NEW YORK CITY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

New York City's Combined Sewer Overflow Program

3rd Quarterly Report - Year 2003

October 2003

Table of Contents

Appendices

List of Tables

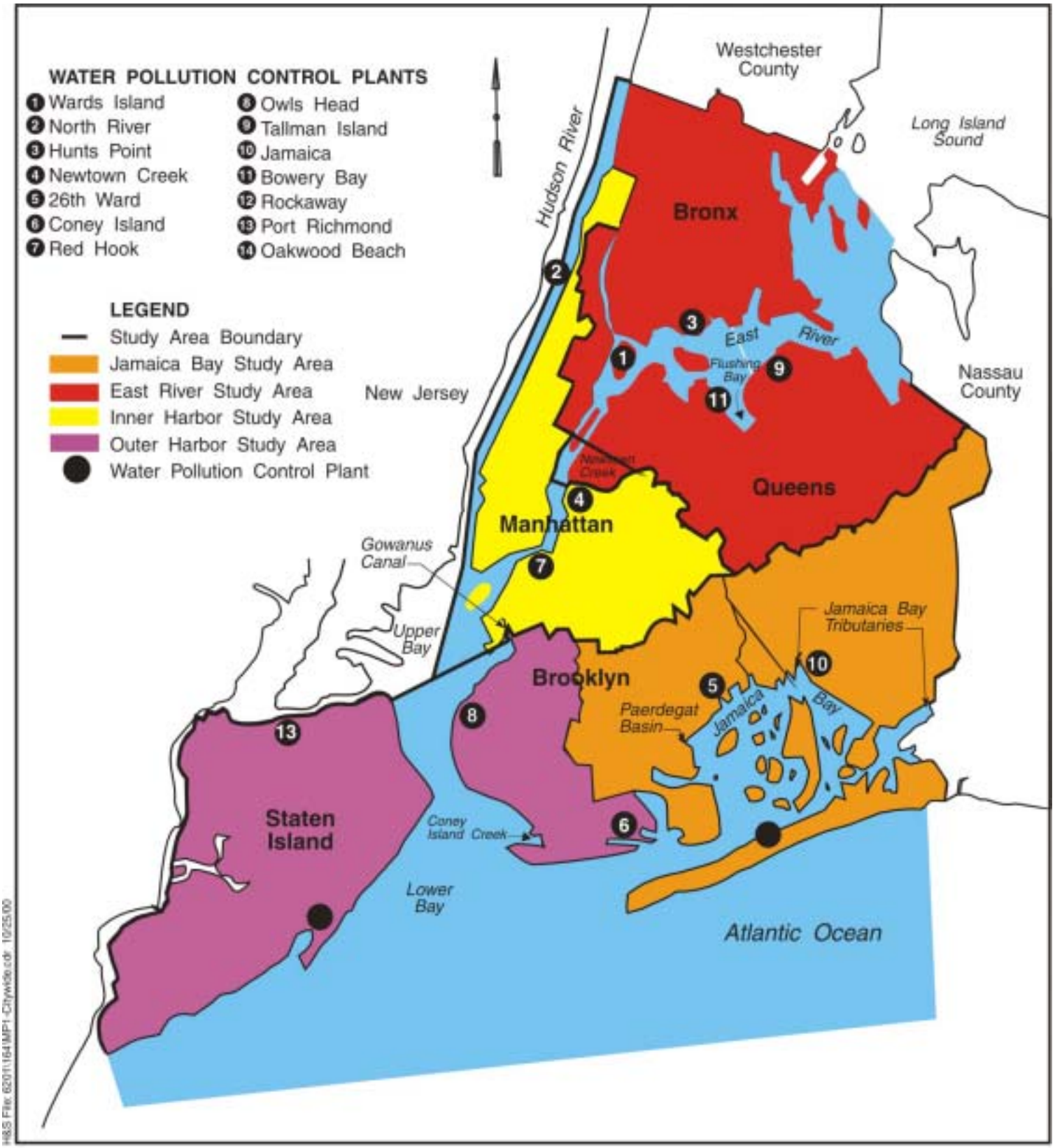
I. Introduction

The City of New York is primarily served by a combined sewer system. Approximately 70% of the City is comprised of combined sewers with 4,800 miles of combined sewers within the five boroughs. The sewer system drains some 200,000 acres and serves a population of about 8 million. Approximately 450 outfalls are permitted to discharge during wet-weather through combined-sewer overflows (CSOs) to the receiving waters of the New York Harbor. Although these discharges do not represent a major source of pollution to the harbor on a long-term basis, they can result in local water-quality problems such as periodically high levels of coliform bacteria, nuisance levels of floatables, depressed dissolved oxygen, and, in some cases, sediment mounds and unpleasant odors.

The NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is committed to improving water quality, achieving the maximum potential uses of the region's waters and to maintaining compliance with the applicable regulations. The City has committed billions of dollars for improved pollution-control facilities, water-quality monitoring programs, and scientific and engineering investigations of innovative and cost-effective pollution-control alternatives. As a result, water quality has improved dramatically over the past 10 years.

One of the City's major initiatives to improving local receiving water quality is the Citywide CSO Program. For this program the City has been divided into eight (8) areas, which together cover the entire harbor area. Four (4) area-wide project areas were developed (East River, Jamaica Bay, Inner Harbor, and Outer Harbor) and four (4) tributary projects areas were defined (Flushing Bay, Paerdegat Basin, Newtown Creek, and the Jamaica Tributaries) as shown in Figure 1.

This quarterly report summarizes recent progress by the City in its efforts to plan and construct the recommended CSO facilities under the Citywide CSO Program. This report covers the period from July 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003.



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DEP

CSO Study Area Locations

City-Wide CSO Facility Planning

Figure 1

II. Project Progress for Comprehensive Citywide CSO Project

A.) Flushing Bay

- **Flushing Bay CSO Retention Facility**

The Flushing Bay CSO Retention Facility is an underground storage tank, which will have a storage capacity of 43 million gallons, 28 MG in the tank and 15 MG in the upstream sewers. The facility collects flow from the system tributary to the "CS-4" outfall (permitted CSO outfall BB-007 in Bowery Bay WPCP permit), which discharges to the head of Flushing Creek. The elements of the facility include:

- Relocation of ball fields in Kissena Corridor
- Rerouting of Park Drive East CSO line inside the construction site and construction of the effluent channel
- Phase 1 construction of the underground structural elements of the tank
- Phase 2 construction of the mechanical and above-ground portion of the facility
- Construction of tide gates on the tank outfall sewer and construction of ball field

The NYCDEP submitted the revised Flushing Bay Water Quality Facility Planning Report to the NYSDEC for review and approval in April 2003. This revised facility plan addresses the comments previously provided by the NYSDEC and documents the changes to the originally approved facility plan, pursuant to requirements of the CSO Consent Order. DEC approved the revised facility plan and schedule for Flushing Bay in a May 15, 2003 letter (DiMura to Kurtz).

Design

Design has been completed for all elements**.**

Construction

Construction has been completed for the relocation of ball fields and the rerouting of sewers. Phase 1 construction (Contract CS4-3) for the tank was substantially completed as of August 17, 2001. The Notice to Proceed for the Phase 2 construction contracts was issued on April 11, 2002.

- **Corona Avenue Vortex Facility**

The Corona Avenue Vortex Facility includes three vortex units operating in parallel in an underground facility in Corona Avenue, Queens. The three units treat flow diverted from the lower deck of the "CS-3" outfall (permitted CSO outfall BB-006 in the Bowery Bay WPCP permit). The overflow from the facility is returned to the CSO outfall, and the underflow (foul waste) is carried to the 108th Street Pumping Station that pumps the flow to the high level interceptor.

Design

Modifications to the facility include replacing the bar racks with mechanically cleaned bar screens, addition of sluice gates to isolate the facility to prevent flooding, diversion of dry weather flow to the existing 108th Street Pumping Station and other miscellaneous improvements to maintain the foul waste pumps. Final design of these modifications has been completed for the CS3-2 contract and has been approved by the Department.

Construction

Construction of the original facility design is complete. The facility has been on-line since November 1997.

Monitoring Program

The sampling and evaluation program began in March 2000. Four interim reports have been submitted reporting on progress to September 2002. Field sampling was completed in September 2002. A draft final report on the evaluation of the data was submitted in May 2002. Responses to the Department's comments were reviewed and a final report was submitted to the Department and forwarded to the NYSDEC in September 2003.

Additional Swirl Concentrators

Work on additional swirl concentrators was deferred until the completion of testing of the effectiveness of the Corona Avenue facility. The need for the additional vortex facilities originally proposed for floatables control will be re-evaluated as part of the Use and Standards Attainment (USA) Project to determine if other alternatives are either more cost effective, faster to implement or result in better floatables capture.

Table 1

Flushing Bay CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Corona Avenue Vortex Facility	Flushing Bay CSO Retention Facility
Location:	Corona Avenue, Queens	Intersection of College Point Boulevard and Avery Avenue, Queens
Actions:	Design and construction of three underground vortex units to treat CSO diverted from the lower deck of the "CS-3" outfall.	Design and construction of a 43 MG storage facility, which includes a 28 MG, underground storage tank and 15 MG in-line storage in upstream sewers. The facility collects flow from the system tributary to the "CS-4" outfall.
Cost:	$33,000,000	$291,000,000
Status:	Construction complete	Phase 2 construction started April 2002. Milestone for beneficial use July 2004
Other Issues:	Monitoring program – Final data evaluation report submitted September 2003; Final design of modifications at the facility is completed and has been approved by the Department. The contract bid opening was August 14, 2003. The apparent low bidder was James McCullough for $8.2 million.	Contract change orders for additional work are in progress.

B.) Paerdegat Basin

The Paerdegat Basin CSO Retention Facility is located in southeastern Brooklyn, at the intersection of Flatlands and Ralph Avenues. The facility will receive combined sewer overflows from a drainage area of approximately 6,000 acres. Once constructed, it will consist of a four (4) bay underground storage tank and operations buildings. The stored CSO will be pumped back to the Coney Island WPCP for treatment after each rain event.

The elements of the originally approved facility plan included:

1. 20 MG of in-line storage.

   The CSO tank effluent weir will be set at an elevation of +2.00 ft (approximately the elevation of high tide), which will allow for the storage of 20 MG of CSO within the existing combined sewer network upstream of the facility.

2. 30 MG of off-line storage.

   The below grade retention tank will have a storage capacity of 20 MG and the influent channels, that redirect the existing outfalls to the CSO facility site on the western shore of Paerdegat Basin, have a storage capacity of 10 MG. The total storage of the new facility is 30 MG.

3. Dredging of the mouth of the basin.

   The dredging plan for Paerdegat Basin entails the removal of 20,000 yd^3 of material from the mouth of the basin and about 38,000 yd^3 of sediment from the head end. A dredging permit from NYSDEC has been obtained to implement this element.

The NYCDEP submitted the revised facility plan for the Paerdegat Basin Water Quality Facility Planning Project to the NYSDEC for review and approval in April 2003. This revised facility plan addresses the comments previously provided by the NYSDEC and documents the changes to the originally approved facility plan, pursuant to requirements of the CSO Consent Order. DEC approved the revised facility plan and schedule for Paerdegat Basin in a May 15, 2003 letter.

The implementation of the facility plan elements will take place during the following phases of design and construction:

- Phase IA – Influent Channels

  This phase includes construction of a major portion of the influent channels and the relief weir.

  Status:

Construction of the influent channels to the CSO facility was substantially completed in February 2002.

- Phase II – Foundations and Substructures

  This phase includes construction of the CSO tank and dredging of the mouth of the basin.

  Status:

  The construction started on June 24, 2002 and is progressing on schedule towards contract completion date of December 31, 2006. The contract is approximately 45% complete.

  Dredging of the basin has been postponed due to damage to the Belt Parkway Bridge at the north of the Basin. This damage has led to a prohibition of barging operations by NYSDOT.

- Phase III – Structures and Equipment

  This phase includes installation of the CSO tank equipment, construction of the aboveground buildings, and construction of the remaining influent channels. The CSO facility will be put on line during construction of this phase.

  Status:

  Final design is 95 % complete. The advertisement is planned for February 24, 2004 and Notice to Proceed for November 23, 2004.

- Phase IV – Natural Area Park Restoration

  This phase includes restoration and clean up of the Natural Area Park and construction of the park perimeter treatment such as fencing, curbing and lighting.

  Status:

  This phase will be designed in the future.

Table 2

Paerdegat Basin CSO Project

	Phase IA	*Phase II*	*Phase III*	*Phase IV*
Construction Phase:	Influent Channels	Foundations and Substructures	Structures and Equipment	Natural Area Park Restoration
Location:	Flatlands and Ralph Avenues, Brooklyn, NY	West Shore of Paerdegat Basin	West Shore of Paerdegat Basin	Both sides of Paerdegat Basin
Actions:	Construction of the influent channels to the CSO facility	Underground structural elements	Aboveground buildings and equipment	Park extending on both sides of Paerdegat Basin.
Cost:	$9,000,000	$119,101,386	$140,391,910	$8,000,000
Status:	Construction substantially completed in February 2002.	NTP issued on 6/24/02. Construction 45% complete.	Final Design - 95% complete Advertise – 2/24/04 NTP – 11/23/04	This phase will be designed in the future.
Other Issues:	-	-	Dredging of the mouth of the Basin postponed indefinitely due to Belt Pkwy Bridge damage.	-

C.) Inner Harbor

The Inner Harbor CSO Facility Planning area consists of the North River, Newtown Creek, and Red Hook WPCP drainage areas. The facility plan concluded that CSOs in the Inner Harbor do not contribute to dissolved oxygen and coliform problems in the open water areas of the Hudson River, Lower East River, and Upper Bay. Therefore, consistent with the EPA's Nine Minimum Controls, the recommended elements of the facility plan for the open waters consists of:

- Regulator Improvements
- Throttling Facilities
- In-Line CSO Storage

In contrast to open waters, in Gowanus Canal, CSOs have a significant impact on numerical water quality limits for dissolved oxygen. The recommended plan for Gowanus included:

- Reactivate the Flushing tunnel
- Dredge the canal

The NYCDEP submitted the revised facility plan for the Inner Harbor CSO Facility Planning Project to the NYSDEC in April 2003. This plan addresses the comments previously provided by the NYSDEC, and documents the changes to the originally approved facility plan, pursuant to requirements of the CSO Consent Order. The revised plan and modified schedule was approved by NYSDEC in May 2003 with minor comments on the Citywide SCADA Project. In the September 2003 letter from the NYSDEC, the State requested a commitment letter from NYCDEP to automate regulators in the Inner Harbor CSO drainage area.

Final Design

In the final design contract for Inner Harbor, the following three elements have been targeted in order to achieve the goals of reducing the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSO discharges:

- Phase I – Regulator Improvements
- Phase II – Throttling Facilities (Maximize Wet Weather Treatment)
- Phase III – In-Line CSO Storage (Inflatable Dams)

Phase I

Phase I will provide improvements to 72 regulators in Inner Harbor. Added to the 22 regulators that were recently upgraded to fixed orifices under the NYSDOT Route 9A Project, and the 29 locations where the Department will automate the regulators, a total of 123 regulators are being improved in the Inner Harbor area. The breakdown is as follows:

- In the North River drainage area, 9 regulators will be automated under the Citywide SCADA project and 33 regulators have been or will be converted to fixed orifices. Of these 33, 15 were converted under the NYSDOT's Route 9A Reconstruction Project; the other 18 will be converted to fixed orifices under the Phase I construction contract.

- In the Newtown Creek Manhattan drainage area, 12 regulators will be automated under the Citywide SCADA project, and 29 regulators have been or will be converted to fixed orifices. Of these 29, 7 were converted under the Route 9A Reconstruction Project; the other 22 will be converted to fixed orifices under the Phase I construction contract.

- In the Newtown Creek Brooklyn drainage area, 5 regulators will be automated under the Citywide SCADA project, and 14 regulators will be converted to fixed orifices. All 14 regulators will be converted to fixed orifices under the Phase I construction contract.

- In the Red Hook drainage area, 3 regulators will be automated under the Citywide SCADA project, and 18 regulators will be converted to fixed orifices. All 18 regulators will be converted to fixed orifices under the Phase I construction contract.

Improvements under Phase I construction include plank guide and manhole rung replacement, sluice opening enlargement to a minimum of 12", termination of all water service connections, improved/enlarged access to the regulators, and the conversion of all sluice gates to manual operation for a fixed orifice condition. Hand-held hydraulic-powered valve turners will be supplied to maintenance crews to assist in sluice gate operation.

The Notice to Proceed for both Phase I regulator improvement contracts (Manhattan and Brooklyn) was given to Kenneth J. Delaney Contracting Corp in February 2003. Construction is currently underway.

Phase II

Phase II is intended to maximize wet weather flow treated at the plants by providing a throttling facility. New throttling facilities will be constructed at the Manhattan Pumping Station and Newtown Creek WPCP, both of which are being designed and constructed under the Newtown Creek WPCP upgrade work. The Newtown Creek throttling facility is included in Contract 30 for the Newtown Creek WPCP upgrade, and this contract is currently underway. The Manhattan Pumping Station throttling facility will be included in the construction contract for the pumping station. Currently final design is at 90% completion. Preliminary design for throttling facility improvements at Red Hook WPCP is complete.

Design on the North River Throttling Facility was suspended in April 2002 due to operational and maintenance concerns. A wet weather operating plan (WWOP) is currently being developed in lieu of the throttling facility. The WWOP will serve the same purpose as the throttling facility, namely to maximize flow treated at the plant during wet weather.

Phase III

Final design of Phase III has not yet been initiated. Results of the Hunts Point in-line storage demonstration facility are being awaited to determine if this technology should be implemented. Under this phase, two inflatable dams will be designed – one for Regulator B-6 in the Newtown Creek-Brooklyn drainage area which will store up to 2.0 MG, and the other for Regulator R-20 in the Red Hook drainage area that will have the capacity to store up to 2.2 MG.

Gowanus Canal

Dredging of Gowanus Canal, along with reactivation of the Flushing Tunnel, was completed in March 1999.

Table 3

Inner Harbor CSO Project

OPEN WATERS

	Phase I	*Phase II*	*Phase III*
Plan Elements:	Regulator Improvements	Throttling Facilities	In-Line Storage
Location:	72 regulator sites in Manhattan and Brooklyn	North River WPCP, Manhattan Pumping Station, Newtown Creek WPCP	Upstream of regulators B-6 and R-20 in Brooklyn
Actions:	Conversion to fixed orifices	Installation of sluice gates and actuator in interceptor sewer	Installation of two inflatable dams in the combined sewer systems
Construction Cost:	$9,500,000	$10,000,000	$3,000,000
Status:	In Construction	WWOP for NR Under Development Final Design for MPS 90% Complete Construction contract at NC awarded	Final Design – Not Initiated
Other Issues:	-	-	Awaiting Hunts Point demonstration test results

Outer Harbor

The Outer Harbor CSO Facility Planning area consists of the drainage areas of the Port Richmond, Oakwood Beach, Owls Head and Coney Island (separately sewered area) Water Pollution Control Plants (WPCPs) and their associated sewers and pumping stations. The receiving waters of the study area include the New York limits of the Raritan Bay, Arthur Kill, Kill Van Kull, Upper New York Bay waters to the boundary of the Inner Harbor CSO Project, the Narrows, Gravesend Bay, Lower New York Bay, Richmond Creek and Lemon Creek. The facility plan concluded that CSOs have minimal impact on the dissolved oxygen and coliform concentrations in the open water areas of the Outer Harbor. Therefore, consistent with the EPA's Nine Minimum Controls, the recommended elements of the facility plan for the open waters consist of:

- Regulator Improvements
- Throttling Facilities
- In-Line CSO Storage

The NYCDEP submitted the revised facility plan for the Outer Harbor CSO Facility Planning Project to the NYSDEC for review in April 2003. This plan addresses the comments previously provided by the NYSDEC, and documents the changes to the originally approved facility plan, pursuant to requirements of the CSO Consent Order. The revised plan and modified schedule was approved in May 2003 with minor comments on the Citywide SCADA Project. In the September 2003 letter from the NYSDEC, the State requested a commitment letter from NYCDEP to automate regulators in the Outer Harbor CSO drainage area.

- **Open Waters**

Preliminary Design

A preliminary design report was completed. This report includes the following recommended elements:

- Regulator Improvements
- Throttling Facility
- In-Line Storage

As-built and record drawings, for the regulators selected for improvement, were collected and will be used for developing final design drawings. Detailed site location plans have been developed for the final design drawings.

Final Design

An engineering contract for final design has been developed and a pre-solicitation review (PSR) and CP request have been drafted as part of the engineering contract procurement process. The final design contract consists of three phases:

- Phase I – Regulator Improvements
- Phase II – Throttling Facility
- Phase III – In-line CSO Storage

Phase I – Regulator Improvements

Phase I will provide improvements to 32 regulators in the Outer Harbor. Added to the 6 locations where the Department will automate the regulators, a total of 38 regulators will be improved in the Outer Harbor area. The breakdown is as follows:

- In the Owls Head drainage area, 3 regulators will be automated under the Citywide SCADA project and 4 regulators will be converted to fixed orifices under the Phase I construction contract.

- In the Port Richmond drainage area, 3 regulators will be automated under the Citywide SCADA project and 28 regulators will be converted to fixed orifices under the Phase I construction contract.

The project schedule for the Citywide SCADA Project is under review by the NYCDEP.

Phase II – Throttling Facility

A throttling facility to store up to 5 MG in the Port Richmond WPCP east interceptor sewer has been recommended and preliminary design has been completed.

Phase III – In-line CSO Storage

Preliminary design of two inflatable dam locations for the Outer Harbor has been completed – One at Port Richmond (PR-6W, 1.4 MG) and the other at Owls Head (OH-6C, 2.2 MG).

Table 4

Outer Harbor CSO Project

	Phase I	*Phase II*	*Phase III*
Plan Elements:	Regulator Improvements	Throttling Facility	In-Line Storage
Location:	32 regulator sites throughout Brooklyn and Staten Island	Port Richmond WPCP	Owls Head: OH-6C P. Richmond: PR-6W
Actions:	Conversion to manually operated sluice gates, replacement of stop plank guides, termination of water supply	Installation of sluice gate in Port Richmond east interceptor sewer	Installation of two inflatable dams in the combined sewer system
Project Cost:	$4,800,000	$1,300,000	$3,100,000
Status:	Preliminary Design – 100% Complete	Preliminary Design – 100% Complete	Preliminary Design – 100% Complete
Other Issues:	-	-	-

E.) Jamaica Bay

The Jamaica Bay CSO Abatement Facilities Plan submitted in November 1993 recommended retention of 34 million gallons of CSO from Fresh Creek (27 million gallons) and Hendrix Creek (7 million gallons) combined. The retention facility was to be located beneath the Bruekelen Houses Park, a 12-acre site north of the head end of Fresh Creek, and adjacent to the major CSO sewer in Williams Avenue.

Two issues that necessitated examining alternate options impacted the feasibility of constructing this facility at the proposed location. These issues were: 1) the need to provide five interim ball fields off-site, but within the immediate neighborhood, to replace the five ball fields that would be eliminated during the construction, and 2) the subsequent sale of the only large available land in the immediate neighborhood that could accommodate five interim ball fields.

Over the past several years, the advent of soft ground tunneling has resulted in this type of construction to now be seen as practical for the project area. The alternate option of a storage/conveyance tunnel in lieu of retention tank involves a construction of a 23 foot diameter tunnel about 80 feet beneath the Jamaica Bay using advanced full faced Earth Pressure Balanced Tunnel Boring Machine (EPBTBM) and precast concrete segmented gasketed lining techniques. This facility relocates the CSO from the existing Fresh Creek outfall by the Williams Avenue regulator to a NYCDEP owned site south of the sludge dewatering facility at the 26th Ward WPCP, and from Hendrix Creek outfall at the Hendrix Street Canal near the 26th Ward WPCP to the south of sludge dewatering facility at the 26th Ward WPCP. The proposed tunnel will store and convey about 27 million gallons (per Value Engineering revision) of CSO from Fresh Creek (22 million gallons) and Hendrix Creek (5 million gallons), combined, before overflowing into the Hendrix Creek just south of the 26th ward WPCP. Preliminary estimates resulted in a tunnel length of approximately 16,000-ft. Preliminary examination has indicated that less land acquisition would be required for construction for this alternate and also, water quality computer models have resulted in improved water quality in Fresh Creek in reference to dissolved oxygen (DO) and coliform standards.

Other derivative studies from Jamaica Bay CSO Facility Planning Project are the Jamaica Bay Eutrophication Study and Jamaica Bay Chlorine Residual Study.

Meetings

A meeting was held on January 6th to present the preliminary findings of the alternatives analysis. The Engineer presented conceptual drawings and construction cost estimates for five storage concepts at three different storage volumes. The Engineer also presented “knee of curve” analyses comparing various water quality parameters and load reductions versus the capital cost of the various alternatives.

The concepts were as follows:

- -storage tank under creek
- -storage tank under adjacent parking lot
- -storage tunnel
  - -w/pre-screening
  - -w/post- screening

Storage volumes evaluated were: 5 MG, 10 MG and 15 MG.

A draft facility plan was submitted to the Department in August. A draft Final Facility Plan was submitted to the Department on October 2nd.

Preliminary Examinations

The draft final O'Brien & Gere Eutrophication Study report was submitted to the Department on October 19, 2000 and to the NYSDEC on November 3, 2000. Costs for BNR and Ocean Outfall concepts were updated in June 2002. A report on the Chlorine Residual Study was reviewed by the NYCDEP. A final report is under development.

Table 5

Jamaica Bay CSO Project

Plan Elements:	CSO Storage Tank	Dredging
Location:	Fresh Creek, Brooklyn	Head Ends of Fresh, Hendrix and Spring Creeks
Actions:	Facility Plan and conceptual/preliminary design to be revised	City is local sponsor on the Jamaica Bay Ecosystem Restoration Project
Project Cost:	Not in 10-Year Capital Plan	$3 million (estimate from 1993 Facility Plan)
Status:	Final Facility was submitted to Department review, October 2003	Discussions with the USACOE regarding dredging of the head ends of the 26th Ward tributaries and the Ecosystem Restoration Program
Other Issues:	ULURP, SEQR to be revised	-

F.) East River

The facility planning and design services for this project are being performed under East River CSO Project Contracts II, III and IV. There are eleven registered change orders to Contract II, one registered change order to Contract III, and no registered change orders to Contract IV. In addition, Change Order X-2 to East River Contract III, to cover the additional engineering costs associated with planning, design and construction of the environmental restoration within Alley Park, was approved by the NYCDEP Engineering Audits Office and is being further processed by the NYCDEP.

- **Bronx River**

Project Summary

As presently planned, the Bronx River CSO Abatement Project will include construction of a storage facility to effect 4 MG of off-line CSO storage capacity to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-007 on the Bronx River. The storage facility, which will be approximately 500' L x 50' W x 35' H, will be located along the east shore of the Bronx River in an area immediately south of the intersection of East 177th Street, DeVoe Avenue and the Sheridan Expressway. Other principal facilities to be constructed as part of this project include a pumping station with a rated capacity of 2,800 gpm with an accompanying 16-inch diameter force main for pumpback purposes, air treatment facilities, and mechanical screening facilities.

At present, the NYCDEP has deferred the construction of the Bronx River CSO Storage Facility beyond the current Ten-Year Capital Plan. However, a project is being developed under the Use and Standards Attainment (USA) Project to provide floatables control facilities at Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 discharging into the Bronx River. To date, a conceptual plan has been developed for floatables control at Outfall HP-007, with conceptual plans for the two remaining outfalls yet to be prepared. The conceptual plan for Outfall HP-007 consists of installing "COPA" screens in Regulators 27 and 27A, located within the sewer system upstream of Outfall HP-007. These "COPA" screens will be designed to handle a one-year design storm with a bypass provided to convey the five-year design storm, which is the hydraulic capacity of the sewer system. Regulator 27 is located within the right-of-way of Bronx Park Avenue, and Regulator 27A is located on Bronx Zoo property adjacent to the Bronx Zoo monorail system near the boundary of the Bronx Zoo property and the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) railroad yard.

Meetings

Principal meetings held during this report period are as follows:

- Project Progress Meeting on July 31, 2003 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (NYCDPR), URS, and Lawler, Matusky and Skelly Engineers (LMS), to discuss and review the overall progress of the East River CSO Abatement Project.

- Meeting on August 8, 2003 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP and URS, at which URS presented the conceptual plan for providing floatables control facilities at Outfall HP-007 consisting of the installation of "COPA" screens in Regulators 27 and 27A.
- Meeting on August 28, 2003 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS and HydroQual, Inc., to further discuss the conceptual plan for providing floatables control facilities at Outfall HP-007 utilizing "COPA" screens at Regulators 27 and 27A.

Field Investigations

Principal field investigations and work related to such investigations conducted during this report period are as follows:

- The NYCDEP continued to review the Phase IA Archaeological Survey Report for the CSO storage facility site.
- The NYCDEP continued to review the subsurface geotechnical investigation reports (Subsurface Investigation and Geotechnical Evaluations) for the CSO storage facility site.
- On August 21, 2003, representatives from the NYCDEP, URS and the Bronx Zoo made a site visit to the general location of Regulator 27A to precisely locate the regulator; however, the exact location of the facility could not be verified as there was no visual evidence, such as manhole covers, to indicate the location of the sewer line. The precise location of Regulator 27A needed to be determined to ensure that it would be feasible to install "COPA" screens at this location to provide floatables control at Outfall HP-007.
- On September 17, 2003, representatives from URS, Savin Engineers and the Bronx Zoo made a site visit to the general location of Regulator 27A, and verified the exact location of the regulator by locating the sewer line through uncovering of existing manhole covers. Based on this investigation, it has been determined that Regulator 27A is located on Bronx Zoo property, and there is sufficient space to provide the "COPA" screens at this location.

Environmental Review

In late December 2002, URS submitted a draft EAS for the Bronx River CSO Storage Facility/Greenway Project to the NYCDEP for review. Air dispersion modeling, to determine if the air treatment facilities need to be a two-stage or one-stage system, was performed as part of the EAS. A one-stage treatment system is recommended. At the direction of the NYCDEP, URS initiated revisions to this EAS based on the construction of the CSO storage facility being delayed beyond the current Ten-Year Capital Plan.

Site Acquisition/ULURP

In early January 2003, URS submitted a ULURP Application for the Bronx River CSO Abatement Project, including work associated with the required mapping actions as a result of

the land swaps between the NYCDEP, NYSDOT, NYCDPR and MTA, to the NYCDEP for review. At the direction of the NYCDEP, URS continued with revisions to this ULURP Application based on the construction of the CSO storage facility being delayed beyond the current Ten-Year Capital Plan.

Facility Planning/Preliminary and Final Designs/Permits and Approvals

Principal work performed during this report period includes:

- URS continued to work with HydroQual, Inc. to develop conceptual plans for providing floatables control facilities for CSO Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 discharging into the Bronx River under the Use and Standards Attainment (USA) Project. To date, a conceptual plan has been developed for floatables control at Outfall HP-007, with conceptual plans for the two remaining outfalls yet to be prepared. The conceptual plan for Outfall HP-007 consists of installing "COPA" screens in Regulators 27 and 27A, located within the sewer system upstream of Outfall HP-007.
- In late August 2003, URS submitted a revised Bronx River CSO Abatement Facilities Plan to the NYCDEP for review. This CSO abatement facilities plan indicates that construction of the 4 MG storage facility is not included in the current Ten-Year Capital Plan and as a result will be delayed. During September 2003, the NYCDEP provided URS with review comments on the revised CSO abatement facilities plan, and in late September 2003, the NYCDEP submitted the revised CSO abatement facilities plan to the NYSDEC for review and approval.
- At the August 28, 2003 meeting, URS provided the NYCDEP review copies of the hydraulic analyses for the floatables control facilities with "COPA" screens installed at Regulators 27 and 27A.
- Design of the CSO storage facility remained on hold as the project is not included in the current Ten-Year Capital Plan.

Project Schedule

- The current project schedule for the Bronx River CSO Abatement Facilities Project indicates that construction of the storage facility will be deferred beyond the current Ten-Year Capital Plan.

Table 6

Bronx River CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Bronx River CSO Storage Facility
Location:	Property adjacent to intersection of East 177th Street, DeVoe Ave., and Sheridan Expressway
Actions:	Design and construction of a 4 MG CSO storage facility, with new outfall, including screenings facility, air treatment system, and pumping station to pump stored CSO flow back into the interceptor system for conveyance to the Hunts Point WPCP for treatment; design and construction of floatables control facilities at CSO Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 discharging into the Bronx River
Cost:	Not in Ten-Year Capital Plan
Status:	Revised CSO abatement facilities plan completed and submitted to NYSDEC; preparation of EAS and ULURP Application underway; design of the project on hold; construction not included in current Ten-Year Capital Plan
Other Issues:	Floatables control plan for CSO Outfall HP-007 needs to be approved; floatables control plans for CSO Outfalls HP-004 and HP-009 need to be developed and approved; revised CSO abatement facilities plan needs to be approved; revised EAS needs to be prepared, approved and Negative Declaration issued; revised ULURP Application needs to be prepared, certified and approved; mapping for land transfers needs to be completed prior to ULURP Application certification

- **Hutchinson River**

Project Summary

As a result of public opposition to locating the southern reach of the Hutchinson River CSO Storage Conduit within the right-of-way of CO-OP City Boulevard, the NYCDEP agreed to perform additional facilities planning to evaluate alternatives to affect 7 MG of off-line storage in order to provide CSO abatement at Outfalls HP-023 and HP-024 on the Hutchinson River. The CSO abatement alternatives evaluated consisted of a combination of storage conduits and tanks.

Based on the additional facilities planning, a revised plan for CSO abatement at Outfalls HP-023 and HP-024 was developed. The revised CSO abatement facilities plan consists of constructing a 4 MG underground storage conduit, within Public Place Site and the Riverbay Corporation property adjacent to the Hutchinson River, to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-023, and constructing a 3 MG underground storage tank on a parcel of land along Hutchinson Avenue to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-024. The storage conduit will empty by gravity to the wet well of the existing Conner Street Pumping Station from where the captured sewage will be pumped into the Hunts Point WPCP collection system for conveyance to the Hunts Point WPCP for treatment. The storage tank will include mechanical bar screens, a pumping station to empty the tank after rainstorms, and an air treatment system to treat exhaust air from the storage tank and pumping station wet well. After rainfall events, captured CSOs will be pumped back to the sewer system and conveyed to the wet well of the Conner Street Pumping Station, and be again pumped to the Hunts Point WPCP collection system for conveyance to the Hunts Point WPCP for treatment. Other principal work to be included as part of this project will include modifications to the existing Conner Street Pumping Station including air treatment facilities, and rehabilitation of existing Outfalls HP-023 and HP-024. In addition, a public recreational area will be constructed over top of the storage conduit within the property adjacent to the Hutchinson River. This recreational area will consist of paved walkways for walking and cycling, grass areas and shrubs.

Meetings

Principal meetings held during this report period are as follows:

- Project Progress Meeting on July 31, 2003 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, NYCDPR, URS and LMS, to discuss and review the overall progress of the East River CSO Abatement Project.

Field Investigations

Principal field investigations and work related to such investigations conducted during this report period are as follows:

- Based on site visits to the CO-OP City ballfields in early June and August 2002 by representatives of the NYCDEP and URS, alternative scopes of work for restoration of

the ballfields were developed by URS. These alternative scopes of restoration work, which range in cost from approximately $70,000 to $160,000, remained under review by the NYCDEP. The NYCDEP has indicated that a decision regarding the scope of restoration work to be performed at the ballfields will be made during preparation of the revised ULURP Application or EAS, or during the preliminary design phase of the project.

- Massand Engineering has completed the topographic survey, along the proposed route of the storage conduit within the property adjacent to the Hutchinson River, and has provided the electronic file for the survey to URS. This survey will be used by URS during the design of the storage conduit.

Environmental Review

As directed by the NYCDEP, work associated with the preparation of a revised EAS remained discontinued until the revised Hutchinson River CSO Abatement Facilities Plan is approved. Air dispersion modeling, to determine if the air treatment facilities need to be a two-stage or one-stage system, will be performed as part of the EAS.

Site Acquisition/ULURP

As directed by the NYCDEP, work associated with the preparation of a ULURP Application remained discontinued until the revised Hutchinson River CSO Abatement Facilities Plan is approved.

Facility Planning/Preliminary and Final Designs/Permits and Approvals

Principal work performed during this report period includes:

- URS prepared a revised Hutchinson River CSO Abatement Facilities Plan, based on a 4 MG storage conduit providing CSO abatement at Outfall HP-023 and a 3 MG storage tank providing CSO abatement at Outfall HP-024. The storage conduit will be constructed within the Public Place Site and the Riverbay Corporation property adjacent to the Hutchinson River, and the storage tank will be constructed on a parcel of land along Hutchinson Avenue. In early July 2003, this revised facilities plan was submitted to the NYSDEC for approval. In late September 2003, the NYSDEC submitted review comments on the revised facilities plan to the NYCDEP. The NYCDEP and URS initiated preparation of responses to the comments.
- Design of the revised storage facilities, as well as permitting activities, remained discontinued until the revised CSO abatement facilities plan is approved.

Project Schedule

- The current project schedule for the Hutchinson River CSO Abatement Facilities Project indicates that construction of the storage facilities will be deferred beyond the current Ten-Year Capital Plan.

Table 7

Hutchinson River CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Hutchinson River CSO Storage Facilities
Location:	City-owned and privately-owned property adjacent to Hutchinson River; parcel of land along Hutchinson Avenue
Actions*:*	Design and construction of a 4 MG CSO storage conduit and a 3 MG CSO storage tank including mechanical screens, a pumping station and air treatment system; modifications to existing Conner Street Pumping Station including an air treatment system; rehabilitation of existing Outfalls HP-023 and HP-024
Cost:	Not in Ten-Year Capital Plan
Status:	Preparation of revised EAS and ULURP Application to be initiated following approval of revised CSO abatement facilities plan; design to be initiated following approval of CSO abatement facilities plan; construction not included in current Ten-Year Capital Plan
Other Issues:	Revised CSO abatement facilities plan needs to be approved; revised EAS needs to be prepared, approved and Negative Declaration issued; ULURP Application needs to be prepared, certified and approved

- **Alley Creek**

Project Summary

The Alley Creek Drainage Area Improvements/CSO Abatement Facilities Project, which has been designated as Phase I of the comprehensive Alley Creek Project, will be constructed in three stages; the Alley Creek Drainage Area Improvements (Stage 1), the Alley Creek CSO Abatement Facilities (Stage 2), and the Alley Park Environmental Restoration (Stage 3). The Oakland Ravine Stormwater Treatment System, which is not a part of the CSO abatement project, has been designated as Phase II of the comprehensive Alley Creek Project. The principal elements included in the project are: additional stormwater and combined sewers, a new outfall sewer, and a new combined sewer outfall to substantially eliminate street flooding and sewer surcharging, and construction of a new 5 MG CSO storage facility to abate CSO discharges into Alley Creek (Stage 1); activation of the 5 MG CSO storage facility, upgrading the Old Douglaston Pumping Station to enhance the station's reliability to pump the captured combined sewage to the interceptor sewer system for conveyance to the Tallman Island WPCP for treatment, a fixed weir constructed within the new outfall sewer at its downstream end near the outfall to induce storage of the combined sewage, and a baffle constructed within the outfall sewer immediately upstream of the fixed weir for floatables control (Stage 2); and permanent ecological restoration of approximately 14 acres within Alley Park to include planting of trees and other vegetation as well as the creation and restoration of wetlands (Stage 3). Construction of a stormwater treatment system in the form of settling basins and natural emergent wetlands will be included in the Oakland Ravine Stormwater Treatment System (Phase II). The construction contracts for Phase I, Stages 1, 2 and 3 have been designated as ER-AC1, ER-AC2 and ER-AC3, respectively. A contract number has not been designated for Phase II at this time.

The principal facilities to be provided under Phase I, Stage 1 include approximately 1,400 linear feet of an 11'-0" W x 8'-0" H combined sewer; approximately 1,200 linear feet of an 11'-0" W x 9'-0" H combined sewer; approximately 4,700 linear feet of stormwater sewers ranging from 15 through 48 inches in diameter; approximately 2,350 linear feet of a 20-inch diameter force main; approximately 2,500 linear feet of water mains with diameters of 8, 12, 20 and 48 inches; a double barrel outfall sewer consisting of approximately 1,475 linear feet of two 16'-0" W x 7'-6" H barrels followed downstream by approximately 650 linear feet of two parallel 20'-0" W x 7'-9" H barrels; a CSO storage facility to be constructed alongside of the 20'-0" W x 7'-9" H double barrel outfall sewer, with approximate dimensions of 120 feet wide by 600 feet long and depths ranging from approximately 9 to 12 feet; and an outfall structure and stilling basin on Alley Creek, including scour protection measures to prevent scouring of the creek bed, and restoration of the disturbed creek bed with riprap. The outfall sewer will discharge into Alley Creek, through the new outfall structure to be constructed under Phase I, Stage 1, which will be located north of Northern Boulevard, on the west side of Alley Creek.

The 5 MG CSO storage facility will be constructed under Phase I, Stage 1, and activated under Phase I, Stage 2. The new outfall sewer will function as part of the CSO storage facility after the construction of a fixed weir under Phase I, Stage 2, at the downstream end of the outfall sewer, to induce CSO storage during rainstorms. The CSO storage facility will be emptied by use of 24-inch and 36-inch diameter gravity drains to the Old Douglaston Pumping Station,

which is located (in Alley Park) along the south side of Northern Boulevard, west of Alley Creek. The Old Douglaston Pumping Station, which will be modified under Phase I, Stage 2, will be used to pump the captured combined sewage to the interceptor sewer system for conveyance to the Tallman Island WPCP for treatment. A baffle will be constructed within the outfall sewer immediately upstream of the fixed weir to prevent floatables from entering Alley Creek. The CSO storage facility will be cleaned, after each storm event, through the use of ten sediment-flushing gates (five at each end of the CSO storage facility). Also under Phase I, Stage 2, an air treatment system will be installed at the Old Douglaston Pumping Station to treat exhaust air from the CSO storage facility and the wet wells of the pumping station.

Under Phase I, Stage 3, approximately 14 acres within Alley Park will be provided with permanent ecological restoration, including the restoration of approximately 5.92 acres of existing wetlands and the creation of approximately 1.37 acres of new wetlands. In addition, the restoration will include the planting of approximately 850 trees, 3,100 bushes and groundcover plants, and 109,000 wetland planting plugs.

The stormwater treatment system to be provided under Phase II will consist of a wetlands treatment system to be constructed in Oakland Ravine to provide primary and secondary treatment of stormwater. The treated effluent will be discharged into Oakland Lake, and ultimately into Alley Creek through the existing 10'-0" W x 7'-6" H outfall sewer.

Meetings

Principal meetings held during this report period are as follows:

- Project Progress Meeting on July 31, 2003 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, NYCDPR, URS and LMS, to discuss and review the overall progress of the East River CSO Abatement Project.
- Meetings on July 8, 2003 and September 3, 2003 at the offices of Community Board No. 11 in the Borough of Queens, NY, between representatives of Community Board No. 11, NYCDEP, Queens Borough President's Office, URS, Dvirka and Bartilucci Consulting Engineers (DB), Carp Construction Corporation, community groups, political organizations and special interest groups, to review the status and progress of Contract ER-AC1 and resolve construction issues that impact the community.
- Issues and Tasks Meetings on July 18, 2003 and September 19, 2003 at the Alley Creek Engineer's field office, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS and DB, to review the status of and discuss specific issues/tasks regarding Contract ER-AC1.
- Construction Progress Meetings on July 18, 2003, August 15, 2003 and September 19, 2003 at the Alley Creek Engineer's field office, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS, DB and Carp Construction Corporation, to review and discuss the progress of Contract ER-AC1.
- Public meeting on August 12, 2003 at St. Anastasia's Church in Douglaston, Queens, between representatives of the Douglaston Civic Association, NYCDEP and URS, to

review the status and progress of Contract ER-AC1 and discuss the scope of work included in future Contracts ER-AC2 and ER-AC3.

- Meeting on August 21, 2003 at the Alley Creek Engineer's field office, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS, DB, Carp Construction Corporation and Con Edison to discuss the high pressure gas main break that occurred on August 18, 2003 on Luke Place, and procedures to be implemented to avoid such incidents in the future.
- Meeting on September 16, 2003 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP and URS, to discuss the revised designs of Chamber Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 in the upstream sewer area.

Field Investigations

Principal field investigations and work related to such investigations conducted during this report period are as follows:

- The drawings presenting the results of the topographical and wetlands delineation surveys within Alley Park, where the environmental restoration work is to be implemented under Contract ER-AC3 following completion of Contract ER-AC1, remained under review by URS. These drawings were prepared and submitted by Munoz Engineering and Land Surveying.
- The protocol for collecting and analyzing samples from the bed of Oakland Lake to determine the feasibility of dredging and removing material from the lake remained under review by the NYCDEP.

Environmental Review

A Negative Declaration for the Alley Creek CSO Abatement Project was previously issued, and the Joint Application for Permit was approved.

In late January 2003, URS submitted the results of revised air dispersion modeling to the NYCDEP for review. These air dispersion modeling results were submitted to determine the facilities required to treat air exhausted from the Alley Creek CSO storage facility and the wet wells of the Old Douglaston Pumping Station. A one-stage treatment system is recommended. These air dispersion modeling results remained under review by the NYCDEP.

A decision needs to be made by the NYCDEP as to whether an EAS needs to be prepared for the Oakland Ravine Project.

Site Acquisition/ULURP

The ULURP Application for the siting action for the Alley Creek Drainage Area Improvements – Phase I, Stage 1, Alley Creek CSO Abatement Facilities – Phase I, Stage 2, and Alley Park Environmental Restoration – Phase I, Stage 3 has been fully approved.

A decision needs to be made by the NYCDEP as to whether the Oakland Ravine Project requires ULURP approval.

Facility Planning/Preliminary and Final Designs/Permits and Approvals

Principal work performed during this report period includes:

- The Alley Creek CSO Abatement Project has not yet been approved by the NYCDOT - OCMC Highways. The NYCDEP and URS continued to work with the NYCDOT – OCMC Highways to resolve outstanding issues to allow the approval to be granted. The remaining outstanding issues involve inspection and maintenance of the outfall sewer by the NYCDEP at the Cross Island Parkway (CIP) crossing and approval of the project by the NYCDEP Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations (BWSO). The NYCDEP Bureau of Environmental Engineering (BEE) will follow up with the NYCDOT - Bureau of Bridges regarding the inspection and maintenance of the outfall sewer under the CIP. In late July 2003, URS submitted revised drawings to the BWSO with revisions requested by the BWSO at a June 12, 2003 meeting to obtain final approval of the project. On September 16, 2003, a meeting was held at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the BEE, BWSO and URS, to discuss review comments regarding the revised designs of Chamber Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, which were submitted to the BWSO for review and approval in late July 2003. Based on the September 16th meeting, URS made additional minor revisions to the designs of Chamber Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 and re-submitted the revised designs to the BWSO for review and approval in mid-September 2003.
- In late August 2003, the NYCDEP submitted the application for the Permit for Disposal of Dredged Fill Material to the USACOE and NYSDOS for review. In late September 2003, URS submitted additional drawings of the conceptual design of the environmental restoration proposed for Alley Park to the USACOE as requested. This permit is needed for construction of the new outfall on Alley Creek.
- In late August 2003, the NYCDEP submitted the Federal Consistency Assessment Form Certification, including the Coastal Management Program Coastal Assessment Review of Relevant Policies Form, to the NYSDOS and USACOE for review and approval. In early September 2003, the NYSDOS requested that additional information be provided in the form of a revised New York City Waterfront Revitalization Program Consistency Assessment Form to allow their review of the project to continue. In late September 2003, URS submitted the revised Consistency Assessment Form with supplemental information to the NYCDEP for review and subsequent submittal to the NYSDOS. This permit is needed because part of the Alley Creek Project is located in a coastal management area.
- The NYSDEC continued to review the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program for floatables removal for Alley Creek.
- NYSDEC Form 2-A for the Alley Creek CSO Abatement Project, which was revised in August 2003 based on comments provided by the NYCDEP, remained under review by the NYCDEP and HydroQual, Inc.

- The Wet Weather Operating Plan (WWOP) for the Alley Creek CSO Abatement Project is being revised by URS based on comments provided by the NYCDEP and HydroQual, Inc. It is anticipated that the revised WWOP will be submitted to the NYCDEP in the fall of 2003.
- The NYCDEP has not yet determined if approximately 250 feet of a proposed 12-inch diameter sanitary sewer along 56th Avenue between Bell Boulevard and 217th Street should be constructed under Contract ER-AC1 via a change order.
- Several issues that need to be resolved have continued to delay the design of the upgrade of the Old Douglaston Pumping Station (Contract ER-AC2). These issues include the possibility of changing from dry pit to wet pit submersible pumps based on discussions with representatives of the NYCDEP, increasing the size of the electrical and control room to accommodate the additional equipment, and locating the air treatment facilities so as to not interfere with ingress to and egress from the pumping station by personnel and equipment. In late June 2003, URS submitted a memorandum for review by the NYCDEP, which addresses the above noted issues, as well as presents the methodology utilized for sizing the new pumps. The NYCDEP has indicated that a meeting will be scheduled in October 2003, between representatives of the NYCDEP and URS, to review the proposed modifications to the pumping station presented in the memorandum and resolve the outstanding issues to allow the design of the pumping station to resume.
- Due to the delay in the design of the Old Douglaston Pumping Station as discussed above, the submittal of the revised preliminary design drawings (30% complete) to the NYCDEP for review will be delayed.
- As directed by the NYCDEP, work remained curtailed on the Oakland Ravine Stormwater Treatment System.

Facility Bidding and Construction

Principal work performed during this report period includes:

- DSDC activities continued for Contract ER-AC1. For the report period, these activities primarily consisted of review of shop drawings, securing required approvals/permits, attendance at issues and tasks meetings, attendance at construction progress meetings, construction site visits, review and coordination of water main work with the NYCDEP, coordination with the public through Community Board No. 11, and general coordination with the NYCDEP and Carp Construction Corporation on multiple issues. Construction activity for this quarter has primarily consisted of installation of new storm sewers and relocation of water mains in areas west of Springfield Boulevard including along Bell Boulevard, Luke Place and 56th Avenue, as well as other streets, and installation of the 11'-0" W x 8'-0" H combined sewer box culvert along Springfield Boulevard.

Project Schedule

Oakland Ravine Stormwater Treatment System: Schedule is being reviewed by the NYCDEP; construction will be deferred beyond the current Ten-Year Capital Plan.

Table 8

Alley Creek CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Alley Creek Drainage Area Improvements (Phase I, Stage 1)	Alley Creek CSO Abatement Facilities (Phase I, Stage 2)	Alley Park Environmental Restoration (Phase I, Stage 3)	Oakland Ravine Stormwater Treatment System (Phase II)
Location:	46th Avenue, 53rd Avenue, 56th Avenue, Bell Boulevard, Luke Place, 214th Street, 216th Street, 217th Street, Springfield Boulevard, Cross Island Parkway, Northern Boulevard and Alley Park in Bayside, Queens	Northern Boulevard and Alley Park in Bayside, Queens	Alley Park in Bayside, Queens	Oakland Ravine and Oakland Lake in Bayside, Queens; Queensborough Community College Campus in Bayside, Queens
Actions:	Construction of additional stormwater and combined sewers, catch basins, outfall sewer and outfall structure to effect improved drainage in areas upstream of Outfall TI-008 in Bayside, Queens; construction of 5 MG CSO storage facility for CSO abatement within Alley Creek	Design and construction of modifications to the Old Douglaston Pumping Station including mechanical screenings facilities and air treatment facilities to treat air exhausted from the CSO storage facility and the pumping station; design and construction of hydraulic control structures and facilities to activate the 5 MG CSO storage facility constructed under Phase I, Stage 1	Design and construction of ecological restoration areas and wetlands to mitigate construction impacts; approximately 14 acres to receive restoration treatment	Design and construction of a wetlands stormwater treatment system in Oakland Ravine to treat stormwater prior to discharge into Oakland Lake and ultimately into Alley Creek; design and construction of upgrades to the stormwater sewer system on the Queensborough Community College Campus; and design and construction of rehabilitation measures within Oakland Ravine and Oakland Lake
Cost:	$93,093,094	$9,126,000	$8,000,000	Not in Ten-Year Capital Plan
Status:	Under Construction by Carp Construction Corporation	Final design underway	Conceptual design completed; Change Order X-2 to East River Contract III to cover additional engineering costs being processed	Preliminary design report under review by NYCDEP; construction not included in current Ten-Year Capital Plan
Other Issues:	Approvals required, including NYCDOT – OCMC Highways, SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Disposal of Dredged Fill Material, and Federal Consistency Assessment Form Certification; ULURP Application fully approved; Negative Declaration issued for project	Resolve design issues pertaining to capacity of Old Douglaston Pumping Station, types of pumps, size of electrical/control room, and location of air treatment facilities; address property boundary issue for Old Douglaston Pumping Station with NYCDPR	NYC Department of Parks and Recreation approved conceptual design	Project schedule needs to be established; determine if ULURP Actions required; determine if EAS required; NYCDPR and NYCDEP to reach agreement on elements to be incorporated into project; input required from local environmental groups

- **Westchester Creek**

Project Summary

The Westchester Creek CSO Storage Tank Project will include construction of a 12 MG underground CSO storage tank to be located in the southwest section of the Bronx Psychiatric Center (BPC) Campus adjacent to Waters Place, near the intersection of Eastchester Road. The proposed underground storage tank will have approximate dimensions of 340' L x 170' W x 23' H and will provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-014 on Westchester Creek. Other principal facilities to be constructed as part of the project include: an operations building to house operational units including air treatment facilities; a single-barrel supply/storage conduit (20'-0" W x 20'-0" H) extending from the Outfall HP-014 sewer in Eastchester Road to the underground storage tank; and a pumping station with a rated capacity of approximately 10,000 gpm with two accompanying 8 and 24-inch diameter force mains extending from the underground storage tank to the interceptor sewer system in Eastchester Road for pumpback purposes. In addition to the facilities required for CSO abatement at Outfall HP-014, the NYCDEP has agreed to provide, as part of this project, amenities for use by the Bronxchester and Van Nest Little Leagues that utilize the baseball fields adjacent to the site of the underground storage tank. These amenities consist of restroom facilities, a clubhouse facility, a parking lot and playground to be located on top of the underground storage tank, and fencing to separate the Little League facilities from the BPC Campus facilities and NYCDEP facilities.

Meetings

Principal meetings held during this report period are as follows:

- Project Progress Meeting on July 31, 2003 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, NYCDPR, URS and LMS, to discuss and review the overall progress of the East River CSO Abatement Project.
- Meeting on July 1, 2003 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS and LMS, to discuss the results of a qualitative human health exposure pathway analysis and a quantitative human health risk assessment performed by LMS, based on the analytical laboratory analyses results of surface soils samples collected at the proposed storage tank site.
- Meeting on July 9, 2003 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP and URS, to discuss the issues that needed to be addressed if the NYCDEP had decided to proceed with awarding the site preparation contract prior to acquiring the project site at the BPC Campus.

Field Investigations

Principal field investigations and work related to such investigations conducted during this report period are as follows:

- In mid-August 2003, Savin Engineers completed the inspection of Outfall HP-014 and the upstream outfall sewer by inspecting the portion of the outfall sewer located on the

MTA property. It is anticipated that a report summarizing the findings of the inspection and videotapes documenting the inspection findings will be submitted to the NYCDEP in October 2003.

- The Subsurface Investigation Report, summarizing the findings and results of the geotechnical borings drilled at the locations for the proposed Little League restrooms and clubhouse facility, remained under review by the NYCDEP.
- The Subsurface Investigation Report, summarizing the findings and results of the geotechnical borings drilled at the site of the CSO storage tank, as well as along Eastchester Road and Waters Place, remained under review by the NYCDEP. In late April 2003, URS submitted the Geotechnical Evaluations (Design) Report for the CSO storage tank site to the NYCDEP for review; however, this Geotechnical Evaluations (Design) Report does not include an evaluation of the results of the two oriented rock core borings, which were drilled by Warren George, Inc. in late April 2003. Evaluation of the results of the oriented rock core drilling will be included in a supplemental report to the Geotechnical Evaluations (Design) Report to be submitted to the NYCDEP in October 2003 for review.
- Warren George, Inc. completed drilling of the environmental borings at the site of the CSO storage tank on the BPC Campus, as well as along Waters Place and Eastchester Road, in late May 2003. These environmental borings are required to allow URS and LMS to classify the soils at the project sites, and make a determination of the quantities of soils within each classification to be disposed of off-site for bidding purposes. Soils and water samples collected from the borings were analyzed by Chemtech, Inc., and results of the analyses are being used by URS and LMS to classify the soils as to quantities of unregulated, regulated and hazardous soils for bidding purposes. In mid-August 2003, LMS submitted a draft Subsurface Environmental Investigation Report for the Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Project to URS for review. This report summarizes the findings of the environmental soils sampling at the site of the CSO storage tank on the BPC Campus, as well as the site of the supply/storage conduit along Waters Place and Eastchester Road. In late August 2003, URS provided comments on the draft report to LMS, and in late September 2003, URS submitted the report to the NYCDEP for review.
- The metes and bounds survey for the property being acquired at the BPC Campus for the CSO storage tank project remained under review by DASNY and the BPC.

Environmental Review

A Negative Declaration for the Westchester Creek CSO Storage Tank Project, based on a parking lot and playground for use by the Bronxchester and Van Nest Little Leagues being constructed on top of the storage tank, was previously issued.

Site Acquisition/ULURP

- In late July 2003, the NYCDEP submitted a revised ULURP Application for the Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Project to the NYCDCP for review and certification.

This ULURP application is based on a parking lot and playground for use by the Bronxchester and Van Nest Little Leagues being constructed on top of the storage tank, in lieu of a replacement soccer field for the Italian American Soccer League of NY. The NYCDCP is currently reviewing the revised ULURP application.

- DCAS continued to delay proceeding with actions required to acquire the property at the BPC Campus from DASNY until the issues regarding the results of the surface soils sampling at the proposed site of the CSO storage tank are resolved. In late June 2003, LMS performed a qualitative human health exposure pathway analysis and quantitative human health risk assessment, based on the analytical laboratory analyses results of the surface soils samples. On July 1, 2003, a meeting was held, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS and LMS, to discuss the results of the analyses, and to determine a course of action to follow. Based on the July 1, 2003 meeting, URS and LMS prepared and submitted to the NYCDEP, a memorandum summarizing the findings of the surface soils sampling investigation, including the results of the qualitative human health exposure pathway analysis and quantitative human health risk assessment. The NYCDEP has indicated that discussions are ongoing, between representatives of the NYCDEP, to decide on the best course of action to pursue with regard to the proposed site of the CSO storage tank. The NYCDEP will inform DCAS in writing of the selected course of action to be pursued.

Facility Planning/Preliminary and Final Designs/Permits and Approvals

Principal work performed during this report period includes:

- In late June 2003, the NYCDEP submitted the revised Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Facilities Plan to the NYSDEC for review and approval. This revised CSO facilities plan addresses the comments previously provided by the NYSDEC. In mid-May 2003, the NYSDEC requested additional information related to the revised Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Facilities Plan. The NYSDEC requested additional information justifying the need for a dead-end configuration storage tank in lieu of a flow-through tank, including a comparison of the water quality improvements in Westchester Creek for a dead-end tank versus a flow-through tank. In addition, the NYSDEC requested a comparison of the hydraulic conditions for the two tank configurations, and information on the facilities along with associated costs that would be required to eliminate surcharging of sewers with a flow-through tank.
- URS continued preparation of the NYSDEC Form 2-A for the Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Project.
- URS continued preparation of the Wet Weather Operating Plan (WWOP) for the Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Project.
- As per direction from the NYCDEP, preparation of the TMDL Program for settleables removal for Westchester Creek remained on hold until the TMDL Program for floatables removal for Alley Creek is finalized with the NYSDEC.
- On July 2, 2003, bids were opened for the site preparation contract with five bids received for the general construction, four bids received for the electrical work, and one

bid received for the plumbing work. In late July 2003, the NYCDEP rejected all the bids due to the project site not having yet been acquired by the NYCDEP. As directed by the NYCDEP, URS has continued to curtail work to prepare the site preparation contract for re-bidding until the site at the BPC Campus is acquired by the NYCDEP.

- The NYC Building Permit Application for the site preparation contract showing DASNY as the owner of the property, which was prepared by URS, is being held by the NYCDEP. This permit application will be processed when negotiations to purchase the property by the NYCDEP from DASNY are finalized.
- In mid-July 2003, URS submitted to the NYCDEP for further processing the NYCDEP Application for Approval of Backflow Prevention Devices and NYCDEP Service Connection Data Sheet for the site preparation contract. These permit applications show DASNY as the owner of the property at the BPC Campus. These permit applications will be processed when negotiations to purchase the property by the NYCDEP from DASNY are finalized. The NYCDEP and URS continued work to determine if an NYCDEP Site Connection Proposal Form approval is required for the site preparation contract, since the restrooms will connect directly into the BPC sewer system and not directly to the NYCDEP sewer system.
- URS continued with design of the Westchester Creek CSO Storage Tank based on a dead-end tank configuration. A meeting will be scheduled in the Fall of 2003 with the NYCDEP to review the design of the storage tank and complimentary facilities.
- The clubhouse facility for use by the Bronxchester and Van Nest Little Leagues will be constructed as part of the Westchester Creek CSO Storage Tank contract. URS is designing this clubhouse facility along with the design of the CSO storage tank.

Project Schedule

- The current project schedule for the CSO storage tank indicates that construction of the storage tank and clubhouse facility will be deferred beyond the current Ten-Year Capital Plan.

Table 9

Westchester Creek CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Westchester Creek CSO Storage Tank and Little League Amenities
Location:	Bronx Psychiatric Center Campus in the Bronx
Actions:	Design and construction of a 12 MG underground CSO storage tank to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-014 on Westchester Creek, including a supply/storage conduit along Waters Place and Eastchester Road; design and construction of an operations building; and design and construction of amenities for the Bronxchester and Van Nest Little Leagues
Cost:	Not in Ten-Year Capital Plan
Status:	Design underway for storage tank and clubhouse facility for Little Leagues; construction of storage tank and clubhouse facility not included in current Ten-Year Capital Plan
Other Issues:	Site needs to be acquired by NYCDEP from the State of New York; ULURP Application needs to be reviewed, certified and approved; licensing agreement between the NYCDEP and the Little Leagues needs to be finalized; NYC Building Permit Application, as well as other permit applications, need to be processed for restrooms for Little Leagues

G.) Coney Island Creek

- **Avenue V Pumping Station**

The recommended plan for the Coney Island Creek CSO Facility Planning Project is to increase the wet weather pumping capacity of the Avenue V Pumping Station. The Avenue V Pumping Station tributary area encompasses 2,900 acres, of which 2,056 acres are separately sewered and 844 acres have combined sewers. The Avenue V Pumping Station capacity will be increased to capture 85 percent, by volume, of the CSO discharges to Coney Island Creek. The capacity of the pumping station will be increased from approximately 30 mgd to 80 mgd. New pumps, motors, variable frequency drives (VFDs) and controls will be installed and two new force mains will be constructed.

The NYCDEP submitted the revised facility plan for the Coney Island Creek CSO Facility Planning Project to the NYSDEC for review and approval in April 2003. This revised facility plan addresses the comments previously provided by the NYSDEC and documents the changes to the originally approved facility plan, pursuant to requirements of the CSO Consent Order. NYSDEC requested further clarification of the modified schedule in a response letter dated May 15, 2003. A revised facility plan was submitted in June 2003 and NYSDEC had additional comments in a September 2003 response letter.

Meetings

Principal meetings held during this report period were as follows:

° Meetings between NYCDEP and Hazen and Sawyer on September 30.

Maximize Flows: Upgrade Avenue V Pumping Station for Wet Weather Flow Conveyance Capacity and Regulator Automation at Avenue V Pumping Station

Final design work of the pumping station upgrade, associated new force mains and modification of existing regulators has continued.

The proposed 480V electrical service will require construction within the pumping station site of a single story Network Protector Structure (NPS) with approximate dimensions of 45 feet long by 26 feet wide. The NPS will be located at the southwest corner of the pumping station site on West 11th Street. Zoning requirements for the Avenue V PS (map 28c, R5, corner lot) dictate that the NPS have a minimum front yard of 18 feet on West 11th Street, given that the front yard on Avenue V is 10 feet. In order to locate the facility closer to the property line, a variance (from Board of Standards and Appeals [BSA]) is required. Because the NPS cannot be located with the required setback along West 11th Street, the Department of Building (DOB) has tentatively disapproved the submission and a submission to BSA may be required.

Documents for submission to DOB were prepared to initiate the process for obtaining a variance for the NPS. DOB application and drawing comments received from a DOB expeditor were incorporated and a draft submittal to DOB was made in late March. The DOB reviewer indicated that DOB has no record of pumping station lot ownership and as such, a letter of

explanation for DEP is required. A letter was prepared and hand-carried to DOB along with the submittal package. Recently, the DOB expeditor reported that DOB has no record or documented legal usage of the Avenue V Pumping Station site as a sewage pumping station (documented legal usage of the site is single family residence). As such, BSA may be reluctant to act on a variance request and City Planning Commission action may be required.

A letter was transmitted to DOB in August formally requesting that the existing Avenue V Pumping Station be "grandfathered" and a waiver of the setback requirements granted for the NPS. The DOB Borough Commissioner has tentatively granted the requested waiver and attempts are underway to secure a formal approval.

A meeting and presentation to NYCDPR was held on February 20, 2003. DPR personnel requested that DEP consider an alternate force main alignment along the Shore Parkway – on the waterside rather than inland side of the roadway. A letter with summary of issues related to alternate routing along the waterside of the Parkway was submitted to DPR. Based on the findings, the proposed force main route on the inland side of the Parkway remains more favorable than the waterside alignment considered. As yet, a reply from DPR has not been received, though a meeting is scheduled for October 24, 2003 to further the discussions.

Elimination of Dry Weather Overflows (DWOs)

Thirteen outfalls that discharge to Coney Island Creek were identified as contributing dry weather overflows to the Creek. The following table identifies the outfall number, location, and determination date of the discharge, flow, and current status.

Outfall I.D.	Location	Determination Date	Flow (GPD)	Status
CI-214	CI Creek (N) 600' w/o Shore Pkwy	12/20/90	1,860	Abated as of 12/31/96
CI-215	CI Creek (N) 10' w/o Shore Pkwy	12/20/90	1,411	Abated as of 12/31/98
CI-602	CI Creek & W.33rd Street	11/20/90	259	Abated as of 12/31/98
CI-639	CI Creek (SS) & W.12th Street	02/08/95	2,938	Abated as of 12/31/96
CI-641	Head of CI Creek & Shore Pkwy	12/20/90	372,960	Abated as of 12/29/94
CI-653	CI Creek (SS) 1500' sw/o Shore Pkwy	02/08/95	1,958	Abated as of 12/31/98
CI-664	CI Creek (S) & W.15th Street	12/12/90	3,326	Abated as of 12/31/98
CI-601	CI Creek & W.28th Street	11/16/90	158	Capital Project to abate discharge is under design
OH-021	CI Creek & W.15th Street	12/02/94	270,000	Abated as of 12/02/94
OH-101	CI Creek – @ Bay 50th Street	02/08/95	800	Abated as of 02/22/95
OH-606	16th Avenue @ Coney Island Creek	07/09/96	2,880	Abated as of 07/09/98

Dredge the Head End of Coney Island Creek

At this time, DEP has no specific plans for dredging the Creek. The inability to dispose of dredged materials at an ocean mud dump site and the high costs associated with land disposal of dredged sediments requires further investigation to define the extent of dredging actions. DEP has made a formal request to the Army Corps of Engineers that the Creek be dredged as part of the Hudson-Raritan Estuary Restoration Project. We will continue to work with the Corps to have this action implemented in its ongoing Feasibility Plan for the Hudson-Raritan Estuary.

Table 10

CONEY ISLAND CREEK CSO Project

	Contracts PS-79G, H, P, E	*Contract PS-79G*	*Contract PS-79F*
Plan Elements:	Upgrade Avenue V Pumping Station	Regulator Modifications	New Force Mains
Location:	Avenue V PS (Avenue V and West 11th Street)	Reg. AV-1 at Avenue V PS site; Reg. OH-1 (Shore Pkwy. vic. Verrazano Bridge)	42-inch to SE-133 (Shore Pkwy. Vic. Verrazano Bridge); 48-inch to vic. Reg. 9A
Actions:	Comprehensive upgrade to automate and increase station capacity to 80 mgd; Lower Wet Well operating level to reduce sewer surcharges; Network Protector Structure to reliably transform utility power; Generator system to improve station reliability; Architectural restoration of Main Building to 1915 appearance	Automate Reg. AV-1 throttling gate (influent gate to Wet Well); Lower weir at Reg. OH-1 diversion chamber and at Reg. 9A to maintain existing HGL in upstream sewers	New force mains to convey DWF and WWF
Cost:	$33,800,000	Incl. at left	$67,700,000
Status:	Final Design – 60% Complete	Final Design – 0% Complete	Final Design – 60% Complete
Other Issues:	Relocation of station personnel during construction; protection of existing utilities near new construction	-	Lack of documented legal usage of pumping station site; Routing of force main along parkland; Selective replacement of water and sewer utilities along route.

H.) Newtown Creek

- **Phase I Aeration Facilities**

This element of the plan will provide for aeration of English Kills, south of the Grand Street Bridge, to raise DO concentrations to a minimum of 1.0 mg/l at all times. A compressor station will be located at 1106 Grand Street, adjacent to English Kills and will deliver air to English Kills via air headers and diffusers on the Creek bottom along its centerline. Data will be collected during the first year of operation to guide refinements in operating procedures and verify performance.

Preliminary Design

The preliminary design has been completed. Drawings, facility descriptions and construction cost estimates have been prepared for three alternatives. The Department has reviewed the alternatives.

A preliminary evaluation of an alternative utilizing perforated plastic pipe as a header/diffuser, has also been completed and was reviewed by the Department.

CEQR and Permitting

An EAS for the Phase I Aeration has been completed and sent to NYSDEC together with applications for permits for their review. OEPA issued a negative declaration on December 14, 2000 for the Phase I Aeration project. NYSDEC issued a permit on May 31, 2001. The U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers has approved the Departments request for a Nationwide Permit No. 5 concurrence for Scientific Measurement Devices. Contact has also been made with the US Coast Guard for their review of the project.

ULURP

The NYC Department of City Planning certified the ULURP application on October 22, 2001. The Community Board and the Borough President's Office reviewed it. A Public Hearing before the City Planning Commission was held on February 6, 2002 and the City Planning Commission adopted the application on March 6, 2002.

Final Design

Construction of the Phase I Aeration Facility will be performed in two stages. During the initial stage of construction, plastic perforated piping will be used and evaluated. If the perforated piping does not achieve the desired result, the piping will be replace with stainless steel pipe with air diffusers under the second stage of the construction contract.

The 30 % design was submitted to the Department in July 2002. The 60% design submittal was submitted on December 12, 2002. The 90% design plans submittal was submitted on July 9, 2003. The 90% design specifications submittal was submitted to the Department on September 19, 2003. The City Art Commission gave preliminary approval of the building architecture on November 20, 2002. Final approval is contingent upon the finalized Contract Documents.

- **Phase II Aeration Facilities**

This element of the facility plan includes aeration of the Lower English Kills, the East Branch and Dutch Kills. This work will follow the performance evaluation of the Phase I facilities.

- **Maximize Flow Through Morgan Ave. Interceptor**

In-line storage in the combined systems within the Newtown Creek wet weather tributary area has been determined to be inconsistent with the City drainage plan. An alternative to installation of in-line storage dams has been proposed that would increase the capacity of Regulator B1, increase flow through the Morgan Avenue Interceptor, and provide a relief sewer from the St. Nicholas Weir to Regulator B1. Facility planning for routing of the sewer has been completed. The facility plan includes throttling of the Kent Avenue Interceptor in order to allow more flow from the Morgan Avenue Interceptor to reach the WPCP. Modeling of the interceptors was performed to determine the size and operation of the throttling gate.

Receiving water modeling to assess the benefits of this proposal has established required volume for supplementary off-line storage.

Preliminary Design

Modeling to establish a control strategy for the Kent Avenue throttling gate is complete. A meeting was held on August 14, 2002 with the Newtown Creek WPCP design team to exchange information regarding the facility, with a follow-up conference call on September 20, 2002. Additional modeling, as requested by the Department, indicated that it is not practical to utilize the existing automated regulators on the Kent Avenue Interceptor to meet CSO goals in lieu of a throttling gate. The modeling also indicated that if a throttling facility were not constructed, it would be necessary to increase the capacity of the proposed storage tank from 9 MG to 16 MG. A meeting was held on December 23, 2002 with the NYCDEP BEE, BWSO and BWT to present the proposed plan for the throttling facility.

- **Off-Line Storage Tank**

This plan element comprises the construction of an off-line storage facility to control CSO discharge into English Kills. Flow would be diverted from the combined sewers flowing west along Johnson Avenue. As described in the May 1995 facilities plan, the proposed tank was to be on property located on Varick Avenue, adjacent to English Kills. The tank was to be co-located on the site with a Department of Sanitation facility.

Siting

An alternative siting proposal was developed, to construct the tank within the head end of English Kills. This proposal was sent to NYSDEC for comment on its feasibility. The Department met with NYSDEC on May 23, 2001 to review this proposal and to solicit comment from NYSDEC. The proposal was rejected because the Department had not established sufficient cause why a tank could not be constructed on existing land.

A re-evaluation of land based siting alternatives was initiated following this meeting. Six (6) alternative sites were reviewed and presented to the Department. Information presented to the Department included possible site plans, construction feasibility and risks, impacts on current occupants and neighborhood, and construction and O&M costs. The alternative sites were screened and the advantages and disadvantages were evaluated. The preferred site is located at the intersection of Johnson and Morgan Avenues. This site is preferred due to its close proximity to the interceptor, outfall and force main. A presentation was made to NYCDEP's Commissioner on September 11, 2002 describing the proposed plan and the need for the preferred site. Presentations were also made to the NYC Economic Development Corporation and Community Board No. 1 in Brooklyn.

Facility Planning

A draft Facility Plan was prepared for construction of the storage facility on the preferred site. Modeling analysis was performed to verify CSO abatement projections. Preliminary plan and profile drawings and preliminary equipment sizing was performed. An updated Facility Plan Draft Report was submitted to the Department on June 5, 2002. A presentation of the updated Facility Plan was made to the NYCDEP BEE, BWT and BWSO on June 13, 2003. Final comments to the Facility Plan were received from the Department and incorporated. A Final Facility Plan was submitted to the Department and forwarded to the NYSDEC in September 2003

CEQR and Permitting

A draft EAS for the proposed storage facility was prepared. OEPA has reviewed and submitted comments to the report. The comments have been addressed in a revised EAS, which was submitted to the Department. A Phase I Site Assessment, including the site history and site inspection was prepared. OEPA has reviewed and accepted this report. A scope of work for the Phase II Site Assessment has been prepared. OEPA has reviewed and submitted comments to the scope of work. The phase II Site Assessment will begin once drilling and laboratory contracts have been awarded.

ULURP

A Draft ULURP Application has been submitted to the Department for their review.

Project Schedule

The current project schedule for the Newtown Creek CSO Storage Facility indicates that construction of the storage facility will be deferred beyond the Ten-Year Capital Plan.

- **Sediment Dredging**

A dredging feasibility study was added to the facility plan at the request of NYSDEC. The feasibility of dredging CSO sediments from the branches of Newtown Creek was investigated. The investigation included a hydrographic survey to determine locations of sediment mounds and sediment sampling to clarify sediment quality.

Feasibility Study

The draft Dredging Feasibility Study Report was completed in October 2000. The Department anticipates collaboration with the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) to include the dredging of Newtown Creek with the ACOE Habitat Restoration Projects.

Table 11

Newtown Creek CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Maximize flow through Morgan Ave. Interceptor	Phase I Aeration Facilities	Off-line Storage Tank
Location:	Regulator B1 and WPCP throttling chamber	Head end of English Kills, south of Grand Street	Sewers tributary to CSO outfall discharging to English Kills
Actions:	Raise overflow weir in Regulator B1; increase sluice gate openings to interceptor; provide relief sewer from St. Nicholas weir to Regulator B1; provide throttling gate on Kent Avenue Interceptor.	Provide aeration of English Kills to raise DO concentrations to a minimum of 1.0 mg/l. The facility includes a landside compressor station and an air header and diffuser assembly on the Creek bottom.	Design of an off-line storage facility to control CSO discharge into English Kills. The facility would include the tank, a pumping station, and a new gravity drain to drain the tank for treatment at the Newtown Creek WPCP.
Cost:	$4,000,000*	$8,000,000	Not in Ten-Year Capital Plan
Status:	Facility plan elements for modifications to regulator and routing of the relief sewer have been completed and included in an Updated Facility Plan Draft Report. Modeling of the interceptors was performed to determine the size and operation of the throttling gate. Coordination with the WPCP design team is continuing.	Preliminary design & CEQR completed. Permit issued by NYSDEC. Nationwide Permit No. 5 concurrence issued by USACOE. ULURP application adopted by City Planning Commission. Final design is 90% complete. The NYC Art Commission granted preliminary approval of the building architecture.	Siting within English Kills was rejected by NYSDEC. Identified preferred site at intersection of Johnson and Morgan Avenues after re-evaluation of siting alternatives. Revised EAS and Draft ULURP application submitted to DEP. Preliminary plan and profile drawings and preliminary equipment sizing prepared for construction of tank at preferred location. Final Facility Plan Draft Report Submitted to DEP and forwarded to the NYSDEC.
Other Issues:	Requires coordination with WPCP planning and design requirements	Phase II for the lower English Kills, the East Branch and Dutch Kills will follow.	Site approval (ULURP) and acquisition of property required.

* Does not include cost of Kent Avenue Throttling Facility to be constructed under Newtown Creek WPCP project.

I.) Jamaica Tributaries

The Jamaica Tributaries project area includes the Jamaica WPCP sewershed area and the tributaries, which receive the wet weather discharges from the drainage area. These tributaries include Bergen, Thurston, Shellbank, and Hawtree Basin, which are located in the northeast portion of Jamaica Bay.

The NYCDEP submitted the revised facility plan for the Jamaica Tributaries CSO Facility Planning Project to the NYSDEC for review and approval in April 2003. This revised facility plan addresses the comments previously provided by the NYSDEC and documents the changes to the originally approved facility plan, pursuant to requirements of the CSO Consent Order. NYSDEC requested further clarification of the modified schedule in a response letter dated May 15, 2003. A revised facility plan was submitted in June 2003 and NYSDEC had additional comments in a September 2003 response letter.

Area-Wide Recommendations

- Clean the East Interceptor.

  4,970 cubic yards of accumulated sediment were removed from the Jamaica WPCP East Interceptor sewer in October 2000.

- Automate and improve the regulators 2, 3, and 14.

  In July of 2002, the order to commence work was given for the Citywide Collection Facilities Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System Project. This new project will automate key regulators in the City by installing electro-hydraulic actuators capable of controlling flows to the sewer interceptor. The project will also make site improvements to these key regulators to include the installation of power and communications utilities, sensors to measure depths and/or flows, remote telemetry units (RTUs) or programmable logic controllers (PLCs), structural modifications, and above-ground vaults to house controls. The construction costs associated with the Citywide SCADA Project have been deferred outside the Ten-Year Capital Plan.

- Build-out storm sewers in Jamaica WPCP drainage area within 30-40 years.

  Since the time of the submittal of the original facility plan, DEP has made substantial progress in addressing the build-out of the storm sewer system in the Jamaica WPCP drainage area. Specifically, the SE-552 project was constructed in Springfield Gardens in the southeast section of Queens to relieve the known bottleneck. A constriction occurred where the double-barrel Springfield Boulevard sewer discharged to a single-barrel storm sewer along Carson Street. To mitigate this bottleneck, a four-phase project was undertaken, with a total construction value in excess of $100 million.

  After the completion of SE-552 significant flooding relief in southeast Queens was realized. Subsequently, several additional storm sewers were built, discharging into the

newly completed storm sewer trunk, providing additional relief from severe flooding and SBU's (sewer back ups). This strategy of building storm water laterals will continue throughout the Springfield drainage basin through a new major drainage planning initiative by the Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations (BWSO) as described below.

The DEP's BWSO is about to undertake a major drainage planning effort for the Springfield Drainage Basin System (drainage districts 42 SW and 42) and the adjacent South Jamaica Drainage Basin System in southeast Queens, to build-out the storm system. The Springfield Drainage Basin System consists of mostly one and two-family residential housing in the communities of Springfield Gardens, Laurelton, St. Albans, Cambria Heights, Rosedale, Brookville, and Queens Village. Both combined and separate sewers serve the Springfield Drainage Basin System, including approximately 1,450 acres of combined sewers and 5,500 acres of designated separate sewers. The 1,450 acres of combined sewers in the Laurelton area, adjacent to Montefiore Cemetery, will be converted to a high-level storm sewer system, in accordance with the NYC Master Drainage Plan.

° Jamaica WPCP stabilization.

The original facility plan stated that the Jamaica WPCP was to undergo a stabilization project to correct various operational problems, including the inability of the plant to treat peak wet weather flows. Subsequent to submitting the original facility plan, the conveyance and treatment of two times design dry weather flow (2x DDWF) at this plant was included as a requirement in the OMNI IV Consent Order.

In addition to correcting the problem with treating up to 2x DDWF, the Jamaica WPCP Stabilization is resolving other operational issues. The improved facilities will include new raw wastewater sewage pumps, a new force main, an additional primary tank, new residuals handling facilities, an additional chlorine tank, increased thickener capacity, new return sludge pumping stations, odor control systems, a new administration building, and improved instrumentation and controls. Due to the extensive amount of work required to upgrade the existing plant, the work is being completed in two construction phases. Phase I construction, which began in May 1997 and is expected to conclude in June 2005, has to date awarded in excess of $140 million in plant construction work. Phase II, which is in design, will have a four year construction period beginning in FY 2004 and concluding in FY 2008. The current DEP Capital Plan has allocated an additional $140 million to construct Phase II.

° Reconfigure forebay at JA WPCP.

To clarify this component of the plan, an excerpt from page 8-37 of the Jamaica Tributaries CSO Draft Facilities Planning report dated May 1996 is presented below:

"The current configuration of the east and west interceptors should be *evaluated.* The interceptors currently meet head-on which may create undesirable conditions…"

As described above, the Jamaica WPCP is undergoing a $280 million upgrade, and the matter related to the conveyance and treatment of 2x DDWF at this plant was included as a requirement in the OMNI IV Consent Order.

The HydroWorks hydraulic model of the drainage area is being developed. This model will be used to evaluate the hydraulics of the interceptor and forebay.

° Continue use of booms for floatables control.

DEP continues the use of interim facilities to capture floatables with in-stream booms in Bergen and Thurston Basins, and to remove floatables with skimmer vessels.

° Nitrogen Control Action Plan

An analysis of BNR technologies for the four (4) Jamaica Bay WPCPs was performed since the original facility plan for Jamaica Tributaries CSO Facility Plan was submitted. The BNR technology analysis was documented in the Nitrogen Control Feasibly Plan that was submitted to NYSDEC in December 1998. Currently, NYCDEP is meeting the total nitrogen discharge limits that are specified in the existing SPDES permit.

Thurston Basin Recommendations

° In-stream basin aeration.

The 1996 facility plan recommended that in-stream aeration be evaluated to determine if aerating the basin was a technically feasible and cost-effective method for increasing dissolved oxygen levels in the basin. The DEP will perform a full-scale demonstration of this technology within the English Kills waterbody. The results of the demonstration will determine the applicability of in-stream aeration for other waterbodies in NYC, including Thurston Basin.

° Dredge basin.

At this time, DEP has no immediate plans for dredging Thurston Basin. The inability to dispose materials at an ocean mud dumpsite and high costs associated with land disposal of dredged sediments requires further evaluation to define the extent of the dredging. DEP will continue to pursue dredging opportunities with the Army Corps of Engineers through ongoing ecosystem restoration efforts in Jamaica Bay.

° Eliminate dry weather overflows to basin.

The ULURP application for the Meadowmere and Warnerville Dry Weather Discharge Abatement project was updated and resubmitted, following comments by NYCDCP. Additional attachments to the ULURP were also obtained, such as letters from NYCDCAS and NYCDOT that were requested by DCP.

The comments by DEC on the Wetland Mitigation Plan for the Meadowmere/Warnerville project were addressed and responded to in the third quarter.

Savin Engineers completed the field investigation on the existing storm drainage systems in the Meadowmere and Warnerville communities. The drainage systems were not maintained and were nonfunctional, mainly due to clogging by heavy layers of sedimentation that prevented the catch basins from effectively draining flow from the streets. No outfalls were located in the vicinity that could be associated with the existing drainage system.

° Evaluate CSO control vs. high-level storm sewers in the Laurelton area.

DEP has recently made the decision to construct high level storm sewers as described in the section above entitled *Build-out of Storm Sewers in Jamaica WPCP drainage area within 30-40 years* because it has been determined that sewer construction is the most cost-effective solution to CSO control in this area. In that section, DEP's current effort to develop a comprehensive drainage planning effort is described. This effort will include the conversion of the 1,450 acres of combined sewers in the Laurelton area, adjacent to Montefiore Cemetery, to a high-level storm sewer system, in accordance with the NYC Master Drainage Plan.

Bergen Basin Recommendations

° Evaluate the potential for 7 MG in-line storage.

An investigation of the potential in-line storage upstream of the Regulator 3 and 14 drainage areas was performed subsequent to the 1996 CSO Facility Plan Report. Due to the magnitude of flooding in these two adjacent regulator drainage areas, ILS is not considered to be feasible and will not be implemented in these areas.

° In-stream basin aeration

The 1996 facility plan recommended that in-stream basin aeration be evaluated to determine if aerating the basin was a technically feasible and cost-effective method for increasing dissolved oxygen levels in the basin. The DEP will perform a full-scale demonstration of this technology within the English Kills waterbody. The results of the demonstration will determine the applicability of in-stream aeration for other waterbodies in NYC, including Bergen Basin.

° Eliminate Jamaica WPCP discharge to Bergen Basin.

The installation of a new motor operated sluice gate in the Jamaica WPCP outfall structure was recommended to allow the discharge of plant effluent flow to Bergen Basin after the capacity of the plant's Grassy Bay outfall is maximized. With the gate in place, Bergen Basin would receive plant effluent flow only during peak flow periods when flows exceed the Grassy Bay outfall.

The feasibility as well as the necessity of installing a gate will be evaluated under the Phase II Jamaica WPCP stabilization design, which is now underway.

° Reduce CSO discharges through Jamaica WPCP expansion of wet weather capacity.

The 1996 facility plan recommended that the wet weather capacity of the Jamaica WPCP be expanded from 200 mgd to 250 mgd to reduce CSO discharges to Bergen Basin. A dual track approach was outlined. Track I would consider the use of a new technology – high rate physical chemical treatment (HRPCT). If this emerging technology were not successful, then Track II would be implemented – namely conventional primary treatment.

The DEP has completed a pilot-testing program of the HRPCT process since the 1996 facility plan was submitted. Currently, a full scale HRPCT demonstration is being planned to evaluate the process impacts of HRPCT's reliance on high levels of ferric chloride on the WPCP liquid and sludge streams. Ongoing progress has been made in the preliminary design of a 9 mgd demonstration facility adjacent to the Port Richmond WPCP. The draft preliminary design report was completed in the third quarter and is currently under internal review by Hazen and Sawyer, P.C. It is anticipated to be completed/submitted to DEP in the fourth quarter.

° Dredge basin.

At this time, DEP has no immediate plans for dredging Bergen Basin. The inability to dispose materials at an ocean mud dumpsite and high costs associated with land disposal of dredged sediments requires further evaluation to define the extent of the dredging. DEP will continue to pursue dredging opportunities with the Army Corps of Engineers through ongoing ecosystem restoration efforts in Jamaica Bay.

Shellbank Basin Recommendations

° Bulkhead CSO outfall to basin.

A single CSO discharge location existed near the head end of Shellbank Basin in 1996. This discharge location was associated with Jamaica regulator 12, a high-level relief off the west interceptor (Jamaica SPDES outfall #004). It was recommended that this location be bulkheaded because it was apparently an inactive location. In May of 2001, the discharge location was bulkheaded by DEP, thereby eliminating any potential CSO discharges to Shellbank Basin.

° Pilot destratification system for basin.

The pilot facility completed its fourth season of successful operation during this quarter.

DEP is currently involved in an EAS and a ULURP site acquisition process effort to

obtain a permanent site at Shellbank Basin to install a long-term facility. During the third quarter, the draft EAS and ULURP application were revised as per comments from OEPA. Both are anticipated to be filed at DCP in the fourth quarter, following completion of the environmental review by OEPA.

DEP is preparing a draft letter to notify the Borough President of the proposed Destratification Facility and its forthcoming ULURP application. The kickoff meeting for the property acquisition at Shellbank Basin was held at DCAS' offices at One Center Street, Suite 2000 North on September 30. In attendance were representatives from DEP, H&S, and DCAS.

° Pilot chemical oxidation.

A laboratory bench-scale evaluation has been performed to determine if chemical oxidation of marine sediments will reduce sediment oxygen demand (SOD). Fourteen sediment samples were collected in September 1998 from Bergen Basin. Half of the samples were collected from the head-end terminus of the waterbody and half from immediately downstream of a CSO discharge location about 1000 feet downstream of the head-end. Laboratory experiments were initiated to evaluate SOD before and after a chemical (calcium nitrate) was injected into the sediment samples. Baseline measurements of SOD were first conducted on all samples. This was followed by SOD experiments to determine the effectiveness of chemical oxidation at several doses equivalent to what would be applied in a full-scale application. The results of these experiments indicated that chemical oxidation of sediments would have a minimal if not negligible beneficial impact on sediments exhibiting high levels of sediment oxygen demand, such as those in the tributaries of Jamaica Bay.

The oxidation evaluations were conducted in the laboratory. Calcium nitrate solutions were injected into the top 5 cm of sediment cores at the dosages presented in the table below.

DOSAGE OF CALCIUM NITRATE SOLUTION (50%) FOR SOD CORES COLLECTED FROM BERGEN BASIN

Core No.	Dose to Sediment Core (ml of solution)	Equivalent Dose in Field (g $Ca(NO_3)/m^2$)
1,2	0	0
3,4	4.6	500
5,6	6.4	700
7,8	8.3	900
9,10	12.4	1,350
11,12	16.6	1,800

SOD measurements were conducted on six occasions for each core to detect any long-term beneficial improvement in SOD. These measurements were conducted on the day of the chemical oxidation, and at 3, 6, 13, 19, and 26 days after the application.

The results of these experiments indicate that chemical oxidation of sediments would have a minimal if not negligible beneficial impact on impaired sediments exhibiting high levels of sediment oxygen demand, such as those in the tributaries of Jamaica Bay. Therefore, this alternative will not be further evaluated for full-scale application.

Hawtree Basin Recommendations

° Construct sanitary sewers in Hamilton Beach.

The facility recommended that sanitary sewers be constructed in the Hamilton Beach section of Queens. The small community, which lies between JFK Airport and Howard Beach, is adjacent to Hawtree Basin. Elevated coliform levels in the basin were attributed to the failing septic tanks in this neighborhood. The DEP's BWSO, in association with NYCDDC, completed the construction of sanitary sewers in December of 1999 within the Hamilton Beach area under project SE629.

Meetings

Principal meetings held during this report period were as follows: Project Progress Meetings with NYCDEP on August 19 and September 16, 2003.

Table 12

Jamaica Tributaries CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Chemical Oxidation, HRPCT and Destratification Demonstrations	Abatement of Meadowmere and Warnerville	Preliminary Design – Thurston/Bergen Drainage Plan
Location:	Port Richmond WPCP and Shellbank Basin	Meadowmere and Warnerville – Queens, New York	Jamaica WPCP Drainage Area
Actions:	Conduct demonstration testing of new technologies	Construction of 1 Pumping Station, Sewer Collection System, and Dual Force Main	Develop drainage plan for sewer separation
Construction Cost:	HRPCT Demonstration Facility - $15 million Permanent Destratification Facility - $500,000	$12.2 million	To be determined
Status:	- In final stages of completion for the Preliminary Design of the HRPCT Demonstration Facility - Completed Draft EAS and ULURP application for Destratification Facility	-Preliminary Design Complete -Awaiting NYSDEC approval of Wetland Mitigation Plan -EAS Pending Distribution -ULURP Modified Per DCP Comments	Consultant Selection Process Underway

J.) Citywide Floatables

Work continued on tasks being performed for the development of the Comprehensive City-Wide Floatables Control Abatement Plan. During the period July 1 through September 30, 2003, progress continued on tasks related to comprehensive plan development, CSO modeling and floatables loadings, wet weather capacity analysis and wet weather operating plans, in-stream controls, and the Cryders Lane Outfall Diversion Channel Project.

- ***Comprehensive Plan Development***

Coordinated efforts continued between the Use and Standards Attainment (USA) Project and the Comprehensive Plan Project. Landside modeling and CSO analysis under the Comprehensive Plan WPCP studies are being integrated with USA studies presently being conducted for Gowanus Canal, Newtown Creek and Flushing Bay.

During this period HydroQual continued work on reviewing documents and gathering information for Red Hook and Owls Head WPCPs. A shoreline survey of both Gowanus Canal and Newtown Creek was conducted in April 2003. The need for engineering controls is being evaluated based on observed conditions as well as model results (see also '***In-Stream Controls***').

In support of work on the Tallman Island WPCP drainage area, HydroQual completed a revised work plan "Plan to Increase Flow to the Tallman Island WPCP - Regulator 9". Strategic locations for installation of flow meters were also evaluated. At the request of DEP, a task order is being developed under the Water Quality Task Order Contract to conduct the Tallman Island WPCP Regulator 9 analysis. Fieldwork for that effort will be funded through Task 16 under the Comprehensive City-Wide Floatables Control Abatement Plan Project. URS Inc. will be providing support under their East River Contract III - Final Design of the East River CSO Retention Facilities.

- ***CSO Modeling and Floatables Loadings***

HydroQual is presently coordinating the effort to develop calibrated hydraulic models for all WPCP drainage areas. HydroQual is working closely with Hazen & Sawyer, P.C. (H&S), URS Corporation (URS), O'Brien and Gere (OBG), and Lawler, Matusky & Skelly Engineers LLP (LMS) to recalibrate the existing XP-SWMM and InfoWorks models and configure them for Comprehensive Plan/USA needs. Presently under development are models for Wards Island, Hunts Point, Bowery Bay, Red Hook, Owls Head, 26th Ward, Jamaica, Coney Island, Rockaway and Newtown Creek WPCPs. These models will be configured for baseline, facility plan, sewer separation and complete capture scenarios for use in the ongoing USA Project waterbody studies.

HydroQual worked with Dvirka and Bartilucci (D&B) in selecting monitoring locations within the Red Hook WPCP drainage area to confirm hydrologic parameters such as percent imperviousness. Five meters were installed by the D&B subcontractor, and monitoring over a four week period was completed at the five locations. These data along with the precipitation data at the Paerdegat Pump Station were provided to HydroQual for review. Quality control

analyses were completed and the data was used for finalization of hydrologic/hydraulic model calibration.

The calibration and verification of models for Red Hook and Owls Head WPCP drainage areas have been completed. HydroQual conducted a field inspection program with Savin Engineers to compile the necessary information for finalization of these two models. These models were then used to generate the flow and water quality data at individual outfalls for baseline and facility plan projection conditions (2045 dry weather flows, 1988 precipitation at JFK Airport, and plant capacity at two times its design dry weather flow) and for various pumping rates at Gowanus Pump Station to develop knee-of-the-curve data on overflow volumes and annual frequencies at the pump station outfall.

Similarly, the calibration and verification of models for Hunts Point and Bowery Bay WPCPs have been completed. HydroQual conducted an outfall/regulator field inspection program with assistance from Savin Engineers in the Bowery Bay and Tallman Island WPCP drainage areas to finalize model calibration for these areas.

The calibration of 26th Ward and Rockaway WPCPs has also been completed. With assistance from OBG, HydroQual used the data from 1988 to calibrate the hydraulic model developed in XP-SWMM, a commercial version of USEPA's storm water management model. HydroQual is currently finalizing model verification with more recent data from 2000 and 2001.

Currently, the Brooklyn and Manhattan portions of Newtown Creek WPCP hydraulic model are being calibrated. Information on several outfalls in these two drainage areas and the associated regulators is not available from existing sources. HydroQual and H&S are conducting a field inspection program with Savin Engineers to compile the necessary information for finalization of this model

Finally, the Wards Island WPCP hydraulic model has been calibrated based on limited data available from 1988. HydroQual is working with the Bureau of Wastewater Treatment (BWT) to compile more recent data collected by ADS and EAP as part of the inflow and infiltration (I/I) characterization and regulator automation that will be used for verification of the Wards Island WPCP model.

- ***Wet Weather Capacity Analysis***

Wet Weather Operating Plans (WWOPs) for the Upper East River WPCPs and the 26th Ward WPCP have been completed and have been sent to DEC in compliance with the July 20, 2003 Nitrogen Consent Order milestone. The WWOP for the Spring Creek facility was also completed and incorporated into the 26th Ward WPCP WWOP. Draft plans for the remaining CSO facilities are complete and are currently being reviewed. Final plans will be completed shortly and will be submitted to DEC as part of the Form 2A process by the end of this year.

DEP also received a second set of comments on July 2, 2003 on the Newtown Creek WPCP WWOP, which was submitted to DEC in June 2002. HydroQual reviewed these

comments and provided suggested responses to DEP on July 10, 2003. DEP is required to respond to DEC's letter by early August (30 days from receipt of DEC's letter).

A revised draft WWOP for the North River WPCP was received on July 31, 2003. This revision includes a brief discussion of the ability of the plant to achieve the same volume of inline storage during wet weather as the proposed throttling gate.

CSO BMP and other requirements were excerpted from the WPCP SPDES permits to create summary documents for each WPCP that states the CSO-related requirements and milestones.

On July 10, 2003, HydroQual coordinated and attended a site visit with DEP BEE and BWT to Syracuse and Binghamton to inspect various operating screen technologies (COPA Screens, ROMAG Screens and in-line nets) for CSO applications. Eleven people from DEP attended the trip, as well as representatives from other DEP consultants (URS and D&B). The trip was very well received.

- ***In-Stream Controls***

HydroQual continued this quarter working with URS to provide a method of floatables control for Outfall HP-007 in the Hunts Point area. Concept level proposals for regulators 27 and 27A were prepared using COPA screens for floatables controls.

In support of the USA Study, work was initiated to investigate possible methods of controlling floatables from Owl's Head Outfall OH-007 which discharges to Gowanus Canal. In-line netting and COPA screens are being investigated. A field visit was conducted to inspect an inline grit chamber that was found on a recently obtained set of design drawings for the 2nd Avenue Pump Station. H&S and HydroQual are investigating the potential to retrofit that chamber with inline netting or hinged baffles to control floatables from this outfall. In addition, HydroQual began to develop a list of CSO controls for concept level evaluation for the entire upper Gowanus Canal drainage area to start the process of developing costs for meeting fishable/swimmable water quality targets.

In addition, efforts were conducted to coordinate preliminary design activities with respect to the Gowanus Canal COPA screening facility and the Bronx River COPA screening facilities. Toward this end, HydroQual assisted both URS and D&B in concept development and attendance at a meeting with DEP BWSO on August 28th.

HydroQual held discussions with URS and DEP in relation to the startup activities to investigate the potential floatables controls for Hunts Point outfalls HP-009 and HP-004. HydroQual also prepared an estimate of the additional screenings that would be transported to the Hunts Point WPCP by installing the COPA screen at outfall HP-007. Further, HydroQual reviewed a technical memo prepared by URS on the impacts of those screenings on the WPCP. URS concludes that peak leaf loadings may have some impact on the plant. Comments are being provided to URS on that analysis.

- ***Cryders Lane Outfall Diversion Channel Project***

Design and Construction

All construction activities on the Cryders Lane Diversion Channel project have been completed. Additional fencing for the new 60-foot long culvert is being considered by DEP. HydroQual reviewed the construction costs for the new fencing for the culvert. The netting system at the end of the diversion channel is now being serviced by the Interim Floatables Containment Program (IFCP) contractor.

III. Project Progress for Use and Standards Attainment Project

The Use and Standards Attainment (USA) Project is being conducted by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for waterbodies throughout New York Harbor to address compliance with water quality standards and designated uses. The goals of the USA Project are to:

- Define, through a public process, more specific and comprehensive long-term beneficial use goals for each waterbody, including habitat, recreational, wetlands and riparian uses, in addition to water quality goals, thus maximizing the overall environmental benefit;
- Develop technical, economic, public and regulatory support for prioritizing and expediting implementation of projects and actions needed to attain the defined goals; and
- Provide the technical, scientific and economic bases to support the regulatory process needed to define water quality standards for the highest reasonably attainable use and to allow water quality standards to be attained upon implementation of recommended projects.

Waterbody/Watershed assessments are being conducted for more than 23 waterbodies throughout New York Harbor. The waterbodies include major open water areas of New York Harbor and selected urban tributaries. The following is a brief description of USA Project activities for the period of July 1 to September 30, 2003.

- **Waterbody/Watershed Assessments**

The USA Project is conducting focused waterbody/watershed assessments on more than 23 waterbodies. Waterbody/watershed assessments are organized into nine groups in recognition of the City's need to develop long-term CSO control plans and to assure effective coordination between the USA Project, the Comprehensive City-Wide Floatables Control Abatement Plan project, and the City's various CSO and water quality facility planning projects. The "pilot waterbody/watershed assessments", Paerdegat Basin and the Bronx River, represent Groups 1 and 2, respectively. The Group 3 waterbodies are Bergen and Thurston Basins. Fresh, Hendrix and Spring Creeks are the Group 4 waterbodies. Jamaica Bay, Sheepshead Bay, Mill and East Mill Basins, and Shellbank Basin are the Group 5 waterbodies. Alley Creek, the East River, Flushing Creek and Bay, the Hutchinson River, and Westchester Creek are the Group 6 waterbodies. Gowanus Canal and Newtown Creek are the Group 7 waterbodies. The Arthur Kill, Harlem River, Hudson River, Arthur Kill, Lower New York Bay, Raritan Bay, and Upper New York Bay are the Group 8 waterbodies. Coney Island Creek constitutes Group 9. The waterbody/watershed assessments include various activities including existing data and information gathering/compilation, watershed/waterbody field investigations and data collection, public outreach in the form of stakeholder teams, land use and shoreline characterizations, data management, watershed and receiving water mathematical modeling, ecosystem (habitat) evaluations, waterbody use evaluations, problem identification and prioritization, engineering analyses, and waterbody/watershed planning.

Assessment Schedule

In Group 1, the Paerdegat Basin waterbody/watershed assessment is completed and the Preliminary Paerdegat Basin Waterbody/Watershed Plan has been finalized. Follow-up regulatory actions are now proceeding with the State of New York to advance the Paerdegat Basin plan. In Group 2, a Preliminary Bronx River Waterbody/Watershed Plan is finalized and being reviewed by DEP. Work has been suspended on Groups 3, 4, and 5 while Jamaica Bay planning is proceeding on other water quality facility planning projects. Work is ongoing on assessment Groups 6 and 7. Various project tasks are contributing to the advancement of Groups 8 and 9 although focused assessment work has not yet been started on these groups.

Local Waterbody/Watershed Stakeholder Teams

Stakeholder involvement is a critical component of the USA Project. Local waterbody/watershed stakeholder teams are being convened for each waterbody/watershed assessment. The USA Project has formed stakeholder teams for Paerdegat Basin, the Bronx River, and Gowanus Canal. The Paerdegat Basin team has met on four occasions. Coordination and preparation is underway to hold the fifth and final meeting of the Paerdegat Basin stakeholder team in the fall of 2003. The Bronx River stakeholder team has met on four occasions. The Gowanus Canal stakeholder team has held for meetings - two this period. The Newtown Creek stakeholder team was convened and the first meeting was held this reporting period. Preparations continue for convening a Flushing Bay stakeholder team. Jamaica Bay stakeholder team efforts are suspended as per the project schedule.

DEP continues to make presentations to New York City Community Boards to introduce the USA Project and the value of the stakeholder team process. Lists of potential members of stakeholder teams are being developed from suggestions made by the Boards as well as reaching out to local community groups.

Field Investigations

Field Sampling and Analysis Programs (FSAPs) are developed and executed to conduct field investigations for waterbody/watershed assessments. Specific FSAPs address biological sampling, shoreline characterizations, and other investigations necessary for collecting comprehensive information on each waterbody/watershed, where no information has previously been collected or is out of date. A Field and Laboratory Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) document for the USA Project is being used in support of FSAP execution. This document is updated when new procedures are required for additional investigations. The SOP and all FSAPs are developed in conformance with SOP guidelines developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and discussed with the EPA Monitoring and Assessment Branch in Edison, NJ. The SOP was revised this reporting period with additions of new sampling procedures to support year 2003 efforts. Revision No. 3 to the SOP document is the current version.

Laboratory work was completed on biological samples collected during the year 2002 FSAPs executed in the East River and Jamaica Bay areas. Data transfer and relational database entry with Quality Assurance/Quality Control is ongoing.

Field inspections of regulators, tide gates, outfalls, and other sewer system components were conducted this reporting period in the Newtown Creek and Bowery Bay WPCP service areas in and around Newtown Creek by the USA Project and via the Inner Harbor CSO Facility Planning Project to verify infiltration/inflow analysis maps and as-built drawings. The field inspections provided insight into system characteristics, capacity and performance that will be used for engineering analyses in the Newtown Creek waterbody/watershed assessment.

A biological FSAP for investigation of Gowanus Canal, Newtown Creek, Coney Island Creek, and Sheepshead Bay, and the northern tributaries of Jamaica Bay was completed this reporting period. The Gowanus Canal portion of this FSAP is being coordinated with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to satisfy the City's non-federal cost-share obligation on the USACE's Gowanus Canal and Bay Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study.

Field investigations are being coordinated with the DEP Harbor Survey. The Harbor Survey has added to its program regular monitoring stations in Newtown Creek so that the data can be used in the Newtown Creek waterbody/watershed assessment. Tributary sampling was restarted in Gowanus Canal and the data is being used in the Gowanus Canal assessment. A station has been added in Sheepshead Bay to build a database of information for when the waterbody/watershed assessment of that waterbody is conducted in the future.

A water column and sediment toxicity FSAP was executed for investigating Gowanus Canal, Newtown Creek, Flushing Bay and Creek, and other East River tributaries. This FSAP characterized toxicity issues relating to benthic and water column aquatic life use evaluations.

A benthos characterization FSAP was designed and executed this reporting period to develop additional information specifically for Flushing Bay and Creek. This FSAP was executed to assist in addressing issues raised during the DEP's participation in the USACE's Flushing Bay and Creek Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study.

A second Flushing Bay and Creek FSAP was designed and is being executed utilizing a testing technique based on *Clostridium perfringens* spores, the presence of which provide an indicator of the spatial extent and magnitude of sewage-related sediment contamination. Sampling began in September and will end in early October. The data scheduled to be delivered by the end of the year. The *Clostridium perfringens* FSAP, in conjunction with the data produced by previous FSAPs and the toxicity and benthos FSAPs, will further aid in the characterization of benthic habitat in Flushing Bay and Creek.

Data Management

Sewer system, surface water, sediment, biological, and many other categories of data are continually being compiled from a variety of sources to construct a relational database. The

database consists of data from DEP's Harbor Survey, the Interstate Environmental Commission, the National Park Service, and virtually all of DEP's past and ongoing CSO and water quality facility planning projects. The relational database is integrated with a Geographic Information System (GIS) such that spatial information is maintained for analyses. Water quality, biological, and other data forms collected by the USA Project are being added to this relational database for waterbody/watershed assessments with quality assurance/control verification.

Land Use and Shoreline Characterizations

Land use and shoreline characterizations are continuing. The characterizations are general in nature and build upon existing data. Field verification of the analyses is being performed as existing information is compiled and interpreted. Land use and shoreline characterizations are being conducted on all USA Project waterbodies and watersheds at this time. To date, these analyses are completed for Paerdegat Basin and the Bronx River. Draft analyses have been developed for Newtown Creek and Gowanus Canal. Preliminary maps and information have been developed for the remaining waterbodies and their watersheds.

A shoreline development index analysis is being performed to develop a multi-metric measure of tributary habitat complexity that might be correlated with marine species abundance and diversity. Shoreline development indexes (SDI) are being calculated using GIS data for shoreline lengths and waterbody surface areas of USA Project waterbodies. Measures of wetlands and/or salt marshes in the waterbodies are also being conducted for added correlation purposes. The SDIs are then being compared to biological data to develop correlations between habitat and aquatic life.

Waterbody/Watershed Mathematical Modeling

An important component of the USA Project is assessing existing conditions in waterbodies as well as projecting the long-term benefits of the DEP's various water quality improvement projects. Mathematical modeling consists of both watershed modeling and receiving water modeling. The models are being prepared to calculate water quality conditions for an average precipitation year. DEP's System-Wide Eutrophication Model (SWEM) is the primary model being used to assess harbor-wide conditions as well as calculating boundary conditions for tributary models. The Jamaica Bay Eutrophication Model (JEM) is being used to assess conditions in Jamaica Bay and calculate boundary conditions for Jamaica Bay tributaries. Tributary models are being used to assess near-field water quality impacts of point and non-point sources and evaluate long-term improvement alternatives.

Watershed modeling for SWEM and JEM is primarily being performed using HydroQual's RAINMAN model, which is a simplified rainfall-runoff model used to calculate watershed pollutant loadings to receiving waters. Watershed models are being modified and updated for all fourteen of New York City's WPCPs as new information is developed and water quality improvement plans evolve. The models are calibrated to the City's WPCP flow data for the years 1996 and 2000 and validated by comparing model calculations to the latest WPCP during the top-ten storms of the years. Detailed hydraulic models (SWMM) developed during CSP facility planning projects are being prepared for use by the USA Project. DEP has

determined that these models are more appropriate for simulating complex hydrologic and hydraulic combined sewer system characteristics, as well as estuarine influences on discharges, typical of urbanized watersheds such as those on New York City. SWMM models of combined sewer systems of the City's WPCPs are being recalibrated and verified for use on waterbody/watershed assessments and will replace RAINMAN models once calibrations and verifications are acceptable and appropriate for USA Project application.

Additional mathematical modeling analyses continued this reporting period for the Bronx River. The Harbor-Wide Government Steering Committee requested a component analysis of projected Bronx River dissolved oxygen in order to better identify the sources of dissolved oxygen deficit. Following DEP's review, additional analyses are being performed.

Mathematical modeling activities for Flushing Bay and Creek continued this reporting period. A receiving water model of these waterbodies previously developed as part of the USACE's Flushing Bay and Creek Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study is being used to evaluate waterbody modification options that may enhance benthic habitat and species diversity while also addressing aesthetic issues. Model analyses have been completed for predicting beneficial effects that breakwater removal, dredging, facility plans, and additional CSO abatement in inner Flushing Bay would have on water and sediment quality. The model is being used to facilitate technical transfer to the USACE.

A receiving water model for East River Tributaries Model is being developed with a model domain to simulate the Group 6 waterbodies. Current efforts are focused on model calibration and validation to assure consistency with SWEM calculations.

Receiving water modeling of Gowanus Canal is preliminarily completed using RAINMAN watershed models pending SWMM finalization. SWMM models of the Red Hook and Owls Head WPCPs were recalibrated and verified. The receiving water model is being recalibrated and revalidated using SWMM inputs. The receiving water model domain is Gowanus Canal and Gowanus Bay to satisfy the modeling requirements of the USA Project as well as the USACE's ecosystem restoration feasibility study. Preliminary projection cases are being simulated to evaluate DEP's current planning efforts for reconstructing the Gowanus Pump Station, modernizing the Gowanus Canal Flushing Tunnel, and identifying the effectiveness of additional alternatives to meet fishable/swimmable water quality standards. The simulations are also being used to guide engineering analyses.

Receiving water modeling of Newtown Creek is preliminarily completed using RAINMAN watershed models pending SWMM finalization. RAINMAN watershed models are being used while SWMM models of the Bowery Bay and Newtown Creek WPCPs are being recalibrated and verified. The domain of the receiving water model is all of Newtown Creek and a portion of the East River. Projection cases are being simulated to evaluate DEP's current CSO facility planning efforts for instream aeration, dredging, and off-line CSO storage.

Mathematical modeling of Jamaica Bay by the USA Project is being coordinated with DEP's Jamaica Bay CSO Facility Planning Project, the Jamaica Bay Eutrophication Project, and the Long Outfall Project. The progress of these activities influences the schedules for Jamaica

Bay and back-bay tributary waterbody/watershed assessments. Therefore, the Jamaica Eutrophication Model (JEM) is being used to simulate engineering alternatives in support of these projects while USA Project activities for Jamaica Bay are suspended.

Ecosystem Evaluations

Data collected during field investigations are being used to comprehensively analyze existing ecological conditions of USA Project waterbodies. Comparisons are being made between waterbodies of similar and differing water quality and habitat conditions both within and outside New York Harbor. Information developed by mathematical modeling is also being used to assess existing benthic and water quality biological conditions and to assess future potential conditions with anticipated water quality improvements of facility plans and other pollution abatement programs. Evaluations of existing and potential dissolved oxygen conditions are being conducted for larval growth, larval survival, and juvenile growth of aquatic species for dissolved oxygen conditions. Evaluations are also ongoing in a comprehensive nature to develop tributary and harbor-wide correlations that can be applied to ongoing waterbody/watershed assessments such as Gowanus Canal, Newtown Creek, and Flushing Bay and Creek. Relationships between benthic and fish abundance and diversity to sediment and water quality parameters such as total organic carbon, sediment grain size, and dissolved oxygen are being identified and evaluated for application to waterbody use evaluations.

Engineering Analyses

Engineering analyses are being conducted to identifying control alternatives that may be implemented in addition to WPCP and CSO facility plans such that water quality goals are met. CSO abatement alternatives such as outfall relocation, additional storage, floatables controls, and disinfection are being evaluated. Costs, constructability, implementation schedule, environmental impact, and other associated issues are being developed with conceptual planning of these alternatives. Floatables controls and facility plan enhancements are being identified and evaluated in coordination with the DEP's Comprehensive City-Wide Floatables Control Abatement Plan project and DEP's CSO facility planning projects.

A reevaluation of engineering alternatives for the Bronx River to address potential changes in DEP's Capital Plan was completed this reporting period. Engineering analyses are ongoing for Gowanus Canal and Newtown Creek.

Public Opinion Survey

A public opinion survey is being conducted to measure how various City populations feel about, use, and might use water resources in their community and elsewhere throughout New York Harbor. The survey is investigating question areas such as how people feel about their waterbodies (i.e., the importance they place on them); what waterbodies they use; existing and desired uses of the waterbodies; if not used, why not; and, reactions to potential improvements of the waterbodies. Survey activities include focus groups, a telephone survey, and a mail survey. A telephone survey of New York City residents was completed this reporting period and the results are being tabulated for analysis and interpretation.

Waterbody/Watershed Planning

Waterbody/watershed planning efforts are completed for Paerdegat Basin and the Bronx River. Preliminary waterbody/watershed plans have been developed for Paerdegat Basin and the Bronx River pending DEP review.

Planning efforts are underway for Gowanus Canal. Preliminary use attainment evaluations are being used to identify the benefits of Gowanus Canal facility planning and other alternatives in order to develop a preliminary waterbody/watershed plan. Analyses are exploring the benefits of modernizing the Gowanus Canal Flushing Tunnel, reconstructing the Gowanus Pump Station, and adding additional floatables controls. Additional analyses are ongoing to evaluate these and additional alternatives (increased pump station capacity, 100-percent CSO abatement, dredging, sewer separation, etc.) in terms of settleable solids discharges, sedimentation, habitat improvement, and long-term CSO control plan development.

Use Attainability Analyses

Projections of Paerdegat Basin water quality standards compliance and use attainment for the Preliminary Paerdegat Basin Waterbody/Watershed Plan were discussed with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in the fall of 2002. At that time, the NYSDEC requested that DEP perform a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA). The UAA was conducted by the USA Project for Paerdegat Basin aquatic life, recreation, and aesthetic uses. The analysis was detailed in a draft report that is currently being reviewed by DEP and on a preliminary basis by the NYSDEC and EPA Region 2.

- **Interagency Coordination**

Harbor-Wide Government Steering Committee

A Harbor-Wide Government Steering Committee provides guidance and coordination for conducting the USA Project. Members of the Harbor-Wide Government Steering Committee represent the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region 2), the National Park Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (New York District), the Interstate Environmental Commission, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the New York City Departments of Environmental Protection, City Planning, and Parks & Recreation, and the New

York City Citizens Advisory Committee on Water Quality. Harbor-Wide Government Steering Committee meetings are scheduled to occur on a quarterly basis. A meeting with the Steering Committee was held on April 23, 2003. The Steering Committee was updated on the Preliminary Paerdegat Basin Waterbody/Watershed Plan developments, and presentations were made on the Paerdegat Basin UAA, the Preliminary Bronx River Waterbody/Watershed Plan, and waterfront planning in New York City. The Steering Committee requested additional actions to clarify components of the Preliminary Bronx River Waterbody/Watershed Plan – as previously described. A meeting was held on September 26, 2003. The next meeting is being scheduled for January 2004.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Ecosystem Restoration Projects

The USA Project is conducting a variety of field and engineering investigations that are similar in scope to proposed plans being developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for New York Harbor and its tributaries. These plans are primarily focused on habitat/ecosystem restoration. USA Project efforts are continually being evaluated for identifying cost-sharing opportunities that will fulfill DEP's commitments as a local sponsor to the USACE projects. Specifically, the USA Project is coordinating its activities with the USACE's ecosystem restoration efforts for Jamaica Bay, Gowanus Canal, Newtown Creek, Flushing Bay and Creek, and the Bronx River. The USA Project is also gathering information on these projects to identify the water quality benefits and how they can be integrated into DEP's waterbody/watershed plans. Data transfers and close cooperation is ongoing in particular for Gowanus Canal and Flushing Bay and Creek.

- **Project Documentation, Reports, and Publications**

Preliminary Waterbody/Watershed Characterizations

Preliminary waterbody/watershed characterization documents are being developed for all waterbodies being assessed by the USA Project. These preliminary characterization documents are being used as a baseline for developing more comprehensive documents for each waterbody/watershed as their assessments proceed and planning is begun. Documents are completed for Paerdegat Basin, the Bronx River, and Jamaica Bay. Documents are being finalized for Gowanus Canal and Newtown Creek. Documents are being developed for all remaining USA Project waterbodies.

Preliminary Waterbody/Watershed Plan Reports

Draft preliminary waterbody/watershed plan reports for Paerdegat Basin and the Bronx River are being reviewed by DEP this reporting period. The draft reports describe project findings, all information used to construct the preliminary plan, detailed descriptions of plan components, and recommendations for use attainability. The Paerdegat Basin draft report has also been forwarded to NYSDEC and EPA Region 2 for their preliminary reviews.

Use Attainability Analysis Reports

A draft Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) report for Paerdegat Basin is being reviewed by NYSDEC and EPA Region 2.

Project Web Site

A project web site describing the objectives of the USA Project and the importance of public participation is accessible to the public (http://www.nyc.gov/depusa). The web site has specific areas focused on each of the waterbody/watershed assessments. Dissemination of local waterbody stakeholder team documents such as meeting agendas, notes and handouts, and notification of future meetings is facilitated. Federal and state regulations on designated uses and water quality standards are described with links to governmental sites for additional information. An interactive mapping tool provides spatial representations of USA Project and general DEP activities such as the Harbor Survey.

IV. Demonstration Projects

A.) Destratification Demonstration at Shellbank Basin

The purpose of this demonstration is to specifically address the poor water quality that seasonally exists in Shellbank Basin (located in the Jamaica Bay) due to natural temperature stratification of the waterbody.

System Design

In an effort to mitigate the natural temperature stratification, which results in marine kills and odor releases, a full-scale destratification demonstration system has been installed in Shellbank Basin. The destratification facility consists of a shore-side compressor station and diffused-air lines, which run along the bottom of the basin. The destratification system delivers compressed air to the basin bottom, which vertically mixes the water column of Shellbank Basin to create an isothermal condition.

System Operations

The pilot facility was shut down on September 22, 2003, marking the completion of its fourth season of successful operation.

B.) In-Line Storage

The Hunts Point drainage basin comprises the eastern two thirds of the borough of the Bronx. It is bounded by Westchester County to the north and the East River estuary to the east and the south. The drainage area comprises of approximately 1,800 acres of urban terrain. The Hunts Point drainage area sewer system may be appropriate for in-line storage because of a large sewer storage capacity, shallow hydraulic grade, gravity flow, and low potential for flooding.

The Hunts Point In-line Storage project incorporates the use of three inflatable dams, installed in sewers within the Hunts Point drainage basin, to make use of the in-line storage capacity of the sewers. The purpose of this project is to demonstrate the technology and ascertain the operational and maintenance issues and concerns at actual full-scale New York City installations. The systems from two inflatable dam manufacturers, Rodney Hunt and Bridgestone, will be tested. O'Brien and Gere will be operating both systems for a period of one year.

The use of inflatable dam sewer installations is planned at several Track 1 CSO abatement projects and could be involved in Track 2 CSO abatement projects (floatables and settleables control).

Meetings

Various meetings with the contractor have been held on-site. Informational meeting with Department on-site was held.

Preliminary Examinations

The Engineer is continuing operation of the facilities. Status reports are transmitted to the Department regularly.

C.) High Rate Physical Chemical Treatment

Progress on the HRPCT Demonstration Facility preliminary design included:

- Completed preliminary design drawings for the following: interceptor connection structure, pumping facility and force main, degritting and screening facility, HRPCT demonstration units, sludge tank and force main, architectural, and structural.
- Completed preliminary design drawings for the following: HVAC and odor control system, electrical, instrumentation and control.
- Completed associated preliminary design report sections.

The draft preliminary design report has been completed and is currently under internal review at Hazen and Sawyer, P.C. It is anticipated that it will be submitted to DEP for comments in the fourth quarter following the review.

D.) CSO Control Technologies

The draft technical memorandum on the CSO Control Technologies Project is being reviewed and will be submitted to DEP once the review process is complete.

V. Public Participation

- **Public Outreach**

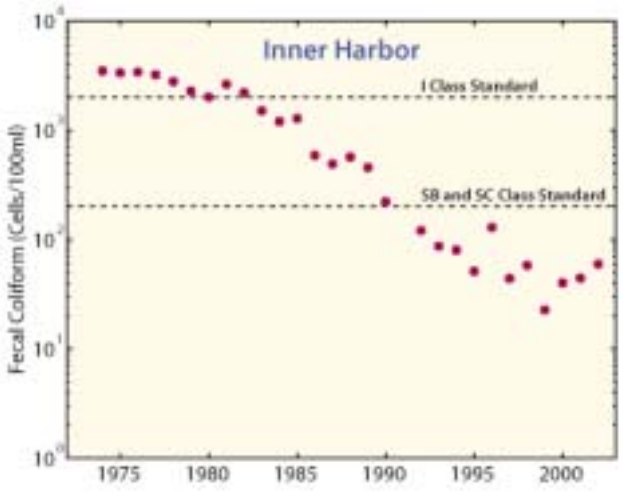
Citizens Advisory Committee on Water Quality

There were no meetings of the Water Quality CAC during the Third Quarter.

VI. Water Quality

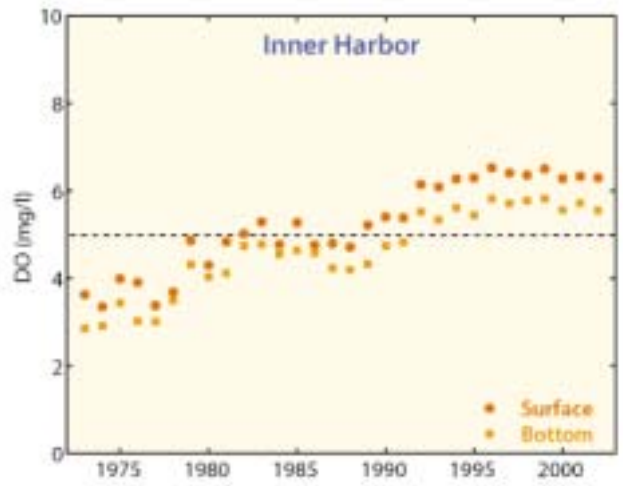
The following information was taken from the 2002 New York Harbor Water Quality Report (DEP).

- **Inner Harbor**



In 1999, the summer geometric mean for Fecal Coliform (FC) declined as low as 20 cells/100ml. Since then, levels have risen gradually up to 60 cells/100ml in 2002 – still well below the state limit for fishing and swimming.

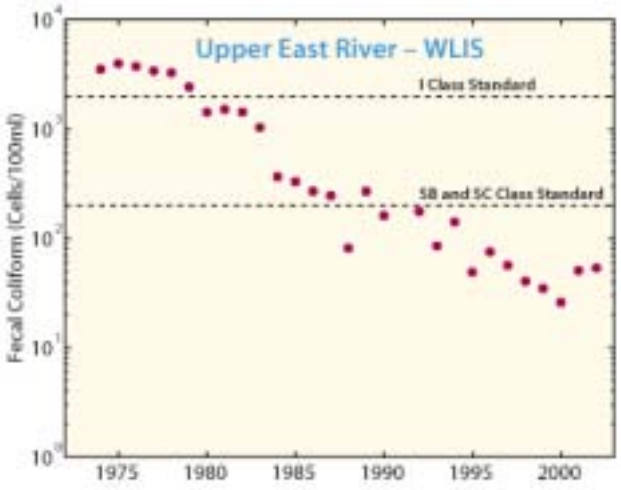
FC concentrations for the Inner Harbor Area show a dramatic decline from the early 1970s to the present time. Today's water quality has improved to the degree that surpasses conditions deemed appropriate for most recreational activities, whereas 1970s water quality did not meet fishing standards.



Dissolved Oxygen (DO) values in the Inner Harbor area remained constant with those from within the past 10 years. Average DO values remained above the DEC standard of 4 mg/L deemed appropriate for fishing for both surface and bottom waters.

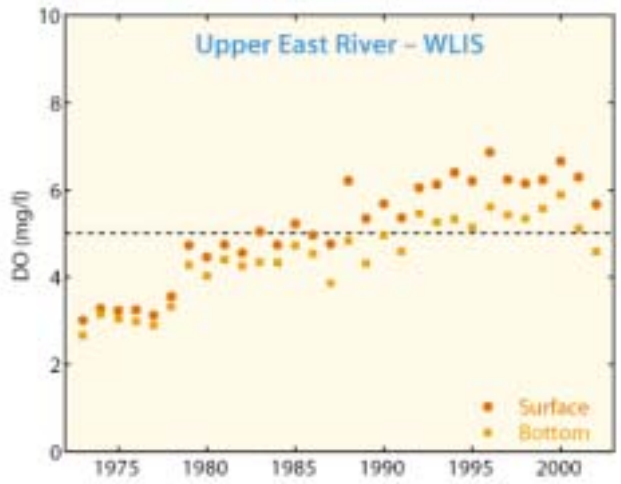
Dissolved oxygen has shown a consistent increase in the Inner Harbor Area over the past 30 years. The average DO values for bottom waters have increased from below 3mg/L in 1970 to nearly 6 mg/L in 2002.

- **East River**



For 2002, the summer geometric mean for the region was 54 cells/100ml, a level well within the range of the previous ten years. Summer monthly means for the region were all below 100 cells/100ml.

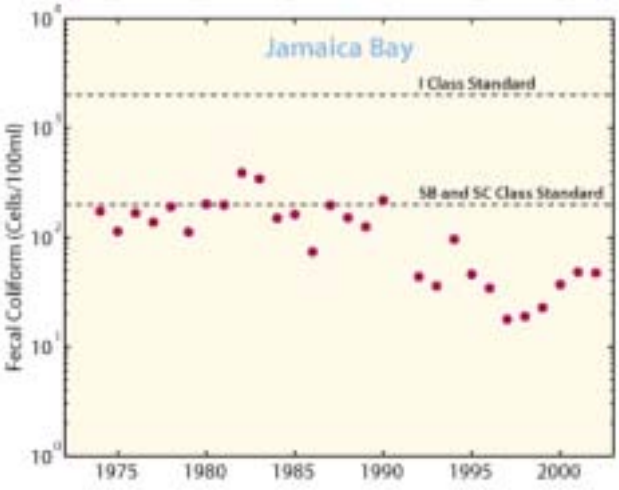
The reduction of FC in the Upper East River has been one of the great successes in New York Harbor – with dramatic declines over the last three decades. In the late 1970s, means were well over 2,000 cells/100ml – declining to around 50 cells/100ml in recent years.



2002 summer mean surface and bottom DO concentrations were 5.7 amd 4.6 mg/l, marking the first time since 1991 that mean bottom DO fell below 5.0 mg/l.

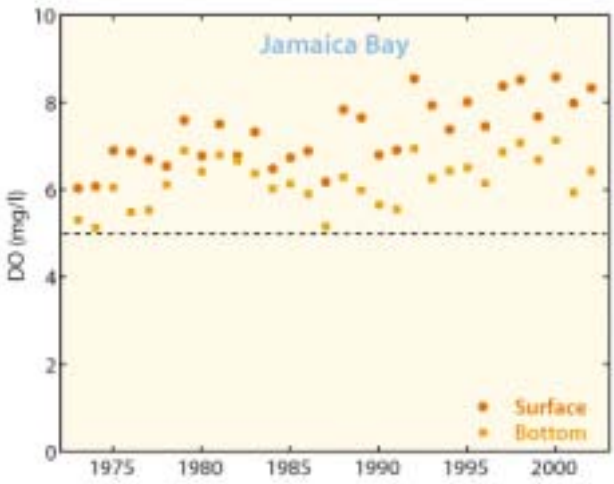
Surface DO summer means in this area show significant improvement over the past 30 years – nearly doubling from means in the 3.0-3.5 mg/l range in the 1970s to above 6.0 mg/l in the past decade. However, the past two years mark a significant departure from the improving pattern.

- **Jamaica Bay**



The average of FC summer geometric means across Jamaica Bay in 2002 was 45 cells/100ml, consistent with the ten year mean (40 cells/100ml).

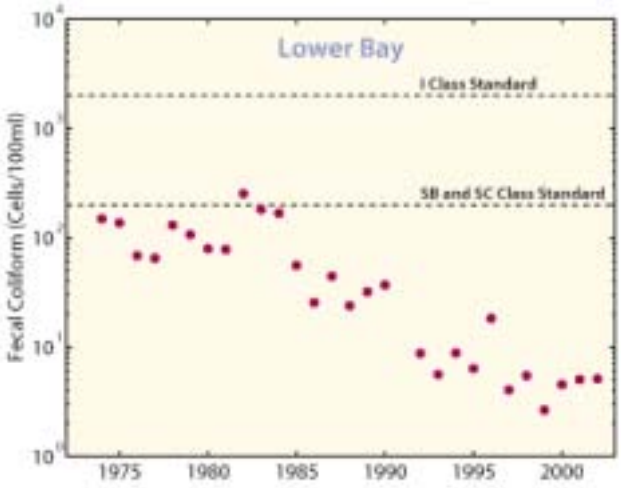
Fecal coliform in Jamaica Bay has declined considerably over the past 30 years, due in large part to upgrades and improvements in the performance of WPCPs. From the early 1970s though 1990, summer geometric means were around 200 cells/100ml. Since then, they have declined to below 40 cells/100ml and have generally leveled off.



Across Jamaica Bay, summer 2002 surface and bottom DO means were 8.3 and 6.9 mg/l, well above minimum levels to support aquatic life.

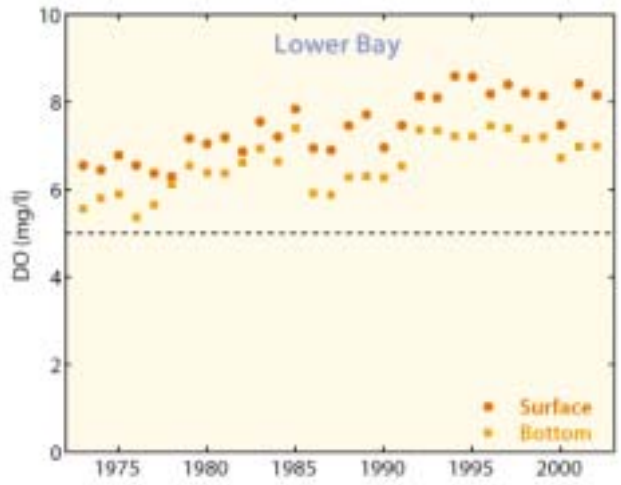
Jamaica Bay surface waters oxygen levels have been broadly supportive of aquatic species over the past 30 years. For the region, DO results for Jamaica Bay are consistently above 5 mg/l and have shown an upward improvement over time.

- **Outer Harbor**



Fecal coliform levels in the Lower Bay / Raritan area (collectively, dubbed Outer Harbor) were statistically consistent with ten-year monthly means.

Fecal Coliform summer geometric means in the Lower Bay have been decreasing over the past 30 years from the 100-200 cell/100ml range in the 1970s to typically below 10 cells/100ml per year. FC levels have remained essentially constant since their dramatic declines in the 1970s-1990s.



With the exception of a significant dip in August, summer monthly DO means were roughly in-line with ten-year monthly means for bottom and surface waters in the Lower Bay.

DO in the Lower Bay has been very supportive of aquatic life over the past thirty years in both surface and bottom waters, improving over time. Since the early 1970s, mean summer bottom DO for the region has not fallen below 5.0 mg/l in a single year.

APPENDIX A

QUARTERLY REPORT ON STATUS OF CITY-WIDE FLOATABLES PLAN

City of New York
Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Environmental Engineering
Comprehensive City-Wide Floatables Control Abatement Plan

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

QUARTERLY REPORT ON STATUS OF CITY-WIDE FLOATABLES PLAN JULY 2003 – SEPTEMBER 2003

HydroQual Environmental Engineers and Scientists, P.C.
In Association With
HydroQual, Inc.

October 2003
Project No: NYDP4008/89

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

BNR	Biological Nutrient Removal
CAC	Citizens' Advisory Committee
CB-01	Capital Program for replacement of collapsed catch basins
CP	Capital Program (NYC)
CSO	Combined (Sanitary and Stormwater) Sewer Overflow
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS)
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (NYC)
DWF	Dry-Weather Flow
DDWF	Design Dry-Weather Flow
DOS	Department of Sanitation (NYC)
DOT	Department of Transportation (NYC)
HI-3	Capital Program for hooding of catch basins in Phase III areas
HI-S	Capital Program for hooding of catch basins in high-speed roadways
HSV	Harbor Survey Vessel
IFCP	Interim Floatables Containment Program
MOO	Mayor's Office of Operations (NYC)
NYC	New York City
NYS	New York State
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (NYC)
SLR	Scorecard Litter Rating
PS	Pumping Station
USA	Use and Standard Attainment
WPCP	Water Pollution Control Plant
XP-SWMM	Storm Water Management Model, (proprietary version)

OVERVIEW OF PLAN ELEMENTS

REPORTING PERIOD: JULY 2003 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2003

Floatables Plan Elements	New Information This Period
1. Ongoing Activities	
-Maintain Street Cleanliness	Yes
-Catch Basin Hooding in Phase I/II Areas	No
-Netting/Booming and Skimming	Yes
-Track I Facilities	*
-Maximizing Wet-Weather Flow to WPCPs	*
2. Catch Basin Hooding in Phase III Areas	No
3. City-Wide Reconstruction of Unhoodable Catch Basins	Yes
4. City-Wide Catch Basin Re-Inspection Program	Yes
5. Illegal Disposal Control	No
6. Public Education Program	*
7. Pilot Studies and Demonstration Projects	*

* -Please refer to NYC's CSO Program 3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2003.

1. Ongoing Activities

Prior to the issuance in June 1997 of the City-Wide CSO Floatables Plan, the City of New York had been engaged in a number of activities that help to control floatables. Some of these ongoing activities, such as street sweeping and catch basin hooding, were not originally intended for the purpose of reducing floatables discharges. Other activities, such as the Interim Floatables Containment Program, had been instituted specifically for floatables control. This section summarizes the status of these ongoing activities. Chapters 2 through 7 address other activities that were instituted after the June 1997 City-Wide CSO Floatables Plan.

a) Maintain Street Cleanliness

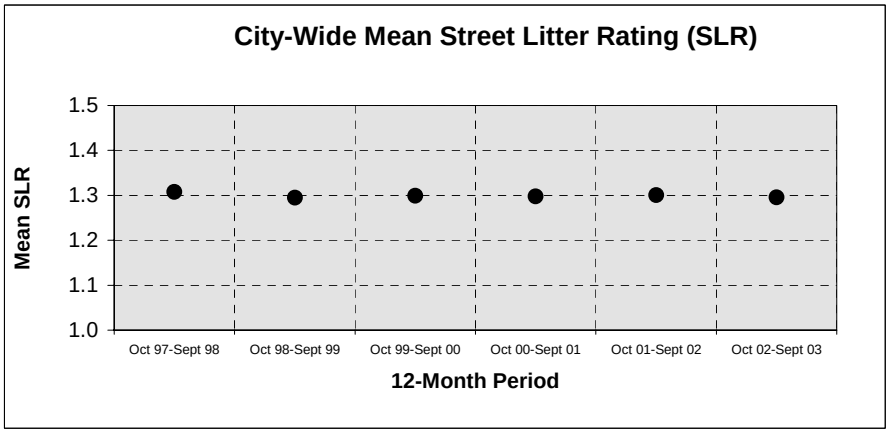
Previous studies have indicated that most floatable litter in New York Harbor can be traced to city streets (HydroQual, 1993). Although many factors can affect the amount of litter on city streets at any given time, the City of New York attempts to control litter levels through a street-sweeping program administered by the Department of Sanitation and through systematic street-litter monitoring, known as the "Scorecard Program," conducted by the Mayor's Office of Operations.

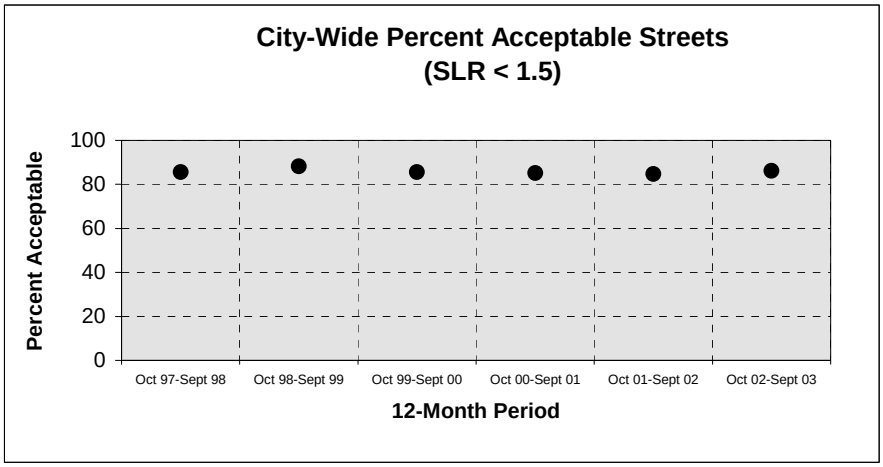
According to the Scorecard Program, city-wide street litter levels have remained relatively constant over the past six years. Scorecard Program results for the past six 12-month periods are summarized in the following table and on Figure 1.

City-Wide Street Cleanliness, 1997[(1)] - 2003

Measure of Street Cleanliness	Results of Scorecard Litter Ratings (SLR)					
	10/97-9/98	10/98-9/99	10/99-9/00	10/00-9/01	10/01-9/02	10/02-9/03
Mean SLR[(2)]	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30[(5)]
% Acceptable[(3)]	85.6	88.3	85.6	85.2	84.7	86.2
% Filthy[(4)]	1.46	0.91	1.43	1.55	1.63	1.66[(5)]

Notes:
[(1)] Scorecard Program initiated in September 1994
[(2)] SLRs follow a 7-point scale from 1.0 (cleanest) to 3.0 (dirtiest).
[(3)] Percentage of tested blockfaces with SLR less than 1.5.
[(4)] Percentage of tested blockfaces with SLR greater than 1.74.
[(5)] Mean SLR and % Filthy values were not included in the Scorecard Program report for the month of September, 2003.





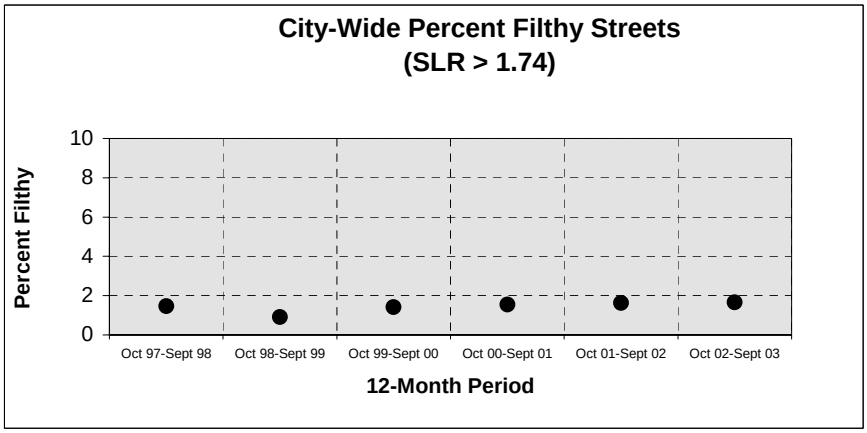


Figure 1. Street Cleanliness

b) Catch Basin Hooding in Phase I / II Areas

Catch basin hooding in Phase I/II areas was completed on or ahead of schedule. A detailed description of these activities, with a summary of the results, is available in previous Quarterly Reports and will not be repeated here.

c) Netting/Booming and Skimming (Interim Floatables Containment Program)

As of July 30, 2003, the IFCP included 19 boomed sites and 4 netted sites draining a total of approximately 58,600 acres. As shown in the table below and on Figure 2, the total volume of floatable material retrieved annually from these sites has varied between about 475 and 950 cubic yards. These retrievals are affected by many factors, including the number and efficiency of IFCP sites, street cleanliness, catch basin hooding, and weather.

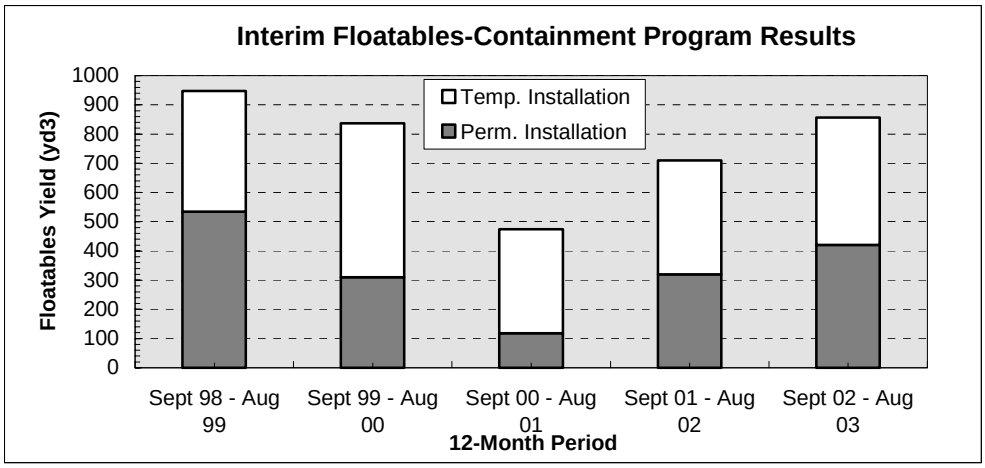


Figure 2. Floatable Material Retrieved from IFCP

As shown on Figure 2 and in the table below, the most recent 12-month period experienced higher yields than in the previous two years. In May 2002 a new IFCP contractor, Miller Marine, took over boom service, maintenance and repair responsibilities. DEP also enhanced the facility monitoring procedures and has instituted several new maintenance and repair activities. Some the significant activities are:

- Ebb tide boom inspections;
- Digital video recording of inspections;
- Boom replacements with a new type of boom that is more durable and

includes a debris skirt which hangs in the water column below the boom;
- Tide slide repairs and replacements; and
- Employing a gate system at some booms to trap floatables in the corral until the skimmer vessel arrives.

These activities appear to have enhanced the capture of floatables at most boom sites as reflected in the increase in floatable yield for September 2002 through August 2003 as shown in the table below. The IFCP monitoring data will continue to be reviewed to determine if this trend continues.

Interim Floatables Containment Program Results, 1998[(1)] - 2003

	9/98-8/99	9/99-8/00	9/00-8/01	9/01-8/02	9/02-8/03
No. Sites[(2)]					
Permanent	21	22	22	21	22
Temporary[(3)]	1	1	1	2	2
Total	22	23	23	23	25
Volume [cy][(4)]					
Permanent	534.3	309.5	118.0	320.0	420.5
Temporary	413.5	527.0	356.5	389.5	436.0
Total	947.8	836.5	474.5	709.5	856.5

Notes:
[(1)] Volume measurements began in July 1995.
[(2)] Maximum number of sites operating during period.
[(3)] "Temporary-status" sites feature lower-quality equipment than "Permanent-status" sites.
[(4)] Total volume of floatables retrieved from sites during period.

In addition to the IFCP netting and booming sites, there are two additional sites from which DEP has agreed to collect material on an as-needed basis. These sites are located at Buttermilk Channel (at the intake to the water tunnel) and near Bowery Bay at the Ogden Fuel Services site. Both sites are boomed. From May through June 2003, 45.75 cubic yards of material was collected from the Buttermilk channel site. Nothing was observed at the Ogden Fuel services site. Additionally, the IFCP contractor is now servicing the Cryders Lane Outfall Diversion Channel, completed in February 2003. In May and June 2003, no material was removed from the netting system at the end of the diversion channel.

DEP also conducts retrievals of large floating debris using the *Cormorant* skimmer vessel throughout New York Harbor. During May and June 2003, the *Cormorant* retrieved a total of approximately 52.40 tons of floating debris, including roughly 4.13 tons of trash, 0.92 tons of metal, 2.53 tons of plastic, and 1.52 tons of rubber. The remaining 43.30 tons of material was comprised of wood from decayed piers and derelict vessels.

No community clean-up activities were reported during this period.

d) Track I Facilities

Please refer to Section II of the NYC's CSO Program 3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2003.

e) Maximizing Wet-Weather Flow to WPCPs

Please refer to Section II-J of the NYC's CSO Program 3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2003.

2. Catch Basin Hooding in Phase III Areas

Non-priority ("Phase III") areas of the city are not subject to Consent Order requirements for catch basin inspections and hooding. However, DEP proceeded with catch basin inventory and hood replacement operations in Phase III areas. Catch basin hooding in Phase III areas was completed on or ahead of schedule. A detailed description of these activities, with a summary of the results, is available in the NYC's CSO Program 4th Quarterly Report – Year 2001.

3. City-Wide Reconstruction of Unhoodable Catch Basins

Catch basin reconstruction is provided for in Capital Program CB-01, which appropriates $6 million annually for replacement of collapsed catch basins and associated work required to make sidewalks handicapped accessible. The funding for CB-01 is above and beyond the existing levels needed to address normal repair work. To date approximately 1,100 unhoodable catch basins have been reconstructed and hooded.

In addition to the catch basins identified for reconstruction, certain catch basins were not inspected or hooded during the original program because they are located in "high-speed roadways" and as such require DOT permits as well as special safety equipment. Inspection, cleaning and hooding of these basins were performed between July 26 and October 4, 2002. A total of 1320 basins were inspected in these areas. These basins have been added to the catch basin GIS. The current catch basin inventory, which includes basins in high speed areas and newly constructed basins, is 139,907. Additionally, information on new and modified basins reported by NYCDDC, DEP maintenance, and DEP repair yards is periodically being added to the catch basin database.

4. City-Wide Catch Basin Re-inspection Program

As a follow-up to the catch basin hooding program (discussed in Section 1b), the Consent Order also requires that all catch basins in Phase I and Phase II areas be re-inspected every two years to confirm that hoods remain in place. These two-year re-inspection cycles are to commence upon completion of the initial hooding process, for which the milestone dates were February 1998 (Phase I) and February 1999 (Phase II). DEP completed initial hooding ahead of schedule, in December 1997 (Phase I) and September 1998 (Phase II).

The Status of DEP's reinspection program is as follows:

Reinspection Round	Phase	Completion
1	I	December 1999
1	II	September 2000
2	I	January 2002
2	II	September 2002
3	I	Currently Ongoing

The Department is also hooding basins that require hoods within 90 days of completed inspections, as per the Consent Order.

HydroQual is assisting the Department in the reinspection program, which also includes the reinspection as a part of a change order to the Catch Basin Inspection and Hooding Project. HydroQual's activities started in July of 2002. Post inspection of Phase I areas began in October 2002 and is projected to be completed by December 2003.

DEP compiled the results of the first round of Phase I re-inspections and determined that, of the 29,383 basins that had been hooded initially, just under 3.3 percent required re-hooding over the two-year re-inspection cycle. This equates to an annual hood-dislodge rate of about 1.6 percent.

5. Illegal Disposal Control

In 1998, HydroQual helped DEP and DOS develop a protocol to record and report locations of suspected illegal shoreline trash dumping. This "Illegal Dumping Notification" program has coordinated efforts between DEP's Harbor Survey Program, DEP's Sentinel Monitoring Program, and two branches of DOS, the Environmental Police and the Sanitation Police. The Environmental Police handle information related to hazardous substances (such as medical waste and asbestos), and the Sanitation Police handle information related to illegal trash dumping. The status of the "Illegal Dumping Notification" program is presently being discerned. An update will be provided when available.

6. Public Outreach

Please refer to Section III of the NYC's CSO Program 3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2003.

7. Pilot Studies and Demonstration Projects

Please refer to Section IV of the NYC's CSO Program 3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2003.