A Ripple in Time



A History of the Suffolk County Water Authority





Early in the 20th century, with pressure coming from New York City and Nassau County to access Suffolk County's ample drinking water supply, local leaders had the foresight to create the Suffolk County Water Authority to protect this incredible natural resource. The early years were bumpy, with considerable political wrangling over the new authority's direction among the factors leading to a 14-year gap between the creation of New York State's first public benefit corporation for drinking water in 1937 and the beginning of operations in 1951.

But as Suffolk County's population boomed after World War II, SCWA grew with the county. The vision to build an entity capable of serving the vast majority of Suffolk's growing population flourished, both through the construction of water infrastructure and the purchase of existing water suppliers and water districts. The focus of SCWA's leaders throughout this period was to provide safe drinking water to a fast-growing region.

During this time, SCWA became a good organization. In the 21st century, we've become a great one, serving the highest quality water to more than 85% of Suffolk's population, approximately 1.2 million people. We have incorporated the latest technological advancements in every facet of our operations. We have embraced transparency, sustainability, efficient management and diversity. We maintain AAA bond ratings and a work environment that encourages innovation, creativity and professional development.

In the following pages, you can follow our growth from our humble origins to the nationwide leader in public water supply that we are today. We hope you enjoy the book and that it gives you a better understanding of all that goes into making sure Suffolk residents always have safe water to drink.

Charles A. Lefkowitz
Member of the Board 2022-2028
Chairman of the Board 2023-2028

SCWA Today

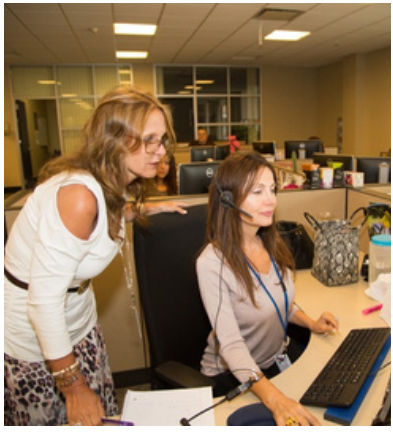
In the 21st century, the Suffolk County Water Authority stands as a national leader in public drinking water supply. Serving approximately 1.2 million residents across all ten Suffolk towns, SCWA operates a vast network of infrastructure backed by a highly advanced water quality testing laboratory, cutting-edge treatment systems and consistently top-tier financial ratings.

The expertise of SCWA personnel extends far beyond Long Island. Staff members actively serve on national organizations to shape industry policy and standards. At home, these professionals pioneer solutions to complex regional challenges. Engineers and laboratory staff have led the state in developing, testing and deploying advanced treatment systems to eradicate emerging contaminants, such as 1,4-dioxane and PFAS, from the sole source aquifer that provides all of Long Island's drinking water. New technology has been implemented to monitor the system for leaks and other threats to the reliable service that customers expect.





To sustain this operational excellence, SCWA has spent the last decade systematically modernizing its infrastructure and testing methodologies. Guided by the Strategic Business Plan 2030, current leadership, including SCWA Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz, has prioritized long-term system resilience. This forward-looking approach includes expanding water mains to vulnerable communities, aggressively pursuing polluter accountability and investing in the workforce. Central to this modernization is the comprehensive renovation of the Oakdale Operations and Administration campus. Work is underway on a modern operations building that will revitalize its campus. This work is essential to SCWA's ability to provide the physical foundation required for a 21st-century utility. It will leave SCWA well equipped to efficiently serve Suffolk County for decades to come.



SCWA has certainly come a long way from its early roots...


SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

THE EARLY YEARS

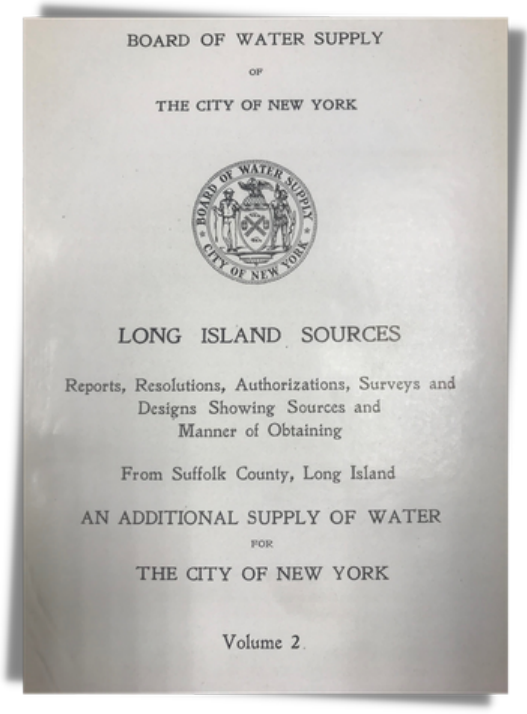
(1934-1951)

In 1934, local leaders created the Suffolk County Water Authority to protect groundwater from outside municipalities. After overcoming initial political resistance, SCWA officially began operations in 1951, establishing the foundation for a countywide public water system.

Growth From a Patchwork of Small Water Companies

Though it's hard to believe now, less than 90 years ago Suffolk County was home to a patchwork of small water companies all serving their own individual service territories.

These companies were located all throughout Suffolk County, each with their own customer base. Some were relatively big, and some were very small. The notion of achieving efficiencies of management, of combining resources into one operation and serving all of Suffolk County's residents, was not on anyone's radar in the public sphere.


BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

OF

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

LONG ISLAND SOURCES

Reports, Resolutions, Authorizations, Surveys and Designs Showing Sources and Manner of Obtaining

From Suffolk County, Long Island

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER

FOR

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Volume 2

At least not yet.

Defending Suffolk's Water Supply

A primary focus of these small water companies was to defend Suffolk's groundwater supply from outside interests, including New York City.

It was widely understood that Suffolk's immense groundwater supply —trillions of gallons of water stored in an underground aquifer system created by glaciers millions of years ago—was a tremendous natural resource.

It was also widely understood that this tremendous natural resource held an equally tremendous potential financial value, and that led to jockeying between outside interests hoping to find a way to tap into Suffolk's groundwater supply.



Local Control Granted

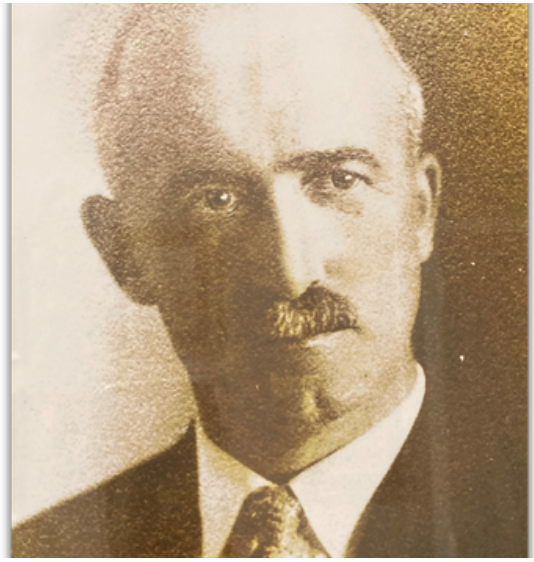
This threat led Governor Herbert Lehman in 1934 to sign into law legislation giving counties the power to create their own authorities—and therefore protect their groundwater resources.

Lehman would go on to serve prestigious roles in Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidential administration and later was elected to the U.S. Senate. At age 78, he joined Eleanor Roosevelt to help lead the reform movement that ended the grip of Tammany Hall and other political machines in New York.

When Lehman died, he was preparing to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom honoring him for his lifetime of public service.



Authority, Board Created in 1937



Within weeks of Lehman signing the law giving counties the ability to create their own authorities in 1934, Suffolk's Board of Supervisors—headed by Huntington Town Supervisor William Watt—approved the creation of a new county authority and created a three-member Suffolk County Water Authority Board.

Watt and his backers said a county water authority would allow Suffolk to control its own water resources, including the option to sell surplus water outside Suffolk to aid county finances amid the Great Depression. Watt emphasized that such sales would merely be an option for local authorities to pursue if they chose to do so.



William Kingsland Macy. The first chairman of the Suffolk County Water Authority.

Macy at First Opposed

Watt favored conducting surveys to find out if the county had sufficient water supplies to sell to outside interests.

But he would encounter a fierce opponent in exploring the potential sale of Suffolk's water supply. Ironically, the man whose name would later become synonymous with SCWA—its first chairman, W. Kingsland Macy—was at first adamantly opposed to the immense new power given to local authorities.

Macy's resistance to the new power given to local authorities centered on his opposition to municipalities such as New York City tapping into Suffolk's water, which he called...

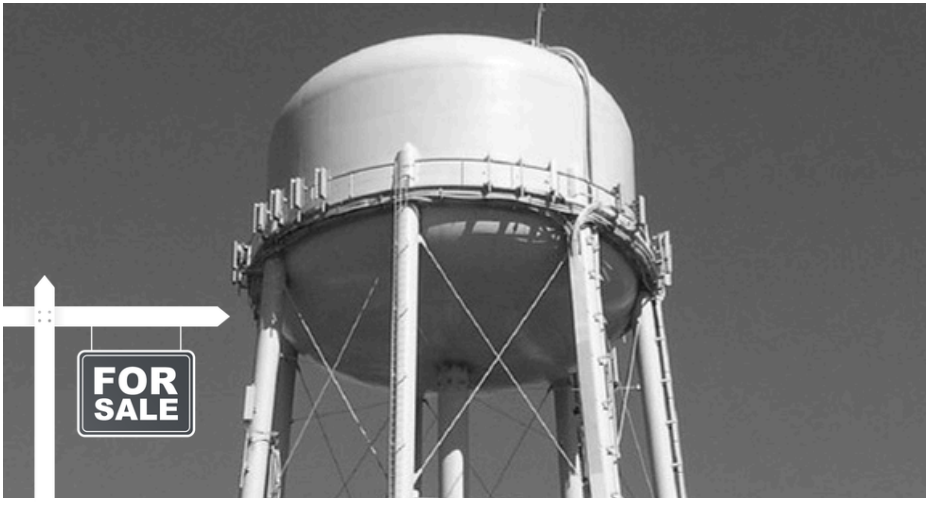
"UNTHINKABLE."

To Sell or Not to Sell?

Political wrangling followed between those in favor of selling a portion of SCWA's water supply to outside interests and those in opposition.

With this battle raging locally, the 10-member Board of Supervisors on December 28, 1934 rescinded its original resolution creating SCWA.

Despite the vote, the fate of SCWA remained in limbo due to ongoing regulatory and court battles that lasted several years. While the state Water, Power and Control Commission ruled in 1935 that a "water authority conversant with local conditions is required for the protection of the people of Suffolk County," it took no stand on the validity of the board revocation.



Change of Heart for Macy



THE NEW YORKER

PROFILES

THE KING

W. Kingsland Macy

Profile of W. Kingsland Macy - 'The King'- in the September 12, 1931 issue of The New Yorker.

But in 1937, despite his initial resistance, Macy came to believe the local power of an authority was not a threat to the local water supply but instead the way to keep outside interests from getting ahold of the supply.

And so, in March 1937, the Board of Supervisors voted to revive the water authority and make Macy its chairman.

Joining Macy on the Suffolk County Water Authority's first Board were Frank J. Smith and Carll S. Burr, Jr. The three men would remain in those positions through 1951; in 1952, the full five-member Board was established.

Island-Wide Authority Rejected

After becoming chairman, Macy undertook a public campaign to explain the reversal of his position regarding local authorities.

During this time, Macy also rejected the idea of an island-wide authority, which would have included even Brooklyn and Queens, noting that Suffolk was the only of the counties with surplus water. Coupled with its smaller population than Brooklyn and Queens, Macy feared that Suffolk's power in such an authority would be diminished.

Over the course of the next decade, Macy made no move to turn SCWA into an operating utility but continued to take active stands against efforts by Nassau County and New York City to gain access to Suffolk's groundwater.



First Steps Forward

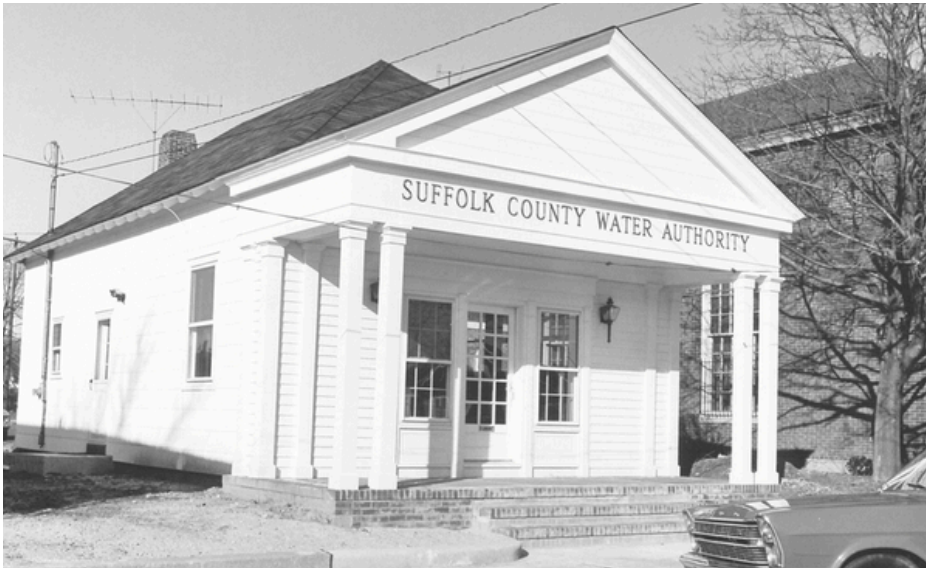
With these various proposals and plots to access Suffolk's groundwater simmering, the SCWA Board in 1949 met at Islip Town Hall and voted unanimously to condemn the bankrupt South Bay Consolidated Water Co.

However, more political wrangling followed regarding the potential expense of acquiring South Bay, estimated at $10 million. At about this time, though, the state Water, Power and Control Commission took one point of contention off the table by issuing a ruling that declared Long Island's groundwater resources must be reserved for the people of Nassau and Suffolk.

At this time, SCWA officials also pursued state law that Assemblyman Elisha Barrett said would "clear up legal obscurities" preventing SCWA from beginning operations. Under the new law, SCWA would serve as a public benefit corporation, but under the Public Authorities Law instead of Suffolk County law.



Water Systems Acquired



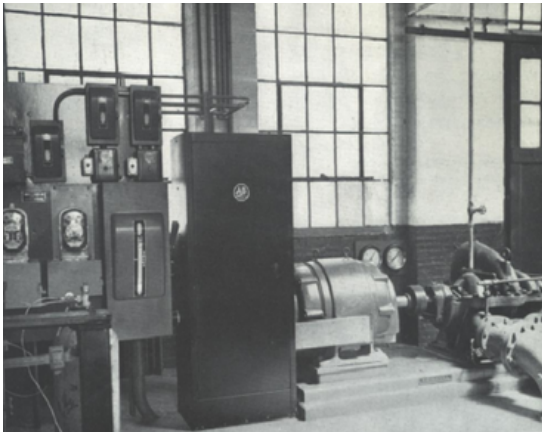
Westhampton Beach office

By February of 1951, South Bay and SCWA had reached an agreement in federal bankruptcy court that would allow the acquisition of the private water company through condemnation in county court. The final price was lower than originally anticipated: $7,265,812.

Under the agreement, SCWA's operations would be financed by revenue bonds paid through water rates. Also under the agreement, SCWA would be barred from taking over or supplying areas already served by a municipal utility without consent.

The proceeding led to the acquisition of South Bay's water infrastructure in Amityville, Bay Shore, Patchogue, Port Jefferson, Smithtown, Kings Park, Southampton and Westhampton Beach.

More Infrastructure Added



A new 1,400 gallon-per-minute electric motor-driven pump unit and controls placed in service at the Mill Street Station, Huntington in June 1953.

Additional infrastructure owned by New York Water Services, of which South Bay was a subsidiary, was also acquired in Babylon, Huntington and Sag Harbor.

With these actions, Macy's days as the leader of SCWA began to wind down, and some of his final words as SCWA's first chairman reflected his continued determination to keep Suffolk's water in Suffolk.

"We are unfaltering in our determination to protect and use Suffolk County water supplies for our households, our agriculture, our industries," Macy said. "Suffolk is experiencing great and steady growth, and we intend to see to it that our greatest natural resource is not siphoned off to meet the apparent unquenchable thirst of New York City."



POST WAR EXPANSION

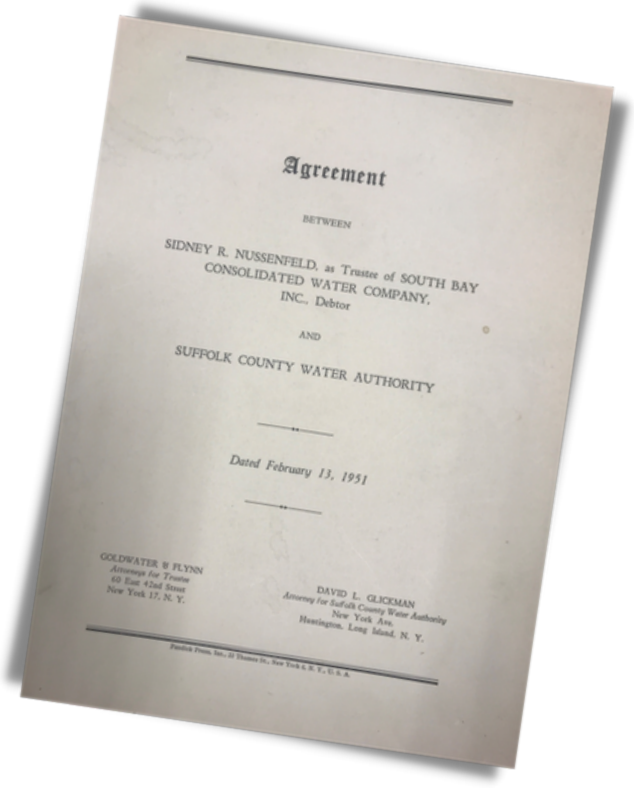
(1951-1977)

Driven by the construction of the Long Island Expressway and a post-World War II population boom that pushed the county past one million residents, the Suffolk County Water Authority rapidly scaled its operations. During this period, SCWA installed thousands of miles of water main and acquired numerous private suppliers, growing its customer base from 21,000 to nearly 180,000.

SCWA Begins Operations

In June of 1951, SCWA began operations as the state's first public benefit corporation for water service with approximately 21,000 customers.

In its first six months as an operating utility, SCWA revenues rose $40,000 over the corresponding period from a year before, and the new authority made plans for a $65,000 construction budget for the coming fiscal year.



Agreement

BETWEEN

SIDNEY R. NUSSENFELD, as Trustee of SOUTH BAY CONSOLIDATED WATER COMPANY, INC., Debtor

AND

SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

Dated February 13, 1951

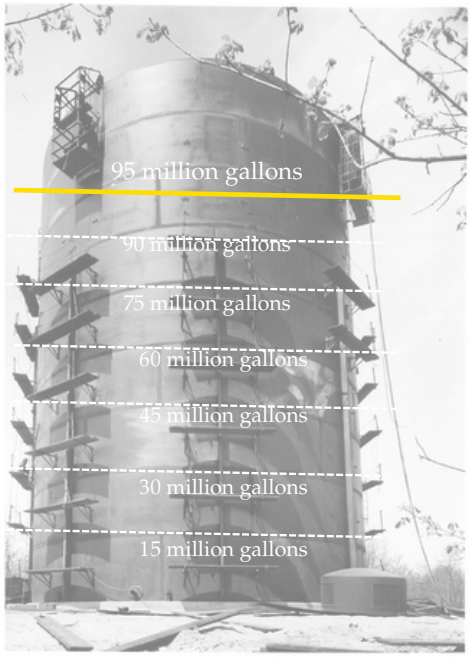
GOLDWATER & FLYNN
Attorneys for Trustee
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

DAVID L. GLICKMAN
Attorney for Suffolk County Water Authority
New York Ave.
Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.

Expanded Board, Expanded Water Pumpage

At about this time, a bill was approved in the State Legislature which led to the expansion of the SCWA Board from three to five members, a move that shifted the political dynamic away from Macy, who would soon be replaced.

The new authority in its first six months delivered 95 million gallons of water to its customers, a 10 percent increase over the corresponding period a year before.

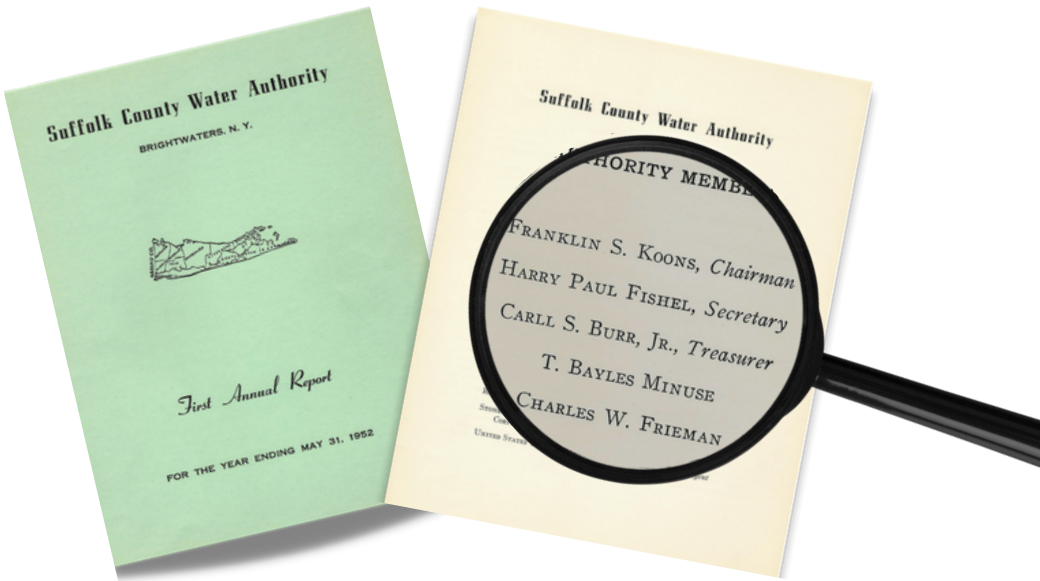


New SCWA Chairman

As the new utility prepared to take its first steps forward, it did so with a new chairman, LILCO Vice President Franklin S. Koons. The utility was run from an administrative office located in Brightwaters, where the engineering and accounting staffs were also located.

Koons noted that "new services are being connected to the system at a more rapid rate than last year," and that the "pipe line construction program now in progress is more extensive than at this time last year."

A long journey into rapid growth had begun as the population of Suffolk County boomed.



Comprehensive Plan Released



SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

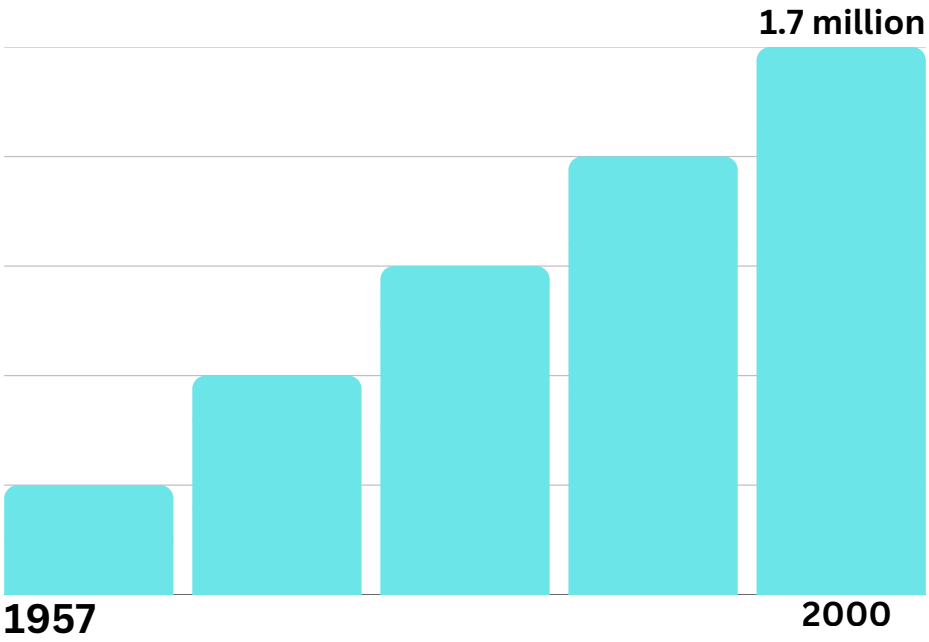
Publicly Owned For Public Service

COMMUNITIES SERVED BY OUR OPERATING DISTRICTS

Amityville
Babylon*
Bay Shore
Huntington*
Kings Park
Patchogue
Port Jefferson
Sag Harbor*
Smithtown
Southampton
Westhampton Beach

SCWA leadership in the utility's first few years of operation began to develop a comprehensive plan released in 1957 to chart out the utility's future.

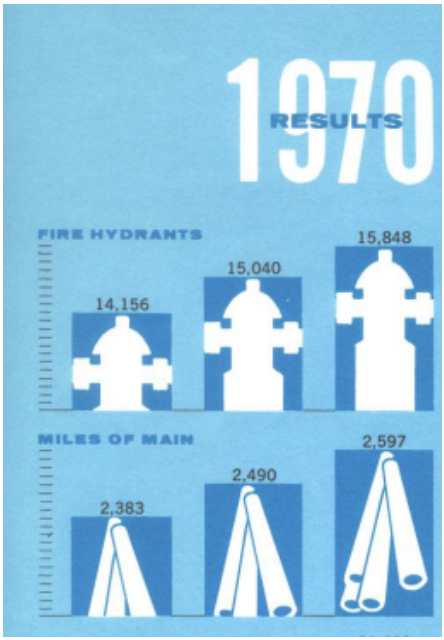
The plan predicted a boom in Suffolk's population growth to 1.7 million by 2000 and the capacity of the authority to supply water to more than 3.3 million residents.

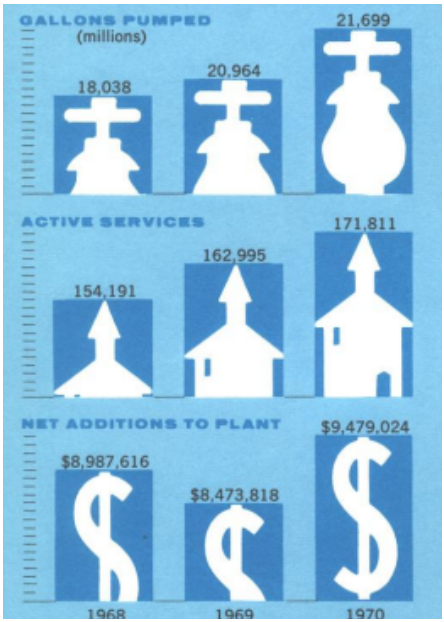


Suffolk Population Booms

Those numbers would not be reached—Suffolk's population in 2000 was below 1.5 million—but the county's population did increase from 276,129 in 1950 to 1,124,950 by 1970.

SCWA leaders had correctly predicted that a boom that would ultimately last more than two decades would result from the post-World War II generation looking to put down roots in Long Island's easternmost county.





Customer Base Grows Exponentially



As Suffolk County's population grew, so did the Suffolk County Water Authority. Despite beginning as essentially an advocate for Suffolk's groundwater supply, the utility was quickly becoming a vital cog in the county's growth.

From a little over 21,000 customers when SCWA took over the bankrupt South Bay Consolidated Water Co., SCWA had nearly quadrupled in size in the next decade with 83,313 customers and another 2,336 homes supplied through local water districts.

By 1971, SCWA had more than doubled again, growing to approximately 180,000 residential and commercial customers.

Expressway Facilitates Growth

This growth was fueled in large part by the push of Robert Moses for a brand-new modern highway—the Long Island Expressway—connecting Suffolk to points west.

The new highway, larger than the more scenic Northern State Parkway and Southern State Parkway, entered Suffolk County in 1962, stretched to Hauppauge a year later, and then to William Floyd Parkway by the mid-1960s.

The road finally reached its terminus—Riverhead—in 1972.



Stony Brook, BNL Add to Suburban Expansion

Stony Brook University was created during this period, adding to the region's suburban expansion for which SCWA supplied more and more drinking water. The university has since become a flagship of the state university system and SCWA's biggest non-municipal customer.

Also at this time, a former World War I U.S. Army training camp (and the place soldier Irving Berlin penned "God Bless America") became Brookhaven National Laboratory. The lab built the first nuclear reactor after World War II and has been at the cutting-edge of scientific research ever since.



Governor Nelson Rockefeller is joined by Ward Melville and State University of New York Trustee Frank Moore at the groundbreaking for the State University of New York at Stony Brook in 1960. Photo is courtesy of the University

Infrastructure Takes Off



SCWA's growth during this period can be tracked not just by customer growth but the substantial growth of its water infrastructure. In 1960, SCWA added an astounding 235 miles of water main.

In eight of the next 14 years, SCWA added 140 miles of water main or more. (By comparison, in its first year of operation, SCWA installed just 8.2 miles of water main.)

Today, SCWA maintains more than 6,000 miles of water main, which, if connected end-to-end, would reach all the way from Suffolk deep into Siberia.

Additional Water Suppliers Acquired

Acquisition of additional water suppliers continued unabated, a trend facilitated by the signing of a state law allowing such acquisitions if approved by residents of the impacted area.

The measure also permitted the Board of Supervisors to allow payment of SCWA Board members.

The pay rates were later set at $7,500 for Board Chairman Franklin Koons and $1,500 apiece for the other Board members.


SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

PUBLICLY OWNED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Port Jefferson
Southampton
Huntington
Westhampton
Patchogue
Bay Shore
Babylon
Amityville
district offices

Communities Served

Amityville
Retail:
Amityville
Copiague
Wholesale:
Amity Harbor‡

Bay Shore
Bay Shore
Brightwaters
Central Islip
Great River
Islip Manor
Islip Terrace
Oakdale
West Islip

Babylon*
Babylon
Lindenhurst
North Babylon
West Babylon

Kings Park
Retail:
Kings Park
Wholesale:
Smithtown‡

Huntington*
Centerport
Cold Spring Harbor
Halesite
Huntington
Huntington Bay
Huntington Station
Lloyd Harbor

Patchogue
Bayport
Bellport
Blue Point
Bohemia
Patchogue
Sayville
West Sayville

Port Jefferson
Retail:
East Setauket
Poquot
Port Jefferson
Port Jefferson Station
Wholesale:
Stony Brook‡

Sag Harbor*
North Haven
Sag Harbor

Smithtown
Retail:
Head-of-the-Harbor
Smithtown
Smithtown Branch
Wholesale:
St. James‡

Southampton
Southampton

Westhampton Beach
East Quogue
Quogue
Quogue
Westhampton
Westhampton Beach

* Huntington-Babylon-Sag Harbor Division.
‡ Water Districts.

New Well Produces More Water than any on Long Island

To meet this rapidly expanding customer growth, SCWA initiated corresponding investments in its water infrastructure. From 1956 to 1957, the construction budget increased by 50 percent, from $2.05 million to nearly $3.2 million.

One of the prime examples of the increased emphasis on water infrastructure was the construction of a new well on Woodchuck Hollow Road in Huntington. The new well was 500 feet deep and produced twice as much water as any other well on Long Island.



1957 test pumping a new well at Woodchuck Hollow Road in Huntington Station

Growth Spurs Contamination Concerns

The growth also foreshadowed a disturbing development in Suffolk County, and one predicted by the 1957 SCWA comprehensive plan: the potential degradation of groundwater as a result of detergents and potential pollutants used in industrial processes.

The comprehensive study warned prophetically that the greatest threat to groundwater was from "chemicals, such as detergents, and fluids containing chromium or other plating materials."

The consultant who prepared the plan also called for strict controls on development, limiting Suffolk's population by density zoning to ensure the water supply would continue to be sufficient to meet the needs of a fast-growing county.



Public Water Seen as Solution

The concern about potential pollution of groundwater and the many private wells that tapped directly into the aquifer led county and town officials to seek to expand the availability of public water wherever possible as Suffolk's population continued to grow.

In July of 1959, the Suffolk Board of Supervisors called a meeting with SCWA officials to seek to persuade them to spend more of the utility's revenues on expanding water mains to address the growing contamination concerns and less on paying off the utility's bonds.



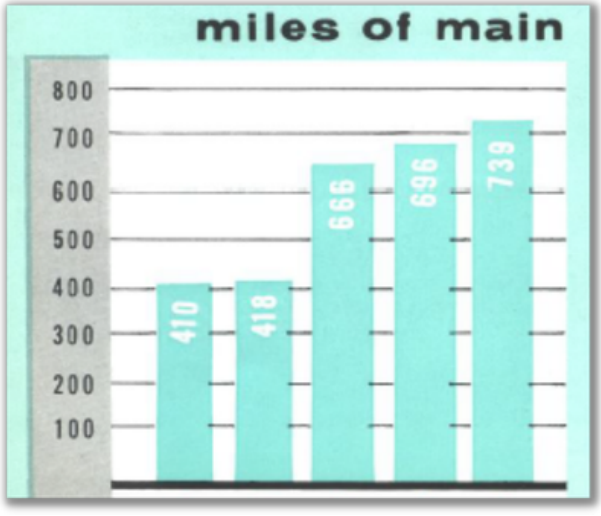
Early pump stations utilized by SCWA, like this one in Oakdale, were much simpler than what you see at a modern station

SCWA Helps More Residents Receive Safe Water

SCWA answered the call. To facilitate the effort to expand public water to more Suffolk residents, SCWA leaders in 1959 authorized a resolution providing 75 feet of water main free of charge to new customers in densely populated areas, such as in the Towns of Babylon and Islip. This allowance previously expanded from 50, 60 and then to 70 feet.

For less congested areas, the Board of Supervisors sought a new state law (that was later enacted) allowing towns to create local water districts that could finance any needed expansions with bonds.

The Board of Supervisors also called on SCWA to help in the design and management of such expansions.



New Headquarters Opens



The new campus on Sunrise Highway in Oakdale remains SCWA's headquarters to this day.

In 1960, SCWA opened its familiar headquarters on Sunrise Highway in Oakdale, and two years later, its Production Control center in Bay Shore, with telemetered circuits connected to rapidly growing array of pump stations.

The new Williamsburg Colonial-styled headquarters was located on a 10-acre site and included SCWA's Administrative Headquarters, Meter Shop, the Construction/Maintenance department, Water Quality Testing Laboratory and Storeroom.

Six years later, additional office space was added for the Accounting and Data Processing departments.

SCWA Serves More than Half of County

As Long Island continued its post-war population boom, so did the Suffolk County Water Authority. Suffolk was increasingly developing past its agricultural roots, which meant more homes that required access to public water. By 1964, SCWA was serving more than 50% of Suffolk's 769,000 residents.



Sewer Plans Developed

At about this time, state and county leaders looking at the potential impact of residential sewage on groundwater considered SCWA for the oversight of a new county sewer system. SCWA leaders took part in a temporary state commission on water resources planning concerning domestic sewage and its potential impact on Long Island groundwater resources.

To this day, SCWA continues to work with Suffolk County as it considers new sewering projects that will protect groundwater resources.



Bergen Point Wastewater Sewage Plant in West Babylon

Record Number of Wells Drilled

The early ‘70s also brought record numbers of wells being drilled—21 in 1972 and 25 in 1973.

SCWA also expanded its number of customers to 195,360, serving more than 700,000 of Suffolk’s 1.25 million residents, or 56 percent of the population.



36-inch well casing is inspected by William J. Schickler, chief engineer of SCWA

Customer Base Tops 200,000



Communities Served

Babylon District
Amityville
Amity Harbor
Babylon
Copiague
Deer Park
Lindenhurst
North Amityville
North Babylon
North Lindenhurst
Pinelawn
West Babylon
Wyandanch

Bay Shore District
Bay Shore
Brentwood
Brightwaters
Central Islip
East Islip
Edgewood
Great River
Islip
Islip Terrace
North Bay Shore
North Great River
North Islip
Oakdale
West Bay Shore
West Brentwood
West Islip

East Hampton District
Amagansett
East Hampton
Freetown
Montauk

Huntington District
Asharoken
Centerport
Cold Spring Harbor
Commack
Crab Meadow
East Huntington
East Neck
East Northport
Eatons Neck
Fort Salonga
Halesite
Huntington
Huntington Bay
Huntington Station
Lloyd Harbor
Northport

Patchogue District
Bayport
Bellport
Blue Point
Bohemia
Brookhaven
Coram
East Holbrook
East Lake Ronkonkoma
East Patchogue
Farmingville
Holbrook
Holtsville
Lakeland
Lake Ronkonkoma
North Bellport
North Patchogue
Patchogue
Ronkonkoma
Sayville
Selden
South Centereach
South Holbrook
South Medford
South Yaphank
West Bellport
West Ronkonkoma
West Sayville
Yaphank

Port Jefferson District
Belle Terre
Centereach
Coram
East Setauket
Lake Grove
Middle Island
Miller Place
Mount Sinai
North Centereach
North Selden
Poquott
Port Jefferson
Port Jefferson Station
Ridge
Setauket-South Setauket
Sound Beach
South Stony Brook
Stony Brook*
Terryville

Smithtown District
East Commack
Flowerfield*
Hauppauge
Kings Park
Nesconset
Saint James*
San Remo*
Smithtown
South Hauppauge
West St. James
West Smithtown*
Village of The Branch

Sag Harbor District
Sag Harbor

Southampton District
Southampton

Westhampton District
East Quogue
Quiogue
Quogue
Westhampton
Westhampton Beach

*Included in Wholesale Water Districts

By this point, SCWA had acquired 22 municipal and private water companies. Acquisitions of four more in 1975—Selden, Ronkonkoma, Amagansett Water Companies and the system run by Shinnecock Shores Association—grew the utility's customer base to 212,356.

SCWA was still growing, but much of the growth at this point was through acquisition of other water suppliers.

Whereas SCWA signed up 9,892 customers in 1975, the utility averaged only 3,585 per year between 1978 and 1980.

Hazlitt Leads SCWA Through Emergency

The winter of 1977 saw a deep freeze and no one felt it more than SCWA staff. An unusually cold winter made it the most active year for frozen pipes in its 26-year history. Over 4,125 customers reported service-related issues resulting from icing by late February. Walter C. Hazlitt, who became Chairman in 1973, responded in force. SCWA dispatched responses to over 3,100 incidents that winter.

The Chairman remarked, "Authority personnel have worked double shifts and weekends to return the system to full operation and will continue to do so as long as the extended cold weather persists."



Chairman Walter C. Hazlitt speaks with Construction/Maintenance Superintendent Joseph Bond as he thaws frozen pipes on February 24, 1977



WATER QUALITY & PRESERVATION

(1978-1993)

As industrial and residential development increased contamination risks, the Suffolk County Water Authority shifted focus toward protecting the underlying aquifer. SCWA deployed granular activated carbon filtration systems and upgraded laboratory testing capabilities to remove newly regulated organic compounds. Simultaneously, SCWA led regional land preservation efforts, culminating in the 1993 Long Island Pine Barrens Protection Act to secure 106,000 acres of the county's primary recharge area.

County Tackles Other Contaminants

Much of the focus in the 1970s turned to protecting Suffolk's groundwater from pollution from a variety of sources, kicked off by a three-year study with the Suffolk County Department of Health and Board of Supervisors to guide development of groundwater resources over a 50-year period.

SCWA also began a monitoring program with 20 wells along Fire Island's barrier beach and took part in an inter-agency committee seeking to improve data processing systems to share information about water resources.



Suffolk Is Planning a Comprehensive Study of Water Resources on the South Fork

By BARBARA DELATINER

SOUTHAMPTON, L.I.—The South Fork, which reads water to keep its agricultural and resort industries alive, will be the subject of a ongoing, comprehensive study of its water resources.

Financed as a joint project of Suffolk County's Department of Environmental Control and Water Authority, the towns of East Hampton and Southampton and the United States Geological Survey, the study will consider the ecological, esthetic and recreational aspects of water as well as its present and potential supply.

The county and Federal agencies have committed themselves to the project. The towns, which will benefit the most, are withholding their commitment until the scope of the study is determined. Moreover, with or without the towns' participation, the study will proceed, said Jim Flynn, Suffolk Commissioner of Environmental Control. "There's no doubt in my mind, however, that they will cooperate," he added.

Designed as a five-phase program that will take three years to complete, the study will begin with an inventory of existing facilities. In addition to physically measuring the water supply by sinking wells, the study will employ stream gaging and rainfall monitoring systems. The project will conduct surveys to determine whether "esthetically and recreationally valuable locations" would be affected by water table changes. There will also be field studies of plant, animal and aquatic life.

The final report will include recommendations for developing the region's water resources, cost estimates and a time schedule for implementing the recommendations. The extent of the project will depend upon the funds that the participating agencies will share.

Still Luck 'Particulars'

"We have to work out the particulars," said Mr. Flynn. "Determine the exact costs and who will pay how much."

East Hampton Supervisor Eugene Lester, who sought county involvement after a $300,000 Federal study fell through when appropriations were cut, said: "We're interested in going the route. We'd wheedle out the financial problems."

Unlike its neighbor, the Town of Southampton has not committed itself to the study. "Our master plan and zoning, which we adopted in May, is based on our water supply," said Theodore Skalon, Supervisor of Southampton, however, faced with a deficit this year and a proposed budget of more than $3,500,000 for next year, Mr. Skalon was more restrained than Mr. Lester. "We'll have to see just how much information it can give us that we don't have now, and, most important, how much it will cost," he said.

Those costs are being figured by Leggette, Brashears & Hennel, consulting engineers from Melville. This firm, already hired for the proposed study, also conducted a countywide water resource survey in 1970 that cost Suffolk $561,000 and an additional $300,000 for test wells. That report has been assailed by conservationists for ignoring environmental issues.

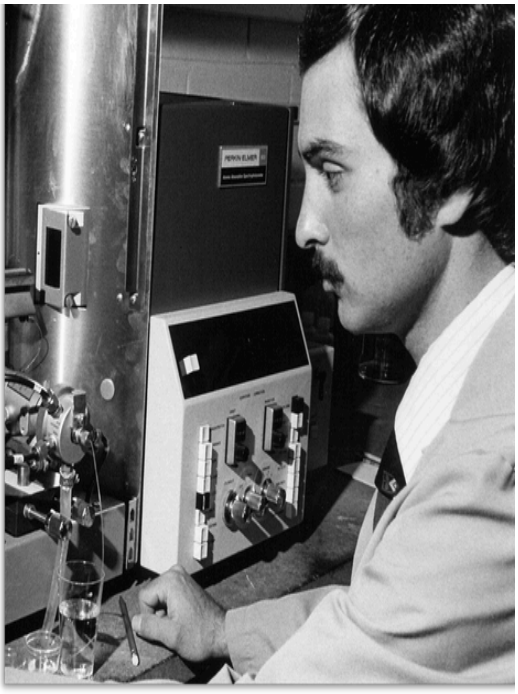
Robert Holzmacher, head of the firm, agrees that his first study was limited. "We treated water as a commodity, and as a factor in the orderly development of an area," he said. "We found that population has to be limited in the South Fork because it is unique. But the numbers we provided before were based on sustainable populations. Now, we will consider whether things like lakes should be retained for esthetic purposes, no matter how much water they can provide when drained."

Water, known to be limited on the narrow strip of sea surrounded land that constitutes the South Fork, has long been a factor in the area's future, a bone of contention between conservationists and developers.

The conservationists have insisted that population should be curtailed to insure a steady supply of water for coming generations. They ultimately support massive upzoning to achieve that end. Developer maintain that enough water can be brought into the admittedly water-dry region to support many more people.



Lab Equipment Upgraded to Meet New Challenges



With pollution threats increasing, SCWA invested in its water quality testing equipment. The lab purchased an absorption spectrophotometer to detect metals and upgraded existing instruments.

The lab also conducted more on-premises testing with new federal legislation setting limits for a number of organic and inorganic chemicals, including pesticides and insecticides.

By laying the groundwork towards having this expertise, SCWA would develop one of the most advanced groundwater labs in the country. SCWA was able to respond quickly to new threats, develop cutting-edge testing methods and test for far more contaminants than it was required to.

Well Monitoring Introduced



Shortly after these investments, SCWA further upgraded its laboratory to monitor water pumped at SCWA wells to detect any issues with water entering the SCWA distribution system.

By 1980, SCWA had the capability of monitoring water pumped at all 348 production wells to "detect even the slightest deviation in water quality entering" the distribution system, as stated in that year's annual report.

Further Expansion with Help of Federal Funding



As customer growth slowed in the late '70s, SCWA utilized funding available from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development to extend water to several economically depressed communities in Suffolk that needed a water supply.

HUD funding of $642,322 paid for the extension of 9.71 miles of water main to connect customers at Canaan Lake in North Patchogue, Gordon Heights and East Patchogue.

SCWA also acquired more private water companies that were struggling to comply with the increasingly stringent provisions of the Clean Water Act, which took effect in 1980.

Ensuring Water Safety

In the early '80s, the focus on pollutants shifted toward removing them from groundwater. SCWA began conducting research with air stripping technology for this purpose.

Air stripping was considered the most economical means of removing certain organic compounds from groundwater. The technology removed contaminants by exposing them to air at a rate of 1,100 gallons per minute.



Air stripping operation located at Bellerose Avenue pump station in East Northport.

First Carbon Filters Installed

Then in 1984, a breakthrough in treatment technology occurred, as SCWA began to install water treatment systems using granular activated carbon (GAC) filters to remove a wide range of organic chemicals. These systems are the most common filters used by SCWA today. The first GAC filters were installed on three Southampton wells.

"Suffolk County Water Authority is in the midst of a water quality revolution," said then-SCWA Chairman Robert Flynn. "Water which a decade ago was considered pure has now been determined to contain chemical contaminants previously undetectable."

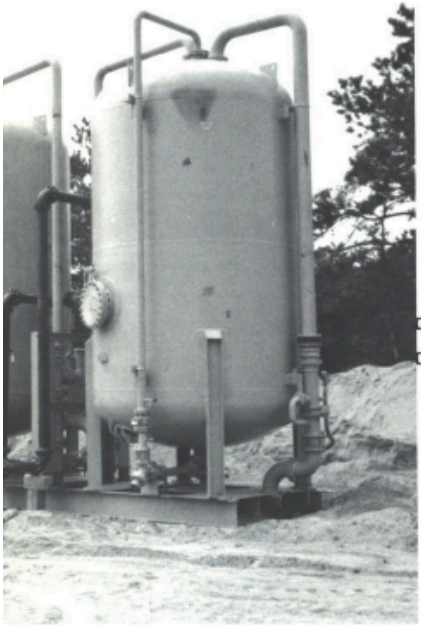
SCWA adapted to the testing capabilities and new water quality regulations with new treatment systems installed where needed.

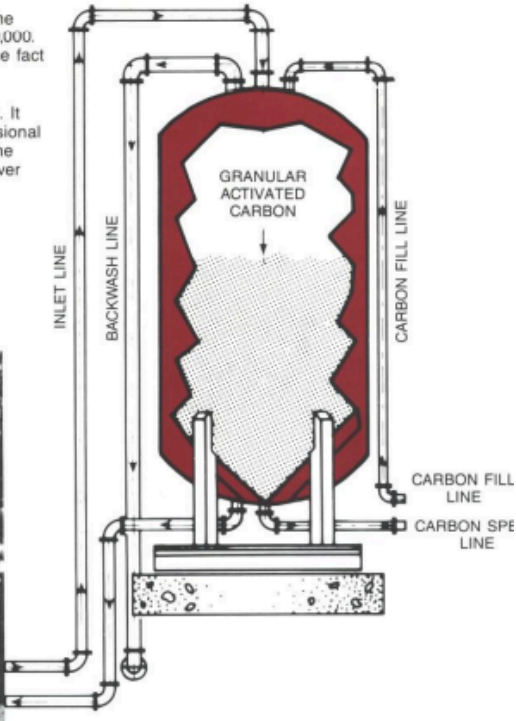


Activated carbon, made using a wide range of materials, effectively removes many contaminants from drinking water.

Each GAC costs approximately $500,000 which includes the installation and housing of the unit. The approximate cost of this program to date is $18,000,000. This is a staggering amount of money in view of the fact that there are no governmental funds available to mitigate against the impact of these regulations.

Implementation of this program was quite a task. It took a monumental effort on the part of our professional staff and the outcome was outstanding. Because the Authority moved swiftly and decisively, we have never contravened the new standards.





GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON SYSTEM

The Granular Activated Carbon System (GAC) is used for the efficient removal of dissolved organic compounds from water intended for potable use. A unit consists of two process vessels. Each vessel contains 20,000 lbs. of Granulated Activated Carbon. When the carbon in the vessels becomes saturated with contaminants from the water, the unit is shut down and the spent carbon is replaced.

Continuity Through a Hurricane

In 1985, SCWA was tested by a totally different kind of challenge: keeping water flowing to its customers despite widespread electricity outages caused by Hurricane Gloria. The utility was able to do so due to its supply of emergency power generators.



An uprooted tree blocks an entrance to a site in Babylon where debris from Hurricane Gloria is being stored on Oct. 1, 1985. The huge mound behind it is more debris.

Massive Gas Leak Threatens Groundwater

Pollutant challenges continued to emerge. A one-million-gallon gasoline leak from a Northville Industries storage tank in 1988 threatened groundwater supplies in the East Setauket area, leading to a $25 million settlement, of which SCWA received $10 million to be used for emergency water connections and a reserve fund.



New Regulations, More Filtration Systems

The spill came the same year in which SCWA officials were required to close 28 wells due to tougher state water quality standards that lowered maximum contaminant levels on known or suspected carcinogens from 50 parts per billion to five parts per Grbillion.

However, SCWA installed GAC filtration systems on 20 of the wells, allowing them to meet the new regulations and reopen shortly after.



Industrial sized filters, like the ones shown above, can hold 20,000 pounds of carbon.

LoGrande Begins Long Run

Michael LoGrande began his remarkable and influential tenure as chairman in 1990. He would serve for an impressive 20 years. He would also undertake the role of the chief executive officer for part of that time. LoGrande's efforts to elevate and professionalize the organization were significant, starting with an ambitious project to transform its laboratory into a state-of-the-art facility that set national standards. This transformation was a testament to his vision and commitment to excellence, establishing the organization as a leader in its field.

Beyond his role as chairman, LoGrande made substantial contributions to public service as the Islip Town Supervisor.



SCWA Chairman Michael LoGrande surrounded by fellow Board members Matthew B. Kondenar (Secretary), James T.B. Tripp, Esq., Eric J. Russo, Esq., and Melvin M. Fritz

Protection Efforts Shift to Land Preservation

Under LoGrande's tenure, SCWA turned its attention increasingly toward a different way of protecting Suffolk's groundwater—the preservation of land that sits atop Long Island's sole source aquifer.

This increased attention toward land preservation as a means of protecting the water supply beneath the land surface was being taken on at the same time by then-County Executive Patrick Halpin, who would later serve as SCWA chairman.



Pine Barrens Act Signed



New York State Governor Mario Cuomo signs the Long Island Pine Barrens Protection Act

Dating back to its original comprehensive plan, SCWA leaders had been concerned about the ramifications of massive development in Suffolk, but under LoGrande, the utility took it to another level with the integral role SCWA played in the creation and signing of the Long Island Pine Barrens Protection Act.

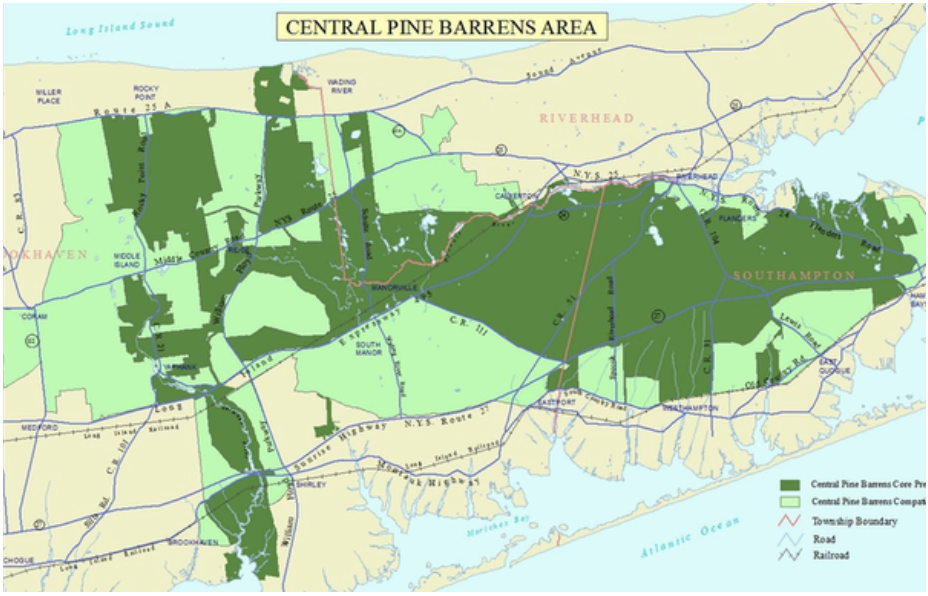
SCWA officials worked with environmentalists, government officials and developers over numerous negotiating sessions to hammer out an agreement.

The act was signed into law by Governor Mario Cuomo in 1993.

Planned Development in 106,000-Acre Region

The act ultimately created a region of more than 106,000 acres of protected lands, split into a Core Preservation Area and a Compatible Growth Area.

Development within the region is meticulously planned, thereby protecting the sole source aquifer beneath the land and the vast and diverse ecological treasures that make the region unique and spectacular.



Pine Barrens Commission Joins SCWA

Following the enactment of the legislation, SCWA maintained a central role in its execution. SCWA's policy and planning director, Ray Corwin, was appointed as the first executive director of the newly formed Central Pine Barrens Joint Planning and Policy Commission. Through an administrative agreement with New York State, the Commission's 14 professional personnel, operating out of an office in Westhampton Beach, continue to be SCWA employees today.

The Act tasked the five-member commission with overseeing the region alongside an Advisory Committee, mandating the creation of a Comprehensive Land Use Plan that was formally adopted in June 1995. The Commission meets monthly and consists of one member each representing New York State, Suffolk County and the towns of Brookhaven, Riverhead, and Southampton, with one representative serving as chairperson.

Operating simultaneously as a state agency, a planning board and a park commission, the Commission exercises joint land use review, permitting, and enforcement authority alongside local municipalities. With the ultimate goal of preserving the forested lands, the Commission oversees a transfer of development rights program and a conservation easement program. It also holds direct responsibility for the stewardship and ecological management of the protected lands, ensuring this ecosystem—one of the few remaining in the northeastern United States—remains intact while safeguarding the groundwater supply below.



Central Pine Barrens Commission staff in December of 2022.





Pine Barrens employees work to protect the natural habitat from threats. Their work preserves one of Long Island's most important natural resources.



MODERNIZING & ACCOUNTABILITY

(1994-2019)

Following the enactment of the Long Island Pine Barrens Protection Act, the Suffolk County Water Authority expanded its service territory and modernized its infrastructure. SCWA opened a centralized water quality laboratory in 1995, implemented automated meter reading, and established new water treatment methods. During this period, SCWA instituted comprehensive governance reforms and pursued litigation to hold chemical manufacturers financially responsible for groundwater contamination, securing a $73.4 million settlement for MTBE remediation.

Computerizing Operations

By the 1990s, the computer era was in full swing at SCWA. Computerizing locations and sketches for 26,000 water main valves increased the speed at which water main shutdowns and repairs could be made.

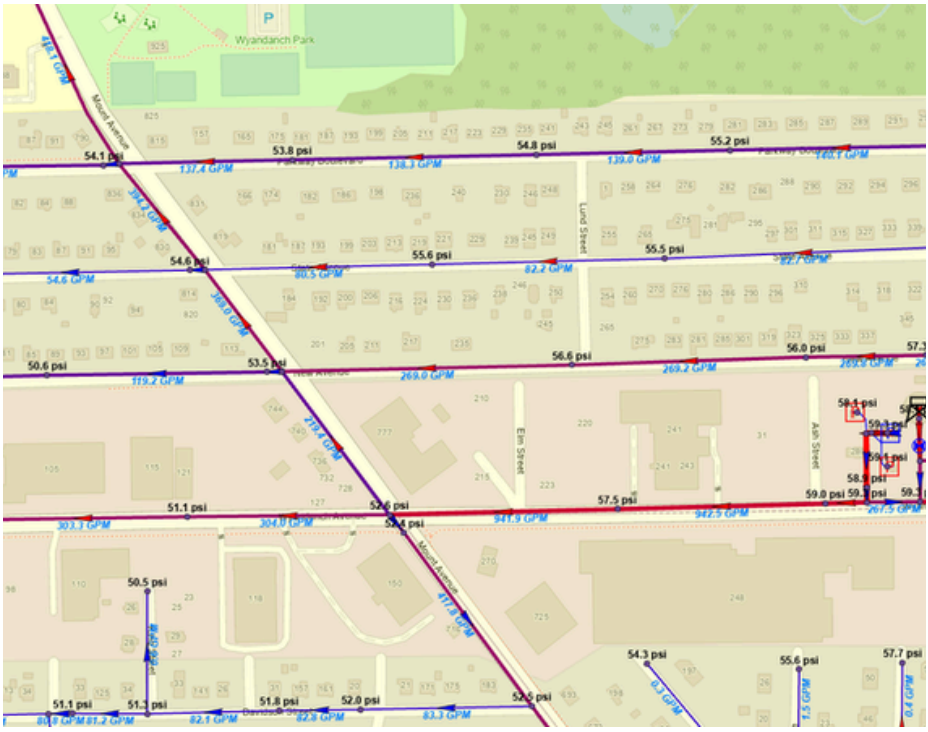
This work would culminate in the 2006 transition to the SAP enterprise resource planning system. This complete transformation of everything that was done at SCWA pushed the company deep into the digital age, moving away from old paper maps and records into the high-tech future.



Sarah Meyland, Director of Watershed Oversight & Protection, looks on as Allan Scott demonstrates the mapping capability on the new Geographic Information System (GIS).

Distribution System Automated

SCWA also at this time computerized and automated its distribution system using a Stoner Model, which allowed modeling and the simulation of the system of wells, pumps, storage tanks and water mains.



New technology allowed SCWA to monitor its extensive distribution network remotely. A screenshot of the modern system shows the rate of flow through the system.

Sophisticated New Lab Equipment Added

Enhancements at the laboratory continued with the addition of an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer to test inorganic chemicals such as lead, manganese and other metals.

The new technology also allowed the detection of more than one metal from a single sample to help meet new regulations requiring the testing of copper and lead samples every six months from homes that may have potential risk of contamination from those metals.



Regional Office Improve Customer Experience



SCWA Board members and guests at ribbon cutting for new state-of-the-art laboratory. Left to right are: Eric J. Russo, Esq., James T.B. Tripp, Esq., Donald Blydenburgh (Presiding Officer of the Suffolk County Legislature), Melvin M. Fritz, D.O., M.D., Joseph Rizzo (Suffolk County Legislator), Matthew B. Kondenar (Secretary); and Michael A. LoGrande (Chairman/Chief Executive Officer)

To improve the customer experience, SCWA created a modern western regional office in Hauppauge in 1993. The new facility consolidated work once performed in the Babylon, Bay Shore, Huntington and Smithtown district offices.

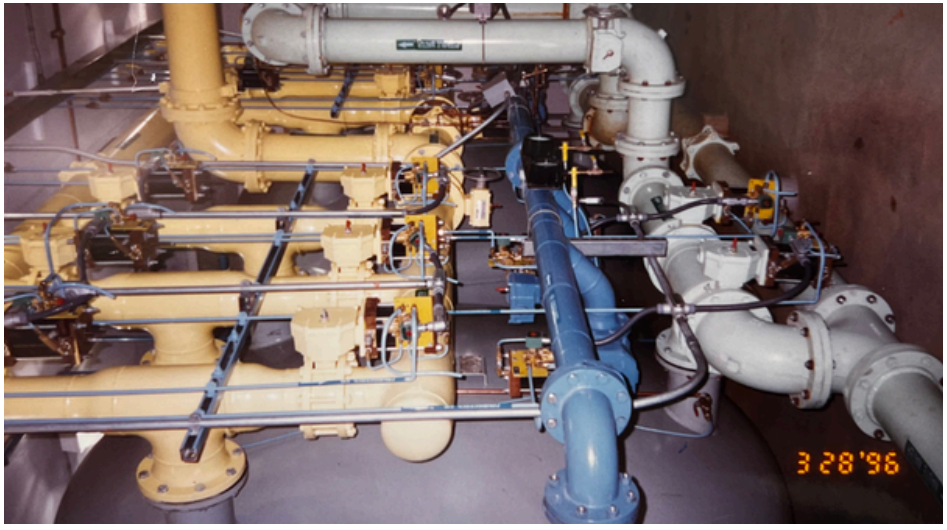
Two years later, the building also became the new home of SCWA's state-of-the-art, 26,000-square-foot laboratory, one of the most sophisticated in the country.

First Iron Filter Added

Long Island's natural geology was the source of a longstanding issue for SCWA and its customers—rusty water. Naturally occurring high iron content on the south shore could cause discolored water. Although it was safe to drink, it could stain clothes in the washing machine and prompt complaints to SCWA.

In 1996, SCWA's first iron and manganese filtration system went into service at Harvest Lane pump station in West Islip. A group was formed internally, informally called the "Rust Busters" to focus on coming up with a solution. Within three years, additional iron filters had been installed at three well sites in Montauk as well as in Babylon, Bohemia, Amityville and Sayville.

Plans were also in place for additional systems in West Babylon, Oakdale and Laurel.



An iron removal system designed to prevent discolored water.

Service Extended to Fire Island



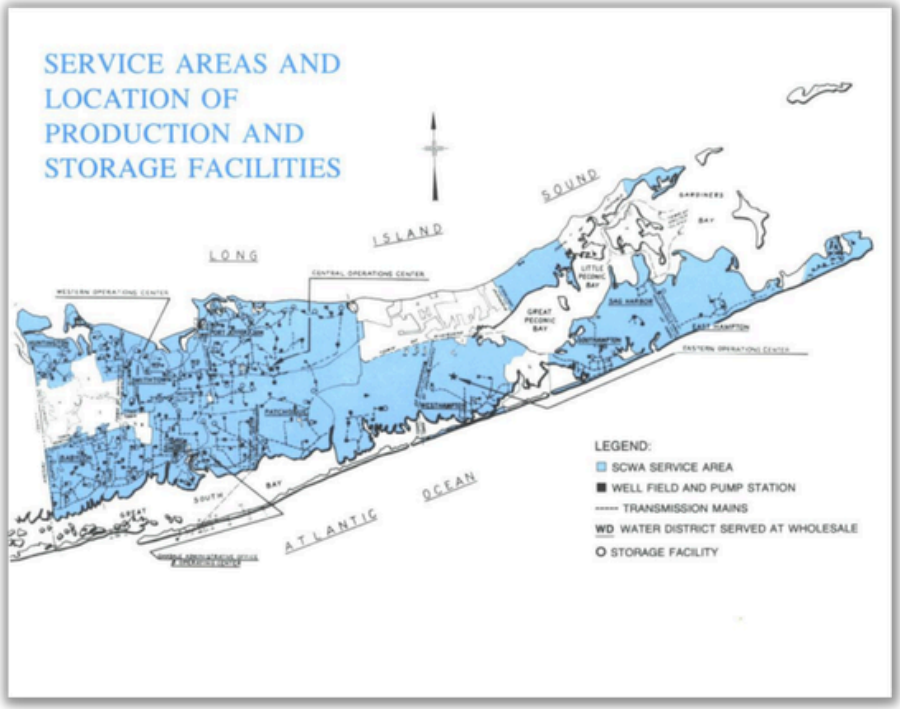
A hydro tank under construction in Davis Park on Fire Island.

Toward the turn of the new century, SCWA began to look to the east and beyond the mainland, acquiring numerous private water companies on Fire Island and a portion of the Village of Greenport's service territory.

On Fire Island, SCWA acquired private utilities in Cherry Grove, Point O' Woods, Kismet, Lonelyville and Fire Island Pines.

In Greenport, SCWA purchased water infrastructure outside of the Village of Greenport's boundaries for $3.5 million, as the village served more than 2,000 business and residential customers in that area but was unequipped to expand service to meet the needs of those with private wells impacted by contamination.

Management Agreements for More Small Districts

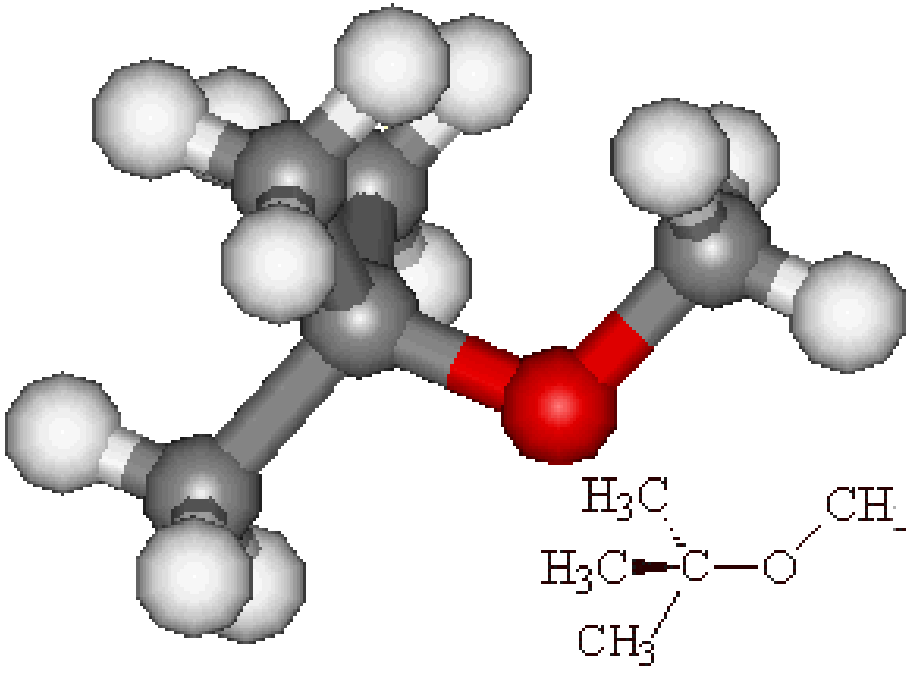


Subsequent years would add management agreements for water districts in Riverside and Brentwood, providing the resources of a modern utility to smaller water districts.

In 2000, SCWA entered into a 60-year agreement to manage the Brentwood system, the first long-term pact of its kind, bringing in 7,000 new customers.

SCWA Pushes for MTBE Ban

The next major contaminant battle involved the gasoline additive MTBE. SCWA had been testing the compound for a decade, finding amounts far below the 50 parts per billion drinking water standard, well before the television program "60 Minutes" raised concerns nationwide about the chemical.

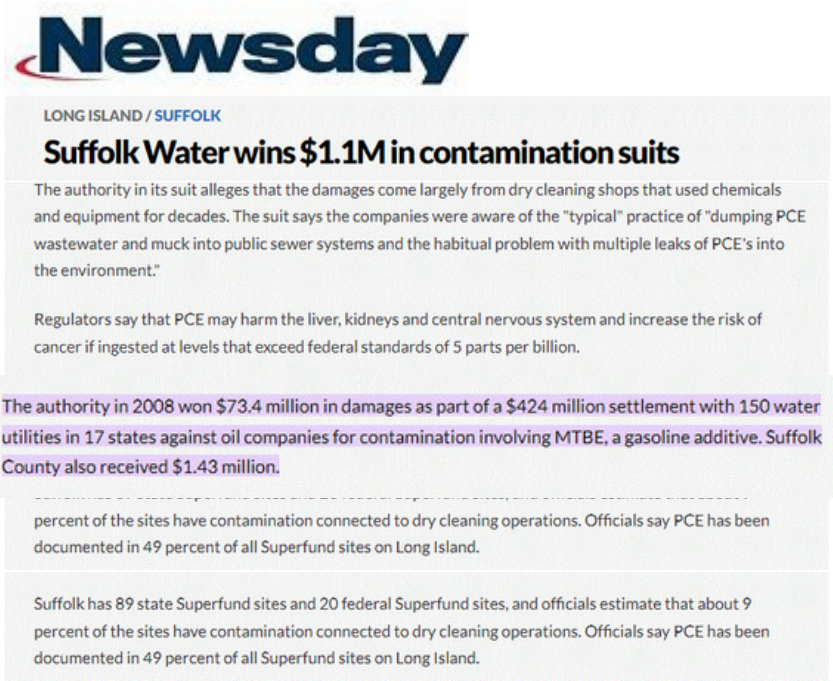


Tens of Millions in Damages Won

SCWA's efforts did more than protect the aquifer from future contamination. SCWA and Suffolk sued MTBE manufacturers for the damage they caused, and SCWA later won $73.4 million in damages for cleanup of the chemical.

Later, in 2013, SCWA settled a contamination lawsuit for $1.1 million against various companies that made or sold dry cleaning compounds and equipment including perchloroethylene.

SCWA also sued Suffolk County for perchlorate contamination and settled the suit against the county for easement lands.



Newsday

LONG ISLAND / SUFFOLK

Suffolk Water wins $1.1M in contamination suits

The authority in its suit alleges that the damages come largely from dry cleaning shops that used chemicals and equipment for decades. The suit says the companies were aware of the "typical" practice of "dumping PCE wastewater and muck into public sewer systems and the habitual problem with multiple leaks of PCE's into the environment."

Regulators say that PCE may harm the liver, kidneys and central nervous system and increase the risk of cancer if ingested at levels that exceed federal standards of 5 parts per billion.

The authority in 2008 won $73.4 million in damages as part of a $424 million settlement with 150 water utilities in 17 states against oil companies for contamination involving MTBE, a gasoline additive. Suffolk County also received $1.43 million.

percent of the sites have contamination connected to dry cleaning operations. Officials say PCE has been documented in 49 percent of all Superfund sites on Long Island.

Suffolk has 89 state Superfund sites and 20 federal Superfund sites, and officials estimate that about 9 percent of the sites have contamination connected to dry cleaning operations. Officials say PCE has been documented in 49 percent of all Superfund sites on Long Island.

New Board Approves Reforms

In 2007, the utility's efforts to transform into a model modern organization advanced with a new Board majority led by former County Executive Patrick Halpin, Jane Devine and Michael Deering, who adopted a series of reform resolutions.

These resolutions eliminated several long-standing perks. Among the 10 reform measures, they abolished Board member privileges such as the use of company cars, health and dental insurance and company credit cards.

The resolutions also enhanced employee accountability by introducing GPS technology to company vehicles and ensuring the company's seal was affixed to each vehicle.

Additionally, the reform measures mandated that agendas and minutes of Board meetings be prominently posted for maximum transparency. Time was specifically allotted for public comments on resolutions before Board votes and at the end of meetings.



All SCWA vehicles would now be equipped with the company's seal and a GPS unit.

Increased Emphasis on Sustainability



From left: Deputy Fleet Manager Gerald Healy, Chief Sustainability Officer Carrie Meek Gallagher, Fleet Manager Steve Monahan and CEO Jeffrey Szabo.

An increased emphasis on sustainability led in 2010 to the conversion of numerous company vehicles to the use of compressed natural gas, reducing the use of fossil fuels.

The conversion to compressed natural gas was just one of many measures taken by SCWA to make its vehicle fleet more environmentally friendly.

Surviving Superstorm Sandy

In 2012, the first devastating hurricane to hit the area in years knocked out power to 75% of SCWA pump stations.

But using a vast network of emergency generators, SCWA maintained the ability to supply safe drinking water to all customers other than those on Fire Island, which was severely damaged by the storm.

SCWA also offered free well testing to residents using private wells who were impacted by the storm.



Destruction from Sandy as seen from a barrier beach community on Fire Island.

First Strategic Plan Launched



The following year, SCWA Chief Executive Officer Jeffrey Szabo launched SCWA's first-ever written business plan, Strategic Plan 2025, outlining a series of initiatives that created a blueprint for SCWA's future.

The plan charted out a course of action to transform SCWA operations across the board, with initiatives to improve water infrastructure; enhance customer service; complete the transition to automated meter reading technology; connect residents using private wells; implement mobile workforce technology; foster employee growth and promote diversity; conduct vulnerability assessments of critical infrastructure; develop new treatment methods for emerging contaminants; develop long-term sustainable water supply plans for vulnerable areas; and assess new rates and fee structures that equitably reflect the cost of service across SCWA's customer base.

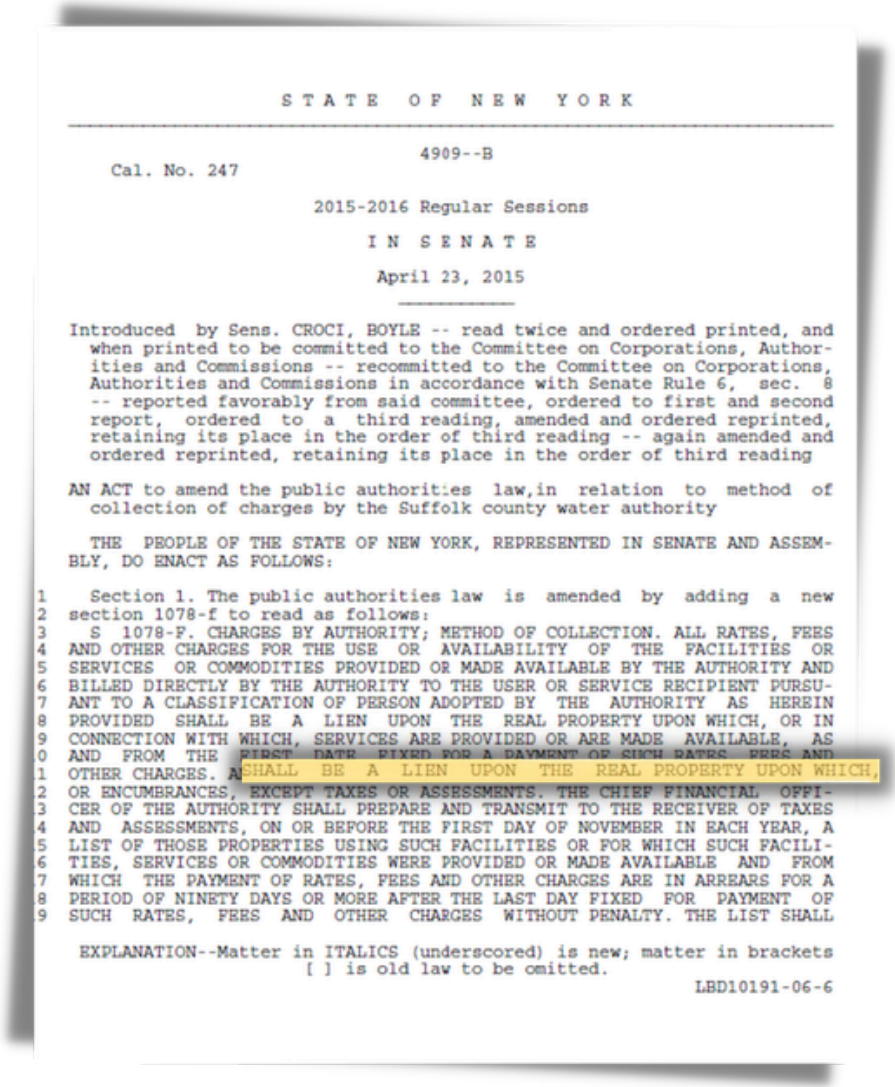
Under Szabo's leadership, the Strategic Plan 2025 served as a catalyst for innovative approaches to water management and customer engagement. The transition to automated meter reading technology, for example, not only improved operational efficiency but also enhanced accuracy in billing, providing customers with timely and transparent information about their water usage.

LICAP Provides Regional Aquifer Management

That accomplishment was followed by another with ramifications for all of Long Island. SCWA led the creation of the Long Island Commission for Aquifer Protection, a bi-county organization focused on managing Long Island's aquifer in a regional manner.

Since its formation, the organization has published a comprehensive Groundwater Resources Management Plan, updated a State of the Aquifer report every year with the latest important information about quality and quantity impacts to the aquifer and created a major water conservation public outreach and education campaign called Our Water Our Lives.





STATE OF NEW YORK

4909--B

Cal. No. 247

2015-2016 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

April 23, 2015

Introduced by Sens. CROCI, BOYLE -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Corporations, Authorities and Commissions -- recommitted to the Committee on Corporations, Authorities and Commissions in accordance with Senate Rule 6, sec. 8 -- reported favorably from said committee, ordered to first and second report, ordered to a third reading, amended and ordered reprinted, retaining its place in the order of third reading -- again amended and ordered reprinted, retaining its place in the order of third reading

AN ACT to amend the public authorities law, in relation to method of collection of charges by the Suffolk county water authority

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

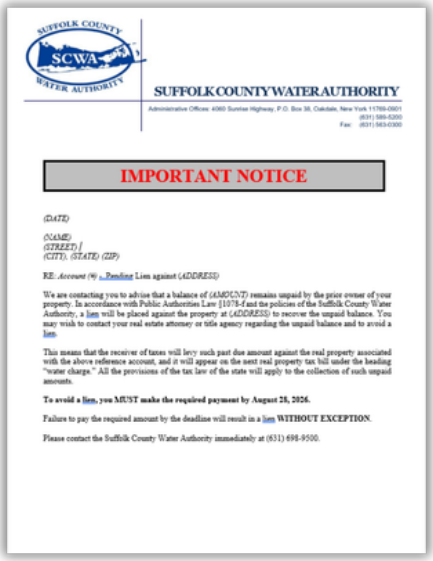
Section 1. The public authorities law is amended by adding a new section 1078-f to read as follows:

S 1078-F. CHARGES BY AUTHORITY; METHOD OF COLLECTION. ALL RATES, FEES AND OTHER CHARGES FOR THE USE OR AVAILABILITY OF THE FACILITIES OR SERVICES OR COMMODITIES PROVIDED OR MADE AVAILABLE BY THE AUTHORITY AND BILLED DIRECTLY BY THE AUTHORITY TO THE USER OR SERVICE RECIPIENT PURSUANT TO A CLASSIFICATION OF PERSON ADOPTED BY THE AUTHORITY AS HEREIN PROVIDED SHALL BE A LIEN UPON THE REAL PROPERTY UPON WHICH, OR IN CONNECTION WITH WHICH, SERVICES ARE PROVIDED OR ARE MADE AVAILABLE, AS AND FROM THE FIRST DATE FIXED FOR A PAYMENT OF SUCH RATES, FEES AND OTHER CHARGES. A SHALL BE A LIEN UPON THE REAL PROPERTY UPON WHICH, OR ENCUMBRANCES, EXCEPT TAXES OR ASSESSMENTS. THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE AUTHORITY SHALL PREPARE AND TRANSMIT TO THE RECEIVER OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR, A LIST OF THOSE PROPERTIES USING SUCH FACILITIES OR FOR WHICH SUCH FACILITIES, SERVICES OR COMMODITIES WERE PROVIDED OR MADE AVAILABLE AND FROM WHICH THE PAYMENT OF RATES, FEES AND OTHER CHARGES ARE IN ARREARS FOR A PERIOD OF NINETY DAYS OR MORE AFTER THE LAST DAY FIXED FOR PAYMENT OF SUCH RATES, FEES AND OTHER CHARGES WITHOUT PENALTY. THE LIST SHALL

EXPLANATION--Matter in ITALICS (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.

LBD10191-06-6

Lien Legislation Protects Ratepayers



SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

Administrative Offices: 4060 Sunrise Highway, P.O. Box 38, Oakdale, New York 11769-0001
(631) 589-5200
Fax: (631) 563-0300

IMPORTANT NOTICE

(DATE)

(NAME)
(STREET) /
(CITY), (STATE) (ZIP)

RE: *Account (#)* – Pending Lien against (ADDRESS)

We are contacting you to advise that a balance of (AMOUNT) remains unpaid by the prior owner of your property. In accordance with Public Authorities Law §1078-f and the policies of the Suffolk County Water Authority, a lien will be placed against the property at (ADDRESS) to recover the unpaid balance. You may wish to contact your real estate attorney or title agency regarding the unpaid balance and to avoid a lien.

This means that the receiver of taxes will levy such past due amount against the real property associated with the above reference account, and it will appear on the next real property tax bill under the heading "water charge." All the provisions of the tax law of the state will apply to the collection of such unpaid amounts.

To avoid a lien, you MUST make the required payment by August 28, 2026.

Failure to pay the required amount by the deadline will result in a lien **WITHOUT EXCEPTION**.

Please contact the Suffolk County Water Authority immediately at (631) 698-9500.

2016 brought an initiative geared toward protecting SCWA's bill-paying customers in the form of state legislation allowing the utility to recoup annual write-offs of unpaid bills by placing tax liens on delinquent water bills.

Since the legislation was enacted, the new policy has allowed SCWA to save in excess of $600,000 annually in unpaid balances. That money benefits SCWA customers who pay their bills in full.

This proactive approach ensures that the financial burden of unpaid bills does not unfairly fall on responsible ratepayers. By recovering funds through tax liens, SCWA can maintain lower water rates and invest in infrastructure improvements, ultimately enhancing service quality for all customers. The initiative was a key part of SCWA's commitment to fiscal responsibility and equitable treatment of its customers, ensuring that water remains both affordable and accessible.

New Legal Battle Against Polluters

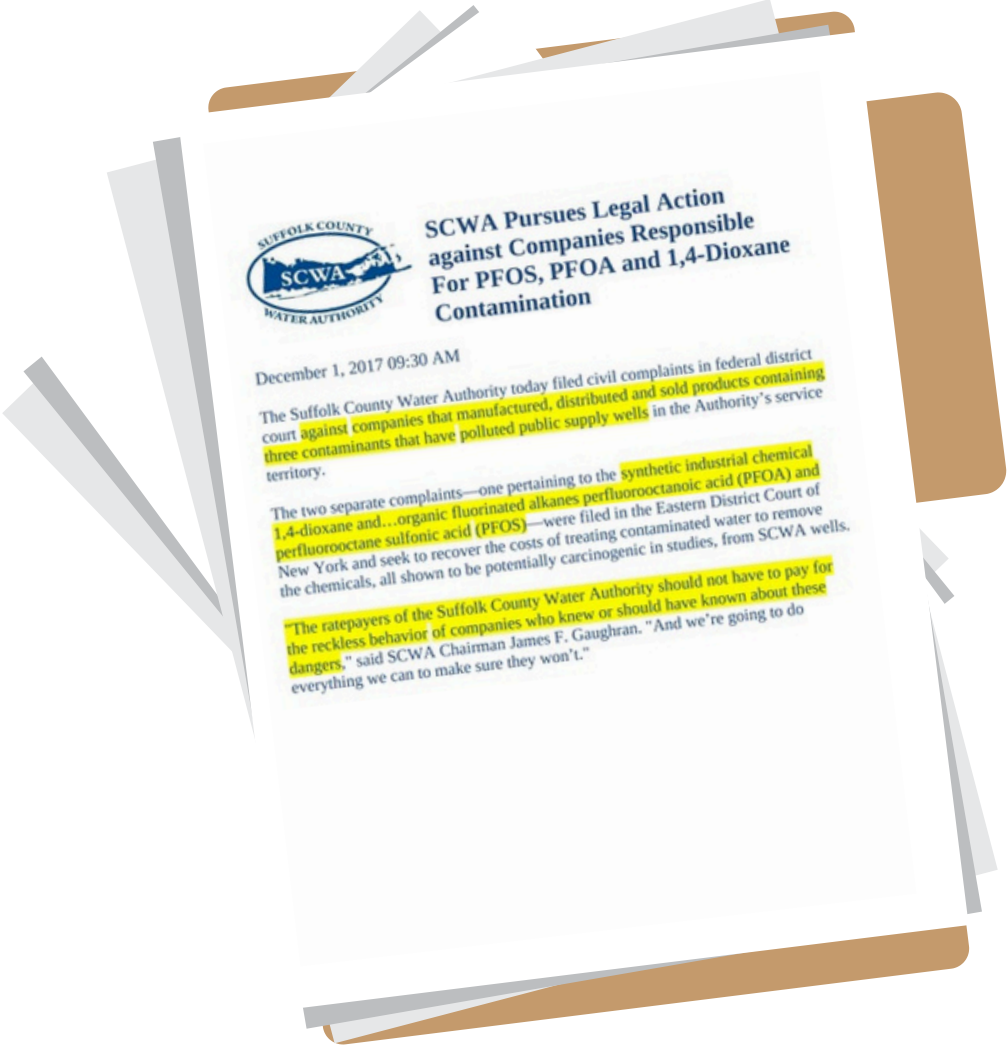
A decade after the successful battle against MTBE manufacturers, SCWA in 2017 took legal action against the makers of the latest threat to Long Island's aquifer—the emerging contaminants PFOS/PFOA and 1,4-dioxane.

PFOS/PFOA compounds are found in firefighting foams, pizza boxes, stain-resistant coatings and non-stick cookware. 1,4-dioxane is found in industrial solvents as well as cleaning and personal care products. PFOS/PFOA and 1,4-dioxane are considered to be likely carcinogens by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The actions filed by SCWA maintain the companies knew or should have known the products they made, distributed or sold are dangerous to human health and contain unique characteristics that cause extensive and persistent environmental contamination.

These lawsuits sought to hold the manufacturers accountable for the environmental damage and public health risks associated with these substances. SCWA argues that the contaminants have infiltrated Long Island's water supply, posing a grave threat to the community's well-being. The legal battle aims to secure funding for the costly remediation efforts needed to remove these pollutants from drinking water, ensuring a safe supply for current and future generations.

By taking such a stance, SCWA sought to set a precedent on the responsibility of companies to ensure their products do not harm the environment or public health.



SUFFOLK COUNTY SCWA WATER AUTHORITY

SCWA Pursues Legal Action against Companies Responsible For PFOS, PFOA and 1,4-Dioxane Contamination

December 1, 2017 09:30 AM

The Suffolk County Water Authority today filed civil complaints in federal district court against companies that manufactured, distributed and sold products containing three contaminants that have polluted public supply wells in the Authority's service territory.

The two separate complaints—one pertaining to the synthetic industrial chemical 1,4-dioxane and…organic fluorinated alkanes perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)—were filed in the Eastern District Court of New York and seek to recover the costs of treating contaminated water to remove the chemicals, all shown to be potentially carcinogenic in studies, from SCWA wells.

"The ratepayers of the Suffolk County Water Authority should not have to pay for the reckless behavior of companies who knew or should have known about these dangers," said SCWA Chairman James F. Gaughran. "And we're going to do everything we can to make sure they won't."

WaterTalk Provides Forum for Public Engagement

SCWA in 2017 also launched WaterTalk, a public education forum that gives Suffolk residents the opportunity to learn about their water supply and to ask water quality experts any questions they may have.

These forums are held throughout SCWA's service territory, from Huntington to Montauk. At the forums, SCWA experts discuss topics including water quality in the area in which the forum is being held; water infrastructure in the area, including recent improvements or new investments; and water conservation, among other topics.

The primary reason the forums are held, though, is to find out what's on the mind of SCWA customers and answer any questions they may have about the water SCWA serves or any aspect of its operations.



Director of Construction/Maintenance Brendan Warner presents at a WaterTalk in Setauket.

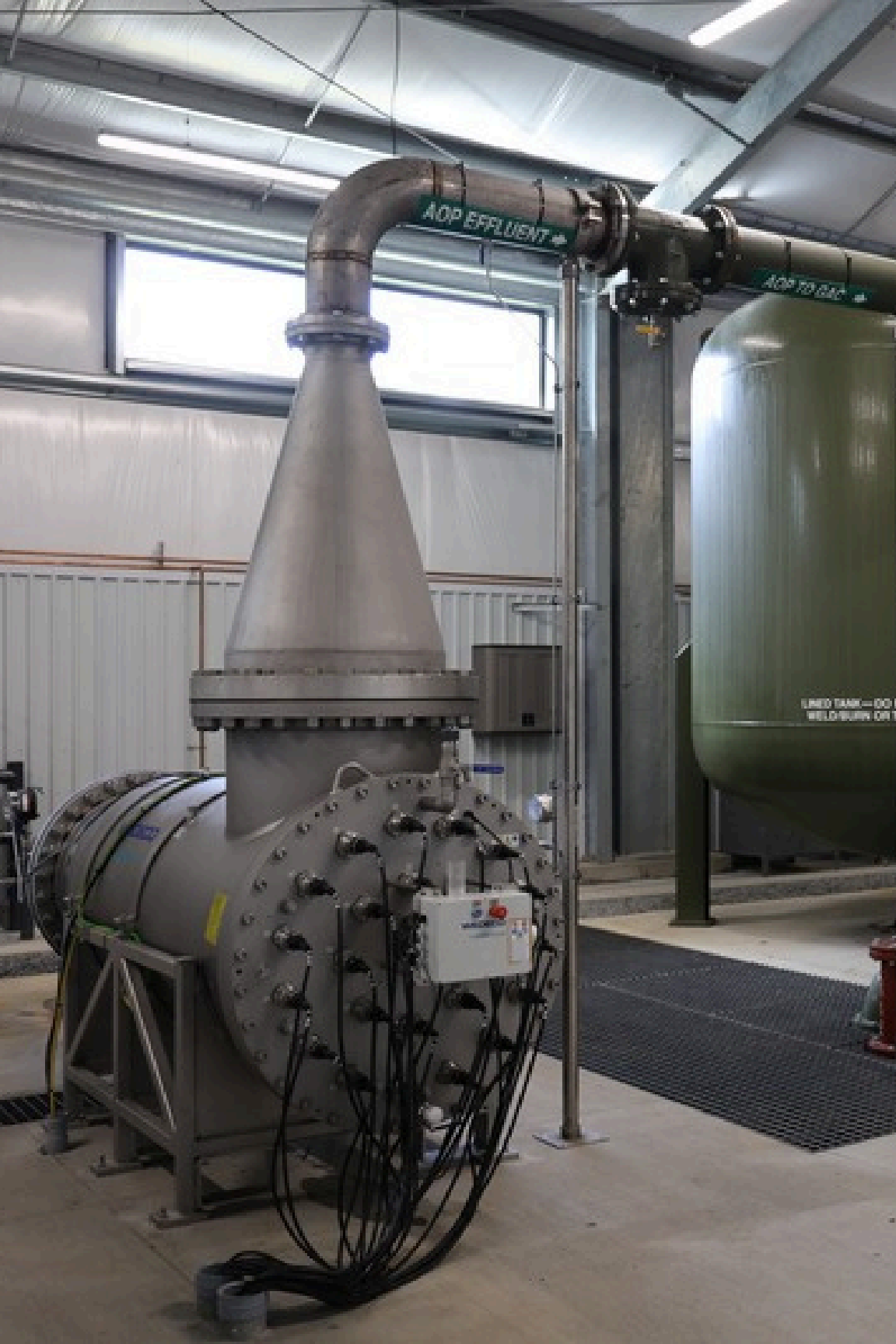
Education Center Opens



2017 also saw the opening of the SCWA Education Center in Hauppauge. The center is open to the public and aims to educate Suffolk residents about Long Island's groundwater and all the steps taken to make sure it's safe when it reaches household taps.

The Education Center is filled with exhibits that tell the story of how water travels from a drop of water to a drip coming out of your household tap. Tours cover the water cycle and Long Island's underground aquifer; well drilling; steps taken at SCWA pump stations to make sure your water is safe; how water travels and is monitored through our extensive network of pipes; and how it is tested for quality, among other topics.

There are also fun activities, including showing kids how to make their own mini-aquifer in a plastic bottle and testing their knowledge in a tour-ending game that crowns the "Water Wizard" of the day.


AOP EFFLUENT
AOP TO GAC

SCWA TODAY

(2020-2026)

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Suffolk County Water Authority prioritized the deployment of Advanced Oxidation Process systems and extended water mains to communities relying on private wells compromised by PFAS. Under the direction of Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz and CEO Jeff Szabo, SCWA secured millions in state and federal grant funding to finance these expansions and infrastructure upgrades. Simultaneously, SCWA finalized historic litigation against chemical manufacturers like 3M, securing hundreds of millions in settlement funds to ensure polluters pay for the removal of emerging contaminants.

Continuity of Water Service Through the Pandemic

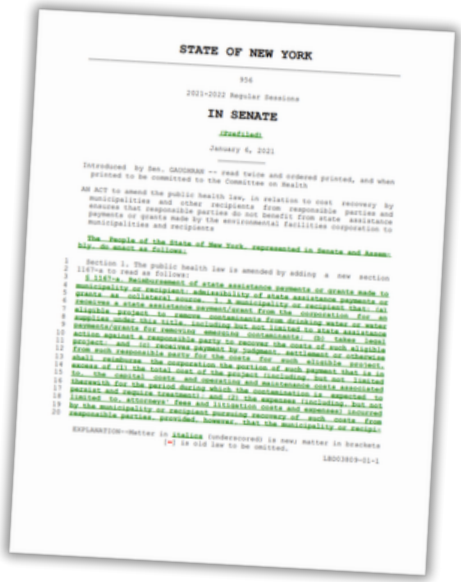
Like citizens, businesses and other organizations throughout the world, SCWA confronted the COVID-19 pandemic that began in early 2020 and has kept a safe and reliable drinking water supply flowing to its customers.

During the height of the pandemic, SCWA invested millions of dollars to make sure all SCWA workplaces were safe for all SCWA employees. Measures taken included mandatory daily symptom checks, conveniently located hand sanitizer stations and rebuilt work stations with partitions to reduce the spread of germs. Staggered schedules and work-from-home protocols were also introduced to ensure safe spaces between workers.

Measures were also taken to ensure the safety of SCWA customers and vendors interacting with SCWA employees.



Slate of Laws Hold Polluters Liable



STATE OF NEW YORK

956

2021-2022 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

(Prefiled)

January 6, 2021

Introduced by Sen. GAUGHRAN -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Health

AN ACT to amend the public health law, in relation to cost recovery by municipalities and other recipients from responsible parties and ensures that responsible parties do not benefit from state assistance payments or grants made by the environmental facilities corporation to municipalities and recipients

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The public health law is amended by adding a new section 1167-a to read as follows:

§ 1167-a. Reimbursement of state assistance payments or grants made to municipality or recipient; enforceability of state assistance payments or grants as collateral source. 1. A municipality or recipient that: (a) receives a state assistance payment/grant from the corporation for an eligible project to remove contaminants from drinking water or water supplies under this title, including but not limited to state assistance payments/grants for remedial emerging contaminants; (b) takes legal action against a responsible party to recover the costs of such eligible project; and (c) receives payment by judgment, settlement or otherwise shall reimburse the corporation the portion of such payment that is in excess of (1) the total cost of the project (including, but not limited to, the capital costs and operating and maintenance costs associated therewith for the period during which the contamination is expected to persist and require treatment) and (2) the expenses (including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees and litigation costs and expenses) incurred by the municipality or recipient pursuing recovery of such costs from responsible parties, provided, however, that the municipality or recipient

EXPLANATION--Matter in *italics* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD03809-01-1

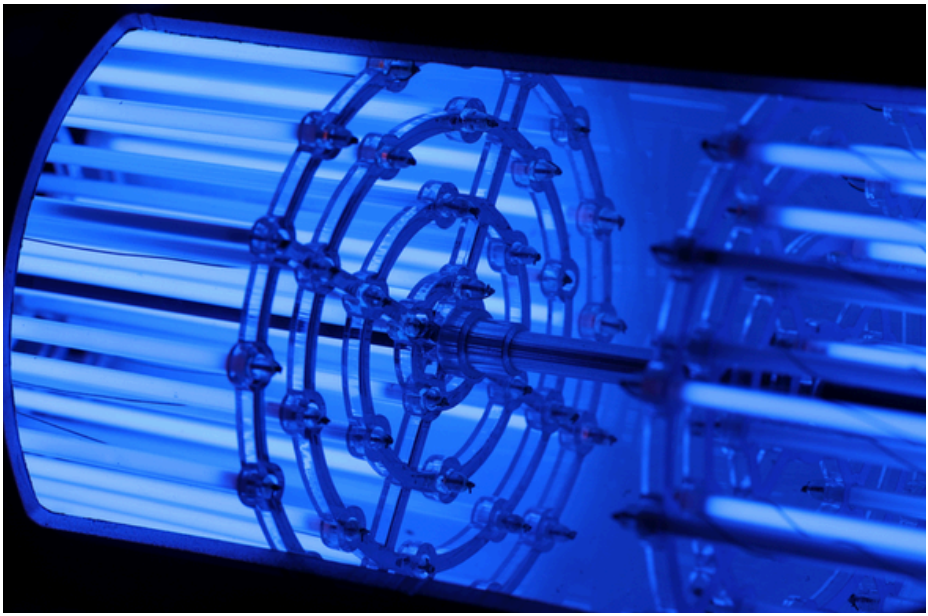
With new regulations targeting "emerging contaminants," water providers faced new challenges in removing chemicals from drinking water. SCWA was proactive, filing lawsuits against polluters to hold them financially accountable, despite state rules potentially letting them evade justice.

With assistance from former chairman, now Senator James Gaughran, and Assemblyman Fred Thiele, SCWA drafted bills that became law in 2022. These laws ensured ongoing lawsuits weren't dismissed on technicalities. One bill clarified that polluters could be sued in state courts for past actions, while another prevented them from offsetting damages with state grant money, ensuring taxpayers weren't burdened.

The legislature, with overwhelming support, made it clear that polluters were responsible.

This decisive action was a significant victory for environmental advocates and water providers. It sent a strong message that protecting public health and preserving natural resources were non-negotiable priorities. These laws not only aimed to rectify past wrongs but also deterred future negligence by holding companies accountable.





Advanced Oxidation Process Treatment systems use a combination of chemicals and UV light to destroy 1,4-dioxane. Water then runs through carbon to remove byproducts.

AOP Systems Come Online

1,4-dioxane is a synthetic chemical historically used as an industrial solvent stabilizer, and it also appears as a byproduct in household goods like detergents and shampoos. It entered Long Island's aquifer primarily through past industrial disposal practices, though it continues to seep into groundwater via household wastewater. The chemical is a public health concern because the EPA classifies it as a probable human carcinogen. Furthermore, 1,4-dioxane is highly mobile, resists natural degradation, and cannot be removed by traditional filtration methods.

Earlier this decade, New York State enacted new maximum contaminant level regulations for PFOS, PFOA, and a 1 part per billion limit for 1,4-dioxane. To meet this standard, the Suffolk County Water Authority began building, testing, and installing Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment systems. SCWA pioneered AOP technology in New York, becoming the first water supplier to develop and receive state approval for its use. AOP remains the only treatment method approved by state and local health departments to destroy 1,4-dioxane.

SCWA worked to install these systems ahead of the state regulatory deadline. By August 2023, SCWA brought eight new AOP water treatment systems into service in the Town of Huntington. Within just a few years, more AOP systems would come into service—totaling 19 by 2025. With more systems in service than any other in the state, SCWA became a go-to expert for other water providers looking to install AOP. SCWA Engineers lent their expertise to others across Long Island and New York, continuing to build on its reputation as a cutting-edge leader.

SCWA Reaches All Ten Suffolk Towns



Shelter Island Town Supervisor Gerry Siller and SCWA Board Chairman Patrick Halpin sign the long-term management agreement for SCWA to manage the West Neck Water District.

Another major milestone was reached when SCWA began operating water districts on Shelter Island. The Dering Harbor Water District reached an operating agreement with SCWA in 2018 and the West Neck Water District followed suit in 2022. For the first time, SCWA was operating in all ten towns in Suffolk County.

A 40-year management agreement was struck with the Town of Shelter Island for the West Neck Water District, a system serving approximately 200 residents on Shelter Island. SCWA committed $1.7 million to overhaul the district's infrastructure. These improvements included adding a fourth 25-gallon-per-minute supply well, replacing the neighborhood's distribution network, installing new water meters and upgrading electrical systems to ensure compliance with drinking water regulations.

New Leadership on the Board



The business of the Suffolk County Water Authority is to provide high-quality water to its customers and the board is committed to running it as a business. That was the vision that Charlie Lefkowitz brought when he came to SCWA as a Board member in 2022. In 2023, he became Chairman and brought that rigorous energy to bear in his new leadership role.

From his time as a member of the Brookhaven Town Board and Industrial Development Agency to his role as President of the Three Village Chamber of Commerce, Chairman Lefkowitz has always brought his full effort into whatever role he assumes.

Chairman Lefkowitz made his top priorities holding polluters accountable for their damage to Suffolk County's aquifer, building the North Fork Water Main project to bring a needed supply of water to the North Fork and building a 21st century campus in Oakdale that reflects the history and the future of SCWA.

Strategic Business Plan 2030 Adopted

Under the leadership of Chairman Lefkowitz, SCWA outlined its Strategic Business Plan 2030. Composed of ten strategic priorities, this comprehensive operating plan serves as SCWA's roadmap to the future.

Input from across SCWA was utilized in writing the plan, and the goals established in the plan position SCWA for long-term sustainability.





SP2030 committee chairs presented the recommendations created by their members to the SCWA Board on February 3, 2023 at the Education Center in Hauppauge. The Board would formally adopt the plan at its next meeting on February 23, 2023.

Governor Visits SCWA to Announce Grant Funds

A historic visit for SCWA coincided wih a historic investment in infrastructure. In 2023, Governor Kathy Hochul visited the SCWA Water Quality Laboratory and Education Center in Hauppauge to announce hundreds of millions of dollars in funding for water projects across New York. SCWA itself was set to receive over $14 million for water treatment and projects to extend water main to communities impacted by PFAS.

Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz welcomed Governor Hochul and toasted her with a glass of high-quality SCWA water. He declared that, “a century from now, people would reflect on the announcements made today and say that they got it right.”



County Executive Ed Romaine, Citizens Campaign for the Environment Executive Director Adrienne Esposito and Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz join Governor Kathy Hochul for the historic announcement on December 12, 2023.

CEO Szabo Elected as AMWA President

SCWA has long been recognized as a national leader in the drinking water industry. In 2024, this reputation was formalized when Chief Executive Officer Jeff Szabo was elected President of the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies. This group represents the largest water providers across the country, each with at least 100,000 customer connections. Only a few water providers in New York were large enough to be members, let alone possess the influence to lead the group.

AMWA wielded influence in Washington, D.C., to shape national water policy and helped the industry address contemporary challenges. With Szabo leading the way, SCWA's innovative leadership would influence the national landscape.



Chief Executive Officer Jeff Szabo addresses the AMWA Water Policy Conference in Washington D.C., on April 7, 2025

Addressing Water Availability on the North Fork



CEO Jeff Szabo, Director of Construction/Maintenance Brendan Warner, and Deputy CEO for Operations Joe Pokorny at a public meeting for the North Fork Water Main Project

Steps have been taken to launch one of the most ambitious and critical projects ever undertaken by SCWA: bringing high-quality water straight from the heart of the Central Pine Barrens to the North Fork, where the shallow aquifer presents water quality and quantity challenges.

A new 7.5-mile, 24-inch transmission line would bring pristine water to where it was needed—right on the North Fork. The project includes a new booster station for improved pressure and reliability.

Throughout 2024 and 2025, SCWA held listening sessions with residents, knocked on hundreds of doors, and held public hearings to bring the project to life.

PFAS Brings More Residents on Wells to Public Water

In 2024, the Suffolk County Water Authority announced the completion of a substantial water main extension project in Manorville, making high-quality public water available to over 100 homes. This achievement was the culmination of years of effort by community residents, elected officials and SCWA to expand public water access to this area.

These homes, which previously relied on private wells threatened by contaminants like PFAS, are now connected to SCWA's infrastructure. As a result, these homeowners and their families would now benefit from state-of-the-art water treatment and distribution services. SCWA secured full funding by securing federal, state and local grants.



Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz joins with elected officials and residents to celebrate the Halsey Manor Road Project in Manorville that saw more than 100 properties previously on private wells connect to SCWA.

Connecting with Customers Through New Means

Beginning with a slate of new television commercials featuring real SCWA employees, a new focus emerged between 2023 and 2025 to engage with customers through not only linear television but also streaming and social media.

SCWA launched new, bold media plans to encourage conservation, educate residents about the work that goes into keeping their drinking water safe and tasting great and show off the work SCWA puts into protecting our sole source aquifer.



Water Quality Engineer Daria Zeman films a commercial highlighting her role in developing treatment systems.

Lead Pipes Eradicated from Suffolk

Yet another water quality milestone was achieved by SCWA in 2025—the removal of lead pipes from its distribution system. Following years of increased attention in the wake of the water crisis in Flint, Michigan, the federal government put its focus on removing dangerous lead pipes. New rules required water providers to inventory and remove the pipes.

Following an exhaustive review of its records and direct observation by staff, SCWA found just a handful of services containing lead among its 400,000 customer connections. All were replaced within months.

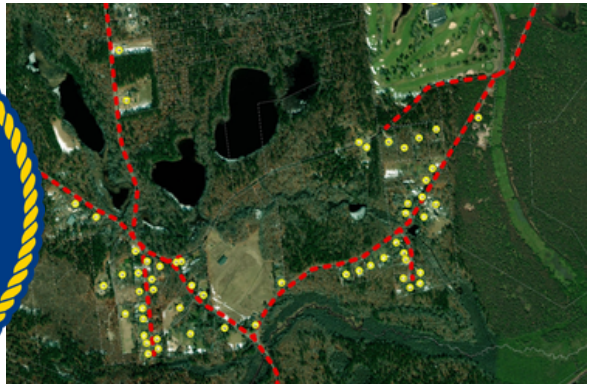


Expansion into Riverhead

By 2025, SCWA was serving more than 85% of Suffolk County residents. A notable exception was in the Town of Riverhead, where the Riverhead Water District serves residents. With the exception of a small extension in 1997, SCWA largely remained outside of Riverhead. That changed when residents in Manorville on private wells discovered there was PFAS in their drinking water. Like their neighbors in the Town of Brookhaven, they sought access to public water.

However, there was a significant hurdle. The Riverhead Water District didn't have enough water to supply the homes. SCWA heard the call and reached a landmark agreement with the Town of Riverhead in 2022. The agreement would see the residents become SCWA customers and would have their connection costs eliminated through grant funding secured jointly by the town and SCWA.

When the project was ultimately completed in 2025, more than 60 homes were connected to the distribution system, providing these new customers with reliable access to high-quality water.



Barrier Island Systems Join SCWA

Continuing a decades-long trend of barrier island communities joining its network, SCWA assumed operation of the Village of Saltaire water system in 2026. After operating its own utility for over a century, Saltaire officials recognized the necessity of partnering with a larger organization. The resulting 40-year agreement added 456 service connections—including 26 village-owned properties—and 62 fire hydrants to SCWA management.

The agreement came with essential infrastructure upgrades. New water meters were planned for all Saltaire service connections to accurately track usage and detect potential leaks. Additionally, SCWA opened normally closed valves to interconnect the Saltaire water mains with two neighboring SCWA-operated systems. This integration created a single, unified water distribution network, providing the community with immediate operational backup in the event of an emergency.

As SCWA Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz noted, integrating Saltaire into the existing Fire Island infrastructure built a highly resilient water system for the region. Operating a public water system requires constant monitoring, and residents would now benefit from SCWA's advanced technology, experienced personnel, and 24-hour emergency response team.

During this same year, SCWA further expanded its footprint by finalizing management agreements for the Oak Beach and West Gilgo systems, continuing its mission to consolidate infrastructure and secure water access for coastal communities.



Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz and Saltaire Mayor Hugh O'Brien sign an operating agreement for the Saltaire water system on April 23, 2026.



Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz, Director of Production Control Mike O'Connell and CEO Jeff Szabo tour the new treatment facility in Oak Beach.

Major Milestone on PFAS Regulation Achieved



Presiding Officer Kevin McCaffrey, County Executive Ed Romaine, Citizens Campaign for the Environment Executive Director Adrienne Esposito and Minority Leader Jason Richberg join Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz to celebrate a major milestone in SCWA history

SCWA announced in June 2025 that it was in full compliance with the federal drinking water standards for PFOA and PFOS—six years ahead of the 2031 compliance deadline set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The EPA finalized a new enforceable standard of 4 parts per trillion for both PFOA and PFOS in April 2024. SCWA's testing this past April confirmed that no treated water in its system contained PFOA or PFOS above that level. This achievement comes despite the widespread presence of PFAS in Long Island's aquifer.

Historic Settlement Reached with PFAS Polluters



3M global headquarters in Maplewood, Minnesota

Just as SCWA was reaching a historic milestone in the battle to remove PFAS from drinking water, it also succeeded in holding the polluters accountable. After years of litigation and negotiation, the class action lawsuit it had joined against 3M and DuPont de Nemours, Inc. reached a remarkable conclusion. The massive chemical manufacturers reached a settlement agreement with water providers across the U.S. valued between $12 and $15 billion. SCWA emerged as one of the largest beneficiaries of the agreement, set to receive hundreds of millions in damages over a 13-year payment plan.

For years, SCWA proactively installed carbon treatment systems that effectively remove PFAS, with the cost ultimately borne by its ratepayers. Although the settlements did not completely reimburse SCWA, they provided significant funding to address the costs. With the funding scheduled, SCWA was prepared to address the rising costs of installing and maintaining treatment systems while remaining ready to tackle new challenges.

Historic Union Contract Agreement Reached



CEO Jeff Szabo signs union agreement with Local 393 President Barbara Yatauro

In June of 2025, SCWA reached an agreement with the Utility Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, Local 393 on a new eight-year contract.

The agreement includes increased compensation and improved operational flexibility, enhancing SCWA's ability to continue delivering high-quality drinking water to its 1.2 million customers. Negotiations began six months early, enabling both parties to reach an agreement before the current contract expires on July 1, 2025.

Chairman Lefkowitz worked closely with Local 393 President Barbara Yatauro to ensure a mutually beneficial agreement.

The new contract provides for salary increases throughout the years of the term.

Health care costs were addressed by requiring new employees to make larger contributions to their health care premiums than existing employees.



Chairman Charlie Lefkowitz and members of the SCWA Board stand with Local 393 President Barbara Yatauro and Local 393 Board members following the historic agreement.

New Campus Takes Shape

With an eye toward its next era of service, SCWA initiated a comprehensive renovation of the Oakdale Operations and Administration campus. The project was designed to modernize the utility's infrastructure and create a state-of-the-art workspace for its workforce.

Centered around a new operations building and a dedicated truck shelter, the revitalized campus provides the physical foundation for a 21st-century utility. By investing in these upgraded facilities, SCWA ensured its operations remain highly efficient, equipping the organization to meet the water needs of Suffolk County for decades to come.

With 75 years of operational excellence, SCWA is positioned to serve its customers the highest quality water well into the next 75 years.



A rendering of the planned new operations building. The style is meant to blend SCWA's history with its record of cutting-edge leadership in its industry.


CAT







Board Member Index

(From 1937-1951, the Suffolk County Water Authority had a three-member Board consisting of Chairman W. Kingsland Macy, Frank J. Smith and Carll S. Burr, Jr. The full five-member SCWA Board was established in 1952.)

1952-1957

Franklin S. Koons, Chairman
Harry Paul Fishel, Secretary
Carll S. Burr, Jr., Treasurer
T. Bayles Minuse
Charles W. Frieman

1958-1959

Franklin S. Koons, Chairman
Harry Paul Fishel, Secretary
Charles W. Frieman,
Assistant Secretary
Carll S. Burr, Jr. Treasurer
T. Bayles Minuse

1960

Franklin S. Koons, Chairman
Harry Paul Fishel, Secretary
Carll S. Burr, Jr., Treasurer
T Bayles Minuse
Hermon P. Bishop

1961

T. Bayles Minuse, Chairman
Harry Paul Fishel, Secretary
Carll S. Burr, Jr., Treasurer
Charles W. Frieman,
Assistant Secretary
Adrian F. Mason

1962

T. Bayles Minuse, Chairman
Harry Paul Fishel, Secretary
Carll S. Burr, Jr., Treasurer
Adrian F. Mason
Hermon L. Bishop

1963

T. Bayles Minuse, Chairman
Carll S. Burr, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer
Adrian F. Mason
Hermon L. Bishop
Edward McGowan

Board Member Index

1964

Richard D. Zeidler, Chairman
Edward McGowan, Secretary
Hermon L. Bishop, Treasurer
Richard E. Allen
Adrian F. Mason

1965-1966

Richard D. Zeidler, Chairman
Edward McGowan, Secretary
Hermon L. Bishop, Treasurer
Richard E. Allen
Matthew B. Kondenar

1967

Richard D. Zeidler, Chairman
Edward McGowan, Secretary
Hermon L. Bishop, Treasurer
Matthew B. Kondenar
J. Harvey McCoy

1968-1969

Richard D. Zeidler, Chairman
Hermon L. Bishop, Treasurer
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
J. Harvey McCoy
H. Ward Ackerson

1970-1972

Hermon L. Bishop, Treasurer
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
J. Harvey McCoy
H. Ward Ackerson

1973

Walter C. Hazlitt, Chairman
Hermon L. Bishop, Treasurer
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
J. Harvey McCoy
H. Ward Ackerson

1974-1975

Walter C. Hazlitt, Chairman
Hermon L. Bishop, Treasurer
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
William A. Frankenbach
H. Ward Ackerson

1976

Walter C. Hazlitt, Chairman
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
William A. Frankenbach, Treasurer
H. Ward Ackerson

Board Member Index

1977

Robert J. Flynn, Chairman
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
William A. Frankenbach, Treasurer
H. Ward Ackerson
Bert R. Friedman

1978-1986

Robert J. Flynn, Chairman
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
William A. Frankenbach, Treasurer
Bert R. Friedman
Miriam T. Anzel

1987-1989

Leon J. Campo, Chairman
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
Melvin M. Fritz, D.O., M.D.
James T.B. Tripp, Esq.
Michael E. White

1990

Michael A. LoGrande, Chairman
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
Melvin M. Fritz, D.O., M.D.
James T.B. Tripp, Esq.
Leon J. Campo

1991-1996

Michael A. LoGrande, Chairman
Matthew B. Kondenar, Secretary
Melvin M. Fritz, D.O., M.D.
Eric J. Russo, Esq.
James T.B. Tripp, Esq.

1997-2001

Michael A. LoGrande, Chairman
Melvin M. Fritz, D.O., M.D., Secretary
John E. Gee, Jr.
Eric J. Russo, Esq.
James T.B. Tripp, Esq.

2002-2003

Michael A. LoGrande, Chairman
Melvin M. Fritz, D.O., M.D., Secretary
John E. Gee, Jr.
Eric J. Russo, Esq.
George Proios

2004-2005

Michael A. LoGrande, Chairman
Melvin M. Fritz, D.O., M.D., Secretary
Eric J. Russo, Esq.
George Proios
Bernard Brady

Board Member Index

2006

Michael A. LoGrande, Chairman
Melvin M. Fritz, D.O., M.D., Secretary
George Proios
Bernard Brady
Patrick G. Halpin

2007

Michael A. LoGrande, Chairman
Bernard Brady, Secretary
Michael J. Deering
Jane R. Devine
Patrick G. Halpin

2008

Michael A. LoGrande, Chairman
Bernard Brady, Secretary
Patrick G. Halpin
Jane R. Devine
James F. Gaughran

2009

Michael A. LoGrande, Chairman
Patrick G. Halpin, Secretary
Jane R. Devine
James F. Gaughran
Frank J. Pellegrino

2010-2013

James F. Gaughran, Chairman
Patrick G. Halpin, Secretary
Jane R. Devine
Frank J. Pellegrino
Errol D. Toulon, Jr.

2014-2017

James F. Gaughran, Chairman
Patrick G. Halpin, Secretary
Jane R. Devine
Errol D. Toulon, Jr.
Mario R. Mattera

2018

James F. Gaughran, Chairman
Patrick G. Halpin, Secretary
Jane R. Devine
Mario R. Mattera
Timothy H. Bishop

2019-2020

Patrick G. Halpin, Chairman
Jane R. Devine, Secretary
Mario R. Mattera
Timothy H. Bishop
Elizabeth Mercado

Board Member Index

2021

Patrick G. Halpin, Chairman
Jane R. Devine, Secretary
Timothy H. Bishop
Elizabeth Mercado
Jacqueline A. Gordon

2022

Patrick G. Halpin, Chairman
Timothy H. Bishop, Secretary
Elizabeth Mercado
Jacqueline A. Gordon
Charles Lefkowitz

2023

Charles Lefkowitz, Chairman
Timothy H. Bishop, Secretary
Elizabeth Mercado
Jacqueline A. Gordon
John M. Porchia III

2024

Charles Lefkowitz, Chairman
Timothy H. Bishop, Secretary
Elizabeth Mercado
John M. Porchia III
John Rose

2025-2026

Charles Lefkowitz, Chairman
Elizabeth Mercado, Secretary
John M. Porchia III
John Rose
William Davidson



