



RIVERKEEPER®

NY's clean water advocate

Setting a New Course for Clean Water



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Riverkeeper's mission is to protect the environmental, recreational and commercial integrity of the Hudson River and its tributaries, and to safeguard the drinking water of nine million New York City and Hudson Valley residents.

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Visit

riverkeeper.org/get-involved/take-action
to stay informed about issues and special events, and to take action.

Contact Us

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Cover Photo By:
Jeff Chen



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As part of a new program started in 2012, Riverkeeper members at the Advocate level who donate \$40 or more annually, receive membership cards that make them eligible for discounts with our Member Rewards Partners.



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Atlantic Kayak Tours

20% discounts on kayak tours, rentals and lessons at Paddlesport Centers on the Annsville Creek in Peekskill and at Norrie Point in Staatsburg. For information, visit atlantickayaktours.com, or contact one of the centers directly: Annsville at 914-739-2588 or Annsville@AtlanticKayakTours.com; or Norrie at 845-889-8461 or Norrie@AtlanticKayakTours.com.

Hudson River Recreation

20% discounts on kayak tours, rentals and lessons at Croton Point Park and other Westchester County locations. For information, visit kayakhudson.com, call 914-682-5135 or email info@kayakhudson.com.

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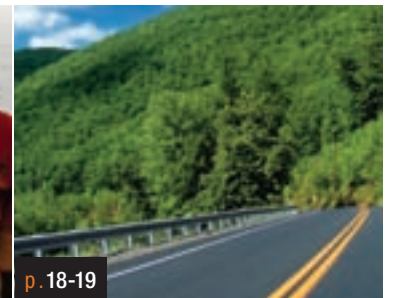
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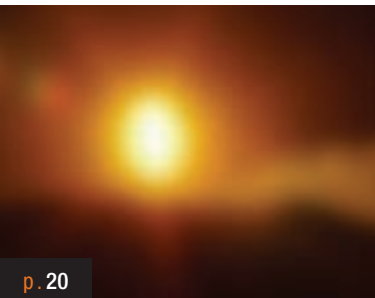
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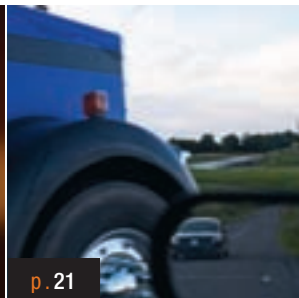
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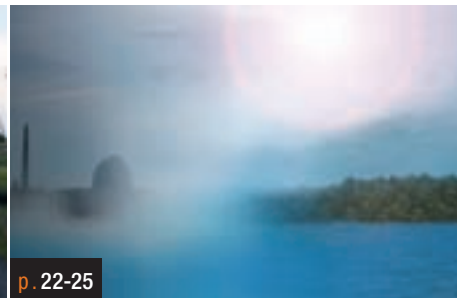
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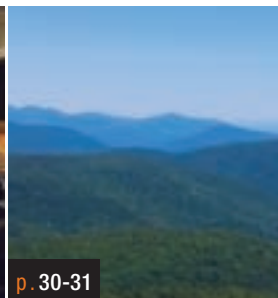
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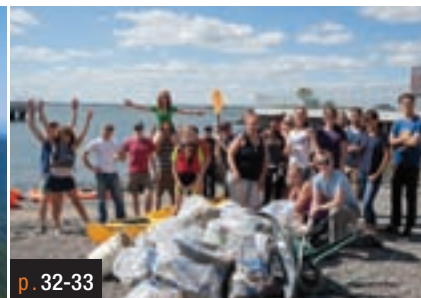
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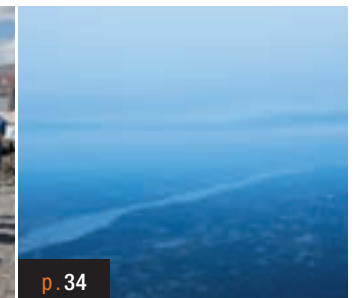
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Going Big, For Clean Water and Safe Energy



Riverkeeper's fight to protect the magnificent Hudson River and keep New York City's drinking water safe faced two unprecedented challenges this year: a potentially ruinous plan to bring fracking to New York and the devastating damage to shoreline communities caused by Hurricane Sandy. While there was no shortage of other work, we just knew Riverkeeper needed to "go big" on these two critical issues.

Sandy sent cascades of polluted water flooding down Wall Street, turning the center of the financial universe into a high-rise version of New Orleans' Lower Ninth Ward after Hurricane Katrina. Riverkeeper joined the response effort immediately, patrolling city waters, testing for pollution and sharing essential information with storm victims and public officials, alike.

Billions in federal "Sandy money" is now on its way to help the tri-state region rebuild. Riverkeeper is fighting for a healthy share of these funds to go to "green engineering" projects like new wetlands, oyster reefs, islands and other natural barriers that can slow future storm surges and steer them to less vulnerable areas. Green engineering also supports a thriving river ecosystem, unlike proposals that would wall off parts of the City and send floodwaters surging into neighboring communities.

Smaller storms leave their mark on our rivers, too. Almost every week, ordinary rainstorms send bacteria levels on the Hudson sky-high. A quarter of all water samples taken by Riverkeeper since 2006 exceed federal guidelines, because of overflows from leaky sewers and aging water treatment plants. Results from Riverkeeper's sampling program – the largest in the state – drove passage of the only new environmental law enacted in New York in 2012: the "Sewage Pollution Right to Know Act." Starting in the Spring, this new law will require New York municipalities to notify their citizens whenever their waterways are fouled by pollution from faulty wastewater treatment or storm-related overflows.

Riverkeeper heard warnings that telling the public about pollution might drive them away from the river, but we knew that folks on the Hudson wouldn't run for higher ground when they learned the truth. What happened instead is inspiring: eight different local groups formed to join our water quality sampling program, helping us to double the size of the program. Local water warriors have convinced a growing number of towns to start re-investing in water quality, cutting pollution and improving quality of life. In May, as many as a thousand volunteers will assemble for the "Riverkeeper Sweep," which has become the region's biggest shoreline cleanup event in just its second year.

2012 will go down in history as the year New York's green movement returned to its roots, especially when it comes to fracking. Tens of thousands of people, many of whom had never protested anything in their lives, got loud about fracking's documented risks to water, air and community health, demanding that government look elsewhere for new energy. Riverkeeper was right in the middle of this fight, now universally recognized as the biggest, most effective advocacy campaign ever mounted in New York environmental history.

The result of all this grassroots mojo: fracking is on hold in New York, pending further health studies. This amazing turn of events proves that informed, participatory democracy is alive and well in New York. It gives us hope that we can catch some of the same magic to solve our other critical environmental problems, too.

In the end, the best thing about the current hold on fracking may be that it opens the door for New York to choose safer, saner energy sources. Riverkeeper's doing everything possible to help make that happen, like publishing an influential new study proving that renewables, new transmission lines and energy efficiency can free us from fracking, close the Indian Point nuclear plant, cut carbon pollution and put people to work – all for around ten dollars a year per household.

Riverkeeper's 50th anniversary is in 2016 — only three years away. Count on us to "go big" over these next three years. The battle for clean water and safe, sustainable energy is on, and we mean to win.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Gallay". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Paul Gallay - President and Hudson Riverkeeper

Patrol Boat Log

A report from the river by Riverkeeper's eyes on the water, Water Quality and Boat Program Director, John Lipscomb.



3/22/12: Oil slick at Nyack

We received photos from an aerial photographer of a large sheen from Nyack south through the TZ Bridge. We found the cause to be a crane barge working in Nyack which had lost its hydraulic fluid. We reported to DEC Spills which handled the case. No fines because there was no negligence, no recovery of spilled product. And so it goes, the river goes on, quietly taking the punches, waiting for us to stop.

Photo By: Rosspilot.com

Any day/ anywhere: Nonpoint source pollution

Multiply this leaking car by millions. Before we all get too pissed about that crane barge leak in Nyack, we better check if our cars have leaks, if we use pesticides or non-organic water soluble fertilizers in our yards, and what nasty poisons we flush down our drains. Each of us holds the health of the River in our hands.

Photo By: John Lipscomb

5/5/12: Security at Indian Point

You're looking at the sum total protection against terrorist attack from the water. It's so pathetic. Do you feel safe?

Photo By: John Lipscomb



5/22/12: Joint patrols with DEC enforcement

We've had a good relationship with DEC enforcement in recent years and have conducted numerous joint patrols. It's great working with these guys. They have the power to protect the river. I love seeing them resolve small cases easily which would be very cumbersome for Riverkeeper staff. I hope that the DEC under Cuomo continues to be as open to collaboration.

Photo By: John Lipscomb

8/18/2012: Juvenile American Shad study – Chris Nack at Coxsackie Island

Riverkeeper was able to use fines levied against a polluter (HA!) to fund a two year study to learn the habitat and river conditions best suited to successful shad reproduction. Shad populations are severely diminished, and if we hope to see them rebound we need to know the spawning habitat and conditions which suit them best so we can try to protect those areas of the river for them. Not much gets done without good science to back it up so this is a great project – it's so hard to help these beautiful little creatures, but with this study I think we can.

Photo By: John Lipscomb

visit the Riverkeeper Boat Blog: www.riverkeeper.org/blog/patrol



5/6/12 Newtown Creek Renaissance

When we first started patrolling here in 2002, we saw NO ONE – ever. Then came the Newtown Creek Alliance, the Exxon Case and others enforcements, then media and public attention. Now there is a growing public constituency supporting the Creek. I was amazed to see the change last May when a bunch of Newtown’s fans were out for paddling, a picnic and time together by the Creek they have decided to protect and restore. The progress since 2002 is amazing.

Photos By: John Lipscomb

5/19/12: A young black bear swam across Rondout Creek

It passed just in front of our patrol boat while I waited. It was so wonderful to be sharing the water with a BEAR! In my 12 years with Riverkeeper I’ve seen this only twice – it was a beautiful moment.

Photo By: John Lipscomb



10/24/12: East Branch of Newton Creek

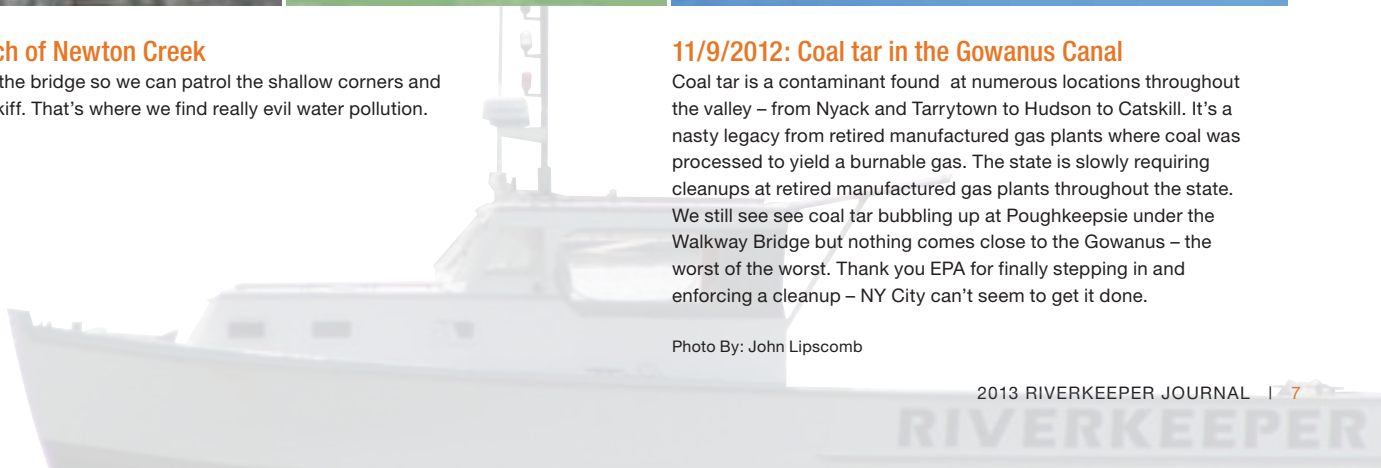
We secure the Fletcher to the bridge so we can patrol the shallow corners and backwaters with a small skiff. That’s where we find really evil water pollution.

Photos By: John Lipscomb

11/9/2012: Coal tar in the Gowanus Canal

Coal tar is a contaminant found at numerous locations throughout the valley – from Nyack and Tarrytown to Hudson to Catskill. It’s a nasty legacy from retired manufactured gas plants where coal was processed to yield a burnable gas. The state is slowly requiring cleanups at retired manufactured gas plants throughout the state. We still see see coal tar bubbling up at Poughkeepsie under the Walkway Bridge but nothing comes close to the Gowanus – the worst of the worst. Thank you EPA for finally stepping in and enforcing a cleanup – NY City can’t seem to get it done.

Photo By: John Lipscomb



Action Agenda for a

Six priority solutions Riverkeeper and our coalition of clean water advocates are

By Tracy Brown

Monitor and/or Predict Water Quality Conditions

When you ask the people swimming at the many access points along the River if the water is safe, you'll often hear "If it wasn't safe, they wouldn't let us swim in it." This false assumption is putting the public at risk of contracting a waterborne illness, with the possibility of serious long-term health consequences.

People who enjoy swimming in the Hudson deserve the same protection as their neighbors swimming in the Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. At these locations local governments/health departments regularly test water quality, and close beaches when it either fails to meet EPA guidelines for safe swimming or is expected to fail based on historical data and modeling. On the Hudson only five out of eleven counties test water quality on their shoreline and most of those test only at official public beaches.

High frequency sampling should be the standard for all Hudson River swimming areas. But sampling alone isn't enough. Because the standard tests for sewage contamination require an incubation of 24 hours, it's important to develop predictive water quality models for our popular swimming spots.

Predictive models take into account various factors—including correlation between rainfall and sewage levels, water quality of nearby tributaries, turbidity and algae—to make real-time water quality predictions, anticipating unacceptable swimming conditions and protecting public health.

If there is public swimming in your community, ask your local government and Department of Health if those locations are tested for safe swimming conditions, how frequently they are tested and how are the water quality findings shared with the public. Often county government conducts water quality testing, but local government (i.e. towns, villages and cities) can also conduct testing, prediction and reporting.

Read Riverkeeper's "How's the Water?" 2012 report: www.riverkeeper.org/about-us/publications/reports

Notify the Public of Sewage Contamination

Public awareness is critical if we are to succeed in halting the discharge of sewage into our waterways. It is also necessary to protect public health.

In 2011 and into early 2012, Riverkeeper worked with New York State representatives to draft and pass the Sewage Pollution Right to Know Law. The effort had widespread support from our membership, the public and a coalition of 25 groups representing waterways and communities across New York State. Governor Cuomo signed the legislation into law in August of 2012 and it is scheduled to go into effect on May 1, 2013.

The Sewage Pollution Right to Know Law requires our Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Plants (POTWs) and the public sewer systems that feed into those plants, notify the public within four hours of discharges of raw or partially treated sewage into our waterways, including Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs). Notification will happen via local news outlets and the website of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

In addition, the DEC will produce a statewide Sewage Discharge Report each year that will report annual discharges and remedial responses taken. This report will provide New Yorkers with a much-needed road map showing where our sewage infrastructure is failing with greatest frequency.

The law does not cover privately owned Wastewater Treatment Plants and chronic sewage contamination that is not linked to an identified discharge point. Riverkeeper will continue our work to ensure that the public is notified where and when sewage is discharged into the Hudson River. We will track the enforcement of the Sewage Pollution Right to Know Act to ensure that it is fully implemented and work on future amendments to the law to strengthen and expand it.

We encourage the public to look for sewage releases in their communities and report to Riverkeeper any sewage releases that are not reported to the public.

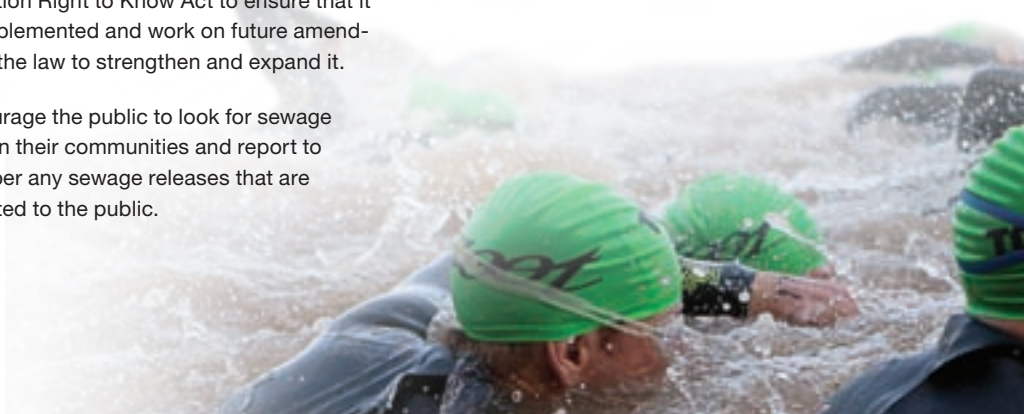
Improve New York State Water Quality Standards

Riverkeeper is calling on New York State to update our outmoded Ambient Water Quality Criteria to provide better public health protection in our recreational waterways, including the Hudson River.

Currently New York State evaluates Hudson River water quality using a weighted average called a "geometric mean." This approach to averaging greatly reduces the influence of extremes (very high or low microbial counts). While a geometric mean is a useful indicator of long-term trends in water quality, it doesn't accurately reflect extreme spikes of sewage contamination, so it isn't useful for protecting public health.

This is why the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "single sample maximum" for acceptable water quality, as outlined in the federal BEACH Act, is recommended for use in recreation waters nationwide and should be employed on the Hudson River Estuary. EPA considers the single sample maximum level to be "especially important for beaches and other recreation waters that are infrequently monitored or prone to short-term spikes in bacteria concentrations, e.g., water that may be affected by combined sewer overflow outfalls (CSO's)"

The Hudson River fits this description well. As Riverkeeper's data demonstrates, areas along the Hudson are prone to periodic spikes of sewage contamination and is impacted heavily by combined sewer overflows. Therefore, Riverkeeper urges New York State to update our state Recreational Water Quality Criteria and adopt EPA recommended single sample maximum for the Hudson River in addition to the geometric mean standard.



Swimmable Hudson

focusing on to improve water quality in the Hudson River and beyond

Reinvest in Wastewater Infrastructure Upgrades

Spurring reinvestment in our wastewater infrastructure is a core goal for our Water Quality Program. Reinvestment needs to happen at the local, county and state level if we are to protect our waterways from degradation by sewage pollution.

According to the DEC's 2008 report, "Wastewater Infrastructure Needs of New York," many wastewater facilities in NY are past their expected useful lives. Maintenance and upgrades at these facilities are far behind where they need to be to keep up with increasing demand. Statewide, more than 30% of wastewater treatment facilities are in excess of 60 years old, though they were designed to only last 30 to 40 years. This is largely the result of the decline in federal funding which has been reduced by 70% in the last 20 years.

New York State and our federal government need to provide new funding mechanisms for wastewater infrastructure. Our state agencies and elected officials acknowledge that clean water and efficient wastewater treatment are essential for the future economic health of the Hudson Valley, but our leaders have yet to meaningfully address this growing crisis.

Local communities need to realistically assess their local wastewater infrastructure and identify priority projects for investment. Water quality data is a powerful tool for motivating action.

Enforce Existing Water Quality Protection Laws

In New York State we have yet to muster the political will to use the Clean Water Act (CWA) to its full effect as an enforcement tool. That law had the stated goals of achieving swimmable and fishable rivers that are free of pollution discharges by 1985 across the country. In New York, through good economic times and bad, we have continued to issue thousands of permits allowing businesses and municipalities to continue discharging pollutants into our waters in direct defiance of the Clean Water Act.

Many of the wastewater treatment plants and industrial facilities that are permitted to discharge pollutants into the Hudson River are currently in violation of those permits. Permit compliance is often tracked and verified through self-reporting by the permit-holder.

These lax compliance practices will not improve until we have a well-funded and properly staffed DEC with the public and political support to fully enforce the Clean Water Act and other available regulations designed to protect our waterways and public health.

Riverkeeper works in partnership with law enforcement officials at DEC and the regional offices of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to track down and enforce on Clean Water Act violations throughout the Hudson Valley. Citizen watchdog reports are an important part of this law enforcement work.

Engage Citizens and Communities in Local Solutions

There are many opportunities to protect and improve water quality in our communities. One of the key findings in our water quality study is the local nature of sewage contamination. We have found that sewage pollution tends to result in high concentrations of sewage near the source, and drop to acceptably low levels further out in the surrounding waterway. So if you see high sewage levels along your shoreline in our study, or other sampling data, that sewage is likely coming from your community.

Local government and citizen groups can test their water quality, track down the source(s) of sewage pollution and take action to clean it up.

Conserving water and reducing the volume of stormwater getting into our sewage systems helps to reduce the wear-and-tear on these systems and the frequency of associated overflows and system failures.

Citizens should learn about their local wastewater infrastructure, support its maintenance and track and report on its failures. If you see a sewage overflow (i.e. a leaking manhole, a CSO pipe discharging in dry weather or an overflowing pump station) please report it to the local authorities. You can also report it to Riverkeeper via our online watchdog report system at www.riverkeeper.org/get-involved/violations/ or by calling 1-800-21-RIVER ext. 231.

[See Citizen Actions on page 10 for more information on what we can do in our local community]

Citizens Take Action for Improved Water Quality

Riverkeeper is fortunate to be working with many committed individuals and groups concerned about water quality—including in 2012, 60 volunteers who tested 160 miles of six Hudson River tributaries. Here are some examples of how local communities and interested individuals can improve water quality and reduce sewage pollution. By Tracy Brown

Citizens Monitoring Water Quality

“Citizen Science” is a growing global movement of people taking it upon themselves to gather data on local environmental conditions. There are many programs and approaches available for citizen monitoring of water and air quality. Riverkeeper’s work studying tributaries and shorelines of the Hudson for sewage pollution in partnership with citizens is one example of a successful citizen science initiative with a specific goal—eliminating sewage pollution.

The Hudson River Estuary Program at the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) offers a number of citizen programs that target watershed and tributary health such as eel, amphibian and herring monitoring; benthic water quality monitoring; and tree planting for bank restoration (for more information: www.dec.ny.gov/lands/72898.html). Some counties facilitate citizen stream-monitoring programs in their communities, as do some parks and nature centers.

Developing a robust data set of water quality conditions is a powerful tool for advocacy work and public engagement.

Green Infrastructure Cleans Water

In communities with combined sewage systems (CSOs) where impervious surfaces (i.e. roads, rooftops and parking lots) are plentiful, as little as 1/4 inch of rain can trigger a sewage overflow into local waterways. There are two approaches to reducing these wet weather overflows—grey infrastructure and green infrastructure projects.

Grey infrastructure refers to traditional built solutions like separating combined sewer systems by laying new pipes, or building holding tanks to temporarily divert overflows from waterways. Green infrastructure refers to the use of natural landscapes, and/or engineered systems that mimic natural landscapes, to collect and divert stormwater, reduce flooding and improve water quality.

Green infrastructure projects, such as greenways, wetlands, and rain gardens, reduce the amount of water that enters our storm drains and sewer systems, reducing the volume and frequency of sewage overflows. It is a cost-effective approach to improving water quality that has added benefits such as



Riverkeeper-trained citizen scientist, Susan Cember, sampling the Pocantico River in Westchester County

recharging groundwater, reducing the urban heat effect and improving air quality. Citizens can work with their local governments to promote the development of green infrastructure solutions in their communities.

For case studies of green infrastructure projects in the Hudson Valley visit www.dec.ny.gov/lands/70657.html

Maintaining Our Septic Fields

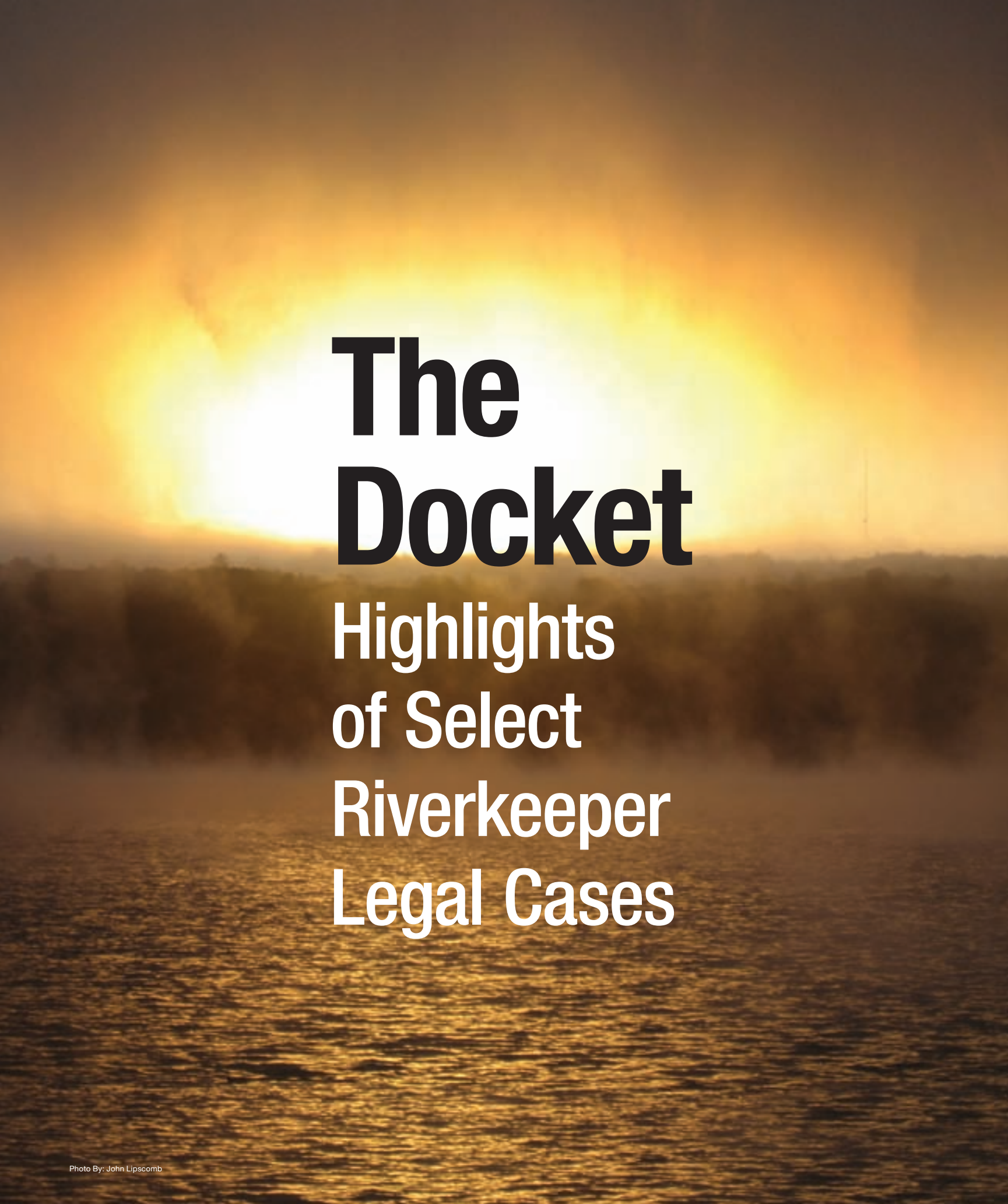
According to the NYS DEC, about 25% of New York businesses and residents use onsite sewage treatment systems such as septic tanks and fields. When installed and maintained properly they are an effective and economical wastewater treatment system. However, improper installation, the overuse of both small and large systems, an increase in the number of systems per acre, and the widespread lack of proper maintenance, has turned these systems into a significant water quality problem, earning them a place on the DEC’s “Top 10 Water Quality Issues in New York State” list.

Currently, New York State lacks laws that require the inspection and maintenance of private septic systems. As a result, counties are starting to address the problem with county regulations such as the pump-out rule that Westchester County put into effect in March of 2011. More counties need to follow suit and all businesses and homeowners that have septic systems need to do the right thing and conduct regular maintenance.

Water Conservation - A Simple, Affordable Solution

Individuals, towns and businesses can further reduce the pressure on their sewer systems by reducing water use. After all, it’s not only sewage that flows through our wastewater treatment plants, it’s also the water from our sinks, showers and in some instances our storm drains and basement sump pumps.

Individuals and businesses need to be educated on the importance of water conservation even in non-drought situations; improve their water usage habits; and implement long-term solutions such as low flow sinks and toilets and grey water systems. Best practices can be taught in schools, at community events, and through local news stories.

A sunset over a body of water with a forest in the background. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright orange and yellow glow that reflects on the water's surface. The sky is filled with soft, hazy clouds, and the overall atmosphere is warm and serene.

The Docket

Highlights
of Select
Riverkeeper
Legal Cases

- ▶ Indian Point Relicensing Hearings and Radiological Leaks Victory (see pages 22 and 23).

- ▶ Investigated and reported sheen and fuel seep into creek north of Summit School in Upper Nyack. DEC3 spill unit responded. Source was found to be an underground forgotten/unused 5000 gallon heating oil tank. Tank and contamination were excavated.

- ▶ Uncovered a large hydraulic oil spill from a crane barge working in Nyack. Investigated with local contacts. Reported spill to DEC Region 3 Spill response.

- ▶ Investigated dumping of concrete fill at Nyack Memorial Park reported to Riverkeeper by the public. Fill was removed.

- ▶ Succeeded in passing Orangetown budget supplement to repair a failing sewer pump station on Sparkill Creek. Riverkeeper citizen samplers made the case using the data we've collected with them on the Sparkill.

NYACK

Sparkill Creek

Preventing Stormwater Pollution

The Westchester County Supreme Court ruled January 10, 2012 that New York State is failing to take legally required steps to clean up one of the biggest sources of pollution in its waterways—municipal stormwater runoff. DEC appealed the decision, and Riverkeeper has filed a response. We also filed a separate suit on November 30, 2013, seeking to ensure that DEC complies with federal Clean Water Act requirements to prevent stormwater pollution from industrial activities.

OSSINING

- ▶ Investigated and sampled water quality during and after a sewer main break in Ossining.

- ▶ Sampled throughout a Westchester Co. sewage release in early August which led to many closures and warnings. There was a great deal of media interest due to the NYC Triathlon scheduled for the following week.

- ▶ Investigated construction material and stone being lost into a temporal stream at Hastings at the site of a Metro North bridge repair project. Riverkeeper reported to Metro North and the stream bed was cleared and restored.

YONKERS

- ▶ Investigated a discharge just south of the Yonkers Paddle Club. Found very high Enterococci counts. Reported discharge to DEC Region 3 for enforcement. The discharge turned out to be a dry weather CSO which was repaired immediately after we notified DEC and Yonkers.

Protecting the Delaware River Basin from Fracking

In August 2011, Riverkeeper and partner organizations filed a lawsuit challenging the Delaware River Basin Commission's (DRBC) failure to conduct an environmental review of its proposed gas extraction regulations. Though the court dismissed the lawsuit, the action prevented the DRBC from finalizing regulations that would allow fracking in the Basin. Riverkeeper will continue to monitor DRBC's actions with respect to fracking.

NYC

Newtown Creek

Gowanus Creek

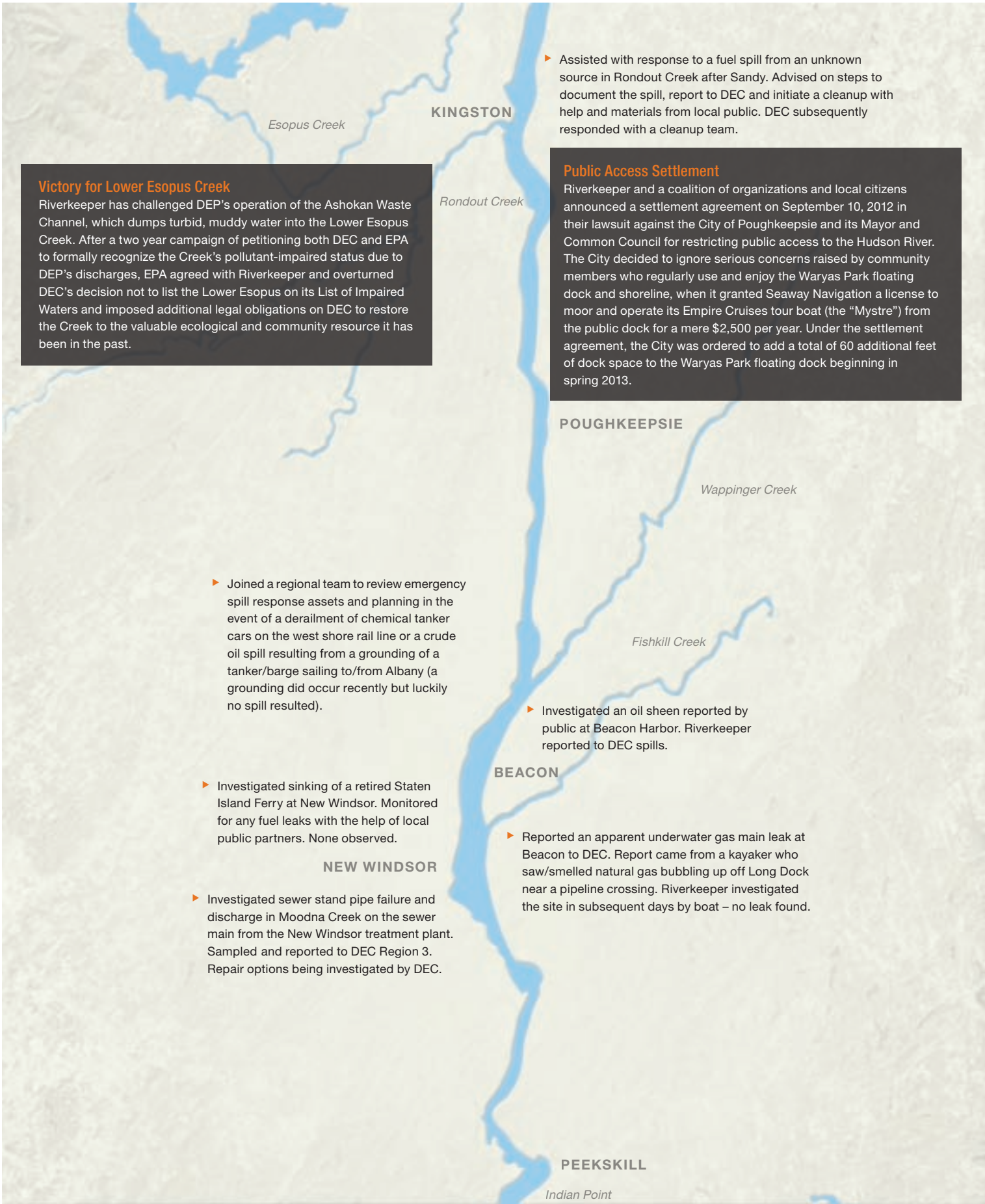
- ▶ Continued monitoring of an oil seep at Pratt Oil site on Newtown Creek. We routinely report failures of the containment boom to DEC Spill Response.

- ▶ Investigated construction materials being thrown down bank of English Kill. Contacted property owner and caused a cleanup.

- ▶ Investigated, sampled and reported a dry weather CSO at the mouth of the Gowanus Canal.

NY Harbor

- ▶ Sampled/patrolled NY Harbor multiple times after Sandy and again after the Northeaster which followed about a week later.



Victory for Lower Esopus Creek
Riverkeeper has challenged DEP's operation of the Ashokan Waste Channel, which dumps turbid, muddy water into the Lower Esopus Creek. After a two year campaign of petitioning both DEC and EPA to formally recognize the Creek's pollutant-impaired status due to DEP's discharges, EPA agreed with Riverkeeper and overturned DEC's decision not to list the Lower Esopus on its List of Impaired Waters and imposed additional legal obligations on DEC to restore the Creek to the valuable ecological and community resource it has been in the past.

Public Access Settlement
Riverkeeper and a coalition of organizations and local citizens announced a settlement agreement on September 10, 2012 in their lawsuit against the City of Poughkeepsie and its Mayor and Common Council for restricting public access to the Hudson River. The City decided to ignore serious concerns raised by community members who regularly use and enjoy the Waryas Park floating dock and shoreline, when it granted Seaway Navigation a license to moor and operate its Empire Cruises tour boat (the "Mystre") from the public dock for a mere \$2,500 per year. Under the settlement agreement, the City was ordered to add a total of 60 additional feet of dock space to the Waryas Park floating dock beginning in spring 2013.

▶ Joined a regional team to review emergency spill response assets and planning in the event of a derailment of chemical tanker cars on the west shore rail line or a crude oil spill resulting from a grounding of a tanker/barge sailing to/from Albany (a grounding did occur recently but luckily no spill resulted).

▶ Investigated sinking of a retired Staten Island Ferry at New Windsor. Monitored for any fuel leaks with the help of local public partners. None observed.

▶ Investigated sewer stand pipe failure and discharge in Moodna Creek on the sewer main from the New Windsor treatment plant. Sampled and reported to DEC Region 3. Repair options being investigated by DEC.

▶ Investigated an oil sheen reported by public at Beacon Harbor. Riverkeeper reported to DEC spills.

▶ Reported an apparent underwater gas main leak at Beacon to DEC. Report came from a kayaker who saw/smelled natural gas bubbling up off Long Dock near a pipeline crossing. Riverkeeper investigated the site in subsequent days by boat - no leak found.

Preventing Factory Farm Pollution

On January 22, 2013, Riverkeeper joined a coalition of seven environmental groups to submit comments on New York State's proposal to roll-back environmental protections for the state's waterways from pollution from industrial-scale dairy operations. DEC has signaled that it intends to move forward with the deregulation this year, and Riverkeeper stands ready to challenge the state's action as currently proposed.

Renewed Defense of Town Fracking Bans

After two state Supreme Courts upheld bans on natural gas development in the towns of Middlefield and Dryden, the gas industry appealed. Riverkeeper joined a coalition of environmental organizations represented by NRDC to submit amicus briefs in each case urging the court to uphold municipalities' rights to prevent fracking within their borders, and we expect a decision in 2013.

Upper Esopus Creek/Shandaken Tunnel

Eleven states and a dozen environmental groups, including Riverkeeper, have sued EPA over regulations exempting transfers of polluted water into pristine waters without a Clean Water Act permit, which may have implications for the City of New York's transfer of turbid, muddy water through the Shandaken Tunnel and into the Upper Esopus Creek. The Pace Environmental Litigation Clinic, on behalf of Riverkeeper, will file briefs in support of its summary judgment motion in late March, seeking to annul the regulations as they are inconsistent with federal law.

▶ Indian Point Clean Water Act permitting and water quality certification hearings (see page 25).

ALBANY

▶ Investigated unusual underwater demolition observed in the Port of Albany. Riverkeeper reported the activity to DEC which came on site immediately and checked permits. No violation.

▶ Reported dumping of demolition debris into the River near the Albany Yacht Club to DEC Region 4. They responded and debris was pulled back from the river.

▶ A property owner in Leeds (Catskill Township) was arrested for discharging a septic tank from his multi-family apartment building into Catskill Creek. The discharge was one Riverkeeper had sampled with our Catskill Creek partners and reported to DEC Region 4. Leeds (until now served by septic systems) will be connected with Catskill sewer plant.

Stockport / Kinderhook Creek

HUDSON

▶ Investigated a possible dry weather discharge at the Hoosick Street Bridge with DEC Region 4 enforcement. Sampled and found no sewage indicators.

Catskill Creek

Esopus Creek

▶ Reported clear-cutting and lack of erosion controls at a private property under development near Kingston to DEC Region 3. They investigated, issued a stop work order and fined the property owner.

Riverkeeper and EPA Collaborate to Restore Community Waterways

By Mike Dulong and Tina Posterli



Photo By: John Lipscomb



Photo By: John Lipscomb



USDA Photo By: Bob Nichols

Riverkeeper's efforts, in conjunction with actions taken by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have recently paved the way for two of our most polluted waterbodies to be restored and once again enjoyed.

Impaired Waterbody Listing of Lower Esopus Creek

After years of abuse, in January 2013, a major step toward repairing the significantly diminished water quality of the Lower Esopus Creek, a result of New York City's Ashokan Reservoir operations, was taken when EPA notified New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) that it must include the creek on its 2012 List of Impaired Waters. EPA's designation of the creek as "impaired" means New York State and city officials must finally heed the outcry from local residents and take actions to end high-volume, muddy discharges from the Ashokan Reservoir and rectify the damage those discharges have caused.

To achieve the listing, Riverkeeper joined with our partner organizations, citizens, and local officials to follow through on a two-year strategy developed with the help of the Pace Environmental Litigation Clinic (PELC).

Riverkeeper initially petitioned DEC for an impaired listing in September 2011, but was told by the agency that although the water quality of the Lower Esopus was indeed impaired, it would be addressed by other actions and a listing was not required. Since DEC's List of Impaired Waters required EPA approval, Riverkeeper switched its focus to provide EPA the information and support it needed to require DEC to list the creek.

Based on the information provided by Riverkeeper, EPA preliminarily concluded that state water quality standards for turbidity are not being met in the Lower Esopus Creek, determined that it must be included on New York State's impaired waters list, and provided the public the opportunity to review its decision.

Riverkeeper and the PELC submitted a letter on October 9, 2012, in support of EPA's determination. Letters were also submitted to EPA by hundreds of Riverkeeper members and other stakeholders, including Lower Esopus communities, Ulster County, and the Lower Esopus Watershed Partnership.

EPA's disapproval of New York's previous determination to exclude the Lower Esopus is an uncommon action and amounts to a significant victory for communities along the creek. Riverkeeper will continue to advocate for the health of the Lower Esopus and support its partners in pressing New York State and New York City to take a problem-solving approach to restore Lower Esopus Creek to the invaluable natural and community resource that it has been in the past.

Inclusion of CSOs in Superfund Cleanup of Gowanus Canal

In another unprecedented action, EPA announced in December 2012 that it will address combined sewage overflows (CSOs) in its proposed plan to clean up the Gowanus Canal Superfund site. EPA's plan outlines the development of additional controls that would reduce CSOs by 58-74%, a significant step forward.

EPA's plan will address concerns raised by Riverkeeper from its history of patrolling the polluted Canal and ongoing reporting of widespread contamination, open dumping and continuing sewage discharges by New York City. As a member of the Community Action Advisory Group (CAG) for the Gowanus Canal, Riverkeeper believes that a transparent public process has been and continues to be critical to developing a successful cleanup plan.

EPA's plan calls for a comprehensive cleanup to address the many decades' worth of toxic sludge at the canal's bottom, ongoing pollution from upland sites, and CSOs. While EPA's plan takes the critical step of calling for CSO retention for two of the canal's worst outfalls, many details will not be solidified until New York City submits their CSO Long Term Control Plan in 2015. It is critical for EPA, New York State, and New York City to work together towards the eventual goal of 100% elimination of CSOs from the Gowanus Canal.

Looking Ahead: Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

Riverkeeper and a coalition of leading environmental groups have joined together to denounce Governor Cuomo's proposal to deregulate medium-sized industrial dairy operations, which he announced after the New York State Yogurt Summit this past summer. In January 2013, Riverkeeper, Citizens Campaign for the Environment, Earthjustice, Environmental Advocates of New York, Environment New York, Sierra Club and Waterkeeper Alliance submitted comments to DEC asserting that the proposal is in clear violation of both federal and state clean water laws, with the likely result that untreated cow manure will leach into surrounding waters causing serious health impacts in communities statewide.

Riverkeeper is in the process of petitioning EPA, hoping to gain the agency's support in preventing New York's proposed changes, or, if they go forward, ensuring that they comply with federal and state law to protect the health, environment, and economy of New Yorkers from ecologically harmful factory farming.

Change Makers &

Riverkeeper's extraordinary accomplishments over the past year could not have been achieved without the time, activism and resources of our members, advocates and partner organizations. The efforts of these dedicated people have given Riverkeeper the ability to win game-changing battles and redefine what it means to fight for clean water. **By Tina Posterli**

Group's data helps bust sewage polluter

In the summer of 2011, citizen samplers at the Catskill Watershed Awareness Project collaborated with Riverkeeper on a sewage pollution study of Catskill Creek. The data they gathered confirmed that there was a discharge of sewage pollution from a pipe at the Old Stone Bridge in Leeds. They shared the data with local officials and concerned citizens, and Riverkeeper shared it with the DEC's Bureau of Environmental Crimes Investigation (BECI).

The commitment of these citizens paid off in April 2012, when their data led to the BECI bust of a landlord for illegally pumping sewage from a three-unit rental property in Leeds, into a nearby storm drain that flowed into Catskill Creek. The landlord pled guilty to "discharging wastewater to the waters of the state," a Class E Felony. In a plea bargain deal, the charge was reduced to a misdemeanor; the landlord was fined \$15,000, and is required to repair his onsite septic system.

The group of citizens continues to monitor their treasured waterway and to promote protection, conservation and stewardship of Catskill Creek and its watershed.

Watchdog brings about junkyard enforcements

A citizen watchdog tip and investigation by Riverkeeper in the summer of 2012 led to New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requiring the cleanup of a junkyard operation in the West-of-Hudson watershed town of Fleischmanns, located just outside of the Catskill Forest Preserve.

The citizen watchdog reported discharges of auto fluids from junkyards into bodies of water that drain into the Pepacton Reservoir. Junkyards may contain toxics such as freon from cooling systems, asbestos found in the brake pads and lining of old cars, motor oil, and anti-freeze and are a danger to the safe drinking water of millions of people if they are not properly maintained and regulated.

Acting on the tip, Riverkeeper investigated the operations for possible violations of New York City Watershed Regulations and then turned the information over to DEP. DEP responded with an inspection of one

of the junkyards, and after a conversation with the owner, it was agreed that the cars would be removed.

As a result of the watchdog's report and Riverkeeper's continued investigation, cars from two additional junkyard sites were crushed and removed on the same day.

This watchdog's eyes on the water enabled Riverkeeper to work with DEP to bring this polluter to justice.



Game Changers

Advocates help win back access to the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie dock

In 2011, local fishermen, scientists, citizens and a coalition of organizations joined Riverkeeper in a lawsuit against the City of Poughkeepsie for restricting access to the Hudson River by privatizing a public dock in Waryas Park for the near-exclusive use of a tour boat operator. The lawsuit also challenged the City's deal with Seaway Navigation and Tours on the grounds that the City failed to conduct even a cursory environmental review in violation of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), and failed to comply with its own Waterfront Consistency Law. Riverkeeper was represented in this lawsuit by Pace Law School's Environmental Litigation Clinic in White Plains.

In September 2012, Riverkeeper announced that it won a settlement agreement and that the City of Poughkeepsie was required to add 60 additional feet of space to the Waryas Park floating dock beginning in spring 2013 solely for the public's use and access to the Hudson River.

The way the City handled the operation of the tour boat blatantly violated the rights of the citizens who have used that floating dock and ramp for the last 35 years.

The settlement of Riverkeeper's legal action and the advocates who took a stand and became involved is a huge victory for the community and sends a powerful message that waterfront parkland facilities must be protected.

Environmental groups partnered to win a major victory against stormwater pollution

Forty years after the passing of the Clean Water Act, the Westchester County Supreme Court ruled January 10, 2012 that New York State is failing to take legally required steps to clean up one of the biggest sources of pollution in its waterways – stormwater runoff. The lawsuit, filed in 2010, sought to address stormwater pollution concerns in nearly 300 water bodies in New York, including those under scrutiny in Westchester County.

NRDC spearheaded the lawsuit, joined by a coalition of environmental groups throughout the state including Hudson Riverkeeper, Waterkeeper Alliance, Soundkeeper, Save the Sound, Peconic Baykeeper, NY/NJ Baykeeper and Hackensack Riverkeeper.

The Court ruled that DEC is responsible, under both state and federal law, for ensuring that stormwater pollution is reduced to the maximum extent possible. The agency is now required to correct fatal flaws in its plan to clean up stormwater runoff, one of the biggest sources of pollution in our waterways. Stormwater runoff threatens our water quality and negatively impacts our economy and the ecosystems of our waterways. Riverkeeper will continue to work with our partner groups to make certain that DEC implements the court's ruling and makes the changes necessary to enable us to protect our waters.

Twenty-five citizen scientists helped Riverkeeper test the water on the Rondout Creek and Wallkill River in 2012, including, from left to right: Carmine Castaldo of New Paltz, Avery Britt of Accord, Moni Espinasa of Wallkill, Richard Phelps of Walden, Jim Littlefoot of New Paltz and Joe Britt, Jr., of Accord.



Riverkeeper, Partners Help

Decision now hinges on the answer to one key question: Can the state

Below is a roadmap of how Riverkeeper, partner groups, thousands of activists, elected officials, and health professionals across the state joined forces to put the focus on whether to move forward with this risky, destructive practice where it belongs: how it affects our health.



Dec. 2011

Near the end of 2011, 250 physicians and medical professionals and 19 cancer advocacy groups wrote a letter to Governor Cuomo calling for a comprehensive health impact assessment (HIA) to evaluate the health impact of fracking in New York.

Mar. 2012

In March 2012, more than 30 environmental groups, medical professionals, and activists sent a letter to NY State Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver supporting his efforts to include an HIA in the Assembly's 2012 – 2013 budget resolution. Signatories included Riverkeeper, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. on behalf of Waterkeeper Alliance, Mark Ruffalo, and Sandra Steingraber, Ph.D.

May 2012

Riverkeeper and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) sent a package to Governor Cuomo urging that an HIA be conducted, and made the case that the cursory health review in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC) environmental impact statement was inadequate to protect the public's health. DEC and the New York State Department of Health (DOH) were unreceptive to the call for them to undertake a full HIA.

New York State Governor Andrew Cuomo made a precedent-setting decision when he announced that the prospect of moving forward with hydraulic fracturing will be delayed until the state's health review is complete. The state's proposed fracking regulations expired on February 27, 2013, and any future plans for fracking now depend on how the health issue is resolved, which could likely take as much as a year or more to determine.

Since then, the NY State Assembly passed a two year moratorium bill on March 6, 2013. In addition to preventing DEC from issuing fracking permits until May 15, 2015, the bill would require a SUNY public health school to undertake a comprehensive HIA, to be completed by April 15, 2015. And in the NY State Senate, the Independent Democratic Conference introduced a bill on March 5, 2013 that would prohibit DEC from finalizing the

Bring Fracking to a Standstill

protect the health of all New Yorkers? By Misti Duvall, Kate Hudson, and Tina Posterli



Photo By: Nicolas_T

Sept. 2012

In September 2012, DEC finally responded to advocacy efforts by requesting that DOH undertake an outside, expert review of the health impacts of fracking. While not the comprehensive HIA that was requested, the decision to hold off on finalizing the environmental impact statement until some form of health review has been completed was a major step in the right direction.

Oct. 2012

To ensure the state's health review was as thorough as possible, Riverkeeper and NRDC sent recommendations to DEC and DOH on involving outside health experts as a part of the health review and calling for an opportunity for public input, a call reiterated in a follow-up letter on November 21, 2012. At the end of 2012, 14 environmental organizations, including Riverkeeper, sent a letter to DEC and DOH urging those agencies to commit to making the health review process underway more open to the public by releasing the studies and data used and by providing for a 60 day public comment period and a hearing. Riverkeeper and its partner organizations never received a substantive response to these proposals.

Feb. 2013

DOH Commissioner Dr. Nirav Shah announced in February 2013, that he needed more time to assess recently commenced health studies before completing the health review and making a recommendation to DEC. This was significant because DEC decided to allow its fracking regulations to expire in order to provide the time for DOH to evaluate three studies: an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) study entitled "Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources," a Geisinger Health Systems study of patients who live near gas producing wells and other facilities in Pennsylvania, and a recently announced study of fracking health impacts from the University of Pennsylvania, in collaboration with Columbia University, Johns Hopkins, the University of North Carolina, and other universities.

environmental impact statement until both EPA and Geisinger Health Systems studies are completed and have produced data sufficient for DOH to make a recommendation to DEC or 24 months have passed.

The state's recent commitment to focus on fracking's health impacts could not be more critical. As experience from other states has shown,

unconventional shale gas extraction places at risk citizens who have not agreed to and are not going to benefit from this industrial activity, carried out in the middle of communities, next to school yards and backyards. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the New York government to ensure that the health of all New Yorkers is protected.

Importance of an Health Impact Assessment and Potential Health Impacts of Fracking



An Health Impact Assessment (HIA), as defined by the World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control, prescribes a set of well-established procedures for determining the potential health impacts of a proposed action, and provides recommendations for monitoring and managing those impacts. HIAs are intended to inform government decision-making. Conducting a comprehensive HIA is crucial in determining whether to move forward with fracking in New York, particularly in light of the health impacts that have been experienced in states where fracking has been allowed.

Hydraulically fractured well sites emit volatile organic compounds emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), methane, hazardous air pollutants such as benzene, and other pollutants. Benzene is a known carcinogen. VOCs emitted into the air contain a number of chemicals that can be harmful to human health. In a study recently conducted by The Endocrine Disruption Exchange, researchers found nearly five dozen VOCs in the air of a neighborhood located within a natural

gas production area in Colorado. VOCs also interact with nitrogen oxides (NO_x), another pollutant commonly emitted as a result of gas flaring, to form ground-level ozone.

In states that have pushed ahead with fracking, surrounding communities have reported a number of health issues. In a study conducted by the Colorado School of Public Health, researchers found that residents living less than half a mile from oil and gas wells face cancer risks that are 66 percent higher than those living farther away.

Fracking also carries the risk of ground and drinking water contamination from poor well construction, spills and improper disposal of fracking wastewater, among other causes. In addition to the host of chemicals commonly injected into wells, the waste water that is generated contains naturally occurring chemicals that become unlocked by the fracking process and are also dangerous to human health, including chloride, heavy metals, bromide, and radionuclides.



Photo By: © 2010, Mark Ovaska

Stopping Fracking Waste in its Tracks

Protecting our communities with fracking waste bans

Working as part of a coalition of grassroots organizations and concerned citizens, including Westchester for Change, Croton Watershed Clean Water Coalition, Cortlandt W.A.T.C.H., Putnam County Coalition to Preserve Open Space, and Grassroots Environmental Education, Riverkeeper supported legislation in Westchester and Putnam Counties to ban the application of frack waste on roadways and prohibit its acceptance at wastewater treatment plants.

When a well is fracked, millions of gallons of fluid laced with hundreds of chemicals, many of which are carcinogens, are injected underground. Much of this chemical fluid flows back as waste. In addition, fracking mobilizes naturally occurring radioactive materials (known as “NORMs”) and brine, which come up the well along with the gas and also must be disposed of.

With the required state permits, this toxic waste is allowed to be sent to the same facilities that treat typical wastewater from our homes. The primary reason this is permissible is that despite the fact that fracking waste is in fact hazardous, it is not actually defined as hazardous waste under state and federal laws as a result of special exemptions given to the oil and gas industry. An investigative report from *The New York Times* showed that over a three year period in Pennsylvania the industry sent over a billion gallons of fracking waste to treatment plants unequipped to handle it, causing equipment corrosion and waste discharge into Pennsylvania’s waterways.

In addition, New York State currently allows brine from low-volume, vertical fracking operations to be spread on roads if special permission—a beneficial use determination—is obtained from a regional New York State

Department of Environmental Conservation office. To maintain this permission, brine needs to be tested for radioactivity only once per year. Once spread on roads, brine washes off into sewer systems, as well as surrounding soil and vegetation.

On December 21, 2012, the County Executive signed into law legislation passed by the Westchester Board of Legislators that bans the application of frack waste on all roads within the county and prohibits the acceptance of such waste in county municipal and privately owned wastewater treatment plants. The legislation also prohibits the sale of frack waste within the county.

On March 6, 2013, the Putnam County Board of Legislators voted to pass legislation banning the application of frack waste on all county roads and prohibiting the acceptance of such waste in county and privately owned wastewater treatment plants. The Board of Legislators encouraged all municipalities within the county to enact similar legislation.

Similar bans have already been passed in Nassau, Suffolk, Ulster, Tompkins, and Oneida Counties, as well as in dozens of municipalities across the state.

Bills banning fracking waste have also been introduced at the state level. On February 1, 2013, Senator Terry Gipson introduced legislation that would ban the application of frack waste on state roads. And Assemblywoman Sandy Galef introduced legislation that would prohibit road spreading of liquid frack waste for dust control or de-icing on February 6, 2013.

The Beginning of the End of

Indian

Countdown to a New Energy Future. New York can and must do without the dirty, dangerous and outdated nuclear power of Indian Point in order to meet the promise of a new energy future. Riverkeeper has been working on various fronts to bring to fruition a future without Indian Point and has made a number of important strides to that end.

By Deborah Brancato, Yvonne King, and Mark Lucas

In 2012, there were several key events that not only signaled a change in the way Indian Point is allowed to operate, but also provided a glimpse into the sustainable, renewable, energy efficient New York that is possible in only a few short years without the unsafe power from the aging and dated nuclear plant.

Landmark Court Ruling

Riverkeeper and 23 partner organizations made history in June of 2012 when in a landmark decision, the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in Washington ruled that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) cannot relicense nuclear power plants without considering the hazards of storing radioactive spent fuel onsite indefinitely in the event a permanent means of disposal is not found.

This precedent setting ruling, which threw out the NRC's hollow "Waste Confidence Decision," means that the NRC has to conduct an environmental impact study about the dangers and effects of storing toxic nuclear waste not only at Indian Point, but at every reactor site in the U.S. before a license can be issued or renewed.

Riverkeeper and partner groups are informing the process that will determine the NRC's "new" NRC's "new" position on waste confidence and will hold the agency's feet to the fire to make sure they follow the spirit and intent of the Court's decision. Our involvement will ensure that critical risks are fully considered, including risk of fires in high-density fuel pools, and risk of fuel damage from earthquakes.



Point

Photo By: John Lipscomb

Indian Point Relicensing Hearings

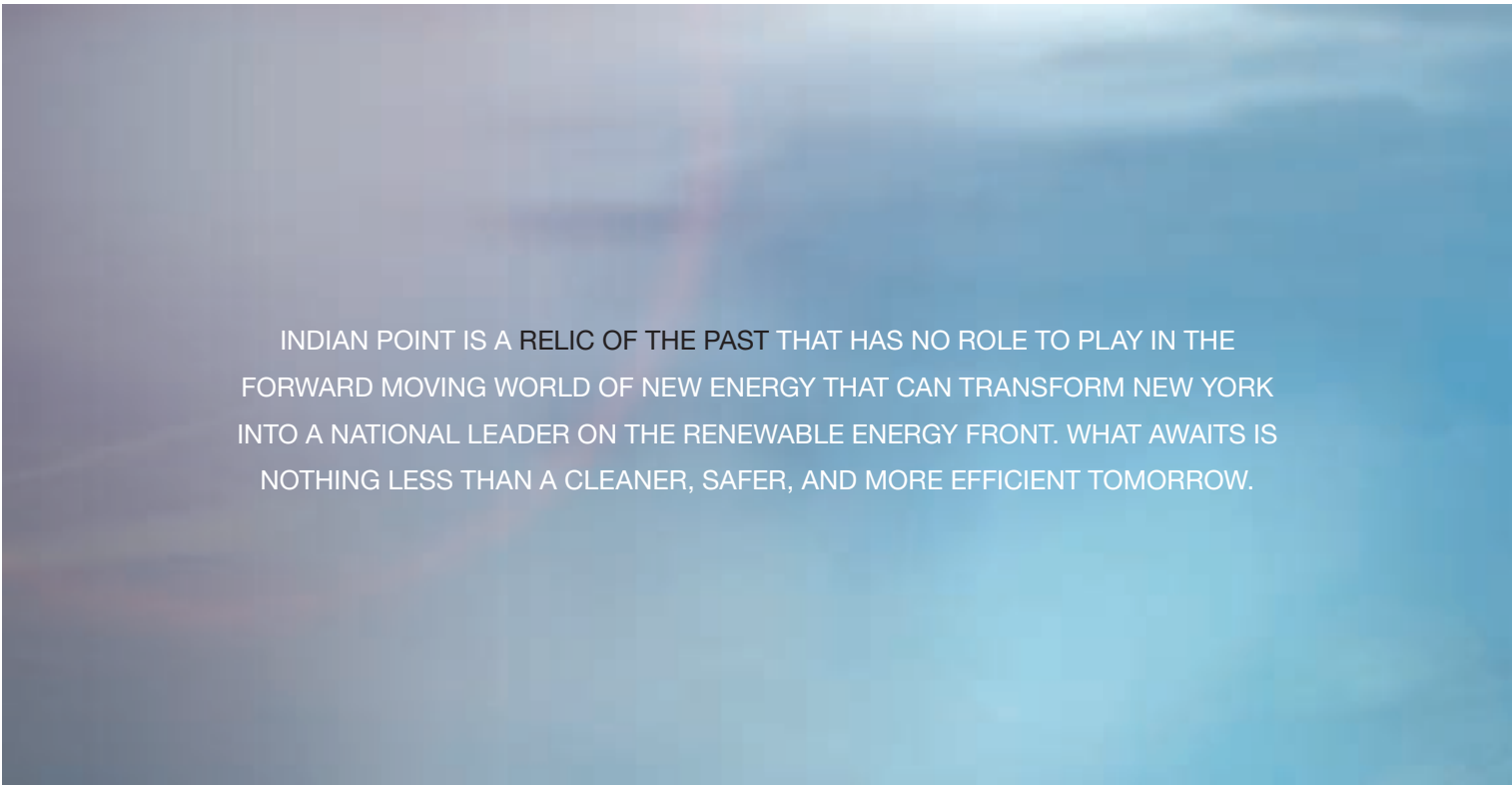
After years of building our case, hearings to determine the fate of Indian Point's potential license renewal finally got underway this past October, November, and December. Riverkeeper, along with the State of New York Attorney General's Office, and Hudson River Sloop Clearwater, began the process of presenting compelling, expert supported evidence to a Federal Atomic Safety and Licensing Board of the NRC relating to the many reasons why the plant must not be allowed to continue to operate. Over the course of 12 hearing days, testimony and documents illustrated plant owner Entergy's sheer inability to safely manage the badly aging Indian Point facility (including inaccessible and leaking buried pipes and tanks, and exploding transformers), and refusal to assure the mitigation of severe accident consequences. The parties also addressed NRC and Entergy's failure to fully assess important environmental issues, including the viability of alternative energy schemes to reliably replace Indian Point, as well as environmental justice concerns.

Riverkeeper in particular presented evidence relating to Entergy's marked failure to demonstrate that unacceptable pipe corrosion will be properly managed if Indian Point keeps operating. This type of aging mechanism has serious safety implications, and could lead to serious accidents if piping components break as a result of undetected wall thinning. Riverkeeper's nuclear engineer expert, Dr. Joram Hopenfeld, took the stand and pointed to

Entergy's misplaced reliance on a completely inaccurate, unreliable computer code in order to predict where corrosion will occur and where to perform a few choice representative inspections of the thousands and thousands of susceptible components. A second round of hearings for several additional critical safety and environmental issues, yet to be scheduled, will give Riverkeeper the opportunity to add to the mounting case against Indian Point.

Radiological Leaks Victory

In fall 2012, Riverkeeper tallied up another victory against Entergy. Riverkeeper had raised an issue in the relicensing case relating to Entergy and NRC's failure to adequately assess the environmental significance of the spent fuel pool leaks at Indian Point Units 2 and 3. These leaks have been occurring for decades and have resulted in two large plumes of groundwater contamination that are known to contaminate the Hudson River and will continue to do so indefinitely. As part of a settlement of this issue, Entergy will establish a public website dedicated to the release of timely information concerning the radiological contamination at Indian Point, namely, quarterly groundwater monitoring reports containing data as well as information about the status of the contamination plumes and any new accidental leaks or spills. This forced transparency will hold Entergy accountable, and guarantee that the public will no longer be kept in the dark about, or surprised by, accidental radiological releases from Indian Point. This is important for ensuring the health and safety of all



INDIAN POINT IS A RELIC OF THE PAST THAT HAS NO ROLE TO PLAY IN THE FORWARD MOVING WORLD OF NEW ENERGY THAT CAN TRANSFORM NEW YORK INTO A NATIONAL LEADER ON THE RENEWABLE ENERGY FRONT. WHAT AWAITS IS NOTHING LESS THAN A CLEANER, SAFER, AND MORE EFFICIENT TOMORROW.

New Yorkers who swim, fish and boat in the Hudson. Entergy must also conduct additional downstream fish sampling in the Hudson River in the vicinity of Haverstraw Bay, a designated significant coastal fish and wildlife habitat. This measure will help illuminate the potential long-term effects of radiological leaks from Indian Point on the aquatic ecosystem of the Hudson River, as such leaks contaminate the river for decades to come.

These two actions, scheduled to commence during the latter portion of 2013, are decisive and tangible steps that will help rectify the environmental harm posed by Entergy's failure to prevent or adequately address accidental radiological leaks at Indian Point. Riverkeeper continues to advocate for an actual clean up of the contamination and other measures, as part of ongoing efforts in state proceedings pending before the Department of Environmental Conservation.

New Safety Analysis

Riverkeeper's consulting nuclear safety analyst, Mark Leyse, conducted an assessment of Entergy's outlandish claims about Indian Point in response to the devastating Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident of March 2011. The findings were unsettling. Mr. Leyse's analysis debunked Entergy's claim that Indian Point is allegedly capable of controlling a build-up of hydrogen and thereby avoid devastating explosions like the ones that occurred in Japan. Such a build-up in the event of a meltdown could undeniably lead to a detonation at Indian Point and cause a breach of containment and large radiological release to the environment. The specter of New York City and parts of the parts of the state being rendered uninhabitable by dangerous levels of radiation is one that could become a grim reality if Indian Point remains in operation. Based on Mr. Leyse's assessment, in November of 2012, Riverkeeper filed an enforcement petition with the NRC that is still pending, requesting that the power plant be permanently shut down.

New Energy Sources

In October 2012, Riverkeeper and Natural Resources Defense Council released a report showing that in just the last year, New York State

began developing at least 25% of the alternative electricity sources necessary to replace the Indian Point nuclear power plant. The report, *Indian Point Replacement Analysis – A Clean Energy Roadmap*, was prepared by Synapse Energy Economics, Inc. and assesses clean energy resources in the state, as well as the policies necessary to implement them. This report follows a 2011 Synapse report commissioned by the groups that found there is a wide range of replacement energy options available in NY to reliably and cost-effectively replace Indian Point if the plant's operating licenses are not renewed. The 2012 report reaffirms those findings and follows up with a "how-to" policy guide, focusing solely on efficiency and renewable energy options.

Thanks the Synapse study, we now know that the cost of replacing Indian Point's power is just \$12- \$15 for the average residential consumer – per year. That's only about \$1 per month!

In addition, Governor Cuomo's New York Energy Highway Task Force presents a practical plan for moving ahead into a new energy future that eliminates the need for Indian Point. Riverkeeper stands behind several of the blueprint's initiatives, which include improving the State's transmission grid and a focus on renewable energy.

Both the Synapse study and the task force blueprint have shown that if proactively and properly developed, New York State's natural landscape and resources can provide an abundance of power in the form of hydro, wind, and solar energy.

Indian Point is a relic of the past that has no role to play in the forward moving world of new energy that can transform New York into a national leader on the renewable energy front. What awaits is nothing less than a cleaner, safer, and more efficient tomorrow.

Read Indian Point Replacement Analysis:
A Clean Energy Roadmap at www.riverkeeper.org

DEC Clean Water Act Permitting and Water Quality Certification Hearings

As spring passes, the Indian Point nuclear generating facility's outdated cooling water intake structures will soon reach the most destructive levels of their annual entrainment of over one billion early life stage aquatic organisms from the Hudson River estuary. Each year, 1.2 billion eggs, fish larvae and juvenile fish are sucked into Indian Point as the facility withdraws 2.5 billion gallons of cooling water from the Hudson each day. Those organisms are killed by being cycled through the plant with cooling water associated with the generation of electricity by Indian Point's two pressurized water nuclear reactors, and discharged back to the Hudson River at temperatures of up to 110° Fahrenheit. Adopting closed-cycle cooling technology would cut down the water intake from the Hudson River by approximately ninety five percent and thus minimize the number of fish killed and the impact of thermal discharge.

Since October 2011, Riverkeeper has been involved in ongoing Clean Water Act (CWA) administrative hearings in Albany alongside the staff of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Riverkeeper continues to present evidence that Indian Point is required to reduce its cooling water demand through the use of established and feasible closed cycle cooling technology. This would minimize adverse environmental impacts and fully support the best usages of the Hudson River for fishing and fish propagation and survival. Entergy continues to oppose the issuance of a draft DEC 2003 permit requiring the installation of closed-cycle cooling technology while also appealing DEC's 2010 denial of a separate state CWA section 401 water quality certification which Entergy requires in connection with the requested



Photo By: Emily Griffin Watson

renewal of its NRC operating license. Riverkeeper has already presented expert engineering and ecological testimony in support of DEC's 2003 permit and 2010 water quality certification denial.

Entergy argues that an alternative technology in the form of 144 six-foot diameter cylindrical wedgewire (CWW) screens nearly 20 feet long, which it proposes to be installed on roughly five acres of the bed of the Hudson River, will reduce Indian Point's adverse environmental impacts to a level that is on par with closed-cycle cooling. Riverkeeper supports DEC staff's rejection of Entergy's proposed alternative compliance technology. Along with DEC staff, Riverkeeper is also seeking immediate reduction of the impact Indian Point's catastrophic cooling water withdrawals on the Hudson River ecosystem.

Hearings are set resume in July of this year regarding the aquatic impacts associated with installation and operation of Entergy's proposed CWW screen array in the bed of Hudson River. Although Entergy was directed by DEC in 2008 to provide information regarding the aquatic impacts of its proposed alternative technology before the hearings began in October of 2011, Entergy has only recently provided such information to Riverkeeper and DEC. Entergy was also directed by DEC in 2008 to provide Indian Point revenue information to Riverkeeper and DEC in connection assessing the costs of installing and

operating closed-cycle cooling technology, but Entergy has fought the disclosure of such information, further delaying the completion of the hearings. All the while, Indian Point has operated with its existing once-through cooling water scheme providing Entergy with the lowest cost method of condenser cooling and utilizing the highest level of generating capacity.



In the Courtroom

Mark Lucas joined Riverkeeper in May of 2011 as a staff attorney with the Hudson River Program. He works out of Riverkeeper's Albany office, principally on the ongoing Indian Point Clean Water Act permitting and water quality certification

hearings pending before the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Mark's presence in Albany is also instrumental in providing on-the-ground legislative counsel and lobbying services, and he was most recently an integral part of Riverkeeper's efforts in pushing through Sewage Right to Know Legislation.

SANDY

RESPONDING TO A SUPERSTORM AND WEIGHING IN ON A POST-SANDY NEW YORK

By Yvonne King, John Lipscomb, and Phillip Musegaas



Photo By: Paul Galley

In NY Harbor and the lower Estuary, Superstorm Sandy resulted in unprecedented tidal surges and flooding that led to a loss of life, widespread power outages, and billions of dollars in property damage throughout the New York Tri-State Area. Here's how Riverkeeper responded:

On the River

John Lipscomb spent the night of the storm aboard the Riverkeeper patrol boat at Westerly Marina in Ossining to protect it. Hundreds of boats were lost in the Harbor, Tappan Zee, and Haverstraw Bay, but the R. Ian Fletcher made it through without a scratch. Four days after Sandy, Riverkeeper patrolled NY Harbor, including Newtown Creek and the Gowanus Canal. The port was officially closed, but we were able to obtain clearance from the Coast Guard to conduct an environmental conditions assessment. We had expected to find the Harbor full of floating garbage and plastic, as well as severe sewage contamination because many sewer plants had been flooded and were off-line.

Surprisingly we found neither – there was almost no plastic trash (significantly less than usual) and our water sampling turned up BETTER than normal levels of sewage contamination, not worse. Why? As Lipscomb explains, “I think that all the trash that floated off all the flooded parts of the city was swept across the harbor to the leeward shorelines. That’s because the wind was from the southeast and blew hard enough and long

enough throughout the high tide cycles to sweep the harbor clean of debris. And although a lot of sewage was released due to damaged sewer plants, there was an unimaginable amount of clean ocean water brought in during each of the three high tides which FLUSHED the harbor. We saw the same surprising result after Irene in 2011, but then the flushing was from heavy rains instead of tidal flooding. I guess we won’t be surprised the next time!”

In Newtown Creek, we found that the oil containment boom at the Exxon-Mobil spill site had come adrift and a shipping container had floated off the shore and sunk. We reported both. There were a number of floating oil drums and debris farther up the Creek.

In the Gowanus, we found a lot of floating garbage, oil and sewage – this was the only place we saw in the Harbor that was really filthy. There was an active sewage discharge from a damaged pump station and sewage counts were off the charts.

A week after Sandy – and also after the “Nor’easter” – Lipscomb went out on patrol again. This time with Riverkeeper’s water quality program partner



Photos By: John Libscomb



Photos By: John Libscomb

Photo By: Dan Shapley

Dr. Andy Juhl, a microbiologist at Columbia University’s Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory. We sampled the Harbor again and found much worse sewage contamination this time than immediately after Sandy. Three quarters of the samples taken failed. “That’s because this was a rain event which triggered Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) and released lots of raw sewage,” said Lipscomb. “But this time, there was neither tidal flooding with clean ocean water or heavy runoff from massive rainfall to dilute the sewage so the contamination was much higher. We’ve seen this many times before. Unfortunately, it’s what happens every time there is a significant rain. The rain overloads the system and triggers CSOs, leading to widespread contamination.”

Riverkeeper also learned about a fuel spill caused by Superstorm Sandy on the tidal Rondout Creek in Kingston. The crew of the yacht Belle Aventure spotted it first and called Riverkeeper. It affected a long stretch of shoreline, from the mouth of the creek all the way upstream to the Kingston public docks at the 9W Bridge. Riverkeeper reported the spill to the DEC and began a cleanup with the crews of the Belle Aventure and the Lynx until a spill response team arrived on scene.

This incident illustrates that while the Riverkeeper patrol boat is an invaluable resource in helping to protect the Hudson River and New York’s waterways, the public is often in the best position to identify pollution early. If you witness pollution affecting our water, visit the Riverkeeper website to find out how you can report it: www.riverkeeper.org/get-involved/violations/ or call us at 914-478-4501.

Awareness

In the wake of the storm, Riverkeeper joined with other local Waterkeepers to alert the public about the potential for dangerous levels of sewage contamination in some areas, including flooded basements. Sandy knocked out power to wastewater treatment plants in New York and New Jersey causing billions of gallons of raw sewage to be dumped in the Passaic, Hudson, Raritan, and Hackensack Rivers, Newark and Raritan Bays, Arthur Kill and Kill van Kull.

Contaminated flood waters infiltrated streets, homes and businesses. Riverkeeper called for state officials to provide the public with critical information on how to safely cleanup flooded areas, and released cleanup tips.

While the days and weeks after the storm were a challenge, Riverkeeper worked to keep the public up-to-date on the status of the river and our waterways.

Future Storm Preparedness

In the aftermath of Irene and Sandy, these storms can no longer be considered isolated incidents. To address the impact of climate change and future storms, Riverkeeper is participating in initiatives designed to explore and develop solutions on how to protect New York and its citizens from the type of devastation wrought by Superstorm Sandy.

Riverkeeper Hudson River Program Director Phillip Musegaas joined the Advisory Committee for the Open Industrial Uses Study (OIUS), being conducted by the NYC Economic Development Corporation and NYC Department of City Planning. The basic goal is to develop a list of recommendations for making certain types of waterfront industrial sites less polluting (air, water and noise pollution) and more climate resilient including better safeguarding of hazardous materials, flood proofing, etc. The study is focused on six industrial areas around the city. The Advisory Committee also includes representatives of environmental justice groups and other community based organizations working around the city, from Staten Island to the Bronx. The final report and recommendations are due from OIUS in July 2013.

Musegaas is also representing Riverkeeper in the Mayor’s Office’s Special Initiative for Resiliency and Response (SIRR), which is a broad citywide effort to look at how the most vulnerable areas of the city can be better prepared for flooding and future storms – this effort includes assessments of public transit, energy and wastewater infrastructure. SIRR is supposed to issue its initial report and recommendations by May 2013.

As these committees and efforts on how to address a post-Sandy New York move forward, Riverkeeper will continue to be an integral part of the proceedings and a voice for the river, clean water, and safety.

Riverkeeper Members

Riverkeeper members make annual donations to support our mission — and they do much more. **By Dan Shapley**



Photo By: Gwendolyn Chambers

Volunteers and guests at a Save our Beer event.

Major Donors

Support from foundations and Riverkeeper's major donors—who give \$5,000 or more annually—is critical to maintaining and increasing our ability to fulfill our mission. **The Austen-Stokes Ancient Americas Foundation** has provided generous support annually for Riverkeeper's boat and water quality work, the Close Indian Point campaign, the Tappan Zee Bridge campaign, and the Rockland Water Coalition, in addition to underwriting our "Hudson River Journey" traveling exhibition. "Riverkeeper to us means the river itself. Water quality is all important," said John A. Stokes, Jr., President of the Austen-Stokes Ancient Americas Foundation. "We support the boat program whereby John Lipscomb, patrol boat captain, is out on the water every day in season, exposing polluters and reporting water testing results online, which reminds us all how far we have come, and how far we still have to go in fighting pollution."

Junior Council

Riverkeeper's Junior Council has had an exciting year, highlighted by a shopping and champagne event at Warm NYC (see events page). Junior Council members act as ambassadors for the organization to young professionals, spreading the word about Riverkeeper's work and events to friends, family and colleagues. Co-chaired by **Emily Ascher Rann** and **Jack Macfarlane**, the Junior Council includes founding member **Amanda Hearst** and members **Alex Gil**, **Adam Klopp**, **Tamara Martucci**, **Kristie Pellechia** and **Danielle Shelov**.

Advisory Board

Riverkeeper's advisory board consists of a multifaceted team that provides invaluable advice. The advisory board was particularly important in developing a vision of "open source advocacy" for our growing outreach and volunteerism efforts. In 2012, we welcomed **Richard Zimmerman**, a senior vice president at HSBC Private Bank, to the 18-member board.

Volunteers

There has never been a better time to be a Riverkeeper volunteer. The Riverkeeper Sweep engages hundreds, including dozens of Sweep leaders, like **Cory Etheridge**, who helped organize several shoreline cleanups and continued serving Riverkeeper throughout the next year, assisting at an outreach event and offering professional advice to our Development team. "I really fell in love with the river after starting to kayak, and I was really impressed by all the work Riverkeeper does," she said, explaining her deepening commitment. Increasingly, our ranks of Ambassadors—those volunteers who train to effectively speak on behalf of Riverkeeper—are amplifying our ability to reach the widely spaced communities we serve, aided by new monthly telebriefings on topics ranging from the Gowanus Canal cleanup to Earth Day outreach. Take **Alex Herzan**, who is working jointly with Riverkeeper and the Empire Dragon Boat Club to raise awareness about water quality issues, particularly in Flushing Bay.



Photo By: Dan Shapley

Capt. Dave Thompson of the Belle Aventure uses oil-absorbent pads to sop up oil spilled in the Rondout Creek.

Watchdogs

When **Capt. Dave Thompson** of the *Belle Aventure* spotted an oil slick on the Rondout Creek during Superstorm Sandy, he knew something needed to be done. He reported the slick to Riverkeeper, and we made sure the state investigated the source and cleaned the shoreline—though not before Capt. Dave took matters into his own hands, using oil-absorbent pads to sop up some of the pollution (pictured). It is just one example of dozens in the past year when citizen watchdogs reported pollution and Riverkeeper responded. To report pollution violations, call 1-800-21-RIVER or send an e-mail with photos and specific observations to watchdog@riverkeeper.org.

Make a Big Difference



Photo By: John Lipscomb

Carmine Castaldo delivers a water sample from the Wallkill River to Capt. John Lipscomb aboard the Riverkeeper patrol boat, docked in Kingston.

Citizen Scientists

The number of citizen scientists working with Riverkeeper to test water quality in Hudson River tributaries increased to 60 in 2012, and the number of miles tested to 160—about as many miles as we test in the Hudson River Estuary. “Nearly everyone I talk to takes an immediate and genuine interest in my Riverkeeper work,” said Carmine Castaldo, a longtime Riverkeeper member who helps test the water on the Wallkill River in Orange and Ulster counties.

Board of Directors

The members of our board provide invaluable assistance with governance and fundraising. In 2012, we said goodbye to Treasurer **Jeff Resnick** of Goldman Sachs, who served on the board since 2009, and **Lorraine Bracco**, who served for over a decade. In the past year we said hello to **Helena Rose Durst**, **Dale Kutnick**, **Nick Sangermano** and **Fred Tanne**. Helena is a vice president and a fourth-generation family member of The Durst Organization, Dale is senior vice president and global head of Gartner Executive Programs, Nick is a Managing Director of Ambata Capital Partners, and Fred is a senior corporate partner at Kirkland & Ellis LLP.

visit www.riverkeeper.org/get-involved/member



Photo By: PhotoBoat.com

Riverkeeper was a beneficiary of the New York Architects' Regatta Challenge in 2012.

Businesses

Businesses have never had more ways to contribute meaningfully to Riverkeeper by sponsoring the Riverkeeper Sweep, encouraging workplace donations via EarthShare New York, purchasing tables at our Fishermen's Ball, by becoming a Member Rewards Partner (see page 3)—or by donating proceeds from sales or events. **HSBC** made an important new grant of \$150,000 to support Riverkeeper's Hudson River water quality testing program in 2013. **The New York Architects' Regatta Challenge** (pictured)

has for two years donated proceeds to Riverkeeper. “It was a no-brainer. That's where we sail, out in the Hudson River. We share that same vision of clean water and environmental responsibility,” said Dan Allen, a regatta organizer and principal at Allen+Killcoyne Architects. And when it comes to cause related marketing, **Allen's** Import Car Service in Highland Falls is in a class of its own. Since 1989, owner Allen Monks has donated 1 percent of the proceeds from every car repair, and in 2012, he made his 1,000th gift—and counting!

With Gratitude and Appreciation

Riverkeeper gratefully acknowledges the 5,000 generous contributions of our foundations, corporations and members. Space limitations and eco-wise production standards allow us to present donors of \$250 and greater in this presentation. This listing reflects contributions received between July 1st, 2011 and June 30th, 2012. We are grateful to all our members. For a full listing, please visit Riverkeeper.org.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clement Sullivan
Sunday at Noon
Ms. Ruth Sutcliffe
Mr. Mark Suter
Mr. David Swope
Mr. Paul Terry and Ms. Mary Beth Beidl
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Thielking
Ms. Donna Lee Ubertaini
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Van Der Heide
Mr. Evan Van Hook and
Mr. Liutauras Psibilskis
Ms. Mary Jo Von Bieberstein
Mr. and Mrs. James Walker
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Walts
Mr. Stephen Weintraub and
Ms. Donna Sinetar
Mr. Joshua Weisberg and
Mrs. Gail Sheeger-Weisberg
Ms. Lydia Williams
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Witty
Mr. Peter Wolf and Mrs. Christina Griffin
Wolverine World Wide Foundation
Ms. Alexandra Woods
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Zinder

In Kind Donations

Captain Lawrence Brewery
Ms. Katie Coates
Hudson River Recreation
Newburgh Brewing Company

Thank You!

2012 EVENTS

Riverkeeper staff speak at dozens of events throughout the year. We engage the public at hearings for projects that affect our water and at community events organized by Riverkeeper and our partners. Whether it's a hearing on the Gowanus Canal Superfund cleanup, a public debate on fracking, a conversation about workplace giving via EarthShare, or a Save Our Beer event, Riverkeeper staff work to fill the room and educate the public. In 2012, we continued to make use of blockbuster documentaries like *Gasland* and *Last Call at the Oasis* to feature Riverkeeper's role in solving some of today's critical environmental problems. Here are some highlights:



Fishermen's Ball

Hosted by Morning Joe anchor Willie Geist, the annual Fishermen's Ball celebrated the 40th anniversary of the U.S. Clean Water Act, the landmark environmental law that promises every American fishable, swimmable and drinkable water and empowers citizens to take legal action against polluters. Riverkeeper honored Participant Media with our "Big Fish" award; and the evening featured a memorable performance by Train's Pat Monahan, who ran through a string of No. 1 songs before inviting celebrity guests on stage for a rendition of Journey's "Don't Stop Believing." Participant Media's titles, which include *An Inconvenient Truth*, *Last Call at the Oasis* and the Oscar-winning *Lincoln*, provide advocates with powerful vehicles for making change. Riverkeeper's most important fundraising event of the year, the ball raised over \$1 million. (Photo by Ann Billingsley)



Riverkeeper Sweep

The first annual Riverkeeper Sweep—our day of service for the Hudson River—engaged 450 volunteers in 30 communities, from New York City to the Capital District, removing over 7 tons of trash and planting more than 100 trees. This foundational event not only tangibly cleans the river but lays the groundwork for the growth of Riverkeeper's volunteer, outreach, advocacy and membership efforts. Carl Steiniger, a volunteer who organized a kayak cleanup of Croton Point with the Hudson River Watertrail Association, said: "When Paul (Gallay) joined us for an hours-long back-busting, digging, trash-hauling endeavor, it proved what we did today goes straight to the top. We are all in this together." (Photo by Shane Bell)



Open House

Riverkeeper held two open houses in 2012, inviting our members, friends and neighbors to meet staff informally. Hudson Riverkeeper Paul Gallay's impromptu remarks at one encapsulated the relationship Riverkeeper and our network of supporters has: "This growing partnership between volunteer activists, NGOs and progressive public officials in New York City and the Hudson Valley bucks the national trend of declining support for the environment, and it couldn't come at a better time." (Photo by Gwendolyn Chambers)



SPOTLIGHT: Community Outreach

Riverkeeper hosted or attended a variety of community outreach events in 2012, including the 8 Bridges Swim and the Toughman Triathlon, the Paddle for a Cure kayak race, City of Water Day, EagleFest and the Kingston Kayak Festival. We hosted public meetings, including a presentation on water quality that helped recruit volunteers for the expansion of Riverkeeper's citizen science water quality sampling in Hudson River tributaries. And we partnered with the Lower Esopus Watershed Partnership and Saugerties Lighthouse on a kayak tour of the Lower Esopus Creek, giving participants a firsthand understanding of the creek's natural history and ecology, and the damage resulting from New York City's muddy discharges from the Ashokan Reservoir. (Photo by Dan Shapley)

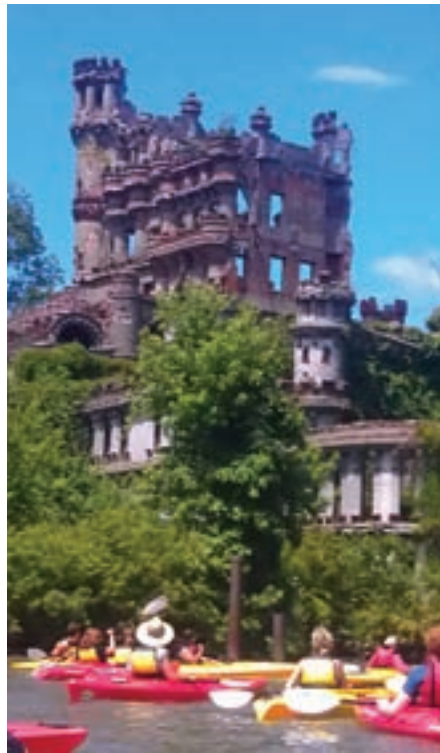
Clean Water Act 40th Anniversary

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Clean Water Act, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. joined other Waterkeeper Alliance advocates to open the market by ringing the NASDAQ bell, and then gathered in Times Square, which marked the day with advertisements recognizing the importance of clean water. (Photo © 2012, The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc.)



Boat Outings

Riverkeeper Patrol Boat Capt. John Lipscomb makes time in his busy patrol schedule for a handful of outings for invited guests. In 2012, 35 Riverkeeper members and friends saw the river through Capt. John's eyes. "It's one thing to talk about it," said Connie Sargent, a Riverkeeper member. "It's another to be in it—in the middle of it, so beautiful and so important. The whole world looks different when you're on the water." (Photo by Dan Shapley)



Hudson River Day

Hudson River Day is an annual celebration of the Hudson River environment, and Riverkeeper facilitated a one-third increase in public events associated with the regional celebration in 2013. Thanks to Riverkeeper, a dozen businesses and organizations offered free and discounted public events on the Hudson River, including a Riverkeeper-guided kayak tour with Storm King Adventures (pictured). We also mobilized 15 volunteers to talk with the public at access points between New York City and Kingston to promote awareness about water quality and the need to pass the Sewage Pollution Right to Know Act—which the governor signed into law the following month. (Photo by Dana Gulley)

Warm NYC Shopping Event

Riverkeeper's Junior Council hosted an exciting new champagne and shopping event at Warm NYC, a SoHo boutique. Between individual donations, and the percentage of sales donated by shop owners Winnie Beattie and Rob Magnotta, the event raised over \$3,500 to support Riverkeeper.

EcoSalon

Philanthropist Ron Perelman hosted a substantive EcoSalon at his Manhattan apartment, where Riverkeeper's Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., spoke to guests about the issues, both local and global, facing the environment.



Hudson River Journey

Hudson River Journey, a multimedia exhibit created in 2009 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Henry Hudson's voyage, kicked off a new mission as a touring exhibit in the Fall of 2012 with installations at Crailo Historic Site in Rensselaer County and SUNY Purchase in Westchester County. (Photo by Dana Gulley)



SPOTLIGHT: Rallies

Riverkeeper participated in numerous rallies to demonstrate public concern about fracking (pictured) and other issues, including the Indian Point nuclear power plant. By providing buses for activists, we filled the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's hearings on the plant's annual safety review, which came one year after Japan's Fukushima Daiichi meltdown, and sent a unified message: Don't let it happen here! (Photo by Tina Posterli)

Financials

BALANCE SHEET FISCAL YEAR 2012 vs FISCAL YEAR 2011

ASSETS	FY'12	FY'11
Cash and Cash equivalents	986,509	1,270,106
Pledges receivables	262,062	203,090
Reimbursement receivables	525,000	0
Property and Equipment (net)	109,400	100,436
Prepaid expenses and deposits	20,751	21,235
Total Assets	1,903,722	1,594,867

LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	625,638	218,697
Total LIABILITIES	625,638	218,697

NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted	1,228,084	1,236,170
Temporarily restricted	50,000	140,000
Total Net Assets	1,278,084	1,376,170

TOTAL LIABILITIES and NET ASSETS	1,903,722	1,594,867
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FISCAL YEAR 2012 vs FISCAL YEAR 2011

SUPPORT AND REVENUE	FY'12	FY'11
Contributions	2,052,002	1,437,576
Special Events	1,047,573	1,254,685
Donated legal services	536,095	630,650
Other revenue	3,376	10,067
Legal Settlements	0	856,354
Cost reimbursements	557,916	272,641
Total Support and revenue	4,196,962	4,461,973

EXPENSES		
Program services	3,807,101	3,864,395
Management	85,959	171,756
Fundraising	401,988	366,414
Total Expenses	4,295,048	4,402,565
Surplus/ Increase in Net Assets	-98,086	59,408



Photo By: John P. Christin

Arthur Glowka (left) with Bob Boyle (right)

Dedication in Memory of Arthur Glowka (February 5, 1931 – March 25, 2013)

Arthur Glowka founded the Hudson River Fishermen's Association, Riverkeeper's predecessor, along with Robert H. Boyle, and was active in every major environmental lawsuit involving the Hudson River. He served on Riverkeeper's board of directors since its inception.

Glowka was instrumental in the first prosecution of a polluter under the dusty 19th century laws that outlawed dumping in the Hudson River, but had never been enforced, and he designed the "Bag-A-Polluter" postcards distributed to encourage citizens to wrestle control of our waterways back from corporate polluters. He was involved in stopping the Storm King power plant, a foundational case in federal environmental law; investigating fish kills at Indian Point; forcing the New York National Guard to restore a Hudson River marsh it was filling for a parking lot; using for the first time the Freedom of Information Act to uncover polluters; and bringing the legal action in the case of PCB pollution in the Hudson River.

He was also a founding director of the Hudson River Foundation, whose mission is to ensure science is used as the basis for decision-making affecting the Hudson River, and remained active in organizations devoted to preserving the Long Island Sound.

The Hudson River and the life within it are better for his passion and advocacy, and we will dedicate ourselves to continuing the body of work he began.

"If you plan on using the lakes and streams...remember they belong to you and treat them like the prized possessions that they are."

— Arthur Glowka, as published in *The New York Times*



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www.riverkeeper.org

Email:

Info@riverkeeper.org

May 11, 2013

A day of service for the Hudson River



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SWEEP

www.riverkeeper.org/sweep