

8th Annual Delaware River Watershed Forum

September 14-17, 2020

#DelRivForum2020

A Fishable, Swimmable (and Drinkable) Delaware River Estuary

Steve Tambini
John Yagecic
Amy Shallcross



Photo: Paul Michael Bergeron



Photo: Delaware River Waterfront Corporation



Photo: Partnership for the Delaware Estuary



Thank you to our
Sponsors!



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- This session is being recorded and will be shared.
- Attendees are muted by the host. To indicate that you would like to speak please use the raise hand button in the participants window or use the chat box.
- If you are having technical issues please message the host in the chat box.
- See the rest of the Forum schedule here:
<https://delawariverwatershedforum.sched.com/>

Meet Your Presenters



Amy Shallcross, P.E.
Manager of Water Resource
Operations, Delaware River
Basin Commission



Steve Tambini, P.E.
Executive Director
Delaware River Basin Commission



John Yagecic, P.E.
Manager of Water Quality
Assessment Delaware River
Basin Commission

Delaware River Basin Commission

**A fishable, swimmable
(and drinkable)
Delaware River Estuary**

Steve Tambini
John Yagecic
Amy Shallcross

*Coalition for the Delaware River Watershed
September 17, 2020*



Photo: Paul Michael Bergeron



Photo: Partnership for the Delaware Estuary



Photo: Delaware River Waterfront Corporation



Poll Question

Q1. What advice would you give your [spouse, partner, friend, child, etc.] if they wanted to go for a swim in Delaware River at a park in Philadelphia on a hot summer day and it rained the night before: (choose one)

1. Go for it ... enjoy your swim!
2. Wade up to your knees or belt line and be careful.
3. Go for it...but try to keep your head above water.
4. Stay out of the water.

Objectives

- Focus on the urban reaches of the Delaware River Estuary
- Identify fishable, swimmable, drinkable goals.
- A practical review of:
 - The problems impacting water quality.
 - The toolbox of potential solutions.



River of the Year for 2020: The Delaware River

American Rivers announces 2020 River of the Year alongside Most Endangered Rivers of 2020 release.

Amy Souers Kober | April 14, 2020

<https://www.americanrivers.org/2020/04/river-of-the-year-for-2020-the-delaware-river/>



“The Delaware River is a national success story,”

said Bob Irvin, President and CEO of American Rivers

“Today, the Delaware River is on the mend and thriving... but, **important work remains to be done.** Continued action is critical to address ongoing challenges, such as **aging water infrastructure, urban development and climate change.** Severe storms, which occur with increasing frequency due to climate change, threaten drinking water intakes with **saltwater intrusion** and can cause **sewage overflows** at ill-prepared water treatment plants.”

Goals

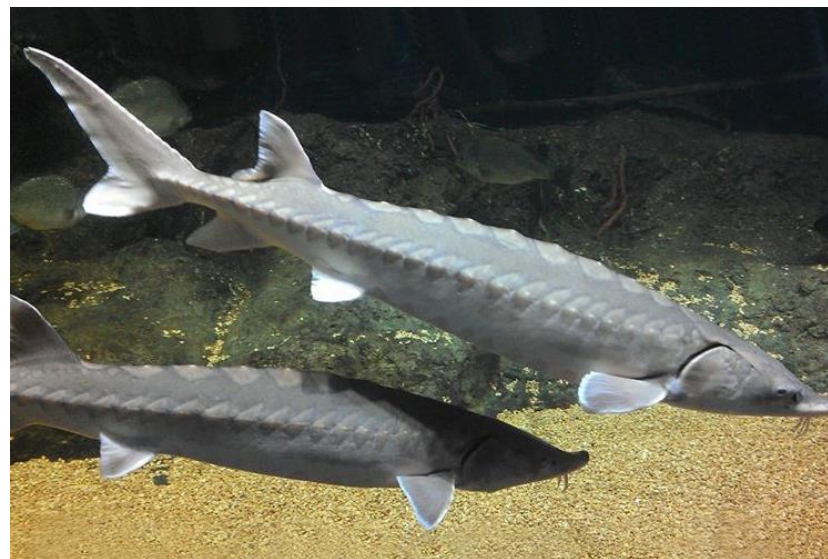
Clean Water Act (1972)

“...fishable, swimmable waters...”

“for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and to provide for recreation in and on the water.”



Photo: Aqua Vida



fisheries.noaa.gov

Goals

DRBC Water Quality Regulations

Uses to be Protected:

1. agricultural, industrial, and public water supplies after reasonable treatment, except where natural salinity precludes such uses;
2. wildlife, fish and other aquatic life;
3. recreation;
4. navigation;
5. controlled and regulated waste assimilation to the extent that such use is compatible with other uses;
6. such other uses as may be provided by the Comprehensive Plan.

Problems

Major Sources of water quality pollution in the urban Estuary:

- Domestic and industrial discharges: wastewater treatment plants
Toxics/ carbon / ammonia (“us”)
- Stormwater runoff: bacteria, nutrients, trash, oils, greases, chemicals
- Combined sewer overflows: bacteria and raw sewage
- Other sewage overflows: bacteria
- Toxic and legacy pollutants (like PCBs)
- Salinity: ocean salt (sea level rise) and road salts
- Contaminants of Emerging Concern (like PFAS).
- Spills (land based and shipping)



Solutions

CLEAN WATER ACT (1972)



DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMPACT (1961)



Delaware River Basin Commission

DELAWARE • NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA • NEW YORK
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Section 5.2: The commission may assume jurisdiction to control future pollution and abate existing pollution in the waters of the basin...

Complex and Integrated Solutions

REGULATION / POLICY / BMPs



Local, County, etc.

Complex and Integrated Solutions

REGULATION / POLICY / BMPs



Local, County, etc.

DATA / SCIENCE / TECHNOLOGY



*Localized
monitoring and
assessment*

*Forecasting
and
Notification
Tools*



Public Notification of
**Combined Sewer
Overflows**



A fully-automated in
The ALERT System from
contamination-free sampl
optical detection (absorb
coli, Total Coliforms or En

On-demand remote :
The ALERT System can be
coastal water, storm wat
and for obtaining bacteri

*Near real time
monitoring*

Complex and Integrated Solutions

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INVESTMENT / INFRASTRUCTURE

Green
Photo: PWD



Grey
Photo: PWD

*Public
Health*



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INVESTMENT / INFRASTRUCTURE

Green
Photo: PWD



Grey
Photo: PWD

*Public
Health*



WHO PAYS!

Agenda

Moderator: *Steve Tambini*, DRBC Executive Director

- **Fishable and swimmable waters:** *John Yagecic*, DRBC Manager of Water Quality Assessment
- **Drinkable waters:** *Amy Shallcross*, DRBC Manager of Water Resource Operations
- **Wrap-up Comments:** *Steve Tambini*
- **Questions:** Send them in via chat at any time

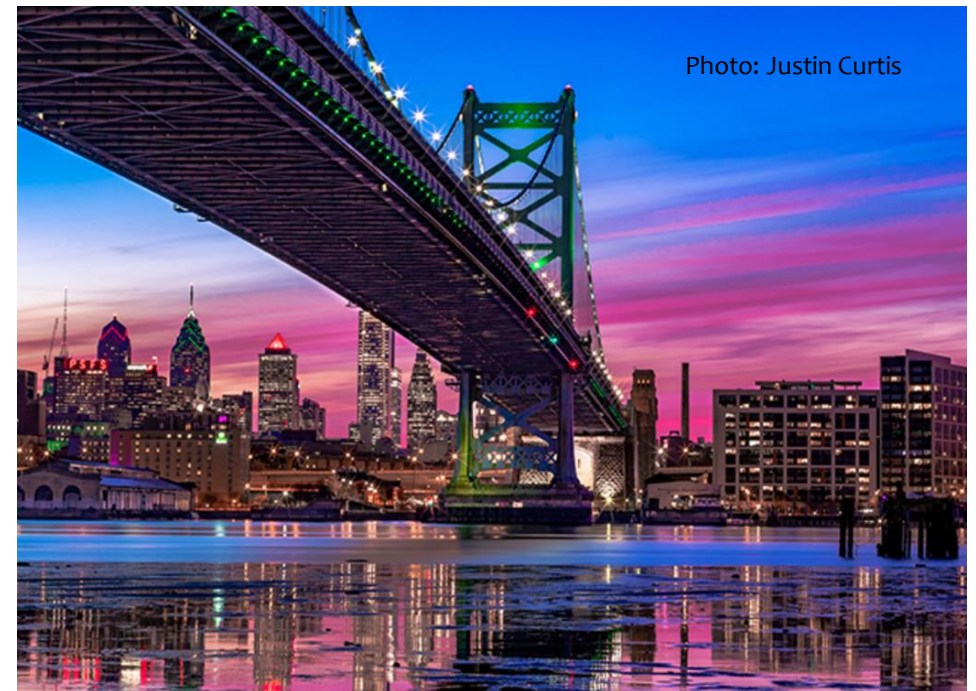
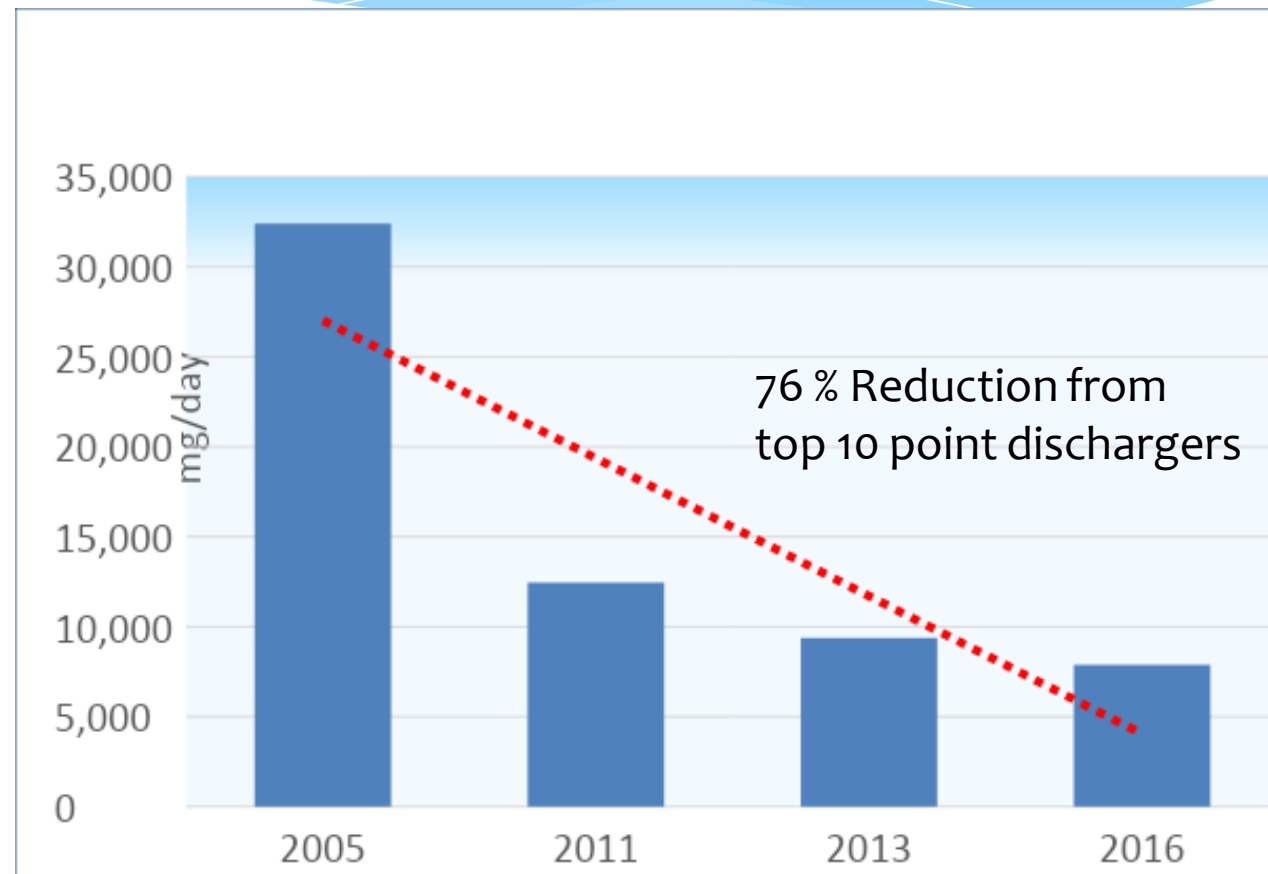


Photo: Justin Curtis

Meeting Fishable Goals for the Delaware River

PCBs

- PCBs are probable human carcinogen
- Human exposure from fish & water consumption
- Delaware Estuary 100 to 1000X higher than criteria
- DRBC developed TMDLs 2003 & 2006
- 90+ Point dischargers perform pollutant minimization plans – DRBC reviews
- DRBC manages all the data from PMPs
- Decades long commitment
- Stage 2 TMDL refinement



Fish and Shellfish Program Newsletter (July 2018)



Fish and Shellfish Program NEWSLETTER

July 2018
EPA 823-N-18-007

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Recent Advisory News

New Fish Consumption Advisories Reflect Continuing Improvements in Water Quality for Delaware Waterways

On February 20, 2018, new fish consumption advisories issued by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) and the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services' Division of Public Health (DHSS/DPH) showed that the concentration of chemical contaminants in fish caught from the state's waterways continues to decline. The new advisories indicate that water quality is improving throughout the state and fish caught in many Delaware waters can be eaten today with lowered concerns about risks to public health.

Fish consumption advisories are recommendations by DNREC and DHSS to limit or avoid eating certain species of fish caught in local waters due to potential health risks from contaminants. The latest advisories convey that anglers and the public can eat more fish caught locally, while keeping health risks low and enjoying the dietary health benefits that fish provide. The agencies' recommendations on the safe amount of fish that can be eaten are based on the testing of these fish by DNREC and an assessment of the health risks associated with their consumption.

The updated advisories show a continuing trend of the most significant declines in fish tissue contaminant concentrations since the state began assessing contaminants in fish in 1986.

"Seeing the positive results of regional efforts to restore water quality and the health of Delaware's aquatic resources is very exciting and encouraging," said DNREC Secretary Shawn M. Garvin. "I anticipate that, with continued cleanup efforts and cooperation between DNREC, DHSS, and our regional partners who include New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the Delaware River Basin Commission that we will continue to see a trend of improvement into the future."

"The improved water quality allowing people to eat more fish caught in local waterways is good news across the board," said DHSS Secretary Dr. Kara Odom Walker, a board-certified family physician. "Consuming fish is an essential part of a healthy diet because fish contain so many key nutrients, are low in saturated fat, and contain omega-3 fatty



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<https://www.epa.gov/fish-tech>

This newsletter provides a monthly summary of news about fish and shellfish. 1

New Fish Consumption Advisories Reflect Continuing Improvements in Water Quality for Delaware Waterways

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<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-08/documents/fish-news-july2018.pdf>



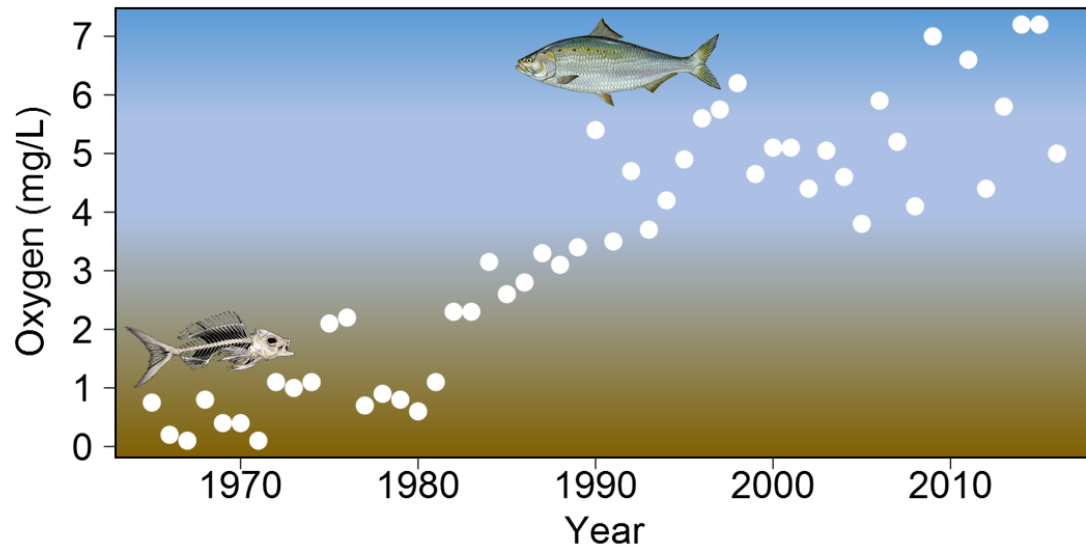
After 10+ Years of Stage 1 PCB TMDLs

- Fish Consumption Advisory Changes for General Population
- New Jersey and Delaware have revised advisories in the Delaware Estuary from PA/DE Border to C&D Canal (River Mile 80-58)
 - All fin fish including; white perch and channel catfish
 - Before 2015 Do not eat
 - 2015-2017 One meal per year
 - 2018 Three meals per year
- PA revised advisories from Trenton, NJ to Morrisville PA bridge to PA/DE border
 - for carp
 - Before 2015 Do Not Eat
 - 2016 six meals per year

Dissolved Oxygen History

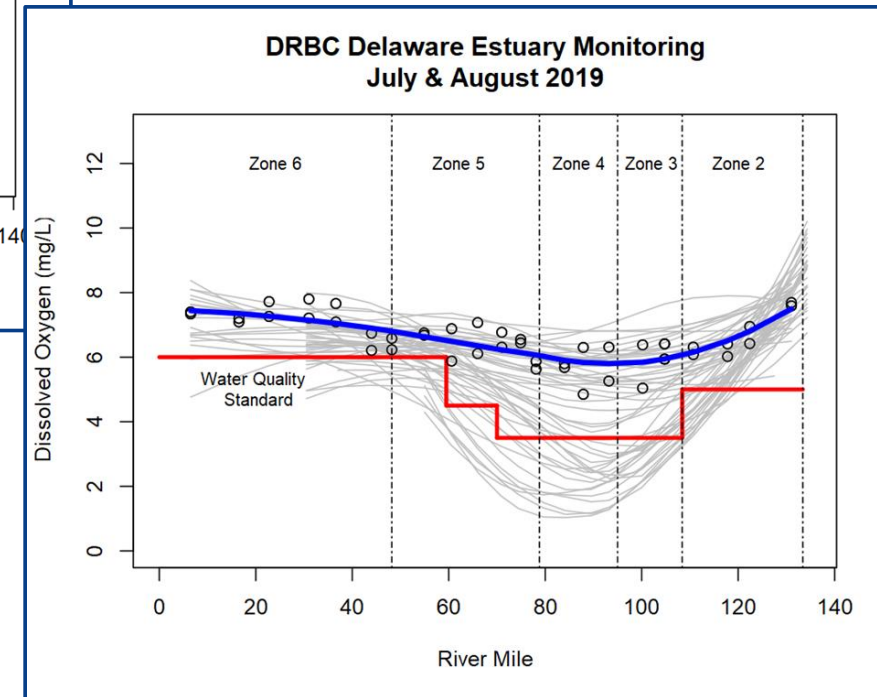
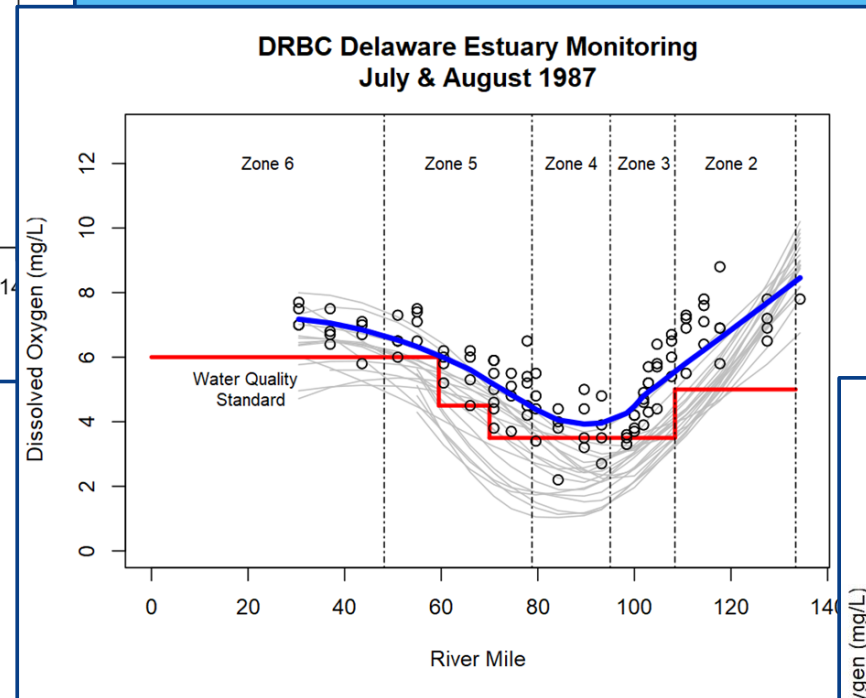
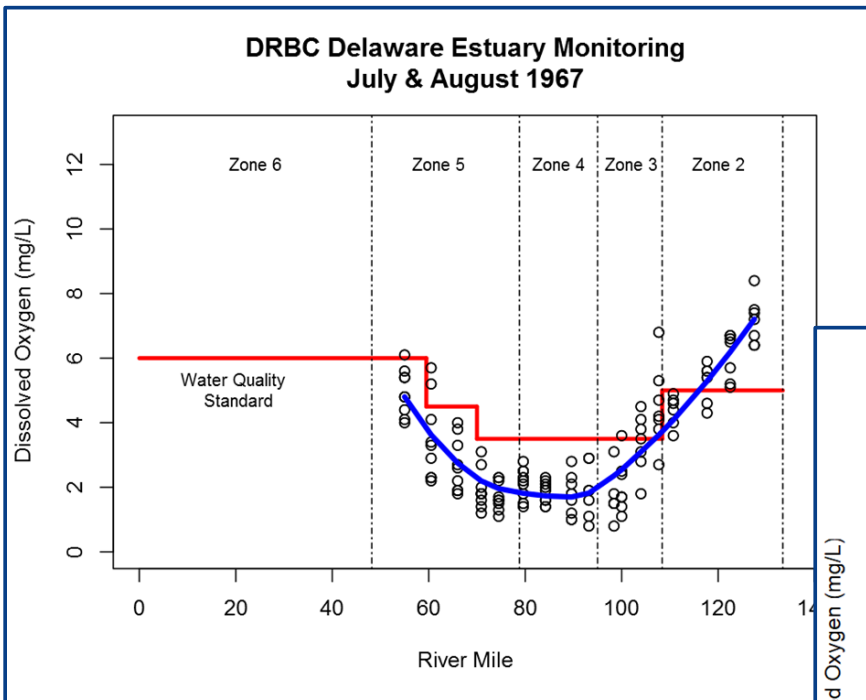


July Oxygen at Ben Franklin Bridge



- Historically, summer DO in estuary near Philadelphia & Camden was too low for migratory fish to reach upstream to spawn
- Pollution source? Carbon from wastewater treatment (CBOD).
- DRBC adopted water quality standards (1967) & wasteload allocation (1968)
- Secondary treatment added at wastewater treatment plants 70's & 80's – funding CWA

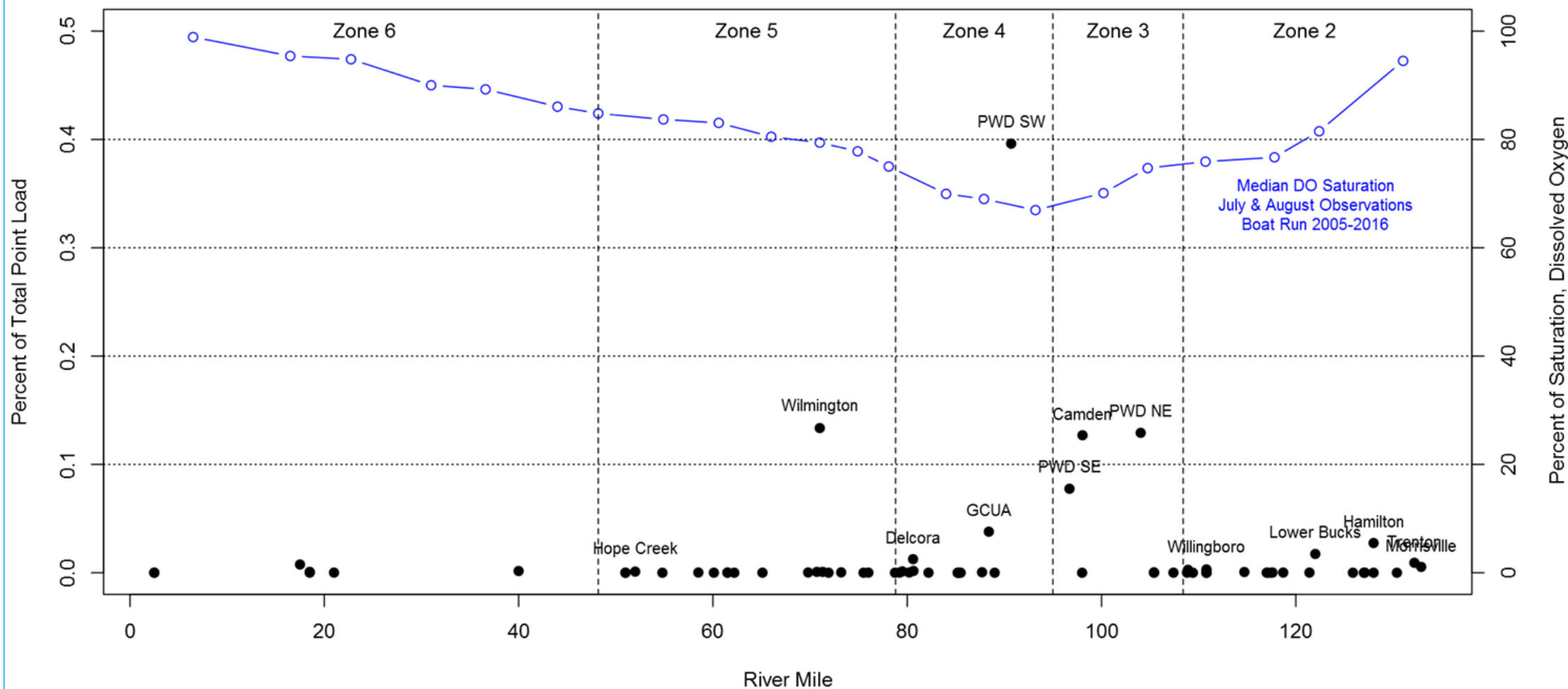
Dissolved Oxygen Improvement



- 3.5 mg/L criteria near Philadelphia, Camden, & Wilmington protect fish migration (not propagation)
- By 2000's that criteria is nearly always met

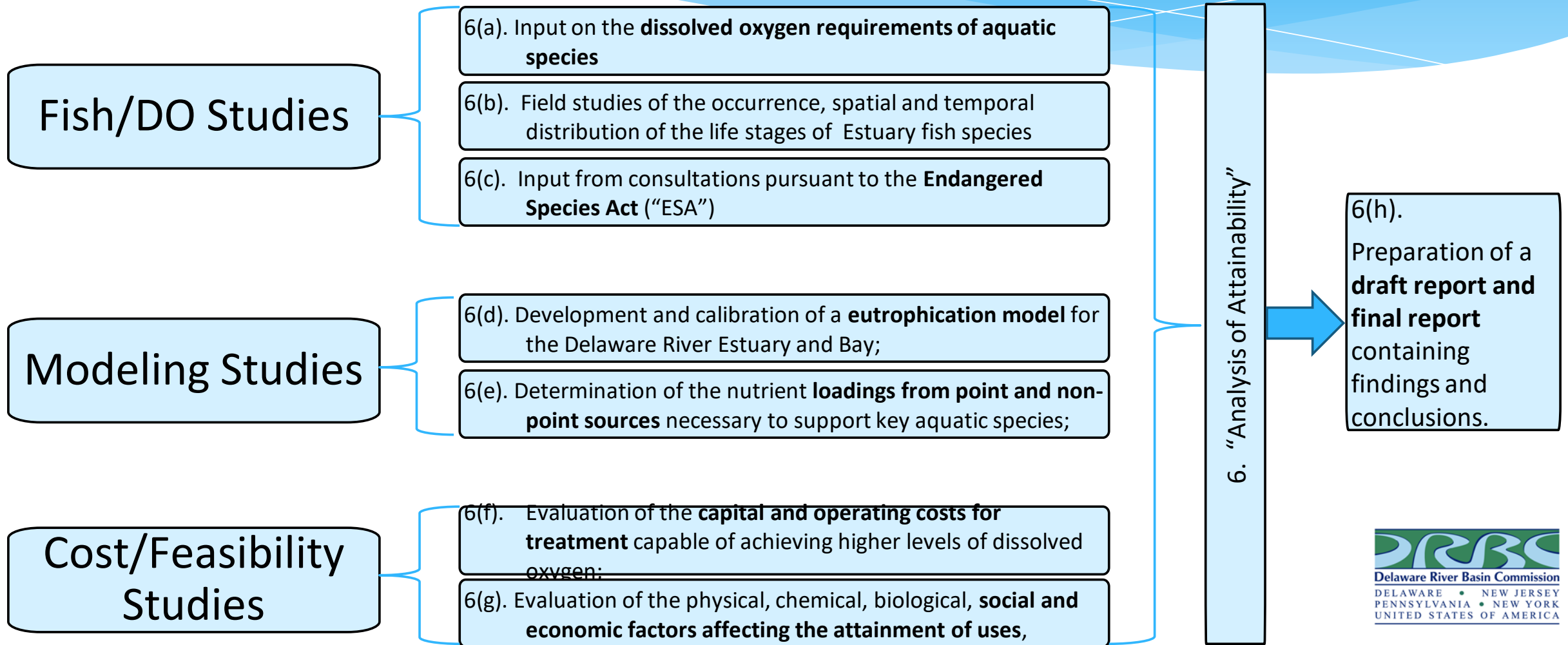
Next Phase for Dissolved Oxygen

Relative Point Discharge Load by Delaware Estuary River Mile
 NH₃ - Ammonia, whole water Loading



DRBC Resolution 2017-04

Studies Required Before Rulemaking



Eutrophication Modeling

- Development and calibration of a eutrophication model for the Delaware River Estuary and Bay
- Determination of the nutrient loadings from point and non-point sources necessary to support key aquatic species

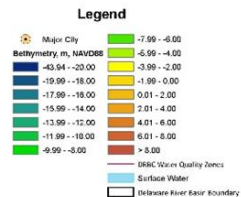
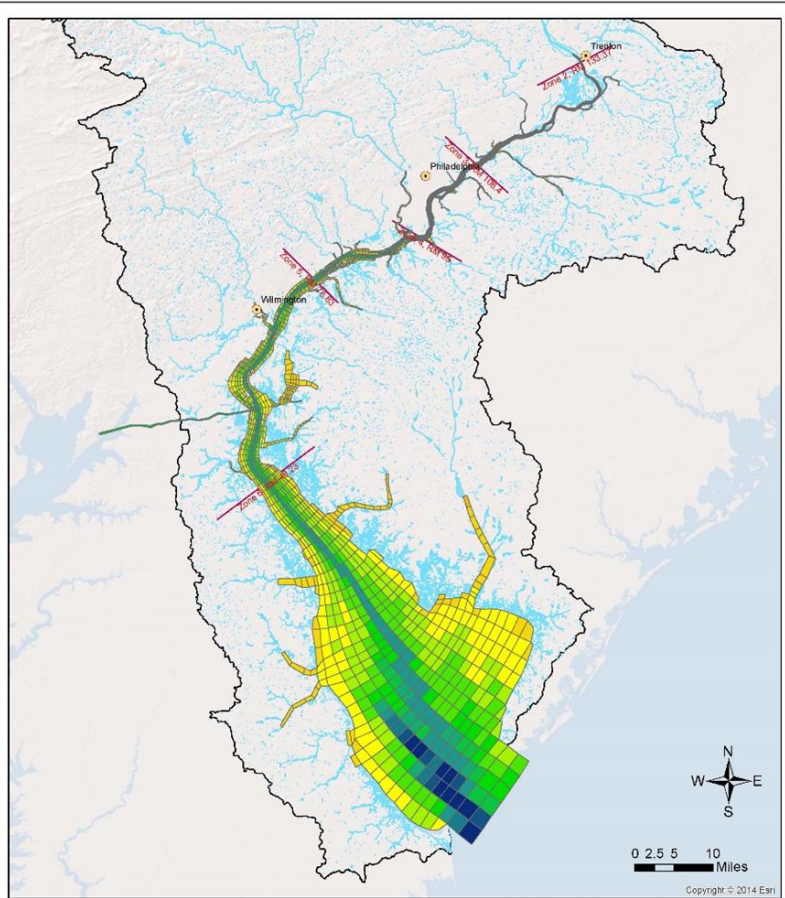


Figure --
Delaware River and Bay Area: Base Map
Model Grid and Bathymetry: Grid # 1 (2312 Grid Cells)
Marsh (Floodplain) areas were not included.

Engineering evaluation & cost estimate

- Contracted with Kleinfelder
- Planning level cost estimate for top 12 loading facilities to achieve new ammonia effluent levels
- Coordination with facilities
- Initiated summer 2018
- 2-year contract

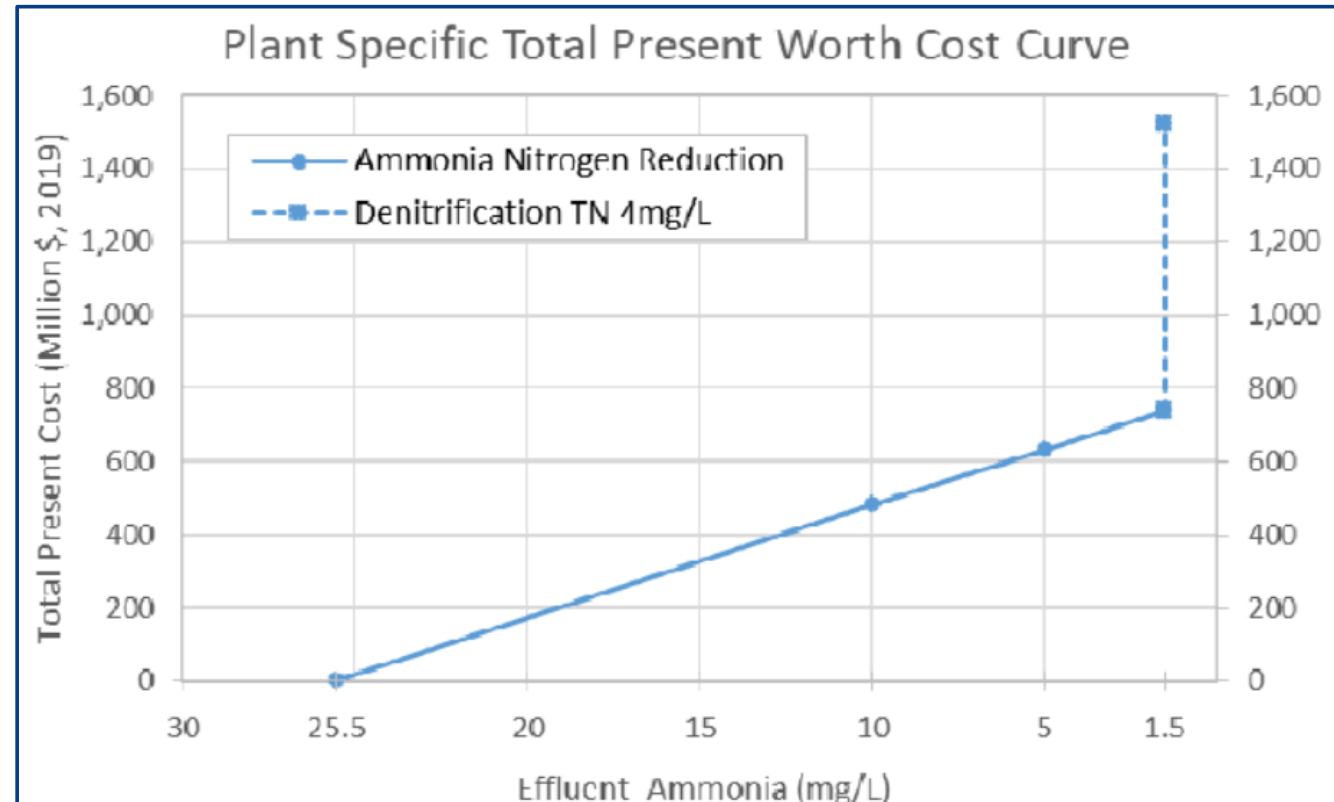
Preliminary Technology and Effluent Level Recommendations

Effluent Level	Conventional Activated Sludge	Pure Oxygen Activated Sludge	Fixed Film (RBC and TF)
NH ₃ -N – 10 mg/L	Conversion to IFAS with low level of media addition to aeration tanks	Add downstream BAF sized for approximately 50% of plant flow	Add downstream BAF sized for approximately 50% of plant flow
NH ₃ -N – 5 mg/L	Conversion to IFAS with medium level of media addition to aeration tanks	Add downstream BAF sized for approximately 75% of plant flow	Add downstream BAF sized for approximately 75% of plant flow
NH ₃ -N – 1 mg/L	Conversion to IFAS with high level of media addition to aeration tanks	Add downstream BAF sized for 100% of plant flow	Add downstream BAF sized for 100% of plant flow
TN – 3 mg/L	Conversion to IFAS with high level of media addition plus downstream DF	Add downstream BAF sized for 100% of plant flow plus DF	Add downstream BAF sized for 100% of plant flow plus DF

What's the Cost?



If each of the top 12 ammonia loading facilities upgraded to achieve 1.5 mg/L ammonia, the Total Present Worth Cost would be **\$2.7 Billion**



Meeting Swimmable Goals for the Delaware River

DRBC Water Quality Regulations

Section 1.20.6

<http://www.nj.gov/drbc/library/documents/WQregs.pdf>

- F. "Recreation" includes all water-contact sports.
- G. "Recreation - secondary contact" restricts activities to where the probability of significant contact or water ingestion is minimal, encompassing but not limited to:
 - 1. boating,
 - 2. fishing,
 - 3. those other activities involving limited contact with surface waters incident to shoreline recreation.

Current Recreational Uses / Criteria in Delaware Estuary (DRBC WQ Regs)



<http://www.nj.gov/drbc/library/documents/WQregs.pdf>

Zone	Use	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus
		Geometric mean colonies per 100 mL	
2	Recreation	200	33
3	Recreation – Secondary Contact	770	88
Upper 4			
Lower 4	Recreation	200	33
5			35
6			



EPA Office of Water 820-F-12-058

Table 1. Recommended 2012 RWQC.

Criteria Elements	Estimated Illness Rate (NGI): 36 per 1,000 primary contact recreators		OR	Estimated Illness Rate (NGI): 32 per 1,000 primary contact recreators	
	Magnitude			Magnitude	
Indicator	GM (cfu/100 mL) ^a	STV (cfu/100 mL) ^a		GM (cfu/100 mL) ^a	STV (cfu/100 mL) ^a
Enterococci – marine and fresh	35	130		30	110
OR					
<i>E. coli</i> – fresh	126	410		100	320

Duration and Frequency: The waterbody GM should not be greater than the selected GM magnitude in any 30-day interval. There should not be greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of the selected STV magnitude in the same 30-day interval.

^a EPA recommends using EPA Method 1600 (U.S. EPA, 2002a) to measure culturable enterococci, or another equivalent method that measures culturable enterococci and using EPA Method 1603 (U.S. EPA, 2002b) to measure culturable *E. coli*, or any other equivalent method that measures culturable *E. coli*.

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/rwqc2012.pdf>

Possible Sources of Bacteria?

- Combined Sewer Overflows
 - Sanitary sewage and storm water in same pipes
 - Legacy systems (100+ years) in our oldest, largest communities
- Other Urban Runoff (MS4s)
- Urban Animal Life
 - *Sources are local*



http://archive.phillywatersheds.org/watershed_issues/stormwater_management/combined_sewer_system

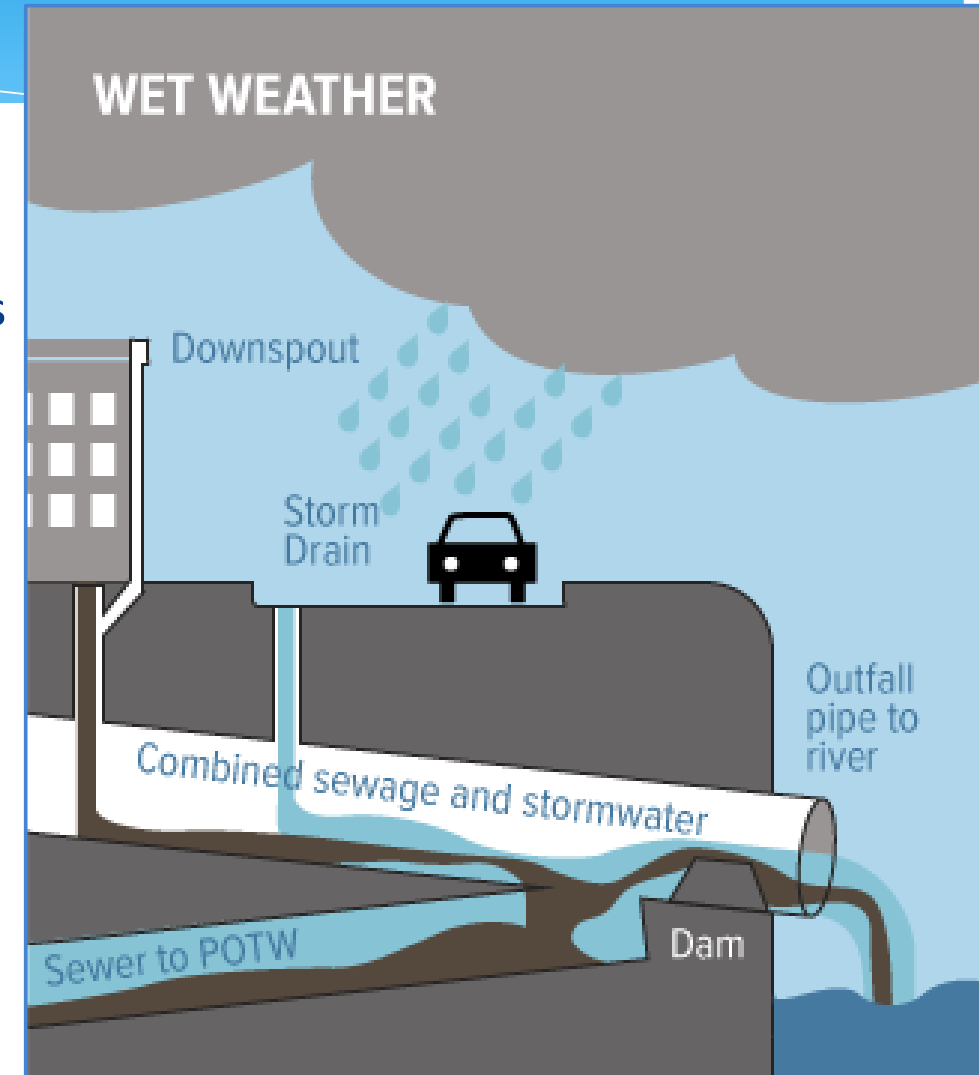
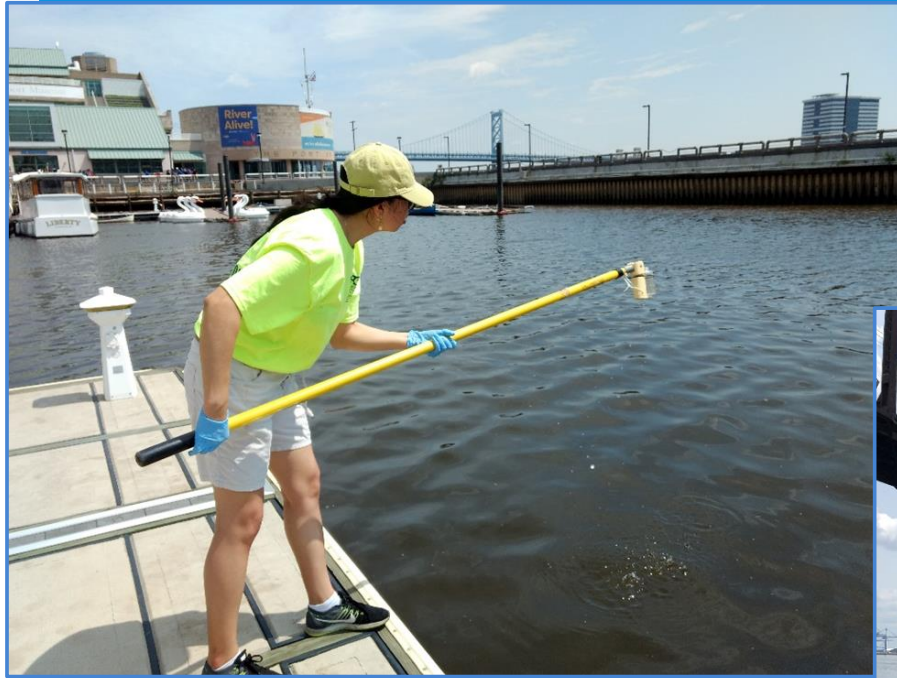


Image credit: Jersey Water Works

Monitoring Summer 2019 & 2020



Shore-based, where recreation more likely
 ~ 5x per month, May - September
 Fecal coliform, enterococcus, E. coli

- Riverton Yacht Club
 - Palmyra Cove Nature Center
 - Pennsauken Access
 - Pyne Poynt Park
 - National Park
- } NJ
-
- Washington Ave. Green
 - Penns Landing Lagoon
 - Frankford Arsenal Boat Ramp
 - Penn Treaty Park (2020)
- } PA

Site Specific Comparison to EPA E. Coli Criteria (126 cfu/100mL GM)

Date	NPK	WAG	PLL	PPP	PSA	FAA	PCN	RYC
6/10/2019	132.7	212.9	174.4	759.6	223.3	889.9	300.5	168.5
6/19/2019	104.7	212.9	123.1	809.6	177.2	737.5	309.5	142.6
6/25/2019	185.5	429	177.4	786.8	240.5	105.2	309.5	182
7/1/2019	332.2	737.8	326.8	140.6	194.9	50	301.1	173.8
7/9/2019	316.4	599.5	312.5	168.2	182.3	87.4	381.6	144.5
7/22/2019	414.3	356.6	352.8	92.5	139.1	111.9	359.4	118.2
7/30/2019	182.2	182.3	233.6	138	130.1	283.9	400.3	84.9
8/6/2019	28.6	265.2	292.3	1162.8	95.8	109.6	131.4	38.7
8/12/2019	40.2	172.7	342.8	1716.9	72.2	83.3	47.4	61.7
8/19/2019	57.9	124.5	257.9	1817.9	75.6	137.1	57.1	58.1
8/28/2019	35.2	146.7	296.5	2059.7	76.8	111.8	48.4	55.3
9/4/2019	72.2	200.9	588	1771.8	104.4	186	50.8	76.8
9/9/2019	491.2	134.1	505.8	1279.5	121	285.7	115.8	158.4
9/16/2019	416.1	145.6	516.7	968.6	220.4	388.6	157.3	115.2
9/24/2019	216.4	231.3	892.6	203.9	235.2	362.9	147.2	139.6

NPK	National Park
WAG	Washington Ave. Green
PLL	Penns Landing Lagoon
PTP	Penn Treaty Park
PPP	Pyne Poynt Park
PSA	Pennsauken Access
FAA	Frankford Arsenal Access
PCN	Palmyra Cove
RYC	Riverton Yacht Club

Monitoring Results So Far

- Assessment by geometric mean, system-wide: Unfavorable
- Assessment by geometric mean, site-by-site: Mixed
- Assessment by STV, site-by-site: More favorable

- May predict conditions based on: Location, Cumulative rainfall
 - Need a larger, more robust data set than this one

Thursday, September 10

Current RiverCast:

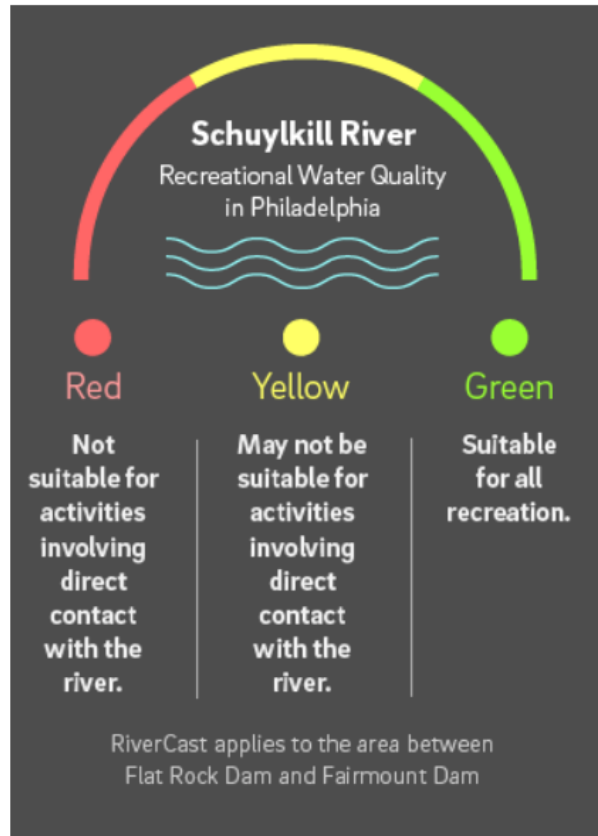
RED

[Terms of Use](#)

Data & Technology *may* help us expand recreational opportunities

Welcome to Philly Rivercast

RiverCast Water Quality Designations:



- **Question: Is it safe to swim?**
- **Statistical Models**
 - Use things we can measure in real time like rain & turbidity
 - Is today a red day or a green day?
- **Near real-time monitoring systems**
 - Fluidion Alert
 - In-situ, 6-hours from sample to report
- **Some locations are much better than others**

Reducing Bacterial Loads?



Green City Clean Waters

PHILADELPHIA'S LONG-TERM CONTROL PLAN TO ADDRESS COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

OCTOBER 24, 2013



- CSO Long Term Control Plans
- MS4 Permitting
- Stormwater management
- Capture & disinfect more combined sewage

Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority:

A Wet Weather Case Study of Incorporating Community Interests into Effective Infrastructure Decision-Making



Jurisdictions:
• City of Camden
• City of Gloucester
• Camden County



CCMUA: a county-wide public wastewater utility.



Wastewater System

Residents served	510,000
Lines	125 mi.
Plant capacity	58 mgd



Receiving water: Delaware River



Revenues: ~\$100 million/annually



Average number of Combined Sewer Overflows annually: 70



LTCP required to be in place by 2020

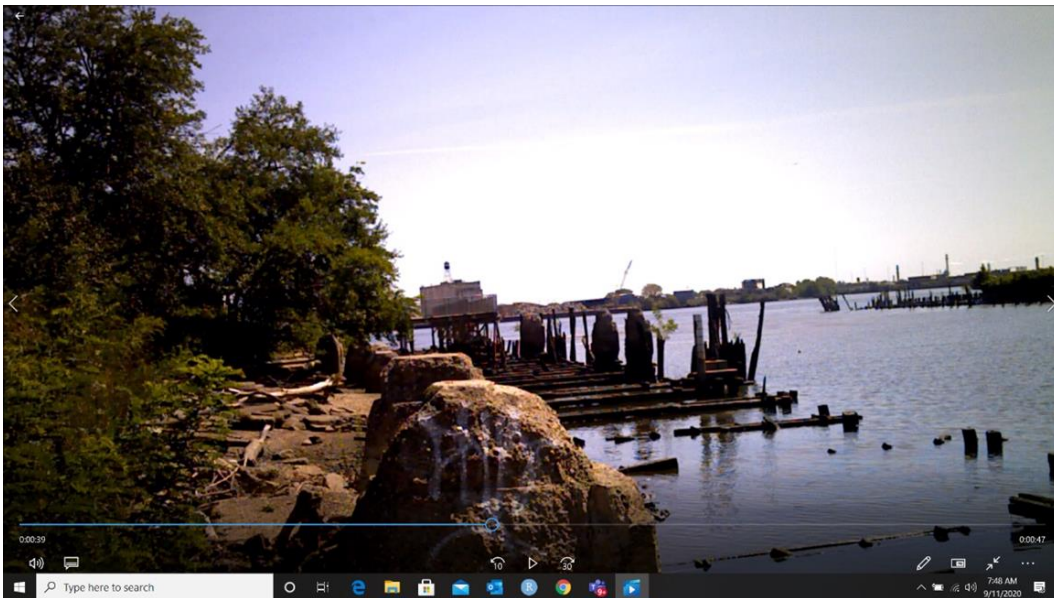
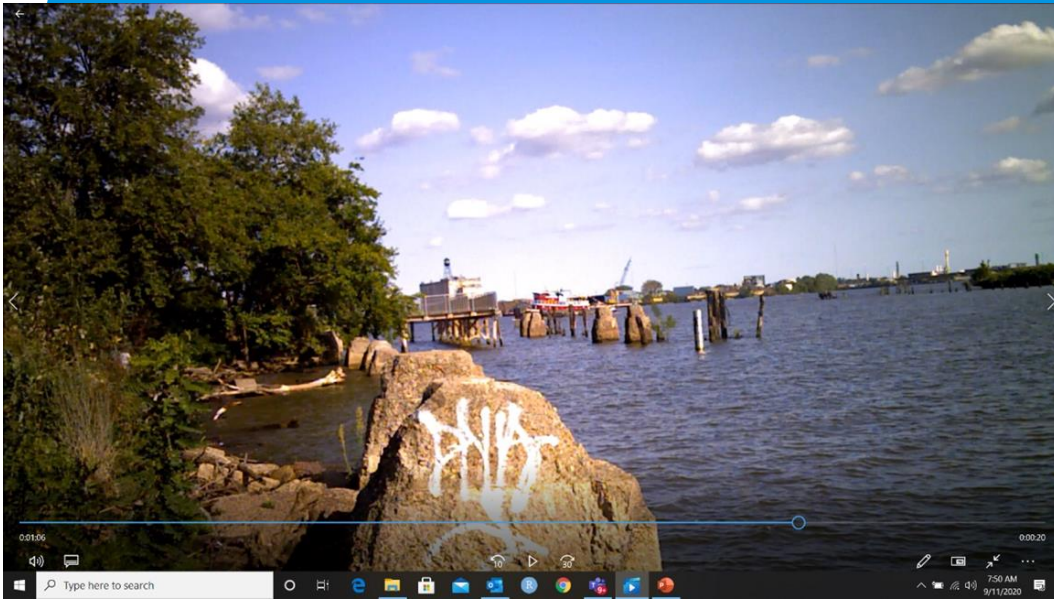
CCMUA Goal: 2018

- Happening now
- Long Term Proposition
- More reduction requires more \$\$\$

Other Hazards & Challenges

- Beaches have an elaborate protocol for monitoring, beach closures, re-opening

- Busy shipping ports
- Hazardous currents
- Debris, pilings, junk



DRBC Next Steps

- Continued Monitoring in 2020 and beyond
- Expanded analytical approaches?
 - How much is human derived
 - How much is animal derived
- Coordination with our Water Quality Advisory Committee (WQAC)
 - Help in setting priorities for DRBC's Water Resources Program

Drinkable (and Usable)

agricultural, industrial, and public water supplies after reasonable treatment,
except where natural salinity precludes such uses

Water Users



Phila.gov



N. Suk



<http://wikimapia.org/21274124/Kimberly-Clark-Inc-Chester-Papermill#/photo/1905408>



Photo: Peretz Partensky, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ifl/7238282472/in/album-72157629823114004/>; unedited

- Drinking Water Providers
- Manufacturing
- Refining
- Energy Production

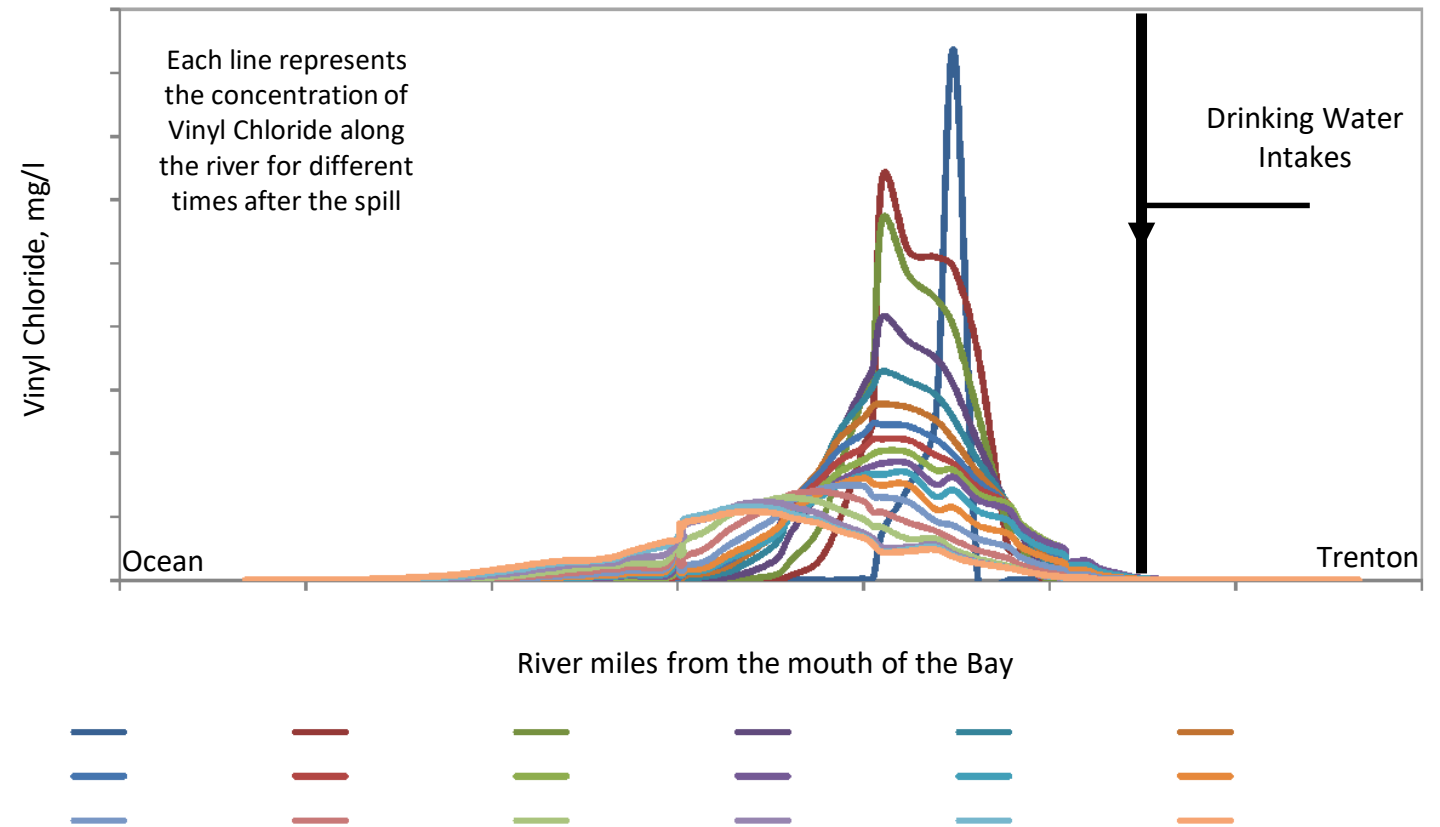
Risks to Drinkable Water



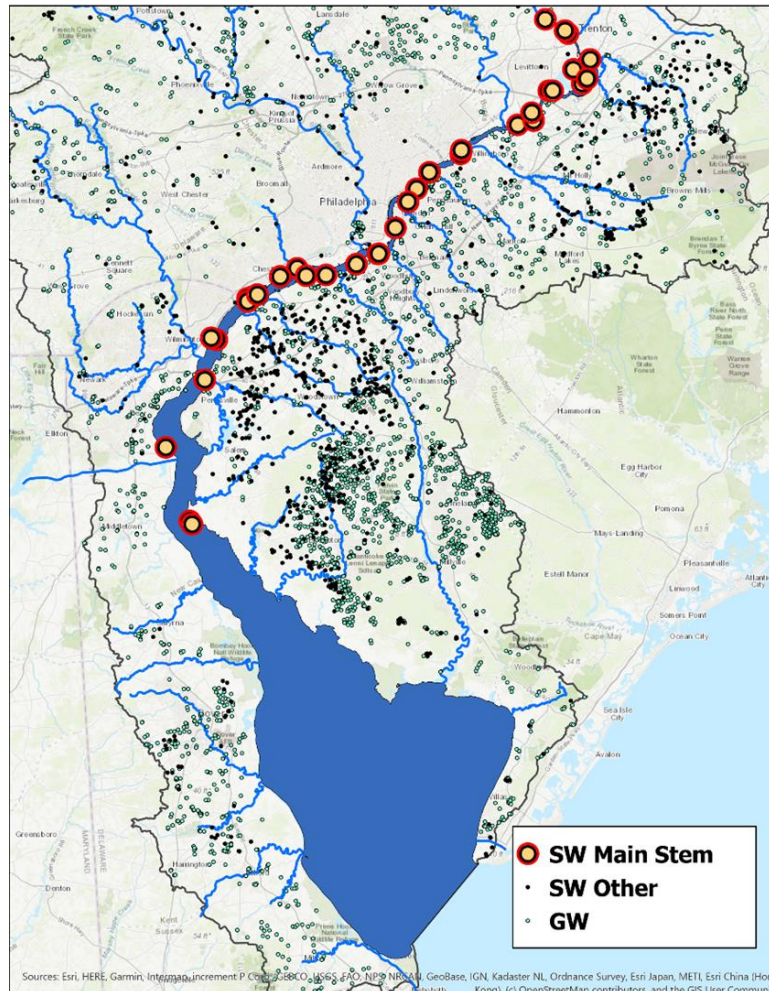
Spillstar

Projected Vinyl Chloride Concentrations in the Delaware River

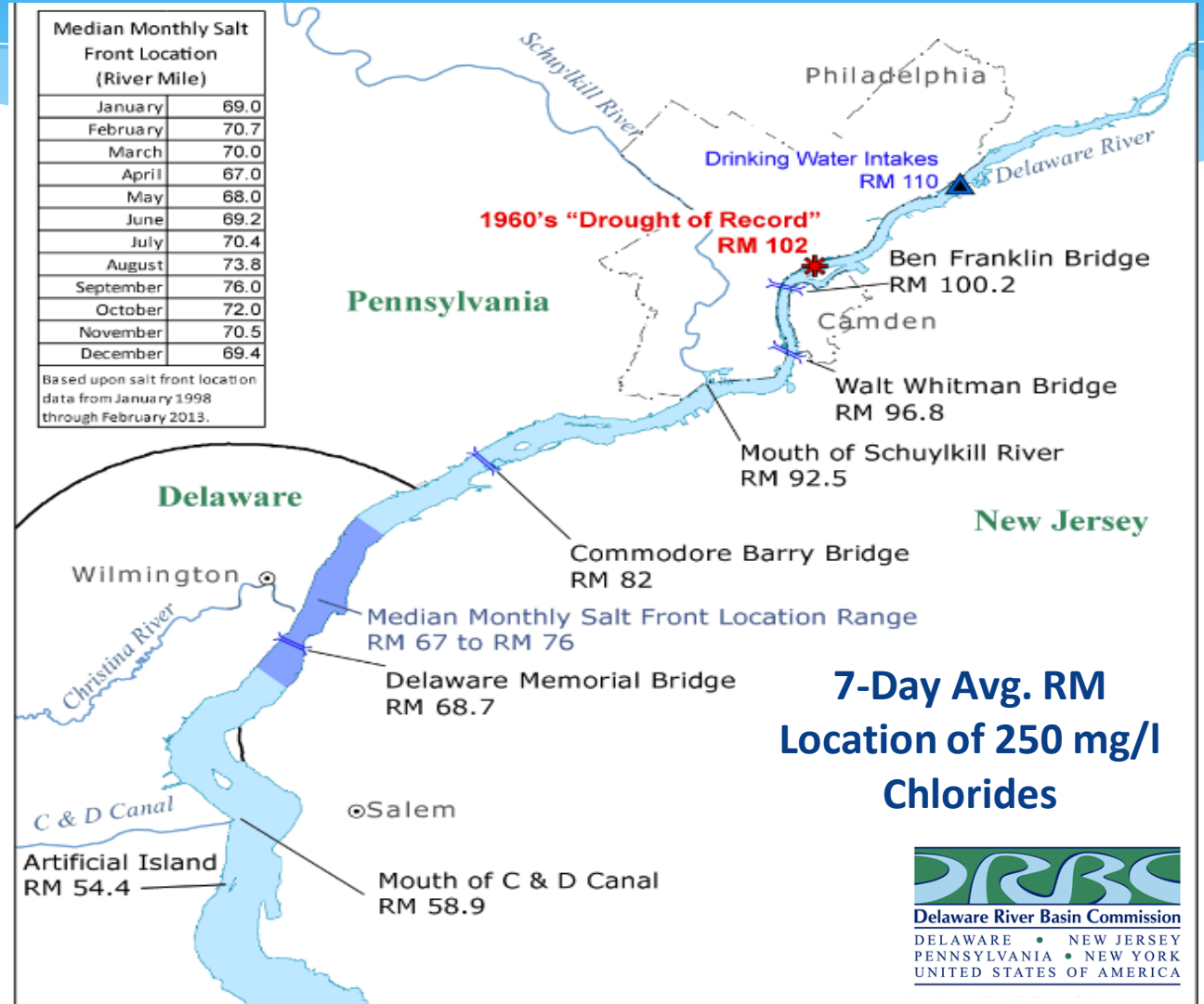
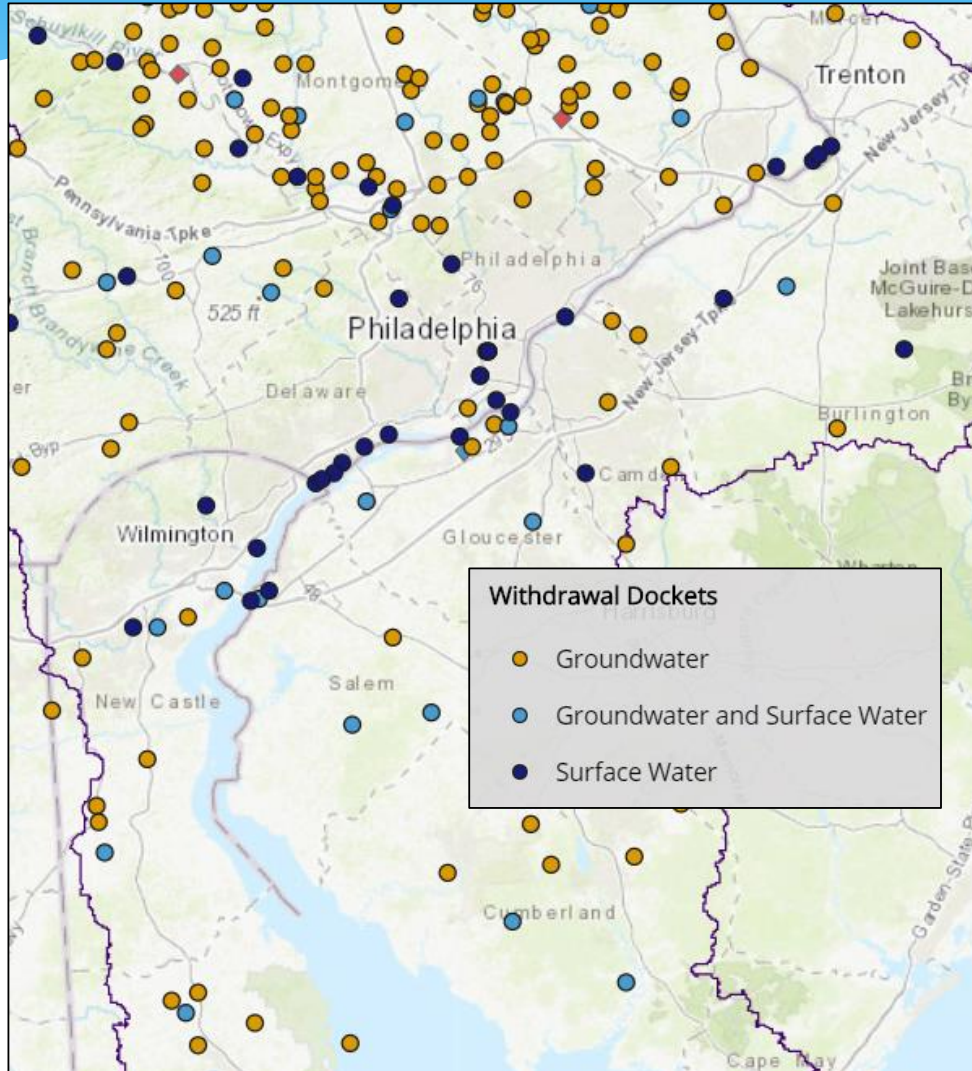
Five-hour release: one percent total mass



Water Users, Risks and Salinity



Drought Management and the Salt Front



Sea Level Rise and Salinity



Atlantic Ocean
River Mile 0

**Salt
Water**

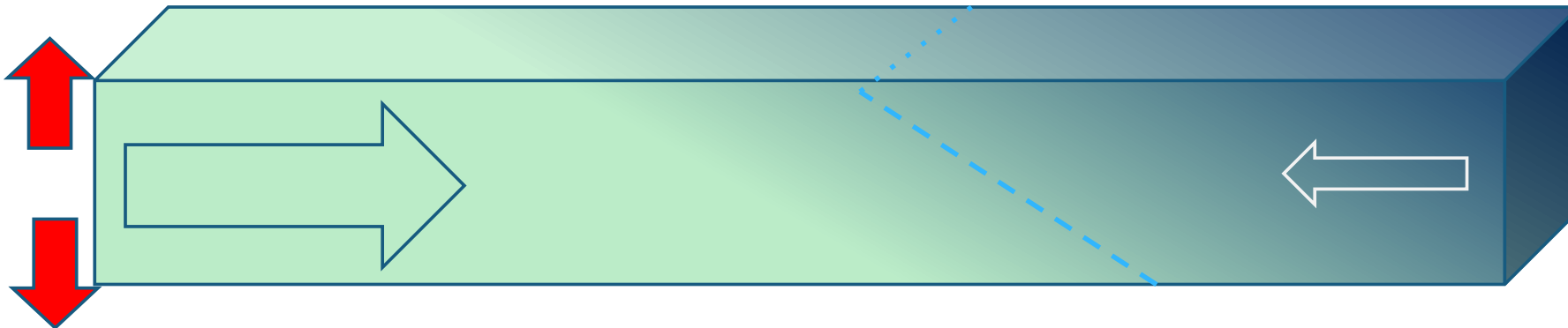
Mixing

**Fresh
Water**

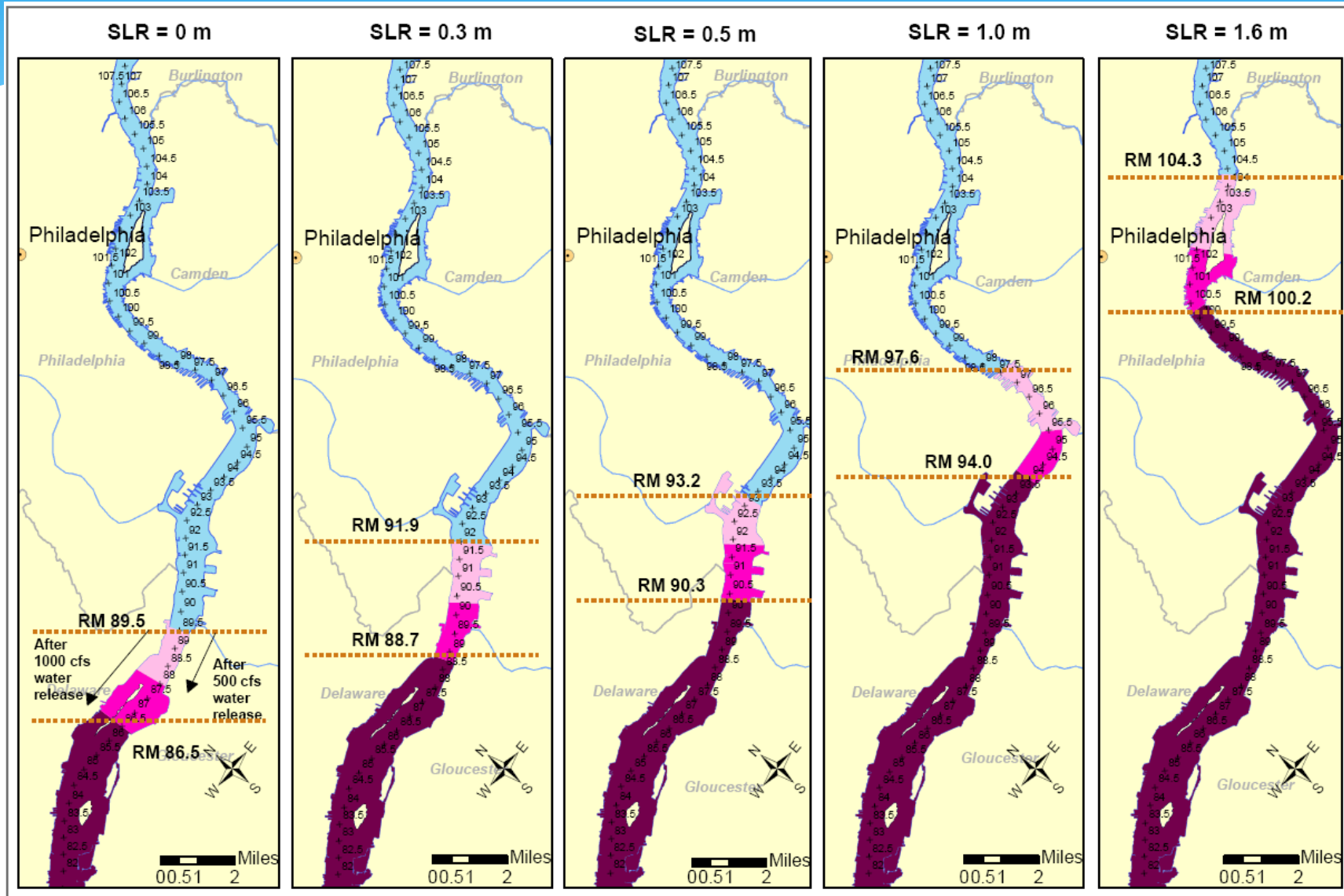
Trenton
River Mile 133

Sea Level Rise

Subsidence



Range of Salt Front Movement with dry conditions and different flow augmentation



Legend

Simulated SF Range (SLR = 1.6 m)

- No additional flow added
- 500 cfs for 2 months
- 1,000 cfs added for 2 months

Simulations of July-October 2002 conditions with additional water released in August and September. A significant amount of water may be needed to keep the salt front below RM 92.5.



**Relocation
Reservoir Releases**

**What are the options
to reduce the risk?**

**Estuary Barrier
Desalinization**



DRBC Next Steps

- * Investigate how climate change will affect hydrology
- * Inventory new storage opportunities (new infrastructure, under-utilized, revised operations)
- * Use existing models to quantify risk and examine mitigation options
- * Develop or modify strategies to manage issue

Summary

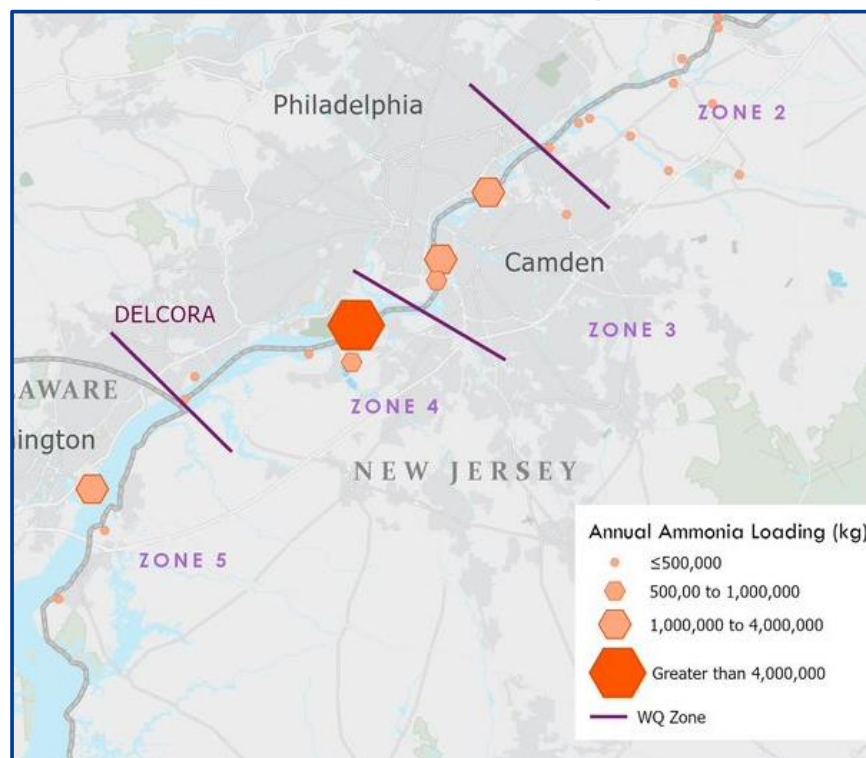
- Focus
- Funding
- Equity
- Priorities



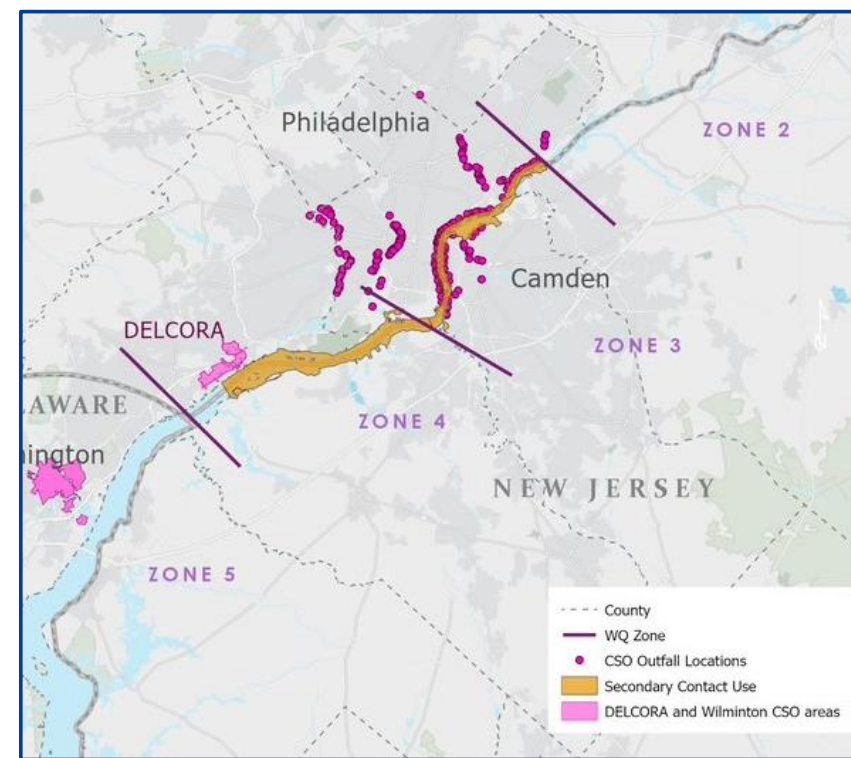
Focus

Measurable improvement in WQ in the urban Estuary, requires solutions focused on the urban Estuary

Ammonia Discharges



CSO Outfalls



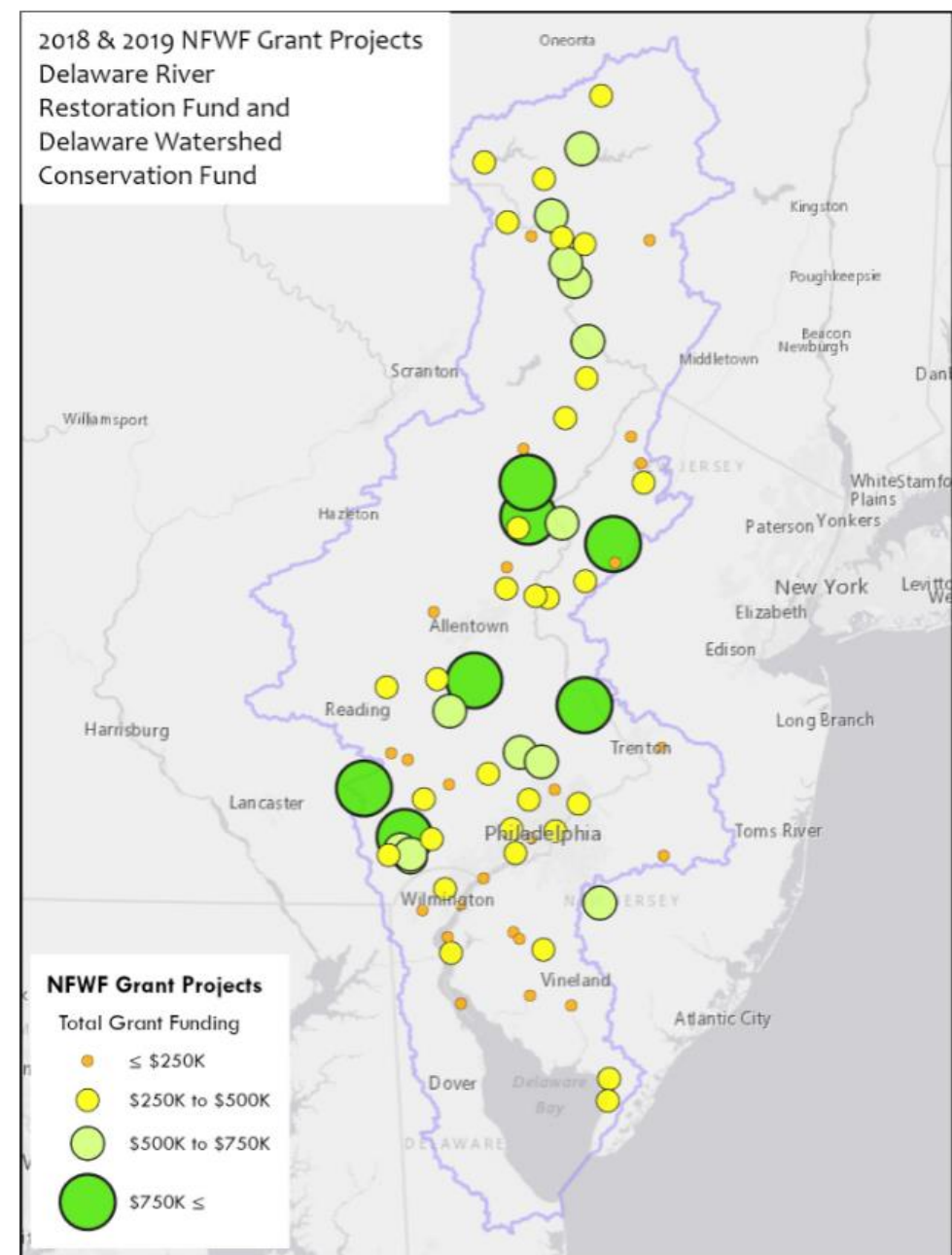
Who Pays?

- Dischargers? - Local taxpayers and rate payers
- Water users?
- Federal Government?
- Those who benefit most?
- Philanthropic organizations?



Federal Funding

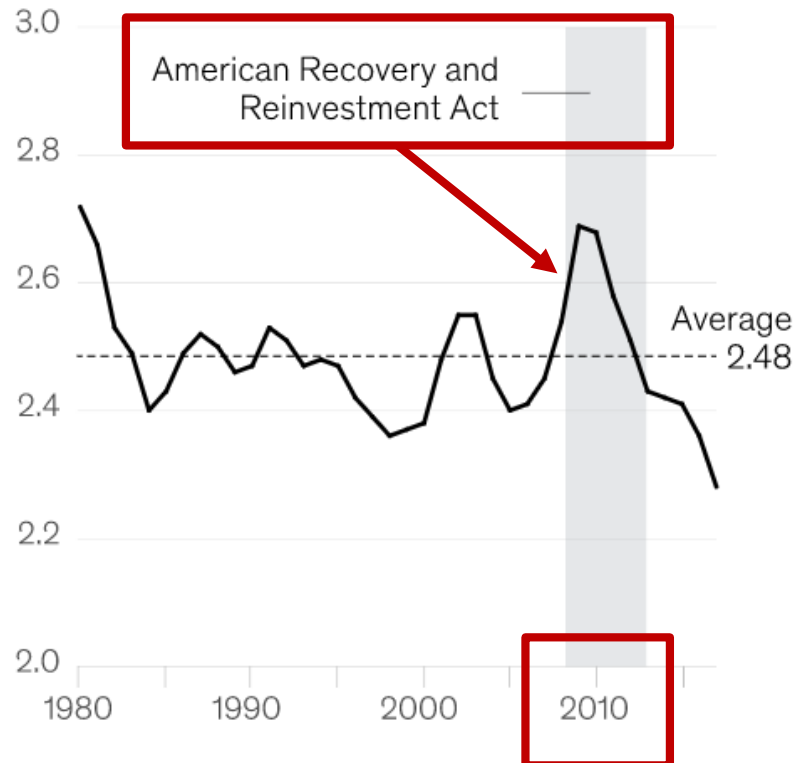
- “New” federal funding is not aimed at the urban Estuary.
- More funds aimed at urban waters fishable/swimmable needs and solutions (CSOs, etc.).
- More funds to support urban recreational access.
- Increase share for the Delaware River.
- Increase share for clean water for disadvantaged communities.
- Clean water Infrastructure as economic stimulus.
- America’s Water Infrastructure Act.
- Fund the DRBC



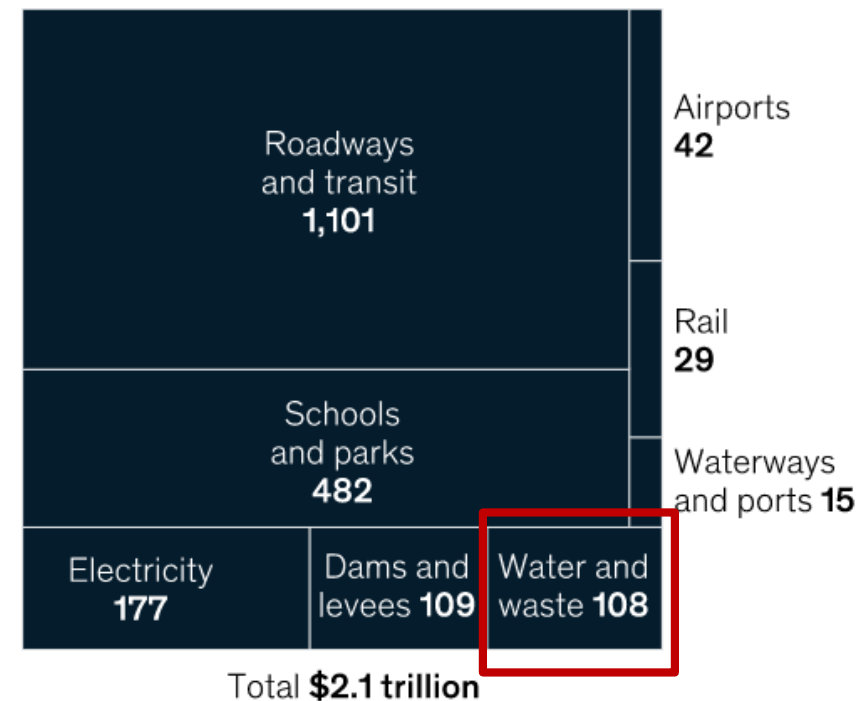
Public Infrastructure Spending as a % of GDP

Public-infrastructure spending has fallen, and there is a backlog of more than \$2 trillion.

Public spending on water and transportation infrastructure, 1980–2017, % of GDP



Estimated 10-year infrastructure-funding gap by asset type, 2016–25, \$ billion



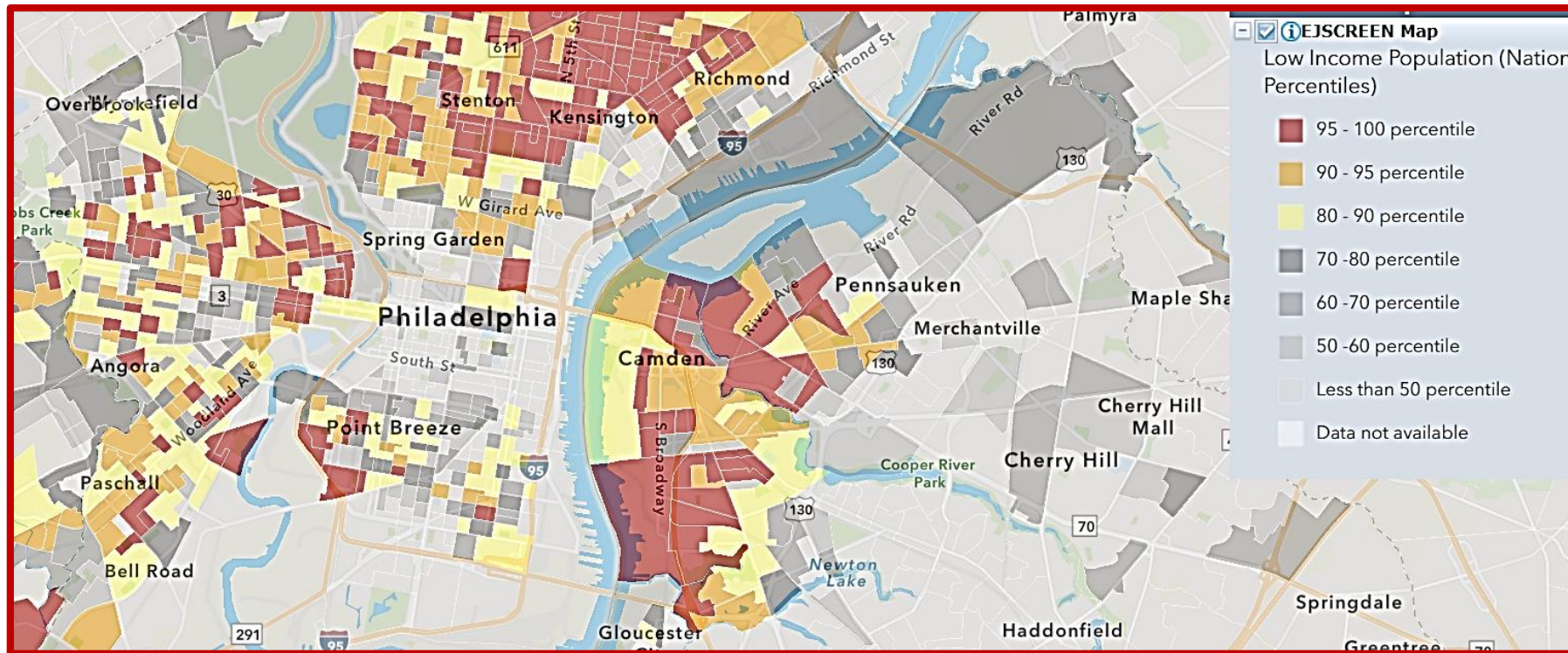
Source: 2017 Infrastructure Report Card, American Society of Civil Engineers, March 2017, infrastructurereportcard.org; Public spending on transportation and water infrastructure, 1956–2017, US Congressional Budget Office, October 2018, cbo.gov

Equity



Photo: Urban Promise

Access to fishable, swimmable, drinkable waters.



**From EPA
EJSCREEN:
Environmental
Justice
Screening and
Mapping Tool*

Equity

Who pays for what?

Photo: Upstream Alliance



Photo: Aqua Vida



Photo: Paul Michael Bergeron



Priorities

We will reach our economic endpoint long before we reach our environmental endpoint.

Howard Neukrug - Water Center at UPenn

Clean Water Act / DRBC

- Drinkable? Swimmable? Fishable?



Photo: Philadelphia Water Department

Community / Society (Water Only)

- Climate change threats
- Safe and reliable drinking water
- Neighborhood flooding
- Trash
- Water main breaks
- Water efficiency
- Lead water service line replacements
- Recreation in the Delaware River
- Wastewater Treatment Updates
- Affordability

From “One Water” Policy Framework

- A focus on achieving multiple benefits, meaning that our **water-related investments should provide economic, environmental, and societal returns.**
- Utilizing **watershed-scale thinking** and action, that respects and responds to the natural ecosystem, geology, and hydrology of an area.
- **Relying on partnerships and inclusion**, recognizing that real progress will only be made when all stakeholders have a seat at the table.

From “One Water for America Policy Framework”, Executive Summary, US Water Alliance, 2017



River of the Year for 2020: The Delaware River

American Rivers announces 2020 River of the Year alongside Most Endangered Rivers of 2020 release.

Amy Souers Kober | April 14, 2020

<https://www.americanrivers.org/2020/04/river-of-the-year-for-2020-the-delaware-river/>



Delaware River Basin Commission

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“The Delaware River is a national success story,” *said Bob Irvin, President and CEO of American Rivers*

Steve Tambini, Executive Director

Steve.Tambini@drbc.gov

www.drbc.gov



Delaware River Basin Commission

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