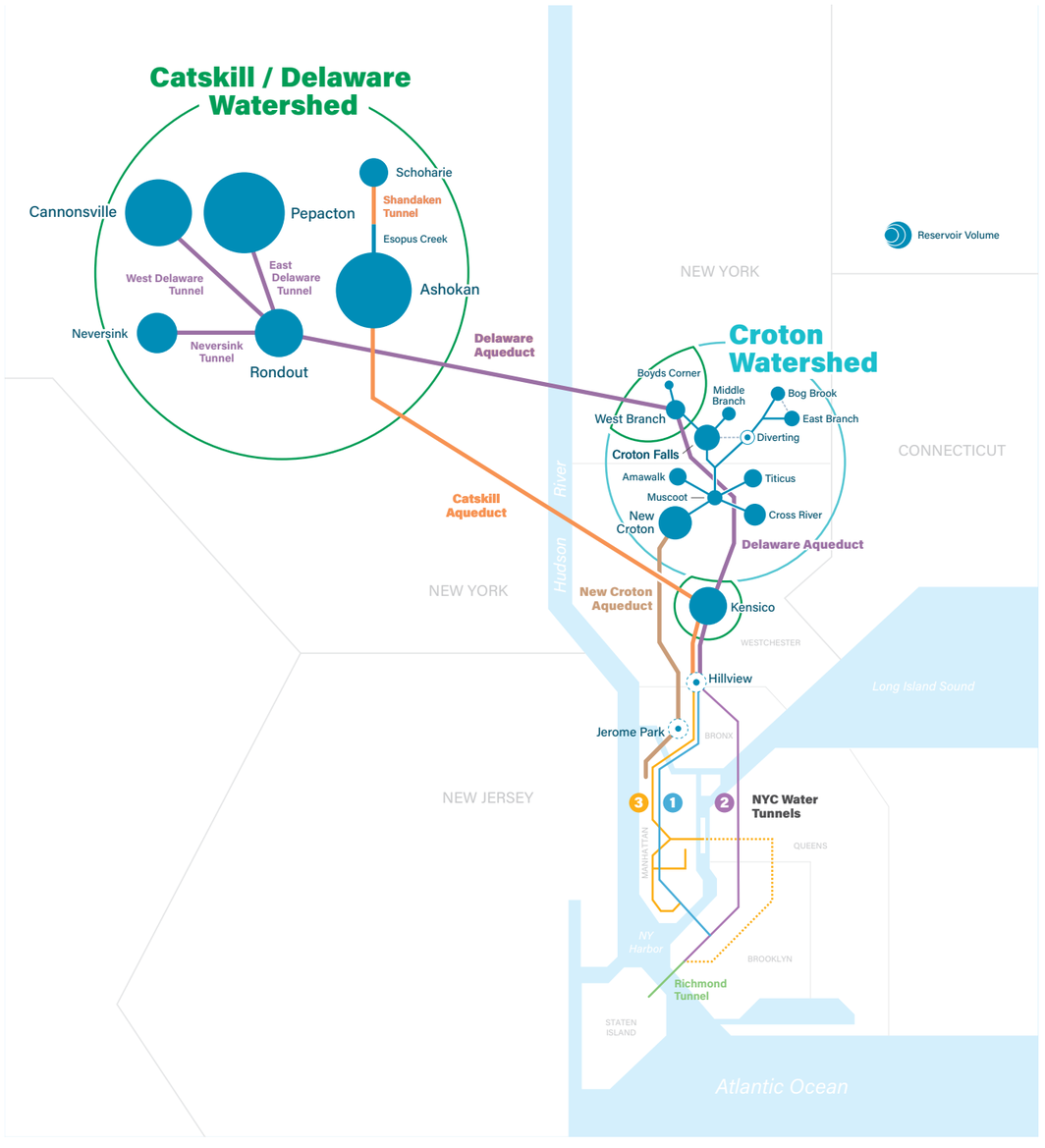

**Average Daily Demand - Million Gallons per Day (MGD)**

| 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,002 | 990 | 1,006 | 987 | 981 | 977 | 997 | 997 | 1,002 | **990** |

**Per Capita Demand - Gallons per Day (GPD)**

| 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | 112 | 114 | 112 | 111 | 116 | 119 | 118 | 117 | **115** |

## NEW YORK CITY'S WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM



# DEP WATER SHORTAGE & DROUGHT RESPONSE

## KEY DEFINITIONS

A **DROUGHT** is a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period resulting in a water shortage.

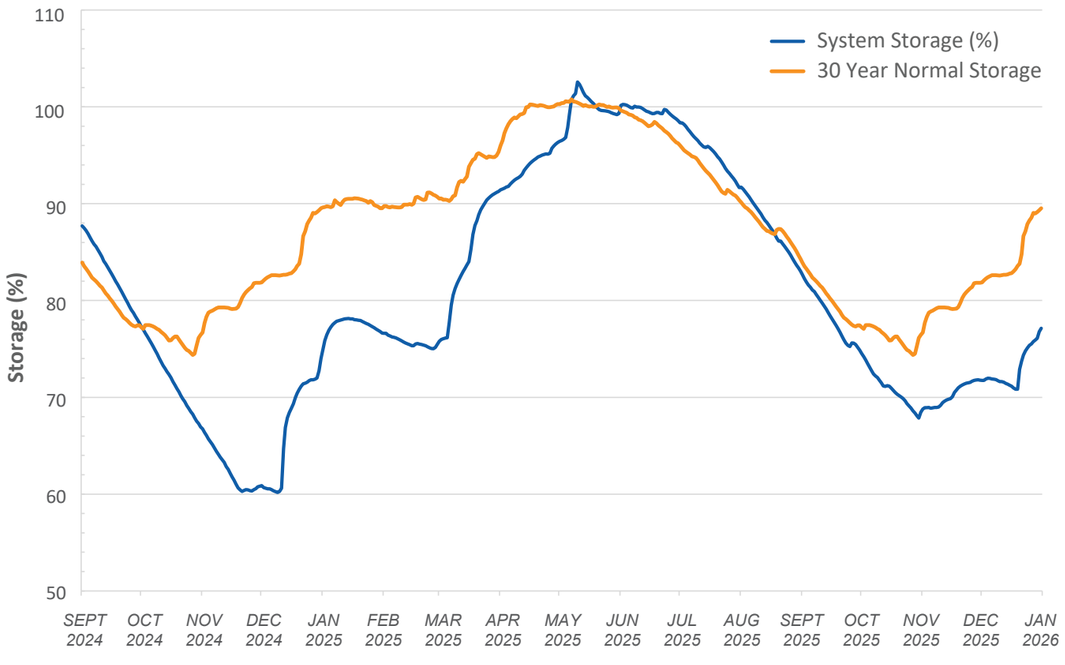
**WATER SHORTAGES** may occur due to a failure of a major component of the water system's infrastructure resulting from age, a planned outage for scheduled repairs, maintenance, capital work, or other factors. A water shortage can also be caused by an upstate drought, which can affect reservoir water levels.

With NYC reclassified as a humid subtropical climate by NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), DEP is planning in response to this increased precipitation. Despite being in the "water rich" Northeast region, NYC is still susceptible to drought especially as the climate continues to change. Recent fluctuations in weather patterns have demonstrated the increasing need for improving DEP's system resiliency against drought and increased rainfall. The graph below shows reservoir storage comparison to the 30 year normal from late 2024 to early 2026.

DEP currently has an agency plan to respond to drought and NYC has Water Shortage Rules which outline mandated actions to take during the three stages of a water shortage emergency. To learn more about Drought Preparedness, DEP reservoir levels, and our Water Supply System at large please check out the following supplemental materials:

- Drought Preparedness
- DEP Reservoir Levels
- DEP Water Supply System
- NYCEM Hazard Mitigation Plan - Drought

## RESERVOIR STORAGE COMPARISON TO 30 YEAR NORMAL




## NYC WATER SHORTAGE & DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

The chart below summarizes information in the aforementioned NYC Water Shortage Rules, paired with additional agency and citywide water shortage response includuing actions New Yorkers can take.

| WATER SHORTAGE RESPONSE | CITY AGENCIES | NEW YORKERS |
|---|---|---|
| **NON-DROUGHT CONDITIONS**<br>Reservoir conditions are at normal levels. Drought guidelines are based on factors such as prevailing hydrological and meteorological conditions, as well as certain operational considerations, such as current storage capacity and projected demand. | **Voluntary water conservation.** | **Voluntary water conservation.**<br>• Check for leaks<br>• Upgrade water fixtures<br>• Mindful use of water (shorter showers, use dishwasher less) |
| **WATCH**<br>A watch stage is declared when there is less than a **50% probability** that either of the two largest reservoir systems (the Delaware or the Catskill systems) will fill by the start of the water-year (June 1- May 31) | **Refresh agency drought protocols to reduce water consumption.**<br>• DEP expands leak detection, leak repair & hydrant surveillance programs. | **Voluntary water conservation.**<br>• Check for leaks<br>• Upgrade water fixtures<br>• Mindful use of water (shorter showers, use dishwasher less) |
| **WARNING**<br>A warning stage is declared when there is less than a **33% probability** that either of the two largest reservoir systems, (the Delaware or the Catskill systems), will fill by the start of the water-year (June 1- May 31) | **Implement drought protocols across participating agencies**<br>• DSNY, NYPD/ FDNY, DPR, NYCHA/HPD, MTA, DOE, DCAS, DOHMH | **Voluntary water conservation.**<br>• Check for leaks<br>• Upgrade water fixtures<br>• Mindful use of water (shorter showers, use dishwasher less) |
| **WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY**<br>An emergency stage is declared when there is a reasonable probability of a shortage of City water, that would threaten public health and safety absent the implementation of measures to reduce water consumption. A drought emergency is subdivided into three stages with increasingly severe mandated use restrictions. When an Emergency is declared, Water Shortage Rules are implemented, which direct and restrict the use of water. | **Implementation and enforcement of Water Shortage Rules, which direct and restrict the use of water.**<br>• Water rates can be raised. | • **Rules enforced with sanctions and fines.**<br>• **"Save Water" signage required in specified locations.**<br>• **Restaurants cannot serve water unless requested.**<br>• **No pools, no fountains, no watering of sports fields or golf courses & no sidewalk washing.** |

# NYC DROUGHT - 2024

*2024 drought levels at the Pepacton Reservoir*

The following section is a recap of the conditions from 2024 which led DEP to mobilize around water shortage and drought response. In Fall 2024, New York City saw its second longest rainless streak in recorded history. This coincided with the City's repair work on the $2 billion Delaware Aqueduct Repair Project. The repair of the Delaware Aqueduct, which delivers half of the city's water supply from the Catskill Mountains, is one of DEP's largest infrastructure projects. This work will stop a decades-old 35 million-gallon-per day leak under the Hudson River, by connecting a parallel tunnel to bypass the leak. To ensure the city was able to meet its water needs, conserving water and keeping reservoir levels sufficient was even more important during these historically low records of rainfall.

The final bypass connection requires shutting down and draining the Delaware Aqueduct during the winter months when demand for water is typically at its lowest. In consideration of this planned shutdown combined with the historically low rainfall levels, NYC declared a Drought Watch on November 2nd, 2024.

New Yorkers were encouraged to take the drought seriously and conserve water where possible. DEP worked to enhance City agencies' water shortage response plans and ensure a coordinated effort across all levels of government. The Drought Watch was elevated to a Drought Warning on November 18th, 2024.

As NYC moved into a Drought Warning, this involved escalating requirements on government agencies to reduce water usage. New Yorkers were encouraged to report open fire hydrants and street leaks to 311, check their homes for leaks, and run the dishwasher and washing machine only when full to name a few actions. As dry conditions continued, the Delaware Aqueduct Repair Project was paused as water reserves across all reservoirs were not sufficient enough to complete the project in the spring. Pausing the project allowed DEP to protect the long-term health of the water supply while continuing to provide New Yorkers with optimal quality drinking water.

## DROUGHT STATUS TIMELINE 2024-2025


**As outlined previously, there are three levels of water conservation declarations by the city. As conditions continue to evolve, the city may declare a drought watch, drought warning or, subsequently, a drought emergency, which involve escalating requirements to reduce water usage at city agencies and on New Yorkers.**

Reservoir storage levels improved greatly in December after significant rainfall in the watershed, melting snowpack in mountain regions, and restored flow from four critical reservoirs. As a result, on December 16th , 2024, the Drought Warning was downgraded to a Drought Watch. Strategic decision-making by DEP, conservation efforts by New Yorkers, and favorable weather conditions where November and December saw a 20% above average precipitation levels together contributed to the replenishment of the city's reservoir system and a lifting of the Drought Watch on January 3rd, 2025.

With the drought in recent memory, DEP is taking this opportunity to redefine the future of drought preparedness as well as plan for the upcoming shutdown of the Delaware Aqueduct. Even with a 1.3 million increase in population since 1980, demand for water has dropped by approximately 35%, making New York City one of the most water-efficient large cities in the country. Given highly variable future climate conditions, the recent drought highlights the need for continued emphasis on water conservation and resiliency throughout the city and for a holistic and integrated approach to managing our water supply; every drop of water that moves through our system counts.

### WATER CONSERVATION IN ACTION

DEP is committed to implementing innovative water conservation strategies and projects to meet the city's sustainability goals. For example, one of the ways DEP is working towards improving water conservation and reducing the city's water demand is to promote water reuse. In early 2025, the NYC Department of Health developed the New York City Nonpotable Water Systems Guidance Manual to provide guidance pertaining to the design, the benefits, and operation of nonpotable water systems for developers in New York City. The release of the manual is an important milestone towards advancing water reuse as a strategy to improve the city's sustainability.

In addition to the work done at DEP, everyday New Yorkers can also contribute to water conservation. To find out more take a look at our website: Water Savings Tips.

DEP is working internally and with agency partners to improve and bolden drought awareness-building and response.

## NEXT STEPS

Building on the lessons learned from the recent drought and the temporary pause of the Delaware Aqueduct Repair Project, DEP is taking proactive steps to strengthen New York City's long-term water supply resilience. This includes exploring ways to enhance drought response tools, improve coordination with high-use customers, and promote water reuse and efficiency citywide. In 2026 and beyond, DEP will continue advancing drought preparedness and water conservation through several key initiatives:

*Delaware Aqueduct Bypass Tunnel Takes Shape*

### Delaware Aqueduct Repair Planning

Lessons from the 2024 pause will inform new decision-making frameworks. DEP will continue to refine contingency plans and evaluate optimal timing for the next shutdown window. As of this year, DEP anticipates restarting in 2031.

*Drought in Scoharie Reservoir*

### Drought Preparedness Strategy

Findings from peer city interviews and interagency coordination during the 2024 drought response showed that an emphasis on clearer public messaging, more robust demand reduction protocols, and equitable access to conservation resources were effective drought preparedness strategies that DEP should adapt.

*Water Conservation Kit Giveaway for Fix a Leak Week*

### Public Engagement and Behavior Change

DEP will expand its public education campaigns on leak detection, efficient appliance use, and reporting water waste. Enhanced partnerships with community groups and schools will help foster a culture of conservation across all boroughs.

*DEP meter reading*

### Data-Driven Conservation Planning

DEP identifies high-use customers and sectors, leverage advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) to monitor usage trends, and prioritize conservation measures with the greatest water-saving potential. AMI data will also support early engagement, targeted outreach, and voluntary reduction efforts among top water users.

**New York City Nonpotable Water Systems** Guidance Manual

### Water Reuse Implementation

Following the release of the NYC Nonpotable Water Systems Guidance Manual, DEP will work with developers, building owners, and City agencies to promote adoption of water reuse projects. Pilot programs and case studies will help demonstrate feasibility and track performance.

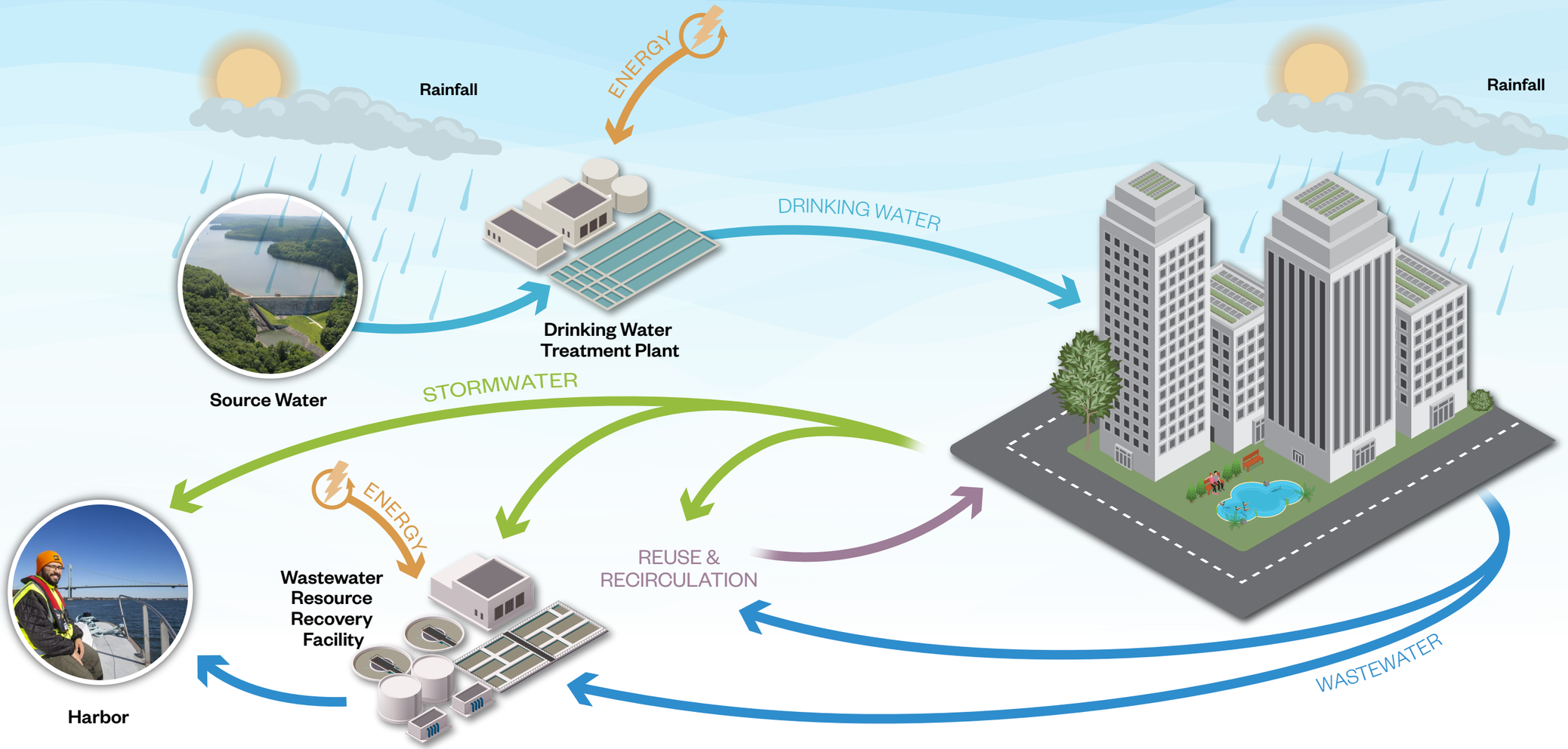
By taking these steps, DEP is reaffirming its commitment to protect the city's water supply, improve system resiliency, and lead by example.

# DEP'S ONE WATER STRATEGY

The following sections provide an overview of the One Water approach and its application across DEP demand management projects. This includes a summary of DEP's efforts to optimize sytem operations, reduce water usage through our partnerships, encourage water reuse, and continue spreading awareness through ongoing education initiatives.

# WHAT IS ONE WATER?

One Water is a holistic approach to water management which emphasizes that all water has value. While water may seem infinite, less than 1 percent of water is accessible for human use. Because the amount of water in the world is finite, the benefit of every drop should be maximized. One Water requires looking at the water system in its entirety, considering the current and future needs of all its users, and balancing them with future spending commitments to preserve affordability.




## WATERSHED APPROACH

Considering the entire water cycle builds on the success of our upstate watershed programs and provides the right water for the right use (including the reuse and recirculation of our water resources where possible).

## FLEXIBLE FRAMEWORK

Planning holistically allows DEP to adjust quickly to future events such as climate change impacts, unexpected budgetary restrictions, evolving regulatory requirements, and changing organizational priorities.

## NATURAL RESOURCE USE

Using less water reduces the need for energy for treatment at our water and wastewater facilities, and also leaves more water in the natural environment.

## MAXIMIZE CO-BENEFITS

Utilizing green infrastructure aims to balance water quality improvements and inland flood risk reduction. Collected rainwater can be reused for nonpotable applications.

## COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Learning about the water cycle helps New Yorkers understand how their water use impacts the water system. Incentive and affordability programs support water savings and provide equitable opportunities for financial relief for water services.

# WHY ONE WATER?

DEP embraces establishing new One Water strategies including affordability programs, reuse and recirculation opportunities, as well as education and outreach to address citywide issues. These issues include population growth, climate change, and equity. By taking these actions, DEP can continue to provide high quality water and essential services to New Yorkers.

## AFFORDABILITY

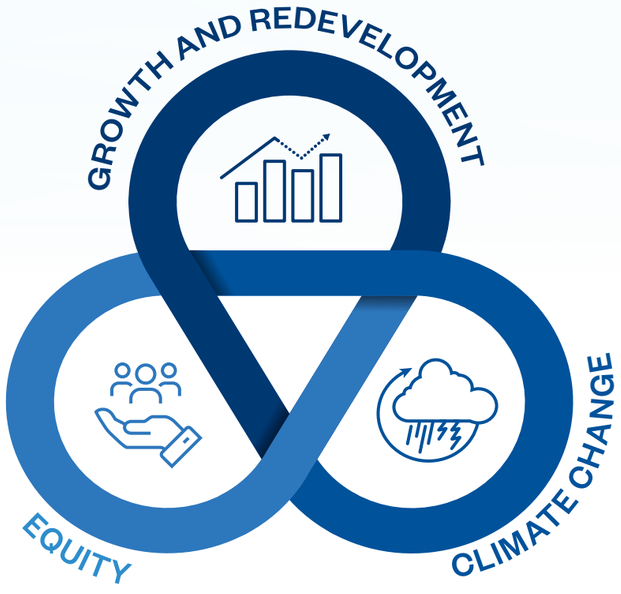
DEP works to balance the needs of underserved communities and proritize customer affordability. Learn more about DEP's affordability programs by clicking on the links below:
Financial Assistance Program & Water Conservation & Reuse Grant

## REUSE AND RECIRCULATION

Reuse and recirculation involves the recycling of nonpotable water for purposes other than drinking. The implementation of this focus area helps ensure water resources are used widely and responsibly across NYC.

## EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach promote public engagement in the development of One Water priorities. Expanding this focus area facilitates timely public input on projects.




## GROWTH AND REDEVELOPMENT

Recently updated water demand and wastewater projections through 2055 show that demand and flow are expected to increase. While the updated projections will assist in identifying specific areas for water conservation and reuse projects, mitigating increases in demand and promoting low-impact development will also require an improved understanding of the potential impacts of population growth and other community changes.

**Integrated planning**
promotes low impact development

**Water reuse**
saves water and reduces CSO events

**Innovative design solutions**
achieve co-benefits

## EQUITY

Improving equity is an important component of DEP's long-term planning strategy. Climate change risks are expected to exacerbate existing inequalities across the city, emphasizing the need to make cost-effective investments that address multiple objectives and to identify the most vulnerable communities.

**Affordability**
of water services is essential

**Reliable**
access to safe drinking water is a top priority

**Community partnerships**
help shape our water future

## CLIMATE CHANGE

The NPCC4 extreme precipitation event projections show a 1.2x increase in rainy days greater than 1 inch by the 2080s. Simultaneously, hurricanes are expected to increase in intensity and frequency and sea levels may rise up to 23 inches by the 2050s. Along with this, there have also been recent periods of less rainfall including the 2 month elevated drought status in 2024, with potential for similar future drought scenarios. These factors indicate that DEP must adapt and continue planning for both wet and dry extremes.

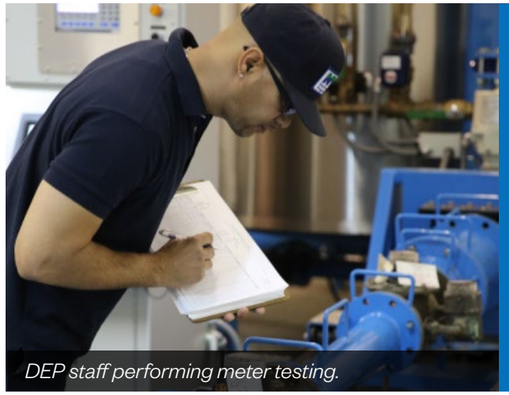
**Drought**
risk may be affected by changes in rainfall and temperature

**Reducing combined sewer overflow**
events improves water quality

**Resiliency**
of the water system is increased by demand management

# SYSTEM OPTIMIZATION

DEP delivers over one billion gallons of drinking water to over nine million New Yorkers every day. Delivery of this water is made possible through 7,000 miles of water mains and 830,000 service lines in residential and non-residential buildings and a vast water supply system that encompasses 2,000 miles of protected watershed, including 19 reservoirs and three controlled lakes. For operating and maintaining the large in-city distribution system, much of which is underground, DEP employs systemwide best practices, which include pressure management, systemwide leak detection and repair, meter replacement, Automated Meter Reading (AMR) software, and providing an online platform for customers to track and monitor water use and detect leaks in their buildings.



*DEP staff performing meter testing.*

## OPTIMIZE METERING AND REPLACE LARGE WATER METERS

**9,230**

large meters replaced in 2025


*Sample customer water bill.*

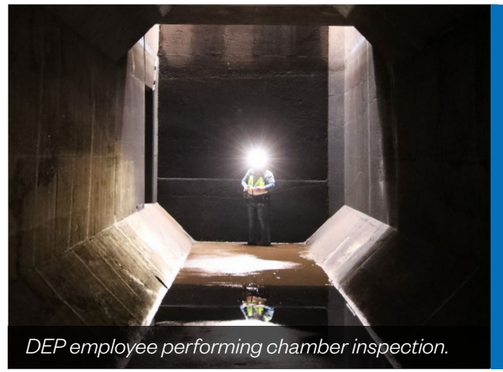
## CUSTOMER DATA & LEAK ALERTS

**566,000**

customers enrolled in My DEP Account to view their bills and water usage and over

**704,000**

customers signed up for leak alerts.



*DEP employee performing chamber inspection.*

## LEAK DETECTION

In 2025, DEP surveyed a total of

**2,250 miles**

of water mains. As a result of leaks proactively found and repaired, DEP estimates that

**9.8 MGD**

of water was saved

*DEP employee performing hydrant maintenance.*

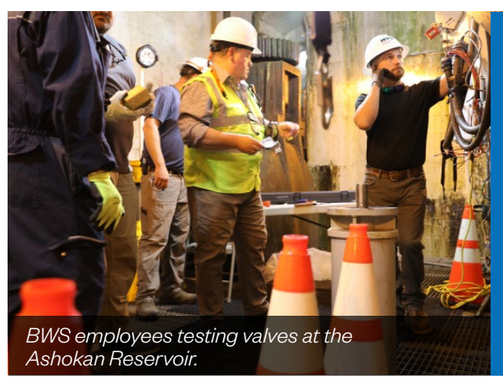
## HYDRANT MAINTENANCE AND ILLEGAL USE

Leaking and/or vandalized fire hydrants can result in significant water waste; an illegally opened fire hydrant can release more than 1,000 gallons per minute.

**7,227** hydrants repaired

**879** hydrants replaced

**10,586** hydrants maintained



*BWS employees testing valves at the Ashokan Reservoir.*

## OPTIMIZE PRESSURE MANAGEMENT

In 2025, the number of breaks per 100 miles was 8.30, which is slightly above the City's 10-year average of 6.4, and well below the accepted industry average of 25 breaks per 100 miles annually. DEP also overhauled 51 of the 445 pressure regulating valves that are in use citywide.

In 2025 DEP completed

**5,169**

preventive maintenance inspections/calibrations on pressure regulating valves

# MUNICIPAL PARTNERSHIPS

## UTILITY PARTNERS

The Wholesale Customer Demand Management Program was launched by DEP in 2014 to extend demand reduction strategies to its wholesale customers (Utility Partners). The goal of this program was for Utility Partners to implement demand management projects to reduce demand by 5% from their 2013 baseline demand. These Utility Partners included the Town of Greenburgh, the Village of Ossining, the Village of Scarsdale, the Village of Tarrytown, Westchester Joint Water Works (WJWW), the City of White Plains, and the City of Yonkers. Unfortunately, unforeseen circumstances brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in DEP and its Utility Partners agreeing to terminate the existing contracts under this program.

However, DEP's robust outreach and engagement, coupled with the determination and initiative of Utility Partners, resulted in a sustained average savings of 5.31 MGD. These savings were achieved through a combination of multiple demand management strategies such as water loss control, automated metering infrastructure and monthly billing, municipal upgrades, residential indoor fixture replacement voucher programs, and water filtration plant upgrades. DEP thanks and recognizes its participating Utility Partners for implementing conservation projects and water loss control strategies to achieve these savings.

### CASE STUDY:
### PARTNERSHIP WITH THE CITY OF YONKERS

DEP is continuing to partner with the City of Yonkers, NYC's largest wholesale customer, to implement a combination of tailored demand management strategies. Yonkers obtains all its water from the NYC water supply and is experiencing shortage risks for maintenance and rehabilitation projects due to its aging distribution system, which serves a diverse topography. To address this, Yonkers has selected three main strategies for implementation:

Initiate leak detection, pressure management, and leak repairs

**ESTIMATED SAVINGS**
**1.1 MGD**

Implement a customer portal with semi-annual billing and advanced metering infrastructure leak alerts

**ESTIMATED SAVINGS**
**.2 MGD**

Contingency future fixture replacements as needed and pending available funding

**ESTIMATED SAVINGS**
**.05 MGD**

**This effort is currently underway and is expected to result in an additional 1.35 MGD in savings over the course of 5 years.**

## PROSPECT PARK

In 2024, DEP continued coordinating with Prospect Park Alliance (PPA) to replace an existing service line valve in Prospect Park with an estimated demand savings of 0.8 MGD. The service line supplies potable water to Prospect Park Lake, and during rain events, PPA staff discharge water from the lake into the combined sewer system to avoid flooding the park. Additionally, during summer when evaporation occurs, Prospect Park Lake is supplied with an estimated 1 MGD or more of potable water to maintain health and aesthetics. As an integrated, One Water project, this valve replacement is expected to reduce CSOs during rain events to Gravesend Bay and the Upper Bay by up to 12 million gallons per year. Construction of the Prospect Park valve replacement was completed in Spring 2026.

**ESTIMATED SAVINGS**
**.8 MGD**

*Prospect Park Lake viewpoint*

*Prospect Park Lake valve replacement*

# REUSE & RECIRCULATION

## DOMINO DISTRICT WATER REUSE

One of DEP's Water Conservation & Reuse Grant Pilot Program applicants is the Domino-District Non-Potable Water Reuse Project. The project is located in Brooklyn NY and includes the installation of a district-scale nonpotable water reuse system that will be able to treat over 400,000 gallons per day of wastewater generated from the Domino Sugar factory redevelopment and adjacent buildings. The system will produce treated nonpotable water to be used in place of potable water for toilet flushing, cooling towers, and irrigation. The project will reduce the demand on New York City's potable water supply system by saving up to 200,000 gallons of potable water per day while also reducing flows to combined sewers and wastewater treatment facilities.

### PROJECT STATUS

In Proposal

### ONE WATER BENEFITS

**~200,000**
Gallons per day of reduced water consumption

**~3,000,000**
Gallons per year of reduced combined sewer overflow


## CENTRAL PARK RECIRCULATION

Central Park Conservancy and DEP have partnered with NYC Parks to construct a system to capture and recirculate water in Central Park's northern waterbodies. These waterbodies – the Pool, Loch, and Harlem Meer – are currently fed by City water. City water flows by gravity from the Pool to the Loch and Meer and over- flows to the Combined Sewer System (CSS) at the outflow of the Meer. By replacing City water with stormwater, this project will reduce potable water demand and reduce combined sewer overflows to the East River during wet weather events. It is anticipated that this project will reduce CSO discharge by up to 3.5 million gallons per year. Recirculating this stormwater will save up to an estimated 0.48 million gallons per day of potable water and relieve system stress during potential water supply shortages.

Central Park Recirculation design was completed in 2025. To help fund this project, NYC Parks was awarded a New York State Green Resiliency Grant and are currently coordinating with Central Park Conservancy and the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation to finalize the grant agreement. Construction is expected to begin in Spring 2026 and be completed in 2027.


### PROJECT STATUS

Design Complete

### ONE WATER BENEFITS

**~480,000**
Gallons per day of reduced water consumption

**~3,500,000**
Gallons per year of reduced combined sewer overflow

# EDUCATION & OUTREACH

*Day in the Life of the Hudson and Harbor*

## Curriculum Development

In addition to the popular Understanding NYC's Water Story: A Curriculum Guide for the Classroom, DEP continued to develop and distribute a variety of educational resources for students and educators that support an interdisciplinary, hands-on approach to teaching about NYC's water resources. In response to the recent historic drought, DEP developed new lessons and hands-on activities exploring how to analyze historic drought data, create public service announcements to encourage water conservation, and track individual and citywide water usage. Through our partnership with the NYC Public Schools Office of Energy and Sustainability, water conservation resources and additional stewardship opportunities were demonstrated for teachers and students during Climate Action Day trainings, virtual webinars, and a Youth Climate Summit.


*DEP ArcGIS StoryMap*

## ArcGIS StoryMaps

Using ArcGIS StoryMaps, DEP designed two new virtual tours about stormwater management and harbor water protection. The Stormwater Resilience Virtual Tour introduces the nature-based tools used to manage stormwater and reduce flooding and harbor pollution in NYC. The New York Harbor Virtual Tour explores the rich history and ecology of the City's surrounding waterways, the importance of water quality monitoring, and the many opportunities for everyday stewardship. These new interactive resources can be found in DEP's NYC Water Virtual Tours collection, which features in the field footage, expert interviews, and historic information about the NYC watershed, sewer system, wastewater treatment process, and harbor protection programs.

*Educational tour at Newtown Creek WRRF*

## Visitor Center at Newtown Creek

DEP continued to host free educational tours of the Newtown Creek Wastewater Resource Recovery Facility (WRRF). Located in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, the Newtown Creek facility is the largest of NYC's 14 WRRFs and the only site with a Visitor Center and nearby nature walk. Participating school groups have a unique opportunity to learn about NYC's wastewater treatment system, witness the treatment process, and explore the City's circular economy. At Newtown Creek WRRF, food scraps and sludge (solid waste) are co-digested in large tanks called Digester Eggs, producing biosolids, which can be used as fertilizer and biogas, a sustainable energy source. In 2025, DEP conducted 200 education programs for 5,000 pre-Kindergarten through college graduate students and educators at the Visitor Center at Newtown Creek.

## Professional Learning Opportunities

Throughout the year, DEP conducted professional learning opportunities (PLO) for formal and non-formal educators about harbor water quality, watershed protection, stormwater management, wastewater resource recovery, climate change, and the history of the New York City water supply. Partners included the NYC Public Schools' STEM and Service in Schools units and Office of Energy and Sustainability, NYC Department of Design and Construction, New York State Departments of Conservation and Parks, New York Sea Grant, Watershed Agricultural Council, South Street Seaport Museum, Sanitation Foundation and many other cultural and environmental organizations. Some 2025 highlights include DEP's popular Watershed Forestry Bus Tour, tours of the Newtown Creek WRRF's waste-to-energy initiatives, a webinar on catch basin clearing, harbor sails with the South Street Seaport Museum, a walking tour of the East Side Coastal Resiliency project, and a Math for America workshop series exploring DEP's One Water initiative and climate resilience. DEP also participated in the Sanitation Foundation's popular NYC Trash Academy for the third year, facilitating a waste and water module for over a thousand New Yorkers interested in better understanding the City's waste systems and circular economy. As a Continuing Teacher and Leader Education (CTLE) sponsor, as approved by the New York State Education Department, DEP continued to support New York State teachers who participated in our PLOs by providing credit towards their required training hours.

*East of Hudson Watershed Education Bus Tour for Educators*

# OUR ONE WATER COMMITMENT

NYC has many diverse stakeholders, and the principles and practices of the people and businesses that make up our dynamic city will play an important role in how we meet our water challenges. As the largest combined water and wastewater utility in the United States, DEP is committed to becoming a nationwide leader in the One Water movement. We will demonstrate the benefits of integrated, holistic planning to our communities through our actions and support of sustainable projects that promote the value of each and every drop of NYC water.

It is our vision that this collaborative approach to water management will provide the right combination of strategies to secure a sustainable water future for generations to come.


## YOUR PART IN ONE WATER

DEP wants YOUR ideas to shape the future of One Water in NYC. Funding and incentives are currently available through our Water Conservation and Reuse Grant Pilot Program, Green Roof Retrofit Grants, Resilient NYC Partners, and through rate incentives. We hope you will reach out to us with your project ideas and to learn more about whether they may qualify for funding.

As part of our commitment to One Water, DEP encourages you to reach out to us with ideas or projects that help promote water sustainability and assist DEP in identifying future opportunities. Send your ideas to: onewater@dep.nyc.gov

**Interested in learning more about One Water and water conservation?**

Check out these links!

Water Conservation

One Water