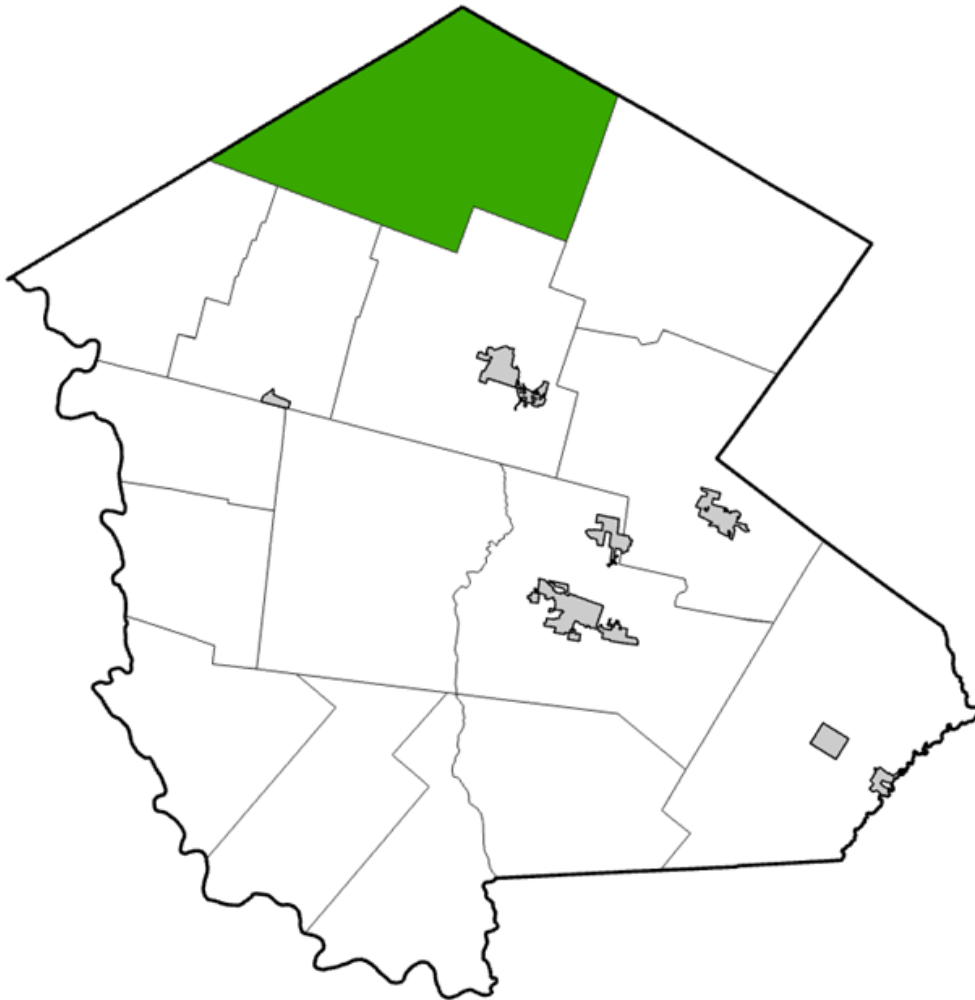




Sullivan County Assessment of Potable & Wastewater Infrastructure

VOLUME II

Town of Rockland



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*Volumes I and II are part of a larger report.
The full Sullivan County Assessment of Potable and
Wastewater Infrastructure Report may be requested from the
Sullivan County Division of Planning, Community Development and Environmental Management*

1. ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

In 2025, the Sullivan County Division of Planning, Community Development, and Environmental Management (DPEM) undertook, with the support of Delaware Engineering, DPC, a project to assess water supply and wastewater management infrastructure throughout the County.

As part of that project, known as the Countywide Assessment of Potable and Wastewater Infrastructure (CAPWI), water and sewer infrastructure serving residents and businesses in each of the County's twenty-two municipalities was surveyed, inventoried, and evaluated. This document details the results of this effort and presents the information in a series of Community Reports. The CAPWI Volume 1 Report reflects the information developed within this Volume 2 Report through a series of recommended actions aimed at supporting water and sewer service county-wide, and advanced by the County.

1.1 Using this Document

The information is structured around inventory and evaluation of each community's water supply and wastewater management infrastructure. While emphasis is placed on municipally owned systems, the report surveys and documents other centralized and regulated decentralized water and sewer systems in the Community. Individual on-site facilities are beyond the scope of this report, though it is noted where in the County these systems are exclusively relied on. Mapping showing [service areas](#) and other key information accompanies the report. Sources and methods are also described.

The information in this volume is, in general, not at a level of detail or intended to provide analysis of system or component capacity, be used in the design of specific capital projects, provide detailed system mapping, assess or recommend specific operational techniques or strategies, or other similar activities requiring development of precise technical information and detailed engineering assessment. Instead, this volume provides an inventory and planning-level evaluation of these systems in support of policy and programmatic needs and decision making.

The Countywide Water and Sewer Evaluation and Recommendations report can be viewed by visiting the following website from DPEM.

<https://www.sullivanvny.gov/Departments/PlanningEnvironmental/PlansandStudies/CAPWI>

Individual Community Profile reports have also been prepared as part of the CAPWI project and are intended to be standalone documents that can be used by a variety of audiences,

including municipal leaders and officials, residents, and businesses, seeking basic information about water and sewer service in the municipality.

Finally, many of the terms used have specific meanings and are further elaborated upon in a Glossary attached to this report. Terms appearing in the Glossary are denoted in underline throughout the document, and in the electronic version, you may click these terms to be taken directly to where that term appears in the Glossary.

1.2 Understanding the Data: Public vs. Private Infrastructure

As stated previously, the primary focus of this report is inventorying municipally owned water and sewer systems in Sullivan County. However, the community profile reports also provide limited information on privately-owned systems where relevant and publicly available. In order to understand the data presented, the reader must first have a basic understanding of the regulatory framework governing the operation of different types of water and sewer systems in New York State.

Regardless of ownership, there are two regulatory agencies that are primarily responsible for issuing permits and approvals for drinking water and wastewater systems – the New York State Department of Health ([NYSDOH](#)) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ([NYSDEC](#)).

1.2.1 Public Water Systems (NYSDOH)

In Sullivan County, the [NYSDOH](#) is the agency responsible for regulating [public water systems](#). This includes water systems owned and operated by a municipality, as well as privately-owned water supply companies, and even hospitals, gas stations, and other facilities with private wells. When it comes to water systems, public means that these systems serve the public at large – not the form of ownership.

In general, water systems regulated by [NYSDOH](#) as [public water systems](#) are classified as either [community water systems](#) or [non-community water systems](#) (see Glossary for more information). The data contained in this report is limited to [community water systems](#), whether publicly or privately owned. Information about [non-community water systems](#) (including those that service transient seasonal populations like camps and bungalow colonies) is included, where available, but is not further detailed.

1.2.2 Wastewater Treatment Facilities (NYSDEC)

New York State's wastewater discharge regulations are administered by the [NYSDEC](#) through the [State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System \(SPDES\)](#) program, which requires

permits for any facility that is designed to treat and discharge wastewater. That includes sewage treatment plants that discharge effluent directly to a surface waterbody (like a nearby lake or stream) as well as facilities that discharge wastewater into the ground (like septic systems and sand filters).

No [SPDES](#) permit is required for a facility designed to treat less than 1,000 [GPD](#), and Minor [SPDES](#) projects (those with wastewater discharges of less than 10,000 [GPD](#)) are typically covered by a [NYSDEC](#) General Permit (GP-0-25-002). Only wastewater treatment facilities that don't fall into one of those two categories (Major [SPDES](#) projects) are detailed in this report. Those include centralized systems (e.g., Publicly Owned Treatment Works), [regulated decentralized](#) systems (e.g., "package plants"), and commercial-sized septic systems that discharge to groundwater. Like water systems, wastewater treatment facilities can be publicly or privately owned.

Although the [SPDES](#) program is involved in the centralized wastewater systems with which the CAPWI effort is primarily concerned, the City of New York and [DRBC](#) each regulate in parallel wastewater facilities within their respective geographies. Of further note is that residential systems handling less than 1,000 [GPD](#) are regulated by [NYSDOH](#).

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2. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

2.1 Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

2.2 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR)

The Annual Water Quality Report is required by federal law and NYS regulation and is designed to provide consumers with information on the quality of the water delivered by their [public water system](#). Systems serving fewer than 1,000 service connections are required to report information on the water source and water treatment, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water rules, plus general educational information. The report also includes an explanation of the size of the population served by the system, which also typically includes the number of service connections. These reports are available at municipal offices and on municipal websites for public consumption.

2.3 Centralized System (Water or Sewer)

Centralized systems, which can be water supply or wastewater management, refer to infrastructure that is, typically but not exclusively, municipally owned and which is characterized by extensive distribution and conveyance networks serving large areas. Water supply and wastewater management are provided at typically larger-scale facilities. These systems are highly regulated. This infrastructure consists of both collection and conveyance, as well as treatment.

2.4 Decentralized System (Water or Sewer)

These systems are characterized by smaller numbers of connections and with water supply and wastewater treatment works provided closer to the users or source of demand. This term includes individual on-site water supply wells and septic systems serving single users, but also encompasses systems serving multiple connections that are regulated similarly to centralized systems.

2.5 Collection and Conveyance System

The sanitary sewer collection and conveyance system refers to the elements of the sewer system that enable wastewater to flow from points where it's generated to the point(s) where it's treated. In this report, the system begins at the point of connection to individual users and consists, generally, of pipes, manholes, pump stations, forcemains, and upstream wastewater storage (flow attenuation).

2.6 Community Water System (CWS)

A public water system (i.e., one that serves 15 or more service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents - see definition in this document) that supplies water to the same population year-round. Examples of community water systems include municipally owned (cities, towns, or villages) public water supplies, public water authorities, or privately-owned water suppliers such as homeowner associations, apartment complexes, and mobile home parks that maintain their own drinking water system. See also the discussion in this Glossary of non-community water systems.

Community water system information, where available, is presented in tabular format. The following table provides an explanation of the meaning of the various values contained in each of the fields.

Water System	Service Area	SDWA #	Population	Connections
<i>[Name of water system]</i>	<i>[The Primary type of area that is served by the <u>public water system</u>: MHP = mobile home park]; HOA = Home-owners association; Residential = Residential area; etc.]</i>	<i>[Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) ID number]</i>	<i>[The reported population that is served by the system in SDWIS reporting.]</i>	<i>[The reported number of service connections within a system in SDWIS reporting.]</i>

2.7 Deferred Maintenance

In this report, deferred maintenance refers to the postponement of essential upkeep, repairs, or replacements for public facilities, infrastructure, or equipment. These typically minor items will become delayed to the point where they end up impacting performance and reliability, becoming far more costly to rectify. Small maintenance over many years is

more sustainable than waiting for an issue to happen, such as a water main break due to an unrepaired detected leak, or continuing to operate with undersized or obsolete equipment instead of upgrading to something that will save time and money over the long run.

2.8 Delaware River Basin (DRB) and Delaware River Basin Boundary

The area of drainage into the Delaware River and its tributaries, including Delaware Bay, is regulated by the DRBC. Its size is approximately 13,500 sq. miles and includes land in four states.

2.9 Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC)

The Delaware River Basin Commission is the regional body created in 1961 by the Delaware River Basin Compact signed among the states of Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York with the force of law to oversee managing the Delaware River system across state boundaries. Among other regulatory programs, DRBC addresses projects in the basin that withdraw from or discharge to the basin's waters over certain thresholds. The threshold for water withdrawals is taking water from ground or surface water, or diversion, or transfer in or out of the Basin, when the daily average gross withdrawal during any 30 consecutive-day period exceeds 100,000 gallons. The threshold for discharges is those over 50,000 GPD during any consecutive 30-day period from wastewater treatment facilities or the importation or exportation of wastewater.

2.10 Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC) Docket

The record of decision made by DRBC, pursuant to its authority under the 1961 Compact, relating to an application for a permit, including those relating to regulated water withdrawals and discharges. Dockets contain information about water and sewer systems and permitted withdrawal and discharge thresholds.

2.11 Distressed Communities

As per the Empire State Development Corporation and NYS Climate Act, distressed or disadvantaged communities are those that bear the burden of negative public health effects, environmental pollution, and climate change impacts that possess population decline, economic hardships, high unemployment, and high concentrations of low to moderate-income households.

2.12 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)

DBPs are substances produced when chlorine, used for disinfection of water, reacts with organic materials in the water. The formation of DBPs is usually a greater concern for water systems that use surface water, such as rivers, lakes, and streams, as their source, as these sources are more likely to contain organic materials necessary for these reactions.

Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) are volatile regulated disinfection DBPs that can pose significant cancer, organ, and reproductive risks. They include chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform.

Total haloacetic acids (THAA) are regulated disinfection DBPs that can pose cancer and developmental health risks. They include monochloroacetic, dichloroacetic, trichloroacetic, monobromoacetic, and dibromoacetic acids.

2.13 Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU)

An EDU is a measurement for water usage that standardizes all users into units based on the demand of one single-family dwelling unit. EDUs are used by utility providers to calculate service charges associated with the probable demand for each user.

2.14 New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC)

EFC is a NYS public benefit corporation that assists communities and certain businesses throughout New York State to undertake critical water quality infrastructure projects by providing access to low-cost capital, grants, and expert technical assistance. As such, EFC plays a significant role in capital projects undertaken by NYS municipalities. A primary goal is to ensure that these projects remain affordable while safeguarding essential water resources. EFC develops and advances financing strategies to maximize the funding that can be made available, aiding compliance with Federal and State requirements, and promoting green infrastructure practices. In implementing these programs, EFC partners with NYSDEC and NYSDOH on wastewater and drinking water supply projects, respectively.

EFC allocates state and federal funds to participating entities in the form of grants and loans. Major programs include the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), which is oriented toward sanitary sewer and wastewater infrastructure projects, and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), which is oriented toward water supply infrastructure projects. These funds “revolve” as borrowers pay their loans back, with payments in turn used to finance new projects; EFC also uses revenue bonds to increase available capital.

Other programs include the engineering planning grants (EPG) program, which provides support to fund the engineering reports required to apply to EFC for financial assistance. EFC provides financial assistance in the form of subsidized loans and grants, such as through the WIIA program created under the 2015 Water Infrastructure Improvement Act.

2.15 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) protects human health and the environment by developing and enforcing regulations, conducting research, providing education, and issuing grants. EPA sets and enforces national standards and federal environmental laws, and cleans up contaminated sites. EPA is ultimately responsible for oversight of key laws affecting both water supply and wastewater management, including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES); oversight of states, local governments, and water suppliers to enforce the standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act; and regulation of solid and hazardous waste. Importantly, EPA also administers critical funding sources supporting investment in drinking water and clean water (wastewater management) infrastructure.

2.16 Gallons per Day (GPD)

Gallons per day is a unit of measurement that defines the rate of volume flow, or use, for a liquid, such as water, over a 24-hour period. GPD is often used as a measurement of, e.g., the quantity of water consumed by a user or the amount of wastewater generated over the course of a day.

2.17 Gallons per Minute (GPM)

Gallons per minute is a unit of measurement for flow rate, indicating the volume of a liquid that passes a specific point in one minute. GPM is often used to indicate, e.g., the capacity of a water well.

2.18 Individual On-Site Facilities or Systems (Water or Sewer)

As used in this report, individual facilities (or systems) are a subtype of decentralized infrastructure serving a single user, most commonly via on-site water supply wells and septic systems. These wells and septic systems are mainly regulated under building codes, the NYS sanitary code (administered by NYSDOH), and NYSDEC (i.e., with respect to water well drilling and licensing of well drillers). However, these systems may also be regulated

similarly to centralized systems, depending on capacities and types of uses or users served (see Regulated Decentralized Systems).

2.19 Inflow and Infiltration (I&I)

Inflow is when storm water enters the sanitary sewer system (e.g., from a sump pump or roof leader), while infiltration is when groundwater seeps into the system (e.g., due to high groundwater and defects or cracks in pipes and manholes). Both are problems for wastewater treatment, as this "clean" water adds unnecessary volume to the system, which can overload treatment plants or reduce capacity in elements of the conveyance system, such as pipes or pump stations.

2.20 Influent (WWTP)

Influent flow refers to the incoming wastewater that enters a wastewater treatment plant. It is measured at a point prior to the wastewater entering any portion of the treatment process.

2.21 Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) as possible. MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MCLs are required to be reported on a water system's AWQR.

2.22 Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)

Methyl tert-butyl ether is a chemical historically used as a gasoline additive. It is a type of volatile organic compound (VOC) that can contaminate groundwater by evaporating easily and dissolving in water.

2.23 Million Gallons per Day (MGPD)

Million gallons per day is a unit of measurement that defines the rate of volume flow, or use, for a liquid, such as water, over a 24-hour period, reported in increments of 1 million gallons. MGPD is often used as a measurement of water produced by a source or wastewater treated at a WWTP over the course of a day.

2.24 Municipal System (water or sewer)

This is the term used throughout the report to denote ownership by a municipal corporation, such as a village or town, of a centralized water supply or wastewater management system.

2.25 New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH)

NYSDOH is responsible for administering the rules and regulations governing both water supply and wastewater management. Under regulatory power delegated by USEPA, NYSDOH regulates public water systems, including community water systems, in NYS. NYSDOH also regulates certain wastewater management systems under an agreement with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC); NYSDOH-regulated systems typically include residential septic systems and other wastewater facilities with a flow of less than 1,000 GPD.

2.26 Non-Community Water System

According to NYSDOH, a non-community water system is a public water system (i.e., a water system with at least 5 service connections or that regularly serves an average of at least 25 people daily for at least 60 days out of the year) that serves the public but does not generally serve the same people year-round. There are two types of non-community water systems: transient and non-transient non-community water systems.

- **Transient Non-community Water System** – A transient non-community water system is a non-community water system that serves different people for more than six months out of the year. Rest stops, parks, convenience stores, and restaurants with their own water supplies are examples of transient non-community water systems. In Sullivan County, summer camps that maintain their own water systems are also examples of transient non-community water systems.
- **Non-transient Non-community Water System** – A non-transient non-community water system is a non-community water system that serves the same people more than six months per year, but not year-round. Schools, colleges, hospitals, and factories with their own water supplies are examples of non-transient non-community water systems.

Non-community water systems are regulated by NYSDOH as public water systems (see public water system discussion in this Glossary). For purposes of this report, these systems are discussed where information is available.

2.27 NYC Watershed Boundary

The NYC Watershed Boundary encompasses the NYC watershed, defined as the land area contributing surface water to the New York City water supply. Activities within the NYC watershed are subject to the City of New York's Rules and Regulations for the Protection of Contamination, Degradation, and Pollution of the New York City Water Supply and its Sources. This includes wastewater management systems, such as individual on-site septic systems and wastewater treatment plants.

2.28 NYSDEC Water Withdrawal Permit

Any water withdrawal system with the capacity to withdraw 100,000 gallons per day (GPD) (also referred to as "threshold volume") or more of surface water, groundwater, or a combination thereof requires registration with, permitting from, and reporting to NYSDEC, pursuant to Part 601 of the New York Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR).

2.29 Other System (water or sewer)

This is the term used throughout the report to denote ownership by a non-municipal entity, such as a mobile home park, industrial campus, or homeowner's association, of a centralized water supply or wastewater management system.

2.30 Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

According to the EPA, PFAS are widely used, long-lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time. Because of their widespread use and persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world and are present at low levels in a variety of food products and in the environment. PFAS are found in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the nation and the globe. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to some PFAS in the environment may be linked to harmful health effects in humans and animals. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, of which are found in many different consumer, commercial, and industrial products. Questions remain in terms of how to better detect these compounds, the extent of human exposure, the magnitude of human and environmental harm, and how to manage these chemicals. Under recent rulemaking, the EPA will regulate five PFAS individually. They are PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA. EPA will regulate four PFAS as a mixture: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS.

2.31 Public Service Commission (PSC) Docket

A PSC docket is a file for a specific case or proceeding containing official documents, hearing transcripts, and public comments related to the regulation of utility companies, such as those for electric, gas, and water services. Certain privately owned centralized sewer systems and water supply systems are regulated by PSC pursuant to the NYS Transportation Corporations law. In general, sanitary conveyance and treatment systems serving more than one service connection (NYSDEC SPDES Permit regulations (6 NYCRR 750-1.6(f)) and water supply systems -- except municipally-owned systems - selling, furnishing, and distributing water for domestic, commercial and public purposes (Art. 4-B of the NYS Public Service Law) are regulated by PSC with respect to rates, charges, and other aspects of utility operations.

2.32 Public Water System

Pursuant to federal and NYS regulations, a public water system is defined as one that provides water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year. A public water system may be publicly or privately owned.

2.33 Ragging

As used in this report, "ragging" refers to the accumulation and entanglement of fibrous, non-biodegradable debris in and around the impellers of wastewater treatment pumps, including, but not limited to, wet wipes, rags, hair, and plastics. This phenomenon creates rope-like bundles that obstruct flow, reduce efficiency, and cause costly maintenance issues.

2.34 Regulated Decentralized System (Water Supply or Wastewater Management)

A regulated decentralized system is a subcategory of decentralized infrastructure that is regulated similarly to centralized systems. Regarding water supply, this term includes a public water system, as defined by NYSDOH in regulation, that typically is privately owned but may also include systems owned by municipalities. It encompasses centralized and certain decentralized water supply systems, but also other public water systems, such as those serving restaurants. In addition to NYSDOH, these systems may also be regulated by NYSDEC and DRBC (for water withdrawals). Regarding wastewater management, these systems may discharge to surface water or groundwater and require SPDES permits (i.e.,

capacity to discharge 1,000 gpd or more). Depending on their location, these systems may also be regulated by DRBC and/or NYCDEP.

2.35 Rotating Biological Contactors (RBC)

An RBC is a fixed-film treatment process used in the secondary treatment of wastewater. It consists of a series of closely spaced, parallel discs mounted on a rotating shaft, which is supported just above the surface of the wastewater. Microorganisms grow on the surface of the discs, where biological degradation of pollutants takes place prior to discharge into the environment.

2.36 Service Area

As used in the report, service area refers to the geography within which users may be served by centralized water or sewer systems.

2.37 Special District (e.g., water district or sewer district)

A special district refers to the special-purpose government vehicle that towns and counties in NYS are authorized to create for the purpose of providing a service. In this report, special district generally refers to the authority for NYS towns to create water districts and sewer districts pursuant to NYS Town Law Article 12 and Article 12-a. A special district has three discrete elements: The legal requirements governing formation and operation, the taxation and administration by which a town provides water or sewer service, and the engineering and design of the infrastructure supporting the provision of these services. NYS General Municipal Law Art. 17-a also provides for the consolidation of water and sewer districts. In NYS, villages do not have the authority to create special districts and instead provide water and sewer service pursuant to Articles 11 and 14 of the NYS Village Law, respectively.

2.38 State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)

SPDES is the permit program in NYS that addresses water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants to waters of the United States. NYSDEC administers the program under authority created in 1972 by the Clean Water Act, known as the NPDES permit program. Under NPDES, state governments are authorized by the EPA to perform many permitting, administrative, and enforcement aspects of the program. In this report, SPDES and associated NYSDEC permitting refer to the outlet or discharge pipe (referred to as a "point source") that discharges sanitary wastewater into the surface waters or ground

waters of the state, and constructing or operating a disposal system such as a sewage treatment plant.

2.39 State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit "Administrative" or "SAPA" Renewal

SAPA renewal (or continuation; also called "administrative renewal") is the process by which certain SPDES permits may be issued without a [full technical review](#) by NYSDEC. It typically occurs on a 5-year cycle, based on the date of permit issuance. Authority for SAPA renewals lies in NYS's State Administrative Review Act (SAPA). Provided a SPDES permittee makes a timely application to NYSDEC for renewal of an existing SPDES permit, NYSDEC may authorize, administratively, that permittee to continue to operate their regulated discharge. This continuation is typically permitted under the terms and conditions of the prior SPDES permit. It is important to note that SAPA renewal can result in situations where a SPDES permit, after several SAPA renewal cycles, may get out of alignment with applicable standards, and compliance with contemporary standards can ultimately require capital investment.

2.40 State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS)

"Also known in NYS regulation as a Modification Priority Ranking System, EBPS is the system that establishes procedures to manage State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit renewal applications in a manner that prioritizes permits based upon their potential or actual impact to the environment. Under this system, SPDES permit holders are assigned a score and rank that then determines the order in which NYSDEC staff carry out a full technical review to determine whether a permit needs modification. Facilities are assigned a score for applicable priority ranking factors, each of which is then multiplied by a value according to assessed potential impacts to water quality. A longevity factor is applied based on the permit type and time since full technical review (long form permit application). These scores are added together, and a rank is assigned. The higher the EBPS Permit Priority Score, the higher the priority that permit has for full technical review and modification initiated by NYSDEC."

2.41 State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit Full Technical Review

Full technical review is the process by which NYSDEC reviews applications for SPDES permits. It is in contrast to SAPA renewal. Full technical review may be initiated by NYSDEC or may be initiated due to a permittee's request to modify their existing permit (e.g., to

increase the flow of a WWTP). Reviews are performed based upon potential water quality impact or major changes to the facility's flow and wastewater treatment system. The process involves determining whether new effluent limits and other permit requirements, such as best management practices or a compliance schedule, are needed.

2.42 Submersible Chopper Pumps

This type of pump is a centrifugal pump designed for liquid submersion, which is equipped with a cutting system that “chops” up all incoming solids prior to pumping to minimize clogging within a wastewater system.

2.43 Sullivan County Partnership

Officially “The Sullivan County Partnership for Economic Development”, is a private not-for-profit corporation that serves as the one-stop resource for business development in the County. The Partnership is a team that works to find the most advantageous and cost-effective locations for the expansion of industry and supports small business development by providing guidance and technical assistance through a variety of financing options.

2.44 Trickling Filters

A trickling filter is a step in pollutant removal at a wastewater treatment facility that uses microorganisms to remove organic matter by distributing it over a fixed bed of porous sediment.

2.45 Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)

A variable frequency drive (VFD) is an electronic device that controls the speed of an AC motor by adjusting the frequency and voltage of the power supplied to it. VFDs are energy efficient when demand on a motor or system varies, as VFD output can be varied based on demand or load. This is in contrast to across-the-line drives, which operate at full voltage and cannot be varied.

2.46 Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)

A wastewater treatment plant is the location at which pollutants are removed from wastewater collected, and is a critical element of a wastewater management system. WWTPs typically involve several processes. Preliminary treatment is the measurement, screening, and removal of inorganic material (grit). Primary treatment is a physical settling process that removes larger solids (e.g., in a settling tank or clarifier). Secondary treatment

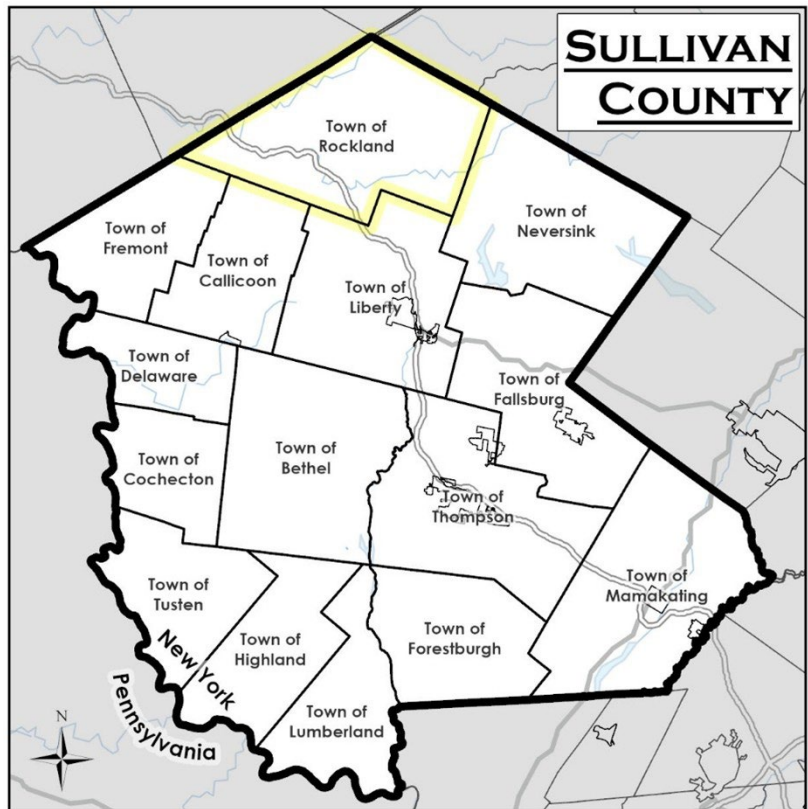
is a biological process in which dissolved solids are converted by microorganisms into a cellular or biological mass that can be later removed (e.g., in a secondary clarifier). Tertiary or advanced treatment involves disinfection (e.g., chlorine or UV light) as well as nutrient, additional solids, or biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removal.

2.47 Water Distribution System

Water distribution system refers to the system elements that convey water from the source of supply to individual user connections. It includes infrastructure like pipes (water mains), valves, treatment facilities, storage tanks, and booster stations. Hydrants may be connected to the distribution system and serve water supply functions, such as flushing of mains, but hydrants also serve as part of fire suppression systems.

3. MUNICIPAL OVERVIEW

The Town of Rockland, in northern Sullivan County, is situated along the borders of Delaware and Ulster Counties. Rockland is a community of small farms within multiple river valleys winding around the mountainous terrain of the southern Catskills. The Town borders the Towns of Fremont, Callicoon, and Liberty to the south and the Town of Neversink to the east. It also borders the Towns of Denning and Hardenburgh in Ulster County and the Town of Colchester in Delaware County.



The hamlets of the Town include Anderson, Beaverkill, Craigie Clair, DeBruce, Deckertown, Grooville, Hazel, Joscelyn, Lew Beach, Livingston Manor, Morsston, Parkston, Rockland, and Roscoe. The Hamlets of Roscoe and Livingston Manor are substantial commercial centers, and account for approximately 50% of the Town’s population, while the other locations throughout the Town are more rural and residential. At the decennial census of 2020, the Town had an estimated population of 3,290 within an area of 95.27 square miles. The Town provides [municipal water and sewer service](#) in two areas, Roscoe and Livingston Manor.

The Town lies entirely within the [DRBC boundary](#), partially within the [Catskill Park](#), but entirely outside the [NYC watershed boundary](#).

4. WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION INVENTORY & EVALUATION

4.1 Municipal Systems

The Town provides [municipal water service](#) within the hamlets of Roscoe and Livingston Manor. These systems are separate and not connected.

4.1.1 System Components Inventory and Overview

This section presents an overview of the infrastructure serving the Town’s two [municipal water systems](#).

4.1.1.1 Roscoe-Rockland Water System

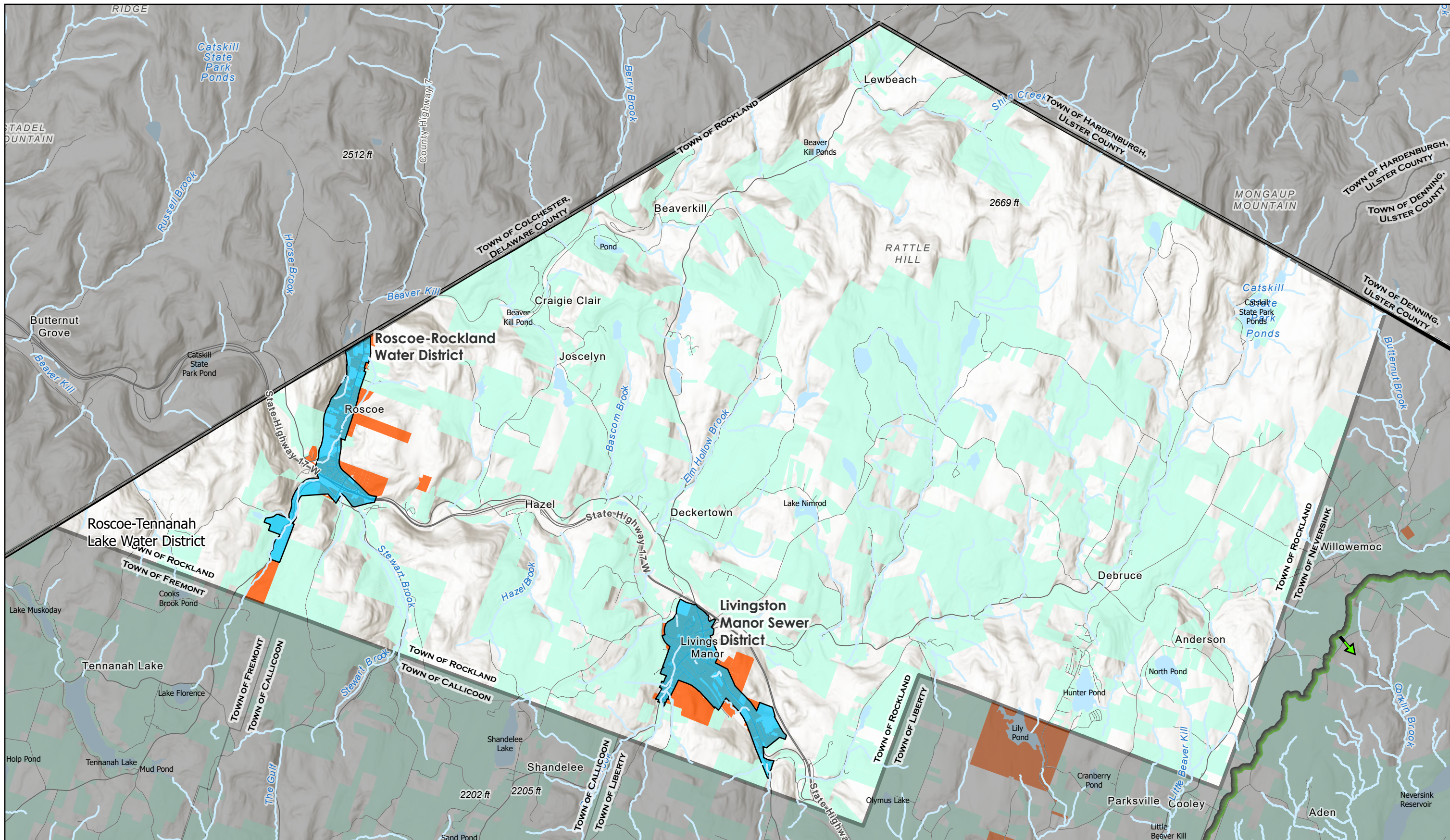
The system provides water to approximately 500 people and businesses through 275 service connections. The water system also provides fire protection to the community. The Roscoe-Rockland [service area](#) is composed of two separate, unconnected systems supplied by two discrete well fields.

Table 1. Town of Rockland water withdrawal permit information, Roscoe System (all figures in GPD)

Water System	Component	Max Rate (GPD)	Average Daily w/d	Peak Day w/d	NYSDEC Permitted w/d	DRBC Permitted w/d
Roscoe-Rockland	Well #1	288,000	66,768	157,399	288,000	294,000
	Well #2	288,000				
Tennanah Lake Road	Well #3		509	3600	<100,000	<100,000
	Well #4					

The water system was initially created in 1963 as a surface water-sourced system but was later converted to a groundwater-sourced system. The system currently utilizes Well 2, which has a capacity of 200 gallons per minute. The well is located off of Rockland Road, at the northern end of the hamlet area. Well 1 is also located on this site but is no longer active. An extension of this portion of the Roscoe-Rockland Water System incorporated Riverside Drive via the development of a new main associated with the redevelopment of the Stewart Brook Road Bridge.

More recently, service was provided along Tennanah Lake Road but was not tied into the rest of the Roscoe-Rockland [water distribution system](#) and utilizes a separate water treatment facility. The infrastructure of this [service area](#) consists of roughly one-half mile of water main along Tennanah Lake Road, a water operations and treatment building located off of Tennanah Lake Road, and nine additional service connections. The water source is

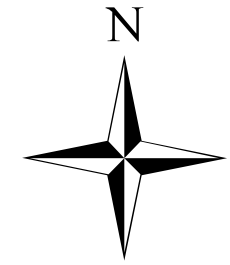
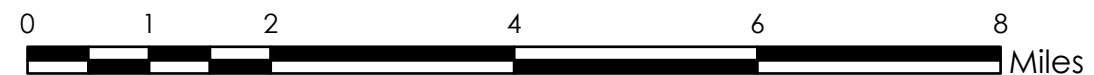


TOWN OF ROCKLAND WATER FACILITIES MAP

SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK

Prepared by: Delaware Engineering, DPC
 Date: January 2026
 Source: Sullivan County, NYSDEC, ESRI World Terrain

- Municipal Water Service Areas
- Centralized or Regulated Decentralized Service
- Individual On-Site Systems
- Delaware River Basin (Entire Town)
- NYC Watershed (Entirely Outside)
- Other Municipalities
- Town Boundary
- Stream
- Waterbody



Wells 3 and 4. Although not connected to the initially constructed [service area](#), the Roscoe-Rockland [water district](#) was extended to encompass this new [service area](#).

The Rockland-Roscoe water system has a total of 275 service connections, with 260 active users, approximately 25% of whom are commercial users. The District's historic water usage is summarized below. There are no out-of-district users connected to the water system. Additionally, the hamlets do not have contracts with third-party water suppliers, and there are no system users with contractual agreements for rates and charges that are not accessible to the general public.

The active well, supplying the system, pumps to an adjacent water treatment plant, which is located on the same parcel. The treatment process includes the addition of chemicals for disinfection and corrosion control. A pressure tank within the building provides chlorine contact time. From the chlorine tank, finished water is pumped to the distribution system, which consists of approximately 27,000 linear feet of mains with valves, hydrants, and service connections. According to officials, the pump/treatment facilities are in serviceable condition and require no major upgrades. The system is permitted by [DRBC](#) to withdraw up to about 294,000 [GPD](#).

The wells and treatment facility are situated on a 1.6-acre parcel owned by the Town, located at the northern end of the hamlet. To protect the water source, the Town has established an Aquifer Protection Overlay (APO) district, which includes the unconsolidated groundwater aquifer and portions of the contributing drainage area. Additionally, there is a Watershed Protection Overlay (WPO) district, established under the Town's zoning law, which encompasses the remaining land contributing surface water runoff to the unconsolidated aquifer within the APO. This zoning regulation explicitly prohibits certain uses and practices that could cause contamination of the aquifer and imposes institutional controls and restrictions on others.

The water storage system consists of a 500,000-gallon glass-lined steel tank located off NYS Route 206 on a half-acre parcel owned by the Town. The tank was installed in the 1990s, and the system pressure within the hamlet is approximately 80 psi. A pressure transducer, situated in a pit near the tank, employs wireless telemetry to communicate the tank level to the Water Treatment Facility, which activates the well pumps as needed.

According to the 2024 [AWQR](#), the Town reports no violations or exceedances based on contaminant testing.

4.1.1.2 Livingston Manor Water System

The Town of Rockland also owns and operates the water supply and distribution system for the Livingston Manor Water District and its service area. The system provides water to approximately 850 residents and businesses through approximately 475 service connections. The water system also provides fire protection to the community.

About 20% of the service connections are commercial users. The DRBC docket lists a permitted withdrawal of up to about 395,000 GPD (12.0 mgm). There are no outside users connected to the water system.

Table 2. Town of Rockland water withdrawal permit information, Livingston Manor system (all figures in GPD)

Water System	Component	Max Rate	Average Daily w/d	Peak Day w/d	NYSDEC Permitted w/d	DRBC Permitted w/d
Livingston Manor	Well #1	792,000	203,482	489,230	800,000	394,520
	Well #2	792,000				

When the DRBC docket was first approved in 1963, the water system had as its source Matawa Lake, located in the hills southeast of the hamlet. Presently, the water supply is served by two drilled wells, each with a capacity of 550 GPM. The treatment facility and both wells are located in the same general vicinity, southeast of the former Livingston Manor airport. Finished water is pumped to a 500,000-gallon welded steel tank. A radio telemetry system relays the tank level to the water treatment facility. The water distribution system consists of approximately 9 miles of water main, valves, hydrants, and services. The source, treatment, and end users are all metered. Treatment includes the addition of a polyphosphate (ESC-532), which serves as a manganese sequestrant /corrosion control agent, and sodium hypochlorite for disinfection prior to entering a 25,000± gallon concrete contact tank. Caustic soda is injected for pH adjustment just prior to exiting the treatment facility. Both the wells and the water treatment facility (WTF) are in serviceable condition, and the finished water consistently meets all water quality standards and quantity requirements.

From the WTF, the water is pumped to a 500,000-gallon welded steel water tank located in the southwest of the hamlet just off High Street. The water tank was constructed at an elevation of 1,543 feet, and some residential property owners in the water district have needed to install booster pumps to obtain adequate pressure. A pressure transducer is located in a pit just off the tank and is connected to a radio communication system, which

relays the tank level to the water treatment facility and serves as a basis for activating the well pumps.

The water system has approximately 9 miles of water distribution main (primarily DI, C, AC, HDPE, and PVC) with associated valves, hydrants, and services. Most of this piping is original to construction (75+ yrs est.). The water system provides fire protection to the community. Water usage is metered at each service connection.

The water system is generally in good repair. The most pressing issues are with the water storage and distribution system. Finished water is stored in a more than 50-year-old, 500,000-gallon welded steel water tank. The tank, which has exceeded its useful life, is rusting, actively leaking, and has been ordered to be repaired or replaced by the [NYSDOH](#). In addition, the tank elevation does not provide sufficient head to attain the desired pressure throughout the hamlet, particularly the area north of the Willowemoc, where pressures are lower. The proposed project will relocate a new water tank to a higher elevation just upgradient of the existing tank.

One challenge is the large volume of water loss. Water audits indicate a substantial amount (up to 70%) of unaccounted-for water, much of which is believed to be lost in the more than 70-year-old distribution network. Finally, officials believe that a relatively high percentage of the unaccounted-for water is due to failing water meters, which are reported to have exceeded their useful life and require replacement.

According to the 2024 [AWQR](#), the Town reported no violations or exceedances based on contaminant testing.

4.1.2 Recent/Future Upgrades

4.1.2.1 Roscoe-Rockland System

The [NYSDOH](#) has cited the water system for lacking redundancy of water sources. This situation has persisted since Well 1 was taken out of service due to its failure to meet water quality standards, with elevated manganese and magnesium levels. Additionally, raw water produced by Well 2 has tested at double the recommended level for manganese, which can negatively impact the infrastructure as well as public health. The Town is seeking to develop additional redundant water supplies.

Most of the system's piping is still from the original construction of the distribution system. The Town has been actively conducting leak detection investigations due to extreme losses throughout the system. Most recently, the Town funded a system evaluation to support funding applications for the upgrades. Based on the comparison between the amount of finished water produced and the metered usage, nearly 70% of the water produced is being

lost via leaks and infiltration. A primary goal of the Town is to reduce the volume of unaccounted-for water.

The Town has planned or identified the need for several projects. One project would involve replacing up to 6,000 linear feet of water main (about 13% of the distribution network), with a second phase involving replacement of as much of the distribution network as is economically feasible at the time of construction. In addition, an 8-inch water main, which spans 400 feet across Willowemoc Creek, has become exposed due to erosion and needs to be reburied beneath the stream bed. As well, while all service connections within the distribution system are metered, most are approaching the end of their useful life and need to be replaced. The Town was recently awarded a \$572,000 grant from [NYSEFC](#) to replace the old meters with new energy-efficient smart water meters in both Roscoe and Livingston Manor. Finally, development of new sources (groundwater wells), maintenance of the storage tank, and construction of a new treatment building have all been identified as planned projects.

4.1.2.2 Livingston Manor System

The Town has been conducting ongoing leak detection investigations in this system as well. Based on the amount of finished water produced versus metered usage, it appears that up to 70% of the water is lost in the distribution system, and a primary goal of this project is to reduce the volume of unaccounted-for water.

The water tank is well over 50 years old and is quickly approaching the end of its useful life. A [NYSDOH](#) 2023 inspection flagged issues with corrosion in the foundation of the tank, and it needs to be replaced. Additionally, the watermain at the tank is also in need of replacement. These upgrades will serve to address low water pressure in some segments of the system. The Town funded an evaluation of the system in 2023 to support funding applications for these necessary upgrades.

The majority of the water meters are over 20 years old and approaching the end of their useful life, and need to be replaced. The Town was recently awarded a \$572,000 grant from [NYSEFC](#) to replace the old meters with new energy-efficient smart water meters in both Roscoe and Livingston Manor. Finally, adding a backup power source at the water treatment facility has been identified as a needed project. In 2025, the Town was awarded a GIGP grant from NYSEFC for \$500,000 to support the replacement of the meters for both districts.

4.1.3 Finances and Administration

As part of the data collection process, information about system finances and budgeting was requested and researched from publicly available sources; local codes governing system administration and use were also reviewed, where publicly available. This information, where available, was used in order to develop an understanding of key metrics, including: revenues and trends, expenses and trends, rate structure, revenues versus expenditures, debt service, and reserves.

Analysis of available financial information against the following metrics is as follows.

- Revenues and trends – For the Roscoe-Rockland system, the largest increase in revenues over 2024 and 2025 was associated with an additional 6.4% from metered sales. Interest/penalties, interest earned, and service and miscellaneous charges were either flat or saw small changes. In the Livingston Manor system, the largest increase in revenues over those two years was associated with an additional 29.1% from metered sales. Interest earned increased, and interest/penalties increased by slightly, while service and miscellaneous charges remained unchanged.
- Expenses and trends – For the Roscoe-Rockland system, 2023, 2024, and 2025. Between those years, the total budget appropriation increased by 6%, with increases in source of supply/power costs, purification costs, and administration costs. The cost of transmission/distribution decreased by 30%, while the cost of benefits decreased by 8.9% and the reserve remained constant. In the Livingston Manor system, total budget appropriation increased by 29.3%, with the increase associated with administration costs, purification costs, source of supply/power, and the transmission/distribution by. The cost of benefits fell by 5.7%, while reserve costs remained constant. In 2024, water service was about 8% of the Town's appropriations.
- Rate structure – Rates consists of capital charge based on assessed value and O&M charges based on metered water usage.
- Revenue versus expenditures – Review of recent budgets indicates that revenues generally equal expenditures.
- Debt service – No debt is carried in the water districts.
- Reserves – The Town has created a reserve line in each district for contractual expenditures.
- Water use law – Chapter 180 of the Town code is the water use law.

4.2 Other Systems

A water system serving the Catskill State Fish Hatchery is located in the Town and has capacity large enough to require a [NYSDEC water withdrawal permit](#). It is one of twelve such hatcheries around NYS operated by [NYSDEC](#), which provide fish for both recreation and conservation purposes. The facility is located at 402 Mongaup Road, Livingston Manor, near the hamlet of DeBruce. The facility withdraws water from Toad Spring, Mongaup Creek, Henry Brook, and three wells with an average of 3,880,000 [GPD](#) and a permitted maximum of 5,300,000 [GPD](#). Based on information available, one regulated [private community water system](#) exists in the Town (Table 3).

Table 3. Town of Rockland regulated private community water systems

Water System	Service Area	SDWA #	Population	Connections
SUN VALLEY MOBILE HOME PARK	MHP	NY5201351	54	19

4.3 Challenges and Opportunities

With respect to the [municipal water systems](#), among the challenges is equipment that, given its age, has reached the end of its useful life and requires replacement or other investments in order to maintain proper service. The age of the infrastructure supporting both municipal water supply systems also is likely related to the loss of substantial amounts of finished water. Age and need of replacement of water meters is also a challenge that will soon be addressed. In the Town's Roscoe-Rockland system, another challenge relates to the need to develop additional sources of water supply, due to Well 1 having been taken out of service.

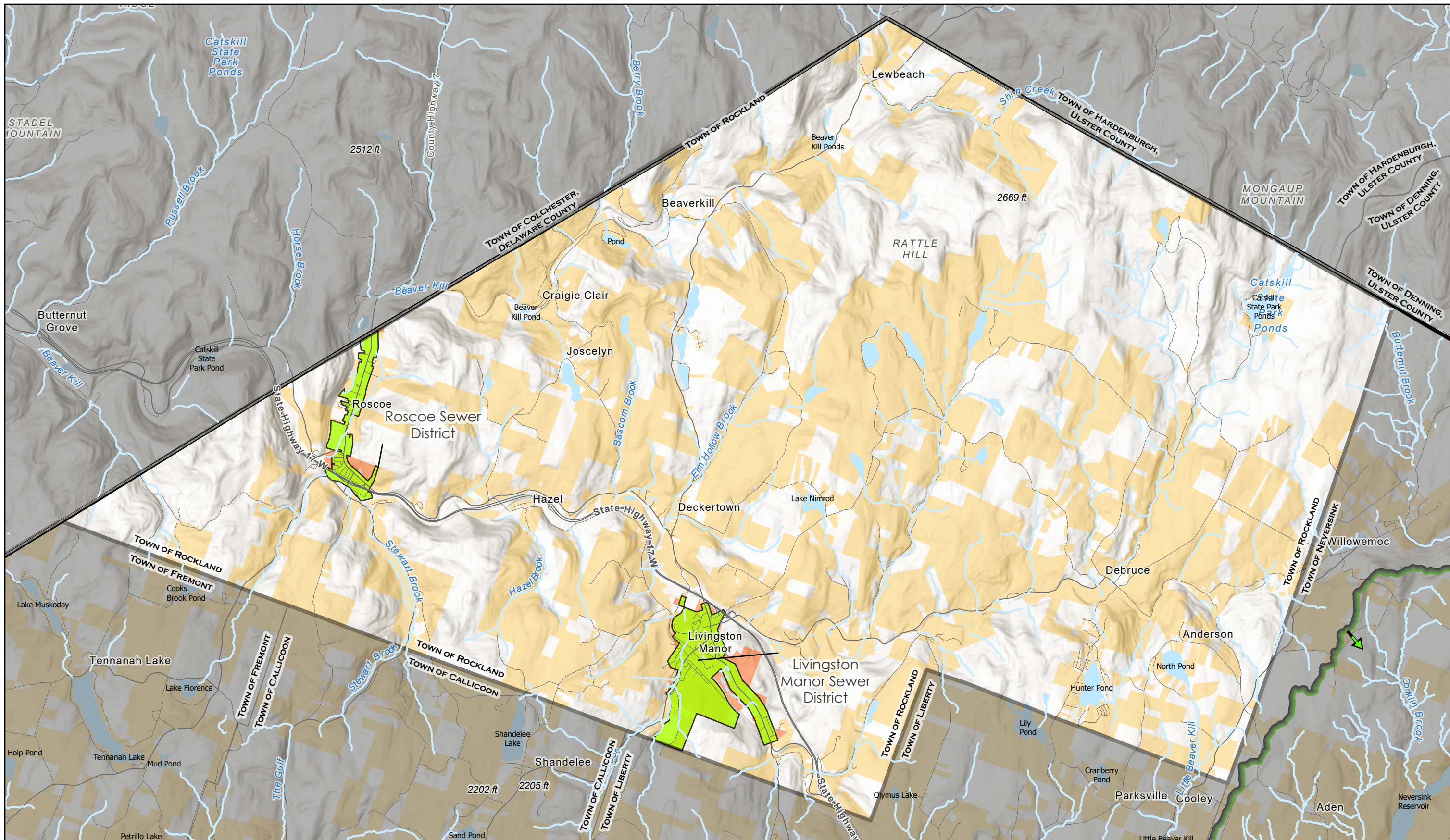
5. SANITARY SEWER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT INVENTORY & EVALUATION

5.1 Municipal Systems

This section presents an overview of the infrastructure of the Town's two [municipal sewer systems](#).

5.1.1 System Components Inventory and Overview

The Town owns and operates two independent sewer systems serving the hamlets of Roscoe and Livingston Manor.



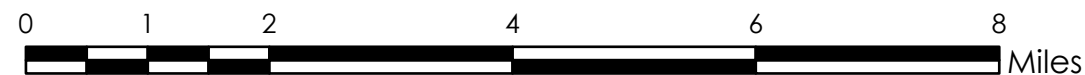
TOWN OF ROCKLAND WASTEWATER FACILITIES MAP

SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK

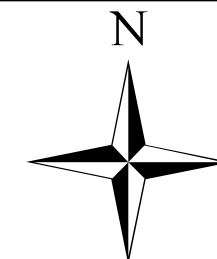


Prepared by: Delaware Engineering, DPC
 Date: January 2026
 Source: Sullivan County, NYSDEC, ESRI World Terrain

- Municipal Sewer Service Areas
- Centralized or Regulated Decentralized Service
- Individual On-Site Systems



- Delaware River Basin (Entire Town)
- NYC Watershed (Entirely Outside)
- Other Municipalities
- Stream
- Waterbody
- Town Boundary



5.1.1.1 Roscoe Sewer System

This system serves an area encompassed by the Roscoe Sewer Collection District. There are approximately 276 developed parcels out of 316 parcels within this district. All wastewater flows generated within the district are non-industrial, and no hauled waste is accepted into the system. Additionally, there are no outside district users connected to the system.

The [WWTP](#) is located off Old Route 17, approximately one mile outside of the [service areas](#), and discharges into the Beaverkill Kill (a Class C Trout Stream). The [SPDES](#) permit was last renewed on January 1, 2021, and will expire on December 31, 2025. In July 2025, the [NYSDEC](#) published a notice indicating that the agency intends to renew the permit administratively, maintaining the current [SPDES](#) permit effluent limitations and monitoring and report requirements.

The [WWTP](#) was constructed in 1986 for the treatment of up to 200,000 [GPD](#) of residential and commercial wastewater. According to the Disinfection Report of 2020, the average annual flow was 0.065 [MGD](#), which has remained unchanged since 2013, according to a 2015 Engineering Report. The [WWTP](#) continues to operate below its effluent limit with an average in 2024 of 0.069 [MGD](#).

According to [NYSDEC's EBPS](#), this facility received a rank of 127 and a score of 27. The score components are based on the age of the existing [SPDES](#) permit and the time since the last time the facility submitted a long-form permit application, together with required comprehensive effluent sampling. In general, the higher the [EBPS](#) rank, the more likely it is that the permit for this facility will undergo a [full technical review](#) by [NYSDEC](#) in the near future. In 2025, the Town received a NOV from [NYSDEC](#) for a clarifier being out of service which sustained a complete failure. The Town is pursuing emergency loan funding from [NYSEFC](#) to support replacement and are commencing a plant-wide evaluation to support the need for further upgrades.

5.1.1.2 Livingston Manor Sewer System

The Livingston Manor [WWTP](#) and collection system serves an area encompassed by the Rockland-Livingston Manor Sewer Collection District. The [WWTP](#) is located on Covered Bridge Road, approximately one mile outside of the [sewer district](#), and discharges into the Willowemoc Creek, a C(TS) stream. The most recent [SPDES](#) permit expired in 2019.

The original [WWTP](#) was constructed in 1967 and expanded in 1977 with a permitted flow of 800,000 [GPD](#). In 1987, four new sludge drying beds were constructed adjacent to the [trickling filter](#), which was converted to a sludge holding tank. With the closure of Manor Poultry in 1996, permitted flows were also reduced by 50% of the permitted capacity. The

sewer collection system consists of approximately 13 miles of 8” and 10” gravity sewer mains, along with two (2) pump stations that convey wastewater to a pump station on the east side of Cover Bridge Road adjacent to the [WWTP](#).

The [WWTP](#) is operated at less than the design capacity for most of the year and officials do not expect significant increases in flow to the facility in the foreseeable future.

According to [NYSDEC](#)’s [EBPS](#), this facility received a rank of 315 and a score of 65. The score components are based on age of the existing [SPDES](#) permit and time since the last time the facility submitted a long form permit application together with required comprehensive effluent sampling. In general, the higher the [EBPS](#) rank, the more likely it is that the permit for this facility will undergo a [full technical review](#) by [NYSDEC](#) in the near future.

5.1.2 Recent/Future Upgrades

5.1.2.1 Roscoe Sewer System

In 2019, the Town upgraded the [influent](#) pump station and installed new screening/grit systems. More recently, chlorination treatment was added adjacent to the settling tanks. In September of 2025, the [WWTP](#) was cited by the [NYSDEC](#) for only having one functional secondary clarifier. The other secondary clarifier had been continually out of service due to parts breaking. The Town has been awarded Emergency Funding by [NYSEFC](#) to support that work. The Town intends to seek funding for a comprehensive plant upgrade at Roscoe [WWTP](#) in 2025. Also in 2025, the Town reconstructed a sewer pump station on Rockland Road.

5.1.2.2 Livingston Manor Sewer System

The STP was upgraded in 2017 to convert the treatment process to SBR technology and to accommodate the average daily treatment of 400,000 [GPD](#) of residential and commercial wastewater. The average daily flow for 2018 was 0.291 [MGD](#). The 2017 upgrades included the [influent](#) pump station, two SBR units, flow equalization basin, pump chamber, post aeration tank, stormwater pump chamber; two aerobic digesters with sludge pumps, sludge holding tank, four sludge drying beds, air blowers, and an operations building with generator. In 2025, a sewer pump station was reconstruction on Old Route 17.

5.1.3 Finances and Administration

As part of the data collection process, information about system finances and budgeting was requested and researched from publicly available sources; local codes governing system administration and use were also reviewed, where publicly available. This information, where available, was used in order to develop an understanding of key

metrics, including: revenues and trends, expenses and trends, rate structure, revenues versus expenditures, debt service, and reserves.

Analysis of available financial information against the following metrics is as follows.

- Revenues and trends – In the Roscoe System, the total estimated revenues increased by 3.4% between 2023 and 2025, with most of the increase associated with the miscellaneous budget line and increases in sewer rents; there were also relatively smaller increases in interest earned and interest/penalties. In the Livingston Manor System, the total estimated revenues increased by 18.3% between 2023 and 2025, nearly all of which was attributable to sewer rents. Revenues from interest/penalties and miscellaneous revenues also increased.
- Expenses and trends – In the Roscoe System, between 2023, 2024, and 2025 years, the total budget appropriation increased by 1.8%, with the largest increase associated with collection costs at 34%. An additional 18.2% was associated with increase in administration costs. Appropriation reductions were achieved through a combined decrease of 9.2% in benefits, treatment, and other costs, with reserve costs remaining unchanged. In the Livingston Manor System, between 2023, 2024, and 2025, the total budget appropriation increased by 11.2%, with the largest increase associated with treatment costs at 36.4%. Additional appropriations were associated with a 21.3% increase in collection costs and a 17.2% increase in administration costs. Appropriation reductions were achieved through a decrease of 9.2% in benefits and 0.5% in other costs, with reserve costs remaining unchanged.
- Rate structure – In both systems, all parcels within the respective sewer district are charged a flat rate for existing debt from the construction of a secondary treatment plant, pump station, force main, and gravity sewer lines. The charge has two components: 50% is based on assessed value, and 50% is based on water usage. Parcels with connections are charged quarterly based on water use. Where unmetered, the Town has enacted a schedule of uses, based on one-family dwelling units being assigned typical daily consumption of 250 gallons. The Town has also enacted surcharges to offset increased O&M due to elevated BOD and suspended solids.
- Revenue versus expenditures – In the both systems, between 2023 and 2025, revenues were generally less than appropriations.

-
- Debt service – Each system carries debt. For Livingston Manor, debt is 34% of appropriations; for Roscoe, 29% of appropriations.
 - Reserves – Both systems have a reserves line labeled “contractual” in the 2025 budget.
 - Sewer use law – Chapter 143 of the Town code is the sewer use law.

5.2 Other Systems

As noted above, within the Town is located the Catskill State Fish Hatchery, which operates a wastewater treatment system serving the facility. Its average flow into the Mongaup Creek is 10,420 GPD. The facility’s WWTP outfalls to Mongaup Creek and discharges to groundwater. Process water is discharged to the creek and there are also permitted discharges to groundwater of 10,120 GPD for the hatchery and 300 GPD for an associated residence.

In addition, there are several SPSDES permits involving existing or proposed privately-owned regulated decentralized wastewater facilities in the Town:

- Camp Ruach Chaim for reauthorization of a lapsed permit involving a facility with a discharge to surface waters;
- Rockland House for renewal of a facility with a discharge to groundwater; and
- Camp Eureka for renewal of a facility with a discharge to groundwater.

5.3 Challenges and Opportunities

The Livingston Manor system was designed to accommodate an industrial user (poultry processing facility) which ceased operations in 1996. While the Town hasn’t received many applications for the development of new commercial/industrial facilities within the sewer district in many years, the Planning Board recently granted site plan approval for the construction of a small-scale sake brewery with associated lodging and restaurants. Due to the size of the proposed facility, the WWTP is not expected to receive significantly higher flow or biological loading in the foreseeable future, but the wastewater will be monitored to determine if pre-treatment may be necessary at some point in the future. At the same time, the spare capacity can be viewed as an opportunity to support new users or economic investment in the Town.

6. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

In preparing this report, publicly available data were collected and reviewed, along with any additional documentation supplied by a municipal representative, county office, or other authoritative sources. In addition, the project team contacted and interviewed key individuals who have specialized knowledge of their local systems. The following is a list of sources consulted.

- Roscoe Annual Water Quality Report ([AWQR](#)) 2024 (NY5203340)
- Livingston Manor Annual Water Quality Report ([AWQR](#)) 2024 (NY5203330)
- [NYSDEC](#) Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy ([EBPS](#)) 2025 Rankings
- [NYSDEC](#) Department Application Review Tracking (DART) system (accessed October 2025)
- EPA [Community water system](#) Service Area Boundaries (accessed September 2025)