



**NEW YORK CITY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING**

New York City's Combined Sewer Overflow Program

3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2004



October 2004

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	3
II.	Project Progress for Comprehensive Citywide CSO Project	
	A.) Flushing Bay	4
	B.) Paerdegat Basin.....	7
	C.) Inner Harbor.....	10
	D.) Outer Harbor	14
	E.) Jamaica Bay	17
	F.) East River	
	▪ Bronx River	19
	▪ Hutchinson River.....	23
	▪ Alley Creek.....	27
	▪ Westchester Creek	36
	G.) Coney Island Creek.....	40
	H.) Newtown Creek	43
	I.) Jamaica Tributaries	48
	J.) Citywide Floatables	56
III.	Project Progress for Use and Standards Attainment Project.....	57
IV.	Demonstration Projects	
	A.) Destratification	62
	B.) In-Line Storage	62
	C.) High Rate Physical Chemical Treatment.....	63
	D.) CSO Control Technologies.....	63
V.	Public Participation.....	65
VI.	Water Quality.....	66

Appendices

- A. Quarterly Report on Status of City-Wide Floatables Plan

List of Tables

Table 1: Flushing Bay CSO Project.....	6
Table 2: Paerdegat Basin CSO Project	9
Table 3: Inner Harbor CSO Project	13
Table 4: Outer Harbor CSO Project.....	16
Table 5: Jamaica Bay CSO Project.....	18
Table 6: Bronx River CSO Project	22
Table 7: Hutchinson River CSO Project.....	26
Table 8: Alley Creek CSO Project.....	35
Table 9: Westchester Creek CSO Project	39
Table 10: Coney Island Creek CSO Project	42
Table 11: Newtown Creek CSO Project.....	47
Table 12: Jamaica Tributaries CSO Project.....	55

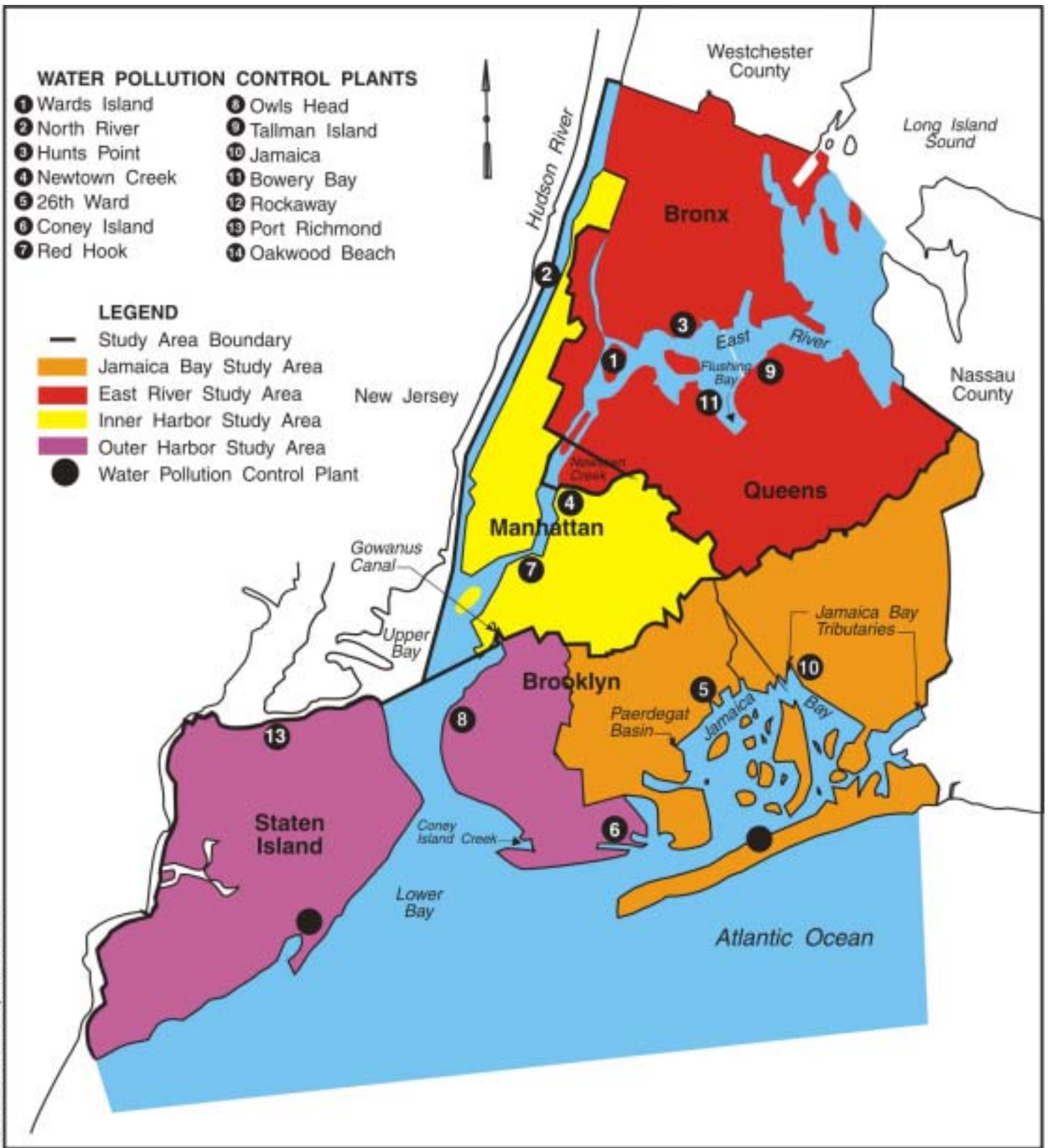
I. Introduction

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, 2004 through September 30, 2004.



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CSO Study Area Locations

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 TI-010 in Tallman Island WPCP SPDES 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
- Construction of tide gates on the CS4 outfall CSO line
- Phase 2 construction of the mechanical and above-ground portion of the facility and construction of soccer 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).

On September 8, 2004, a significant rainfall occurred and 7-8 feet of combined sewage accumulated in the basement and mechanical, HVAC and electrical equipment were submerged. A “force majeure” letter regarding this event was submitted to NYSDEC on September 24, 2004 and DEP is currently evaluating the extent of the damage to the bulkhead area of the facility. Once this evaluation is complete the schedule can be developed to repair all damaged areas and complete construction of the rest of the facility.

Design

Design has been completed for all elements.

Construction

Construction has been completed for the relocation of ball fields and the effluent channel. The construction of the tide gates on the tank outfall CSO line has been completed. Phase 1 construction (Contract CS4-3) for the tank was substantially completed as of August 17, 2001. The construction of the tidegates on the CS4 outfall has been completed as of September 2002. The Notice to Proceed for the Phase 2 construction contracts was issued on April 11, 2002 and the construction is on-going.

- **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 SPDES 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. This contract has been held up as OEPA requires an Environmental Assessment Report for the construction of the Diversion Structure. In addition, as the facility was designed as a test facility and as the testing was completed, DEP did not believe the additional costs associated with the contract were in-balance with the benefits provided to the environment. The scope of work is being reevaluated by DEP BEE and BWSO so that the modification work can be accomplished that does not require an Environmental Assessment Report.

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 DEP’s comments were reviewed and a final report was submitted 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 was re-evaluated as part of the development of the final monitoring program report. The conclusions of these analyses indicated that other floatables controls available are more cost effective than the swirl concentrator technology. Based on this finding, DEP has concluded that swirl concentrators will not be considered as area wide solutions for wide-spread application within NYC.

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 BB-006 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 BB-007 outfall.
Cost:	\$33,000,000	\$291,000,000
Status:	Construction complete	Phase 2 construction started April 2002 and is on-going.
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. However, the Department has withdrawn the bids.	Contract change orders for additional work are in progress. Damage to mechanical, HVAC and electrical equipment due to a major storm on September 8, 2004 which caused flooding in the facility.

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 yd³ of material from the mouth of the basin and about 38,000 yd³ 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 (DiMura to Kurtz). Additional revisions to the modified CSO facility plan were submitted to NYSDEC in February 2004.

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 completed.

- 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 80% complete.

Dredging of the basin has been postponed due to damage to the Belt Parkway Bridge at the south 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 99 % complete. The advertisement is planned for the 4th Quarter of 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

	<i>Phase IA</i>	<i>Phase II</i>	<i>Phase III</i>	<i>Phase IV</i>
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	\$171,880,189	\$8,000,000
Status:	Construction completed.	NTP issued on 6/24/02. Construction 80% complete.	Final Design - 99% complete	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. Additional revisions to the modified CSO facility plan were submitted to NYSDEC in February 2004.

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 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, 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 about 75% complete.

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. 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) has been developed and submitted to NYSDEC 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. ILS is also contingent upon performing detailed hydraulic calculations of sewer system hydraulics, consistent with NYC's Drainage Planning Criteria, and the review and approval of the resulting hydraulic grade line by the Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations. 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

	<i>Phase I</i>	<i>Phase II</i>	<i>Phase III</i>
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 Submitted to NYSDEC Final Design for MPS 90% Complete Construction contract at NC awarded	Final Design – Not Initiated
Other Issues:	-	-	Awaiting Hunts Point demonstration test results and approval by BWSO

D.) 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. Additional revisions to the modified CSO facility plan were submitted to NYSDEC in February 2004.

• Open Waters

Preliminary Design

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

- Regulator Improvements
- Throttling Facility
- In-Line Storage

Final Design

The final design contract consists of three phases:

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

The 90% Final Design for Phase I – Regulator Improvements is scheduled for submission to DEP for review on October 26, 2004. The 60% Final Design for Phase II – Throttling Facility is

scheduled for submission to DEP for review on October 25, 2004. Progress on both of these submissions continued during this quarter.

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.

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. Final design was initiated on June 28, 2004.

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). ILS is contingent upon performing detailed hydraulic calculations of sewer system hydraulics, consistent with NYC's Drainage Planning Criteria, and the review and approval of the resulting hydraulic grade line by the Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.

Table 4

Outer Harbor CSO Project

	<i>Phase I</i>	<i>Phase II</i>	<i>Phase III</i>
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:	Final Design – 80% Complete	Final Design – 50% Complete	Preliminary Design – 100% Complete
Other Issues:	-	-	Awaiting Hunts Point demonstration test results and approval by BWSO

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.

Due to the inability to secure a site, a modified CSO Facility Plan was developed in December 2003 and recommends:

- Phase I – Clean Sewers
 - Clean portions of Williams Avenue, Hegeman Avenue, and Flatlands Avenue
 - Direct more wet weather flow to Hendrix Regulator from the Williams Avenue Regulator
 - Interim dredging at head end of Hendrix Street Canal
 - Monitor re-deposition rates of grit and debris
- Phase II – Dredging CSO Mounds
 - Dredge Fresh Creek
 - Estimate future deposition rates
 - Future dredging of Hendrix Street Canal and Spring Creek
- Phase III – USA/Citywide CSO LTCP
 - Optimize existing system performance
 - Integrate various CSO facilities plans into an overall LTCP
 - Complete use standards and attainability analysis
 - Increase public education and participation
- Phase IV - CSO Related Wet Weather Improvements to 26th Ward WPCP
 - Additional influent pumping capacity to 220 MGD
 - Additional chlorine contact tank capacity
 - Additional outfall capacity
 - Additional secondary treatment by-pass capacity
 - Possible additional clarifier capacity
- Phase V - Implement Structural CSO Abatement Facilities
 - If needed

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

Preliminary Examinations

The Modified CSO Facility Plan for Jamaica Bay was submitted to the NYSDEC on December 30, 2003.

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 Final Report on the Eutrophication Study was submitted to the NYSDEC in November 2003.

The Department asked their consultant to prepare a contract to clean certain combined sewers as described in Phase I of the facility plan submitted on December 30, 2003. The contract documents have been completed and were submitted to the Department April 23, 2004.

The Department has also instructed their consultant to prepare an amended facility plan that includes, in Phase I, interim mitigative dredging of a portion of the head end of the Hendrix St. Canal.

The Department's consultant is preparing a sampling and analytical plan to examine the CSO solids in the 26th Ward tributaries. The Department and their consultant met with the USACOE on July 15th to discuss permitting for interim dredging.

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 26 th 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, two registered change orders to Contract III, and no registered change orders to Contract IV. In addition, a third change order (Change Order X-3) to East River Contract III is being finalized for re-submittal to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) for review and processing. This Change Order X-3 covers the additional design and design services during construction costs associated with revisions and additions to the Bronx River, Hutchinson River, Alley Creek and Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Facilities Projects.

▪ Bronx River

Project Summary

In late March 2004, the NYCDEP submitted a modified Bronx River facilities plan to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). This modified facilities plan, entitled “The Bronx River Waterbody/Watershed Facility Plan,” which was prepared by HydroQual, Inc., recommends that the 4 MG off-line storage facility not be constructed as previously planned to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-007 on the Bronx River. The modified facilities plan states that the 4 MG storage facility provides limited benefits to the improvement of water quality conditions in the tidal Bronx River. In lieu of the 4 MG storage facility, the modified facilities plan recommends that floatables control facilities be provided at Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 to minimize the discharge of unsightly floatable material into the Bronx River, and that Outfall HP-007 be extended by about five to ten feet to the bulkhead line to accommodate the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Bronx River Greenway Project.

In late September 2004, URS submitted a preliminary design report to the NYCDEP presenting the recommended floatables control facilities for Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009. For Outfall HP-004, the recommended floatables control facility consists of providing in-line netting within a new conduit located upstream of the outfall along West Farms Road, used to direct flow around the playground for P.S. 214. For Outfall HP-007, the recommended floatables control facility consists of providing “COPA” screens within Regulators 27 and 27A located upstream of the outfall. Regulator 27 is located within the right-of-way of Bronx Park Avenue, just north of the intersection with East 177th Street, and Regulator 27A is located on Bronx Zoo property, adjacent to the monorail storage shed. For Outfall HP-009, the recommended floatables control facility consists of providing in-line netting within Regulator 13, located within Soundview Park upstream of the outfall. The in-line netting and 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.

Meetings

Principal meetings held during this report period are as follows:

- Project Progress Meeting on July 6, 2004 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS, and Lawler, Matusky and Skelly Engineers (LMS), to discuss and review the overall progress of the East River CSO Abatement Facilities Project.
- Meeting on August 12, 2004 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, NYSDOT and URS, to discuss the Bronx River CSO Abatement Project. At this meeting, BEE - Planning explained that the current plan is not to provide a 4 MG CSO storage facility upstream of Outfall HP-007, but rather to provide floatables control facilities at Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009. In addition, the NYSDOT indicated that due to financial constraints, construction of the northern end of the Bronx River Greenway Project will be indefinitely delayed. As a result of the delay in construction of the northern end of the Greenway Project, the extension of Outfall HP-007 by about five to ten feet to the bulkhead line will also be indefinitely delayed.

Field Investigations

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

- In July 2004, Savin Engineers initiated sewer inspection services required for design of the floatables control facilities for Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009. These sewer inspection services were originally scheduled to be completed by the end of August 2004; however, the NYCDEP has delayed completion of the inspection services pending clarification of Savin's confined space entry procedures. It is expected that Savin will complete the inspection services by the end of October 2004, and submit a report to URS for review in November 2004 presenting the findings and results of the inspections.
- In August 2004, Manual Elken Company submitted final survey drawings for the floatables control facilities sites to URS and with this submittal the surveying services are complete.
- On July 21, 2004, representatives of the NYCDEP and URS visited the proposed sites for the floatables control facilities for Outfalls HP-004 and HP-007. This visit was to gain general familiarity with the sites by the NYCDEP.

Environmental Review

In late December 2002, URS submitted an EAS for the Bronx River CSO Abatement Facilities Project, based on a 4 MG CSO storage facility, to the NYCDEP for review. This EAS remained under review by the NYCDEP. This EAS is required in order to finalize the land swaps between the NYCDEP, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (NYCDPR), NYSDOT and Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA).

The EASs required for the floatables control facilities for Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 are being prepared by HydroQual, Inc.

Site Acquisition/ULURP

URS continued to prepare a revised ULURP Application for the Bronx River CSO Abatement Project, including the mapping actions involved with the land swaps between the NYCDEP, NYCDPR, NYSDOT and MTA. This ULURP Application, which is based on a 4 MG CSO storage facility, will be submitted to the NYCDEP for review in mid-October 2004.

The ULURP Applications required for the floatables control facilities for Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 are being prepared by HydroQual, Inc.

Facility Planning/Preliminary and Final Designs/Permits and Approvals

Principal work performed during this report period includes:

- URS continued design of the recommended floatables control facilities for Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 discharging into the Bronx River. Final design of the facilities will be completed no later than July 2008.
- In late March 2004, the NYCDEP submitted a modified facilities plan to the NYSDEC for review. This facilities plan, entitled “The Bronx River Waterbody/Watershed Facility Plan,” recommends that the 4 MG off-line storage facility not be constructed, and that floatables control facilities be provided at Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009. This modified facilities plan remained under review by the NYSDEC.
- Based on the August 12th meeting, URS ceased design of the extension of Outfall HP-007 by about five to ten feet to the bulkhead line to accommodate the NYSDOT Bronx River Greenway Project.

Project Schedule

- The current construction schedule for the Bronx River Floatables Control Facilities Project indicates the construction period as June 2009 through June 2012.

Table 6

Bronx River CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Floatables control facilities at Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009
Location:	New conduit (West Farms Road) upstream of Outfall HP-004, Regulator 27 (Bronx Park Avenue) and Regulator 27A (Bronx Zoo) upstream of Outfall HP-007, and Regulator 13 (Soundview Park) upstream of Outfall HP-009
Actions:	Design and construction of floatables control facilities at Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009
Cost:	\$12,330,000
Status:	Modified facilities plan under review by NYSDEC; EAS for 4 MG CSO storage facility under review by NYCDEP; revisions to ULURP Application for 4 MG CSO storage facility nearly complete by URS; construction of 4 MG CSO storage facility deleted from facilities plan; EASs and ULURP Applications for floatables control facilities at Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 underway by HydroQual, Inc.; design of floatables control facilities for Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 underway by URS
Other Issues:	Modified facilities plan needs to be approved; EAS for 4 MG CSO storage facility needs to be approved and Negative Declaration issued; revised ULURP Application for 4 MG CSO storage facility needs to be finalized, certified and approved; mapping for land transfers needs to be completed prior to 4 MG CSO storage facility ULURP Application certification; EASs and ULURP Applications for floatables control facilities at Outfalls HP-004, HP-007 and HP-009 need to be prepared, certified and approved

▪ Hutchinson River

Project Summary

The present Hutchinson River CSO Abatement Facilities Plan consists of a northern 3 MG storage tank to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-024 and a southern 4 MG storage conduit to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-023. The northern 3 MG storage tank will be located adjacent to the Hutchinson River along Hutchinson Avenue on land currently owned by Pascap Export, Inc., and the southern 4 MG storage conduit will be located partly on Public Place Site, which is land controlled by the NYCDPR, and extending southerly onto land currently owned by the Riverbay Realty Company. This current facilities plan is slightly different than the previous plan in that the southern conduit will be shorter, 500 feet as compared to 1,500 feet, than the conduit included in the previously plan, but deeper to achieve the 4 MG of storage volume; and a pumping station will be provided with the shorter, deeper conduit to replace the existing Conner Street Pumping Station. This new pumping station will pump the combined sewage captured in the 4 MG storage conduit into the Hunts Point WPCP interceptor system for conveyance to the Hunts Pont WPCP for treatment. In addition, the combined sewage captured in the 3 MG storage tank will be pumped to the new pumping station located in the storage conduit from where the sewage will be re-pumped into the Hunts Point WPCP interceptor system for treatment at the WPCP. The storage tank and storage conduit will include mechanical screens at their influent structures, and air treatment systems to treat exhaust air from the tank and conduit, including the wet wells of the respective pumping stations. Other principal work to be included as part of this project will include rehabilitation of existing Outfalls HP-023 and HP-024, and a passive public recreational area (passive park) to be constructed between the southern end of the storage conduit and the CO-OP City Little League baseball fields on land currently owned by the Riverbay Realty Company. 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 6, 2004 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS and LMS, to discuss and review the overall progress of the East River CSO Abatement Facilities Project.
- Meeting on August 12, 2004 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP and URS, to discuss and review the status of the Hutchinson River CSO Abatement Project.

Field Investigations

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

- In late June 2004, the NYCDEP Contract Compliance Office granted approval for URS to utilize the services of Carman-Dunne Consulting Engineers to perform the surveying services required for design of the 3 MG storage tank along Hutchinson Avenue; however, in late July 2004, prior to signing a subcontract agreement with URS, Carman-Dunne advised URS that due to a current heavy workload, they will not be able to perform the surveying services in a timely manner. As a result, in late July 2004, URS re-issued a request for proposals to perform the surveying services to six qualified M/WBE surveying firms. Based on the proposals received, URS selected Massand Associates to perform the requested services, and in mid-August 2004, paperwork was submitted to the NYCDEP Contracts Compliance Office to obtain approval to utilize the services of Massand Associates. The survey work will be completed by the end of November 2004.

Environmental Review

URS continued preparation of an EAS based on a northern 3 MG storage tank along Hutchinson Avenue adjacent to the River, and on a southern 4 MG storage conduit within the Public Place Site and Riverbay Realty Company property adjacent to the Hutchinson River. A draft EAS is scheduled to be submitted to the NYCDEP in October 2004 for review.

Site Acquisition/ULURP

URS continued preparation of a ULURP Application based on a northern 3 MG storage tank and a southern 4 MG storage conduit. A draft Application is scheduled to be submitted to the NYCDEP in October 2004 for review.

Facility Planning/Preliminary and Final Designs/Permits and Approvals

Principal work performed during this report period includes:

- In late October 2003, the NYCDEP submitted a letter to the NYSDEC responding to comments from the NYSDEC on a previously submitted Hutchinson River CSO Abatement Facilities Plan, which includes a 4 MG storage conduit to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-023 and a 3 MG storage tank to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-024. The NYCDEP is awaiting a response from the NYSDEC.
- URS continued preliminary design of the CSO storage facilities, consisting of a 4 MG storage conduit (shortened configuration) and 3 MG storage tank. This preliminary design is scheduled to be completed in March 2005.
- At a meeting held on June 25, 2004, between representatives of the NYCDEP, NYCDPR, New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) and URS, a discussion took place with regard to the responsibility for maintaining the passive park proposed to be provided along with the 4 MG CSO storage conduit to be constructed partly within the Public Place Site and partly on property currently owned by the Riverbay Realty Company. During the discussion, the NYCDPR stated that they do not have the personnel available to maintain the park, including mowing the grass and picking up

litter. The NYCDPR inferred that maintenance of the park should be the responsibility of the NYCDEP, since the park will be located on property owned by the NYCDEP. As a result of the discussion at the June 25th meeting, the NYCDEP requested URS to investigate if configuration of the storage conduit could be revised to minimize or eliminate the impact on the Riverbay Realty Company property. In mid-July 2004, URS submitted a memorandum to the NYCDEP indicating that the storage conduit could be shortened, thereby minimizing the length of conduit extending southward onto the Riverbay Realty Company property. In so doing, the passive park would be constructed between the south end of the storage conduit and the CO-OP City Little League baseball fields on the Riverbay Realty Company property, thereby allowing the passive park to be completely segregated from the storage conduit. Under this scenario, the Riverbay Realty Company property could be subdivided into a northern parcel, owned by the NYCDEP, where the storage conduit would be located, and a southern parcel, owned by the NYCDPR, where the passive park would be located. The NYCDEP would have no responsibilities with regard to maintaining the passive park, which would be owned by the NYCDPR and maintained either by the NYCDPR or CO-OP City. At the August 12th meeting, the NYCDEP directed URS to revise the Hutchinson River CSO Facilities Plan to incorporate the shortened storage conduit concept.

- In late September 2004, the NYCDEP requested URS to perform a planning-level investigation to determine the feasibility of constructing a 4 MG storage tank within the boundary limits of Public Place Site, in lieu of a 4 MG storage conduit located partly on Public Place Site and partly on the Riverbay Realty Company property. A memorandum will be submitted by URS to the NYCDEP in October 2004 presenting the results of this investigation.

Project Schedule

- The current construction schedule for the Hutchinson River CSO Abatement Project indicates the construction being performed in two phases with the initial construction period as June 2011 through June 2015, followed by the second phase of construction extending from December 2016 through December 2023. At present Phase I includes construction of the southern 4 MG storage conduit, and Phase II includes construction of the northern 3 MG storage tank.

Table 7

Hutchinson River CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Hutchinson River CSO Storage Facilities
Location:	City-owned and privately-owned property along CO-OP City Boulevard adjacent to Hutchinson River; privately-owned property along Hutchinson Avenue adjacent to Hutchinson River
Actions:	Design and construction of a 4 MG CSO storage conduit and a 3 MG CSO storage tank including mechanical screens, pumping stations and air treatment systems; rehabilitation of existing Outfalls HP-023 and HP-024
Cost:	171,600,000
Status:	Preparation of EAS underway; preparation of ULURP Application underway; preliminary design underway; construction not included in current Ten-Year Capital Plan
Other Issues:	Revised CSO abatement facilities plan needs to be prepared and submitted to NYSDEC; EAS needs to be prepared, approved and Negative Declaration issued; ULURP Application needs to be prepared, certified and approved; sites for storage facilities need to be acquired

- **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 environmental restoration of approximately 21 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 Project (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 2,750 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; 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 completely upgraded 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 21 acres within Alley Park will be provided with permanent environmental 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 6, 2004 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS and LMS, to discuss and review the overall progress of the East River CSO Abatement Facilities Project.
- Issues and Tasks Meetings on July 23, 2004, August 20, 2004 and September 24, 2004 at the Alley Creek Engineer's field office, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS and Dvirka and Bartilucci Consulting Engineers (DB), to review the status of and discuss specific issues/tasks regarding Contract ER-AC1.
- Construction Progress Meetings on July 23, 2004, August 20, 2004 and September 24, 2004 at the Alley Creek Engineer's field office, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS, DB and Carp Construction Corporation (Carp), to review and discuss the progress of Contract ER-AC1.
- Meeting on July 28, 2004 at the NYCDEP offices, between the NYCDEP Commissioner, other NYCDEP personnel and URS, to review the status of the Oakland Ravine Stormwater Treatment System Project, including the revised stormwater control facilities plan for Oakland Ravine. This meeting also included discussions in preparation for the meeting between the NYCDEP and Senator Padavan held on July 29, 2004 to discuss the Oakland Ravine Stormwater Treatment System Project.

- Meeting on September 28, 2004 at the offices of the Queens Borough President, between representatives of the NYCDEP, NYCDPR, Queens Borough President's Office and URS, to discuss the status of the Oakland Ravine Stormwater Treatment System Project and the revised stormwater control facilities plan.
- Meeting on September 30, 2004 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS, Carp and Barker Steel Company, to discuss the escalating steel prices and the impacts such prices may have on the completion of Contract ER-AC1. Barker Steel indicated that without some pricing relief they will not be able to honor their contract with Carp to supply the reinforcing steel. Based on discussions at this meeting, the NYCDEP will determine if there are any viable provisions for modifying the contract between Carp and NYCDEP for Contract ER-AC1 to make adjustments for the escalation in steel prices.

Field Investigations

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

- A summary of the structural inspection of existing Outfall TI-008, performed by URS on June 7, 2004, remained under review by the NYCDEP.
- Munoz Engineering and Land Surveying (Munoz) previously completed most of the field work required to prepare topographical and wetlands delineation surveys within Alley Park, where the environmental restoration work is to be implemented under Contract ER-AC3. In late July 2004, Munoz submitted final survey drawings to URS and LMS for review, which included locations and elevations of the four piezometers installed by LMS and of the bio-benchmark markers provided by LMS. URS and LMS completed quality control reviews of these drawings in September 2004.
- The Subsurface Soils Investigation Report for the proposed Alley Park Environmental Restoration (Contract ER-AC3) remained under review by the NYCDEP.
- LMS continued to collect groundwater samples from four piezometers installed within the environmental restoration area in Alley Park (Contract ER-AC3), and continued the analyses of the groundwater elevations, relative to tidal fluctuations, and of the groundwater chemistry based on the collected samples to calibrate the water quality analyses. A report presenting the results of the groundwater investigation is scheduled to be submitted to the NYCDEP by URS and LMS in late October 2004.
- LMS prepared a report presenting the results of the benthic macroinvertebrate community characterization sampling performed within the environmental restoration area in Alley Park (Contract ER-AC3), which was completed in late May 2004. This report is scheduled to be submitted to the NYCDEP by URS and LMS in late October 2004.
- LMS completed calculation of the hydrologic budget analysis for the environmental restoration area in Alley Park (Contract ER-AC3) in July 2004. A report presenting this hydrologic budget analysis is scheduled to be submitted to the NYCDEP by URS and LMS in late October 2004.

- LMS finalized the vegetation mapping to establish bio-benchmarks for the environmental restoration area in Alley Park (Contract ER-AC3) in July 2004. A report presenting the results of this bio-benchmarking investigation is scheduled to be submitted to the NYCDEP by URS and LMS in late October 2004.

Environmental Review

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

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 Maintenance and Protection of Traffic (MPT) Plan for the Alley Creek CSO Abatement Project (Contract ER-AC1) was previously approved by the NYCDOT - OCMC Highways based on completing the outfall sewer crossing under the Cross Island Parkway (CIP) in four work stages. However, in late May 2004, Carp Construction Corporation (Carp) proposed a modified MPT Plan for the outfall sewer crossing under the CIP. In late July 2004, the NYCDEP submitted the revised MPT Plan as proposed by Carp to the NYCDOT - OCMC Highways for review and approval. This revised MPT Plan is based on completing the outfall sewer crossing under the CIP in six work stages, and consists of utilizing the acceleration lane for vehicles traveling southbound onto the CIP from eastbound Northern Boulevard as a travel lane for southbound CIP traffic. This will require all merging traffic from eastbound Northern Boulevard to come to a full stop before entering onto the CIP. The NYCDOT - OCMC Highways has indicated that prior to completing their review of the revised MPT Plan, updated traffic counts are required for the southbound lanes of the CIP, north of the entrance point for traffic entering the CIP from eastbound Northern Boulevard and for the acceleration lane used by traffic to enter the southbound CIP from eastbound Northern Boulevard. Carp retained El Taller Collaborative, PC to conduct these traffic counts, which were performed in mid-September 2004, and submitted to the NYCDOT - OCMC Highways for use in their review of the revised MPT Plan.

- In mid-August 2004, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) issued the Dredging Permit for the Alley Creek CSO Abatement Project (Contract ER-AC1). In their issuance letter, the USACOE indicated that the activities involved with this project can be accomplished under the Department of the Army Nationwide General Permit Numbers 7 and 27. In mid-September 2004, URS and LMS determined that dredging activity is not permitted within Alley Creek during the periods of March through May and September through November each year due to fish spawning activities.
- NYSDEC Form NY-2A for the Alley Creek CSO Abatement Facilities Project was submitted to the NYSDEC by the NYCDEP in mid-August 2003 for review and approval. This Form NY-2A remained under review by the NYSDEC.
- The Wet Weather Operating Plan (WWOP) for the Alley Creek CSO Abatement Facilities Project was submitted to the NYSDEC by the NYCDEP in mid-December 2003 for review and approval. This WWOP remained under review by the NYSDEC.
- URS continued with design of Contract ER-AC2. In late July 2004, URS submitted 60 percent complete sets of contract documents to the NYCDEP for technical review. As of the end of September 2004, the NYCDEP has essentially completed their review of this 60 percent complete submittal, and has provided comments to URS to be addressed.
- The NYCDEP has previously indicated that to avoid impacting the Long Island Railroad (LIRR) operations, it would be best if the environmental restoration measures within Alley Park to be completed under Contract ER-AC3 were not located within the LIRR right-of-way. In this regard, LMS revised the conceptual plan of the environmental restoration to relocate the construction of the wetlands to the south of the LIRR right-of-way. As part of the revised conceptual plan, LMS prepared cross-sections through the plan. The revised conceptual plan was submitted to the NYCDEP in early September 2004 for review.
- LMS initiated preparation of the contract drawings and specifications for Contract ER-AC3.
- LMS initiated preparation of a listing of agencies with jurisdiction over the environmental restoration work to be completed under Contract ER-AC3 and possible permits required.
- In late March 2004, URS submitted a conceptual plan for revised stormwater control facilities within Oakland Ravine to the NYCDEP for review. These revised stormwater control facilities will eliminate erosion of the eastern slopes of the ravine caused by stormwater runoff from the Queensborough Community College (QCC) Campus. The revised stormwater control facilities consist of grass-covered swales along the tops of the ravine's eastern slopes to capture stormwater runoff from the QCC Campus, and downspout piping or natural channels to direct the captured stormwater down the slopes to stilling basins located along the floor of the ravine. From the stilling basins, the stormwater will either flow overland to Oakland Lake or seep into the ground.
- At the September 28th meeting held at the offices of the Queens Borough President, the NYCDEP indicated that the revised stormwater control facilities plan is being proposed at this time in lieu of the Oakland Ravine Stormwater Treatment System (ORSTS) Project, which has been deferred beyond the current NYCDEP Ten-Year Capital Plan.

The revised stormwater control facilities plan is viewed by the NYCDEP as a limited, less costly plan that would mitigate serious erosion problems within the ravine caused by overland flows from the QCC Campus, and which could be later integrated into the overall ORSTS Project. The NYCDPR expressed their dissatisfaction with the revised stormwater control facilities plan and indicated their desire to proceed with the full ORSTS. The NYCDEP stated that implementation of the full ORSTS at an estimated construction cost of \$10.6 million will not be considered at this time; however, the NYCDEP agreed to re-evaluate the ORSTS on a planning-level basis and to work with the NYCDPR to develop a compromise plan.

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, coordination with the public through Community Board No. 11, preparation and processing of modifications and change orders to the construction contract, maintaining the CPM schedule, and general coordination with the NYCDEP and Carp on multiple issues.
- Construction activity for this quarter for Contract ER-AC1 has primarily consisted of: installation of the new 19-inch by 30-inch elliptical sanitary sewer to replace the existing 21-inch diameter sanitary sewer located at the outfall sewer crossing at Northern Boulevard; installation of the extension of the existing storm sewer along Cloverdale Boulevard from Oakland Lake to Chamber No. 6; installation of the new 20-inch diameter force main for the Old Douglaston Pumping Station, including the installation of the temporary 20-inch diameter force main; construction of the bypass structure for Chamber No. 6, located at the intersection of 46th Avenue and 223rd Street, including driving of the timber piles to support the structure; permanent pavement restoration within the area west of Springfield Boulevard and along Springfield Boulevard; final curb, sidewalk and pavement restoration along 46th Avenue; and construction of the segment of the new 16'-0" W x 7'-6" H double barrel outfall sewer located between the CIP and Northern Boulevard.
- In late April 2004, URS submitted the materials classification report for the segment of Contract ER-AC1 located within Alley Park, north of Northern Boulevard, to the NYCDEP. One sample, representing approximately 500 cubic yards of excavated material, had a leachable lead concentration of 7 mg/l which exceeds the NYSDEC leachable lead regulatory limit for hazardous material of 5 mg/l. This sample was collected at a depth of between 0 to 4 feet from a boring located within the limits of the storage facility at approximately station 50+00. In mid-June 2004, Carp completed additional delineation sampling within this area to more precisely determine the extent of the leachable lead, and thereby reduce the quantity of excavated material designated as hazardous for disposal purposes from the original estimated 500 cubic yards. URS and LMS reviewed the laboratory analyses results based on the samples collected from the

additional sampling, and are awaiting the final submittal from Carp documenting the sampling procedure used to quantify the volume of soil contaminated with leachable lead required to be removed from the project site.

- Due to the limited availability of new steel pipe piles, the NYCDEP has previously approved the use of used steel pipe from Texas as supplied by Apex Steel Pipe and Piling for the 80- and 100-ton capacity steel pipe piles for Contract ER-AC1. The used steel pipe is being transported to New Jersey in 20-foot lengths and will be butt-welded together to form 40- and 60-foot lengths by BGB Transport, Inc. in Elizabeth, NJ. The 40- and 60-foot lengths of steel pipe will be transported to the project site where field welding to obtain longer lengths of piles will be performed using couplings. In early July 2004, the NYCDEP approved BGB Transport, Inc. to perform the shop welding, which is scheduled to commence in mid-October 2004. URS reviewed and approved the shop welding procedure provided by Carp in July 2004.
- Carp has been directed to retain a subcontractor to remove sediment buildup and debris from the existing portions of the 54-inch diameter sanitary sewer located on 46th Avenue between 220th Place and Chamber No. 4. This sewer cleaning work will be paid for under Bid Item 30 of Contract ER-AC1.
- In late September 2004, Carp submitted a request to the NYCDEP to revise the route of an existing sanitary sewer located along 46th Avenue and within Alley Park. The NYCDEP has no objection to the change provided the design of the revised sewer conforms to NYCDEP design criteria. Carp subsequently submitted drawings and computations to URS for review supporting the change. URS will complete their review in early October 2004, and the drawings and computations will be forwarded to the NYCDEP for final approval.
- URS has proposed several design modifications to be incorporated in Contract ER-AC1 as change orders. The current principal modification (Modification No. 14), which is presently in design, is the revision of the ventilation system for the CSO storage facility and outfall sewer for both normal and maintenance modes of operation. This modification will be submitted to Carp in late October 2004 for implementation. In addition, the NYCDEP approved Modification No. 9, installation of the 20-inch diameter Old Douglaston Pumping Station force main, which was issued to Carp in late July 2004, and Carp initiated installation of the force main in late August 2004. The NYCDEP directed Carp to follow the details included in the contract drawings for providing the wet tap to the existing force main near the Cross Island Parkway. In late September 2004, Carp submitted a shop drawing for the proposed wet tap to the existing force main to URS for review. URS rejected the shop drawing and submitted the rejected shop drawing to Carp for corrections in late September 2004. Providing four secondary flushing valve chambers within the CSO storage facility to house motorized control valves and piping needed to replenish the storage reservoir for each sediment flushing gate with CSO water from the elevated outfall sewer (Modification No. 10), final pavement restoration within the upstream sewer areas, west of the intersection of 46th Avenue and 223rd Street (Modification No. 11), and revisions to the access hatches for the tide gate chamber to allow the NYCDEP to drive service vehicles on top of the chamber and to more readily maintain the tide gates (Modification No. 12) were issued to

Carp in late July 2004 for implementation. Revisions to the design of the sluice gate chambers to modify the sizes of the chambers (Modification No. 13) is underway, and it is expected that this modification will be issued to Carp in mid-October 2004 for implementation. URS will prepare change orders to cover the costs of additional work included in these modifications.

- An investigation of the existing 6'-0"W x 8'-0"H reinforced concrete sewer and the connecting chamber to the existing 10'-0"W x 7'-6"H outfall sewer revealed several areas with extensive deterioration to the walls and roof of the chamber. In early September 2004, URS submitted a plan for rehabilitating the existing sewer facilities to the NYCDEP for review..

Project Schedule

- The current construction schedules for the Alley Creek CSO Abatement Facilities Project are as follows:
 - Drainage Area Improvements, Phase I, Stage 1, Contract ER-AC1: December 2002 through December 2006; Carp has completed approximately 47% of the work under Contract ER-AC1 as of the end of September 2004.
 - CSO Abatement Facilities, Phase I, Stage 2, Contract ER-AC2: December 2006 through December 2009.
 - Alley Park Environmental Restoration, Phase I, Stage 3, Contract ER-AC3: July 2006 through December 2008.
- 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:	46 th Avenue, 53 rd Avenue, 56 th Avenue, Bell Boulevard, Luke Place, 214 th Street, 216 th Street, 217 th 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 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 environmental restoration areas and wetlands to mitigate construction impacts; approximately 21 acres to receive restoration treatment	Design and construction of a wetlands 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; design and construction of rehabilitation measures within Oakland Ravine and Oakland Lake; design and construction of improvements within Oakland Ravine to primarily eliminate erosion of the eastern slopes of the ravine in advance of the full-scale project
Cost:	\$100,000,000	\$17,900,000	\$8,200,000	Not in Ten-Year Capital Plan
Status:	Under construction by Carp Construction Corporation	Final design underway	Conceptual design completed; preliminary/ final design underway	Preliminary design report under review by NYCDEP; construction not included in current Ten-Year Capital Plan; revised stormwater control facilities plan for the ravine being re-evaluated by the NYCDEP and URS
Other Issues:	Approval of MPT Plan at outfall sewer crossing of CIP required; ventilation system re-design for CSO storage facility needs to be finalized; Negative Declaration issued for project; ULURP Application fully approved	Address property boundary issue for Old Douglaston Pumping Station with NYCDPR; use of grinders or screens at influent to Old Douglaston Pumping Station needs to be determined	NYCDPR 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 full-scale project and revised stormwater facilities plan; input required from local environmental groups

▪ **Westchester Creek**

Project Summary

The Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Facilities Project includes construction of an underground CSO storage tank with a capacity of 12 MG (including the storage capacity within the supply/storage conduit) 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 380' 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 22'-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 10- and 24-inch diameter force mains extending from the underground storage tank to the interceptor sewer system in Eastchester Road for pumpback of the stored combined sewage to the Hunts Pont WPCP for treatment. 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 6, 2004 at the NYCDEP offices, between representatives of the NYCDEP, URS and LMS, to discuss and review the overall progress of the East River CSO Abatement Facilities Project.
- Meeting on July 29, 2004 at the offices of the Bronx Borough President, between representatives of the NYCDEP, Bronx Borough President's Office and URS, to review and discuss the ULURP Application for the Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Project.
- Public hearing on August 11, 2004 at the New York City Department of City Planning offices at which the NYCDEP presented the Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Project.

Field Investigations

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

- In late July 2004, Savin Engineers submitted a revised report summarizing the findings of the inspection of Outfall HP-014 and the upstream outfall sewer, which addressed

previous comments by URS. It is anticipated that the report along with videotapes documenting the inspection findings will be submitted to the NYCDEP in October 2004.

- 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, Geotechnical Evaluations (Design) Report and Supplementary Geotechnical Investigation Report for Dry/Wet Well Area, summarizing the findings, results and recommendations based on the geotechnical borings drilled at the site of the CSO storage tank, as well as along the alignment of the supply/storage conduit on Eastchester Road and Waters Place, remained under review by the NYCDEP.
- The Subsurface Environmental Investigation Report for the Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Facilities Project remained under review by the NYCDEP. 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 along the alignment of the supply/storage conduit on Eastchester Road and Waters Place.
- The metes and bounds survey for the property being acquired at the BPC Campus for the CSO storage tank project remained under review by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) and the BPC.

Environmental Review

A Negative Declaration for the Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Facilities 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

- Negotiations continued between New York City Department of City-Wide Administrative Services (NYCDCAS) and DASNY regarding acquisition of the site at the BPC Campus by the NYCDEP for the CSO storage tank. However, acquisition of the site by the NYCDEP cannot be finalized until the ULURP Application is fully approved.
- The ULURP Application received final approval on September 22, 2004 by resolution of the City Planning Commission.

Facility Planning/Preliminary and Final Designs/Permits and Approvals

Principal work performed during this report period includes:

- In late October 2003, the NYCDEP submitted a letter to the NYSDEC responding to comments from the NYSDEC on a previously submitted Westchester Creek CSO Abatement Facilities Plan, which includes a dead-end configuration storage tank in lieu of a flow-through tank. The NYCDEP is awaiting a response from the NYSDEC.

- As directed by the NYCDEP, work to prepare the site preparation contract for re-bidding remained on hold until the site at the BPC Campus is acquired by the NYCDEP.
- The NYCDEP continued to hold the original of the NYC Building Permit Application for the site preparation contract showing DASNY as the owner of the property at the BPC Campus.
- The NYCDEP continued to hold the originals of 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. A determination needs to be made as to whether 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.
- 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 schedule for the site preparation contract shows construction beginning in September 2005 and extending through June 2006. The current schedule for the CSO storage tank indicates construction being performed in two phases with the initial construction period as June 2011 through June 2015, followed by the second phase of construction extending from December 2015 through December 2022. At present, Phase I includes construction of the diversion chamber and the supply/storage conduit, and rehabilitation of the tide gate chamber, and Phase II includes construction of the storage tank and Little League clubhouse, parking lot and playground.

Table 9

Westchester Creek CSO Project

Plan Elements:	Westchester Creek CSO Storage Tank and Little League Amenities
Location:	Bronx Psychiatric Center Campus, and along Eastchester Road and Waters Place in the Bronx
Actions:	Design and construction of an underground CSO storage tank with a capacity of 12 MG (including the storage capacity within the supply/storage conduit) to provide CSO abatement at Outfall HP-014 on Westchester Creek; design and construction of an operations building; design and construction of amenities for the Bronxchester and Van Nest Little Leagues
Cost:	386,000,000
Status:	Approval process for ULURP Application underway; design underway for supply/storage conduit, storage tank and clubhouse facility for Little Leagues; construction of supply/storage conduit, storage tank and clubhouse facility not included in current Ten-Year Capital Plan; design complete for restroom facilities for Little Leagues
Other Issues:	Site needs to be acquired by NYCDEP from the State of New York; ULURP Application needs to be 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 restroom facilities 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. These additional comments were addressed in an October 2003 and December 2003 response letter to NYSDEC.

Meetings

Principal meetings held during this report period were as follows:

- Meetings between NYCDEP and Hazen and Sawyer in April and May.

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

Contract 90% drawings were submitted to the NYCDEP for final comments. The new drawings include a comprehensive sequence of construction. The 90% plans indicate replacing the entire wet well structure and deepening it to Elevation -22.00. Plans were coordinated with the requirements of BWSO so that no piles will be driven next to existing sewers and no buildings will be located over existing or new sewers. The network protection structure was relocated to meet BWSO's requirement and updated plans were sent to Con Edison for review.

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.

According to the expediter the letter transmitted to DOB formally requesting that the existing Avenue V Pumping Station be “grandfathered” and a waiver of the setback requirements granted for the NPS was accepted. The DOB Borough Commissioner tentatively granted the requested waiver and attempts are underway to secure a formal approval. Final Objections from DOB were received and are being addressed.

Elimination of Dry Weather Overflows (DWOs)

Eleven 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.33 rd Street	11/20/90	259	Abated as of 12/31/98
CI-639	CI Creek (SS) & W.12 th 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.15 th Street	12/12/90	3,326	Abated as of 12/31/98
CI-601	CI Creek & W.28 th Street	11/16/90	158	Capital Project to abate discharge is under design
OH-021	CI Creek & W.15 th Street	12/02/94	270,000	Abated as of 12/02/94
OH-101	CI Creek – @ Bay 50 th Street	02/08/95	800	Abated as of 02/22/95
OH-606	16 th 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

	<i>Contracts PS-79G, H, P, E</i>	<i>Contract PS-79G</i>	<i>Contract PS-79F</i>
Plan Elements:	Upgrade Avenue V Pumping Station	Regulator Modifications	New Force Mains
Location:	Avenue V PS (Avenue V and West 11 th 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:	\$38,244,000	Incl. at right	\$67,700,000
Status:	Final Design – 95% Complete	Final Design – 0% Complete	Final Design – 70% 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; Routing of force main in vicinity of Fort Hamilton; Selective replacement of water and sewer utilities along route; possible seawall/ promenade improvements

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. The DEP formally acquired the property on February 11, 2004.

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 replaced 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 100% design specifications and drawings were submitted to the Department for law review on February 6, 2004. The City Art Commission gave preliminary approval of the building architecture on November 20, 2002. Final approval is contingent upon the finalized Contract Document which are currently under law review by the Department.

- **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 a 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. Additional comments to the EAS were received from OEPA and will be incorporated into the report. 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 and a Health and Safety Plan have been prepared and approved by OEPA. Drilling and laboratory contracts have been awarded for the phase II Site Assessment. NYC Business Entity and Principal Questionnaires and/or Affidavits of No Change were approved for each contractor. A geophysical survey and borings/monitoring wells are scheduled to begin October 18, 2004.

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. A draft final design contract for regulator modifications, the relief sewer and the throttling facility was submitted to the DEP for their review.

- **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	213,000,000
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 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. Draft ULURP application submitted to DEP. Additional DEP comments to the EAS have been received and are being incorporated. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Phase II Scope of Work and HASP have been approved by DEP. Drilling and Laboratory contracts have been awarded and work is scheduled to commence October 18, 2004. 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. Draft final design contract submitted to DEP.
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. Additional revisions to the modified facility plan were submitted to NYSDEC in February 2004.

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.

- 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 has undertaken 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 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 station, 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 has been recently bid, 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.

- 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 Feasibility 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. (Warnerville Pumping Station)

The US Army Corps of Engineers Joint Application for Permit document was transmitted for review to OEPA on July 9, 2004. A meeting was held with the OEPA on September 29 to discuss final design modifications and Joint Permit issues. Comments were received and will be incorporated into the final submission of the document.

The 60% submittal for the final design of the Warnerville Pumping Station was transmitted to DEP on July 20, 2004. Stump/Hausman has been contracted as a subconsultant by Hazen and Sawyer, P.C. for the preparation and submission of

maintenance and protection of traffic (MPT) plans for the Final Design of Warnerville Pumping Station and Dual Force Main project. H&S and Stump/Hausman presented the project's required MPT plans to the New York State DOT and New York City DOT on September 15. MPT plans were developed for the sanitary sewers in Meadowmere and Warnerville, 12-inch gravity sewer from Meadowmere to Warnerville, and dual 8-inch force main. The MPT plans were verbally approved by the DEP, except for the MPT plans associated with the construction of the mid- and terminal points of the dual force main. These MPT plans are being modified to address DOT comments received, which require maintaining two-way traffic flow along Brookville Boulevard north of Rockaway Boulevard. The plans will be re-submitted for final approval. The DOT will transmit a stipulation letter upon final approval.

H&S presented the architectural design of the Warnerville pumping station to the Art Commission Committee on September 22. The Warnerville Pumping Station was granted Preliminary Design Approval.

The ULURP is awaiting certification by the DCP.

- 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. 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 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. Currently, a large steel plate is installed in the outfall structure, which serves to maximize the hydraulic capacity of the Grassy Bay outfall before effluent flow is discharged to Bergen Basin.

- 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 additional 50 mgd of wet weather flow will be brought to Jamaica WPCP for treatment with the design of a new sewer line to convey combined sewage from Regulators 3 and 14 outfall sewers. These two regulators currently have a high volume of discharge into Bergen Basin during wet weather events. A proposed 60-inch conveyance line will run about 4,000 feet along the shoulder of Nassau Expressway, and then east into plant property and into a currently existing and unutilized “roundhouse” wet-well structure. The preliminary design was presented to members of BEE at Progress Meeting No. 66, which was on September 21, 2004. Copies of the *Preliminary Design Report for the Additional Wet Weather Conveyance to Jamaica WPCP* were submitted to DEP on September 29, 2004 for review and approval.

- 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 Negative Declaration for the EAS for the Proposed Permanent Shellbank Basin Destratification Facility was issued on August 20, 2004. The final ULURP application was transmitted to DCAS for signatures on September 8, 2004.

The demonstration system was shut down on September 15, 2004, completing another season of successful piloting of the technology.

- 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

Meetings were held for the Jamaica Tributaries project on July 19 and September 20, 2004.

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 - \$30 million Permanent Destratification Facility - \$500,000	\$12.2 million	To be determined
Status:	- Completed Preliminary Design of the HRPCT Demonstration Facility - Neg Dec Determination issued for EAS for Destratification Facility, ULURP awaiting certification	- Final Design 60% Complete - Neg Dec Determination issued for EAS for Destratification Facility, ULURP awaiting certification	- Drainage Planning Underway

J.) Citywide Floatables

Most of the remaining work that was being performed under the Comprehensive City-Wide Floatables Control Abatement Plan Project has now been shifted to the Use and Standards Attainment (USA) Project and the Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) Project. Final planning documents will now be prepared under the latter project, and information generated under the Comprehensive Plan Project will be transferred and provided to the LTCP Project. During the period July 1 through September 30, 2004, there was very little activity under the Comprehensive Plan Project. Some support subconsultant activities and final technical memoranda will continue under this project over the next two quarters. The following represents the final status of projects under the Comprehensive Plan Project.

- ***Comprehensive Plan Development and CSO Modeling***

Comprehensive plan development has been folded into the USA watershed planning activities. Landside modeling and CSO analysis formerly done under the Comprehensive Plan WPCP studies are now being performed under the USA Study.

- ***Wet Weather Capacity Analysis***

Wet Weather Operating Plans (WWOPs) for the Upper East River WPCPs and the 26th Ward WPCP were completed and sent to DEC in compliance with the July 20, 2003 Nitrogen Consent Order milestone.

A final draft WWOP for the North River WPCP was received on November 25, 2003. Additional comments were provided by DEP-BWT and were incorporated into the revised draft WWOP completed by Camp Dresser & McKee (CDM) during February 2004. DEP-BWT provided CDM with additional comments and the final WWOP was issued to DEP-BWT during the week of March 29, 2004. The final North River WWOP was sent by DEP-BWT to NYSDEC in early April.

Comments on the Red Hook WPCP WWOP were received from DEP on December 24, 2003. These comments were addressed in a revised draft plan which was submitted to DEP-BWT on April 8, 2004. This plan is not due for submittal to NYSDEC until April 1, 2005.

The WWOPs for the remaining WPCPs are due to NYSDEC by April 1, 2005. These plans will be prepared and submitted by DEP-BWT.

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 planning is being conducted for waterbodies throughout New York Harbor including major open water areas and selected urban tributaries. The DEP has begun its Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP) Project, which was registered in May 2004, and intends to transition planning by the USA Project into the LTCP Project. Therefore the LTCP Project has assumed planning responsibilities while technical assessment work by the USA Project will continue in support of the LTCP Project. The following is a brief description of USA Project activities for the period of July 1 to September 30, 2004.

• Waterbody/Watershed Facility Planning

The planning schedule has been modified to reflect anticipated requirements of long-term control planning being discussed between the City of New York and the State of New York. Planning has been reorganized into three groups. Group I waterbodies are Gowanus Canal, the Bronx River, Paerdegat Basin, Flushing Bay and Creek, Westchester Creek, the Hutchinson River and Alley Creek. Group II waterbodies are Newtown Creek, Jamaica Bay, Coney Island Creek, Open Waters (Arthur Kill, Harlem River, Hudson River, Arthur Kill, Lower New York Bay, Raritan Bay, and Upper New York Bay), the East River, Fresh, Hendrix and Spring Creeks, and Bergen and Thurston Basins. The Group III waterbodies are Sheepshead Bay, Mill, East Mill and Shellbank Basins, and Sherman Creek. Having completed many tasks, USA Project activities are focused on problem identification and prioritization, land use and shoreline characterizations, data management, watershed and receiving water mathematical modeling, ecosystem (habitat) evaluations, waterbody use evaluations, and public outreach.

Planning Schedule

The planning schedule has been modified to reflect the reorganization of waterbodies into three groups and to anticipate related scheduling requirements. Waterbody/watershed facility plans are scheduled to be developed by June 2007 for Group I and II waterbodies. For Group III, plans are scheduled to be developed by June 2008.

For Group I, waterbody/watershed facility plans will be developed in 2005. Preliminary planning is complete for Gowanus Canal. Planning is completed for the Bronx River and Paerdegat Basin. Planning is ongoing for the remaining Group I waterbodies.

For Group II, planning work for Newtown Creek has been suspended pending instream aeration pilot testing in English Kills; planning will restart in September 2005 once pilot test results are available for evaluation. Jamaica Bay planning will begin in September 2005 building upon DEP's ongoing comprehensive planning effort. Planning was initiated for Coney Island Creek this reporting period. Planning for the remaining Group II waterbodies will begin in September 2005.

For Group III, planning is scheduled to begin in June 2007.

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 planning area. The USA Project formed stakeholder teams for Paerdegat Basin, the Bronx River, Gowanus Canal and Newtown Creek. The Paerdegat Basin team has met on four occasions. The Bronx River stakeholder team has met on four occasions; a fifth and final meeting is being planned for the next reporting period. The Gowanus Canal stakeholder team has met five times and the stakeholder process is now completed. The Newtown Creek stakeholder team has met four times and is now suspended as per its assessment schedule.

Field Investigations

All field-related activities for the USA Project are completed – no additional field work is anticipated. Field work was conducted in Coney Island Creek by the LTCP Project during this reporting period.

Data Management

Sewer system, surface water, sediment, biological, and many other categories of data are maintained in 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 being made available to the LTCP Project.

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. Following federal long-term control planning guidance, the models are configured to simulate watershed hydrology/hydraulics and water quality conditions for an average precipitation year. Watershed models represent each of New York City's fourteen water pollution control plant service areas simulating combined and storm sewers. 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. The following describes ongoing mathematical modeling activities.

Watershed modeling is primarily being performed using a combination of HydroQual's RAINMAN model, which is a simplified rainfall-runoff model, and detailed hydraulic models to calculate watershed pollutant loadings to receiving waters and support engineering analyses. RAINMAN models are being replaced by detailed hydraulic models developed during DEP's facility planning projects on a selective basis. DEP has selected the InfoWorks model platform for all watershed modeling. Therefore, existing hydraulic watershed models are being converted to InfoWorks and separately sewerage areas are being added to the models where necessary. InfoWorks models of the combined and separated sewer systems of the City's WPCPs are being recalibrated and verified for use in planning once calibrations and verifications pass Quality Assurance/Quality Control and are deemed acceptable and appropriate for use. Conversion, calibration and verification is currently focused on Group I watersheds.

A receiving water model has been constructed of the East River and its tributaries. The model, East River Tributaries Model (ERTM), is nearly calibrated and validated for the East River to assure consistency with SWEM calculations. Efforts continued this reporting period to calibrate ERTM for Flushing Bay and Creek, Westchester Creek, the Hutchinson River and Alley Creek.

Mathematical modeling of Jamaica Bay is being coordinated with DEP's Jamaica Bay Comprehensive Water Quality Plan. JEM is being used to simulate engineering alternatives in support of the planning effort. JEM modeling will then continue under the LTCP Project when planning is initiated at its scheduled start time of September 2005.

Ecosystem Evaluations

Using existing data and new data collected during USA Project field investigations, ecosystem evaluations are being conducted to comprehensively analyze existing ecological conditions of waterbodies. Harbor-wide data assessments are now being conducted to determine how best to use the information as the LTCP Project proceeds.

Public Opinion Survey

A public opinion survey was 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 results have been tabulated and are undergoing analysis and interpretation.

Waterbody/Watershed Planning

Waterbody/watershed planning efforts are completed for Paerdegat Basin, the Bronx River and Gowanus Canal. Waterbody/watershed facility plans for Paerdegat Basin and the Bronx River were submitted to NYSDEC.

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 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. No meetings were held this reporting period.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Ecosystem Restoration Projects

The USA Project is conducting field and engineering investigations that are similar in scope to ecosystem restoration feasibility studies being conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for New York Harbor and its tributaries. USACE studies 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. Data and technology transfers and close

cooperation is ongoing in particular for Gowanus Canal, the Bronx River, 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, Jamaica Bay, Gowanus Canal, and Newtown Creek. Draft documents are developed for all remaining waterbodies.

Waterbody/Watershed Facility Plan Reports

Waterbody/watershed facility plan reports describe project findings, all information used to develop waterbody/watershed facility plans, detailed descriptions of plan components, and recommendations for use attainability. Reports for Paerdegat Basin and the Bronx River have been submitted to NYSDEC. A report is currently being drafted for Gowanus Canal.

Use Attainability Analysis Reports

As requested by NYSDEC, a draft Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) report for Paerdegat Basin was submitted in March 2003. It is being reviewed by NYSDEC and EPA Region 2. EPA Region 2 has sent preliminary comments to NYSDEC on the Paerdegat Basin UAA.

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 Operation

The demonstration system was shut down on September 15, 2004, completing another season of successful piloting of the technology.

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

A presentation on the project status and findings to date was given to the Department by the consultant on December 22, 2003.

A meeting with the Department and their consultant was held on June 22, 2004 to discuss the findings from the report and recommendations. Also discussed were ideas to maintain the facility in operation to serve as a training facility for Department staff and for testing recommendations outlined in the report.

A meeting was held on July 19, 2004 to discuss assembling a team of Department personnel that will receive training on the functionality and operations of the inflatable dam facilities. The Department's consultant will be preparing materials for a training program.

Preliminary Examinations

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

Recently, an inspection of the inflatable dams themselves (Bridgestone dam was inspected by the vendor) was conducted and no visible damage was evident.

Training

The Department's consultant has developed a training program for the purpose of training Department staff, hands-on, with the operation of the Hunts Point in-line storage inflatable dam facilities. A four day training program is underway. The first two days of training were held on October 7 and 8, 2004.

Following training, the week of November 8th, several Department staff will accompany the consultant's operating staff on field activities associated with operation of the inflatable dams. This will be on-going for two months.

C.) High Rate Physical Chemical Treatment

The draft preliminary design report was submitted for comments following the internal review at Hazen and Sawyer, P.C. The design was presented to members of BEE and BWT at a December 16, 2003 progress meeting. Comments were received and will be addressed before the commencement of final design. There was no activity on this project during this quarter.

D.) CSO Control Technologies

The draft technical memorandum “Engineering Analysis of CSO Control Technologies and Regulators” was submitted to DEP on November 6, 2003. HydroQual developed a preliminary work plan for additional pilot level activities that could be conducted to further assess the functionality and reliability of the hinged baffle/bending weir floatables control concept technology. Meetings were held with BEE and BWT to review the draft work plan and to obtain DEP comments on the concept technology.

Work during this period included initial screening and preliminary selection of regulator sites for the full scale hinged baffle demonstration study, conceptual equipment layouts for short-listed sites, work plan and budget revision and tri-weekly conference calls with DEP.

Initial regulator screening included review of the RIP reports of all drainage areas for perpendicular and side overflow weir regulators with and without tidegates in concert with DEP to identify compatible sites based on the desired structure type, physical conditions and street surface features. Basic hydraulic information was developed to assess various flow conditions at each of the screened sites. The screening process continued with visits to borough halls and DEP headquarters to collect regulator construction/as-built drawings, drawing review of applicable physical conditions and review of hydraulic calculations to assess flow conditions. Preliminary selection included windshield surveys (accompanied and reviewed by DEP) to assess surface conditions including street location, traffic conditions and constructability and SWMM model runs to predict overflow activity at candidate locations. Four perpendicular weir sites were short-listed while several side overflow weir locations were removed from consideration based on the windshield surveys with screening of new overflow weir sites currently underway. Based on SWMM results perpendicular weir sites were trimmed to three locations. Conceptual layouts were drawn up for these sites and are currently being reviewed. Additional side overflow sites were selected for review; the sites were reviewed with DEP. Drawing collection and windshield surveys are planned to assess these sites. Work plan and project budget revisions were made and reviewed in concept with DEP. Tri-weekly conference calls were held with DEP to update project progress throughout this period.

V. **Public Participation**

- **Public Outreach**

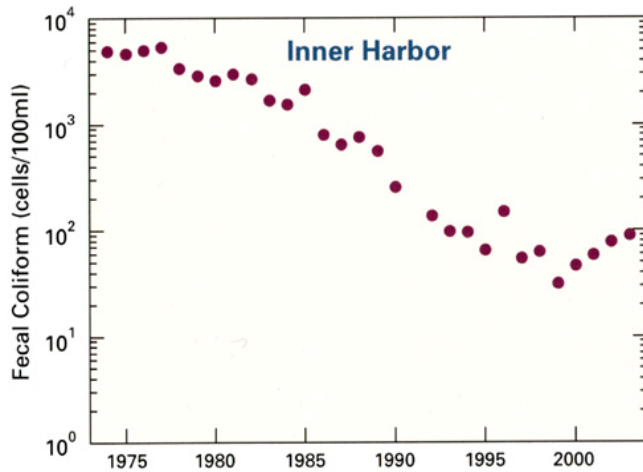
Citizens Advisory Committee on Water Quality

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

VI. Water Quality

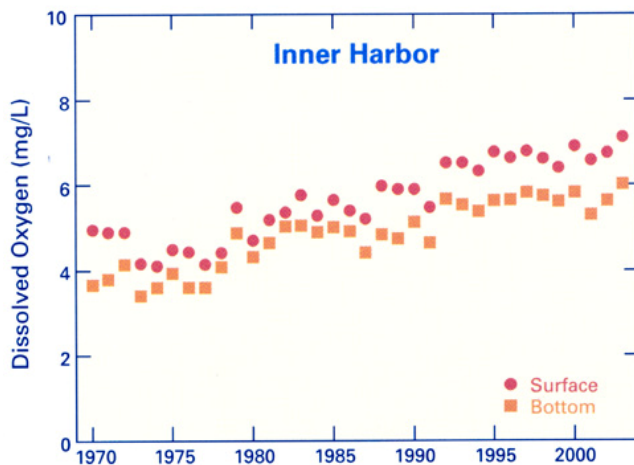
The following information was taken from the 2003 New York Harbor Water Quality Report (DEP).

- **Inner Harbor**



In the Inner Harbor, average summer geometric means have fallen from nearly 5,000 cells/100ml in the mid-1970's to under 70 cells/100 ml over the past eight years.

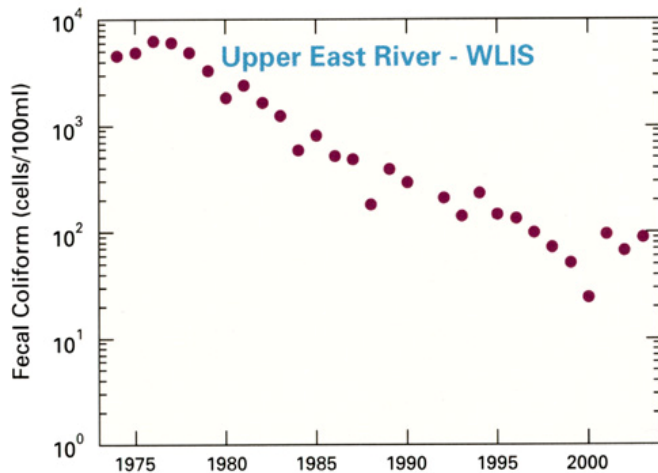
Fecal coliform (FC) concentrations for the Inner Harbor Area show a dramatic decline from the early 1970s to the present time. Today's water quality has improved to the degree that surpasses conditions deemed appropriate for most recreational activities, whereas 1970s water quality did not meet fishing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

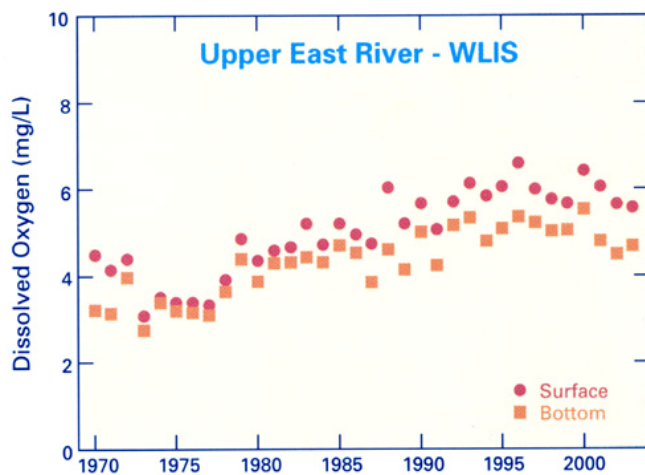
Dissolved oxygen has shown a consistent increase in the Inner Harbor Area over the past 30 years. The average DO values for bottom waters have increased from below 3mg/L in 1970 to 6 mg/L in 2003.

- **East River**



The Upper East River average summer geometric means have fallen from nearly 5,000 cells/100ml in the mid-1970's to under 70 cells/100 ml over the past eight years. Summer monthly means for the region were all below 100 cells/100ml.

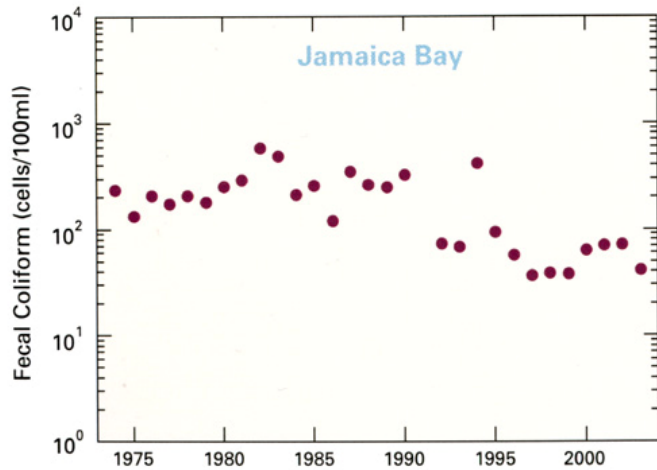
The reduction of FC in the Upper East River has been one of the great successes in New York Harbor – with dramatic declines over the last three decades.



2003 summer mean surface and bottom DO concentrations were 5.6 and 4.7 mg/l, respectively. However, certain problems areas in this region remain, particularly during the months of July and August which experienced extremely low bottom DO levels.

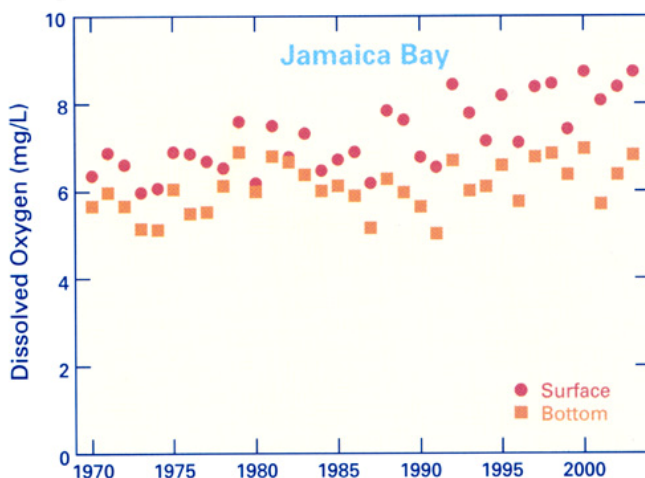
Surface DO summer means in this area show significant improvement over the past 30 years – nearly doubling from means in the 3.0-3.5 mg/l range in the 1970s to nearly 6.0 mg/l in the past decade.

- **Jamaica Bay**



The average of FC summer geometric means across Jamaica Bay in 2003 were consistent with the ten year mean (40 cells/100ml).

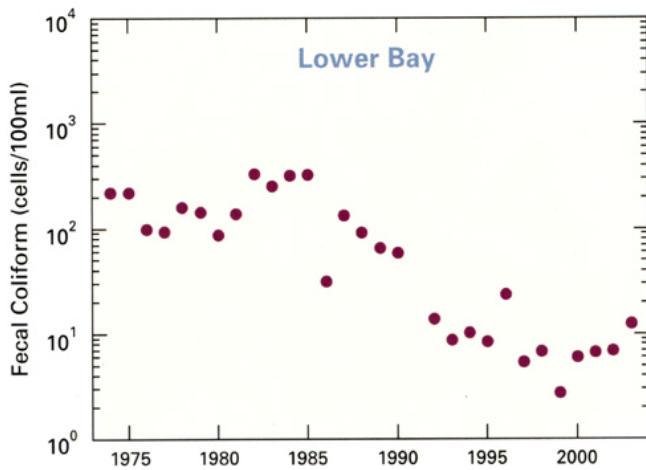
Fecal coliform in Jamaica Bay has declined considerably over the past 30 years, due in large part to upgrades and improvements in the performance of WPCPs. From the early 1970s though 1990, summer geometric means were around 200 cells/100ml. Since then, they have declined to below 40 cells/100ml and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



Across Jamaica Bay, average summer geometric means for DO were well above minimum levels to support aquatic life.

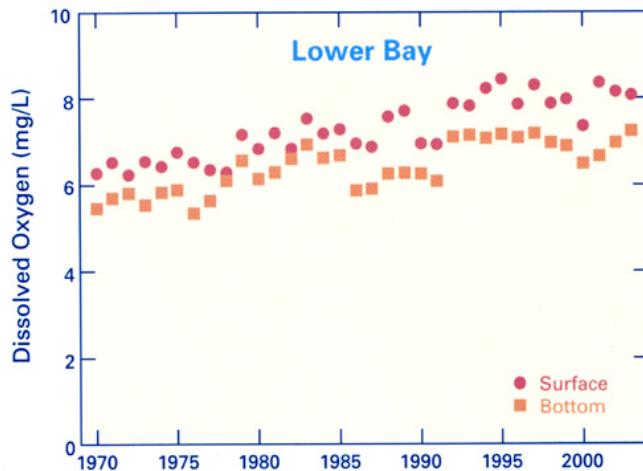
Jamaica Bay surface waters oxygen levels have been broadly supportive of aquatic species over the past 30 years. For the region, DO results for Jamaica Bay are consistently above 5 mg/l and have shown an upward improvement over time.

- **Outer Harbor**



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

FC summer geometric means in the Lower Bay have been decreasing over the past thirty 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.



The average of DO summer geometric means across Outer Bay in 2003 were consistent with the ten year mean.

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 2004 – SEPTEMBER 2004**

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

**October 2004
Project No: NYDP4008/89**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
OVERVIEW OF PLAN ELEMENTS.....	1
1. Ongoing Activities	2
a) Maintain Street Cleanliness	2
b) Catch Basin Hooding in Phase I / II Areas	4
c) Netting/Booming and Skimming (Interim Floatables Containment Program).....	4
d) Track I Facilities	7
e) Maximizing Wet-Weather Flow to WPCPs.....	7
2. Catch Basin Hooding in Phase III Areas	7
3. City-Wide Reconstruction of Unhoodable Catch Basins.....	7
4. City-Wide Catch Basin Re-inspection Program	8
5. Illegal Disposal Control	9
6. Public Outreach.....	9
7. Pilot Studies and Demonstration Projects.....	9

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Floatables Plan Elements	1
City-Wide Street Cleanliness, 1994 - 2004.....	2
Identification and Description of IFCP Containment Facilities	4
Interim Floatables Containment Program Results, 1995 - 2004	5
Identification and Description of non-IFCP Containment Facilities	6

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
1. City-Wide Street Cleanliness, 1994-2004	3
2. Floatable Material Retrieved from IFCP, 1995-2004.....	5

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 2004 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2004

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	No
4. City-Wide Catch Basin Re-Inspection Program	No
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 2004.

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 (City-Wide Floatables Study, Final Report – Sources, Fate and Control of Floatable Materials in New York Harbor, HydroQual, December 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, citywide street-litter levels have remained relatively constant over the past ten years. Scorecard Program results for the past ten 12-month periods are summarized in the following table and on Figure 1.

City-Wide Street Cleanliness, 1994 - 2004

12-Month Period	Results of Scorecard Litter Ratings (SLR)		
	Mean SLR ⁽²⁾	% Acceptable ⁽³⁾	% Filthy ⁽⁴⁾
10/94 - 9/95	1.35	73.99	4.41
10/95 - 9/96	1.35	76.02	5.26
10/96 - 9/97	1.32	83.03	2.26
10/97 - 9/98	1.31	85.64	1.46
10/98 - 9/99	1.30	88.26	0.91
10/99 - 9/00	1.30	85.61	1.43
10/00 - 9/01	1.30	85.21	1.55
10/01 - 9/02	1.30	84.65	1.63
10/02 - 9/03	1.29	86.15	1.59
10/03 - 9/04	1.27	90.16	0.92

Notes:

- (1) SLRs follow a 7-point scale from 1.0 (cleanest) to 3.0 (most littered).
- (2) Percentage of tested blockfaces with SLR less than 1.5.
- (3) Percentage of tested blockfaces with SLR greater than 1.74.

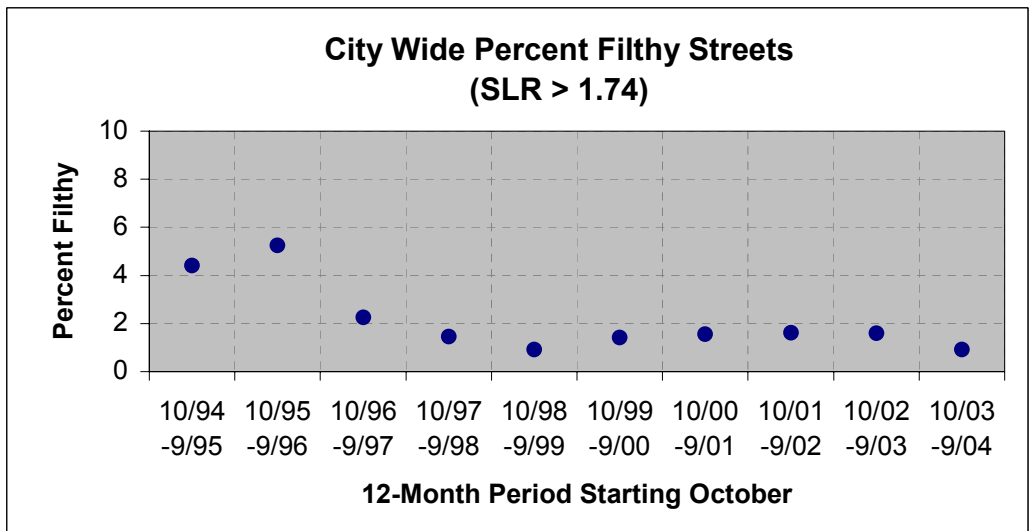
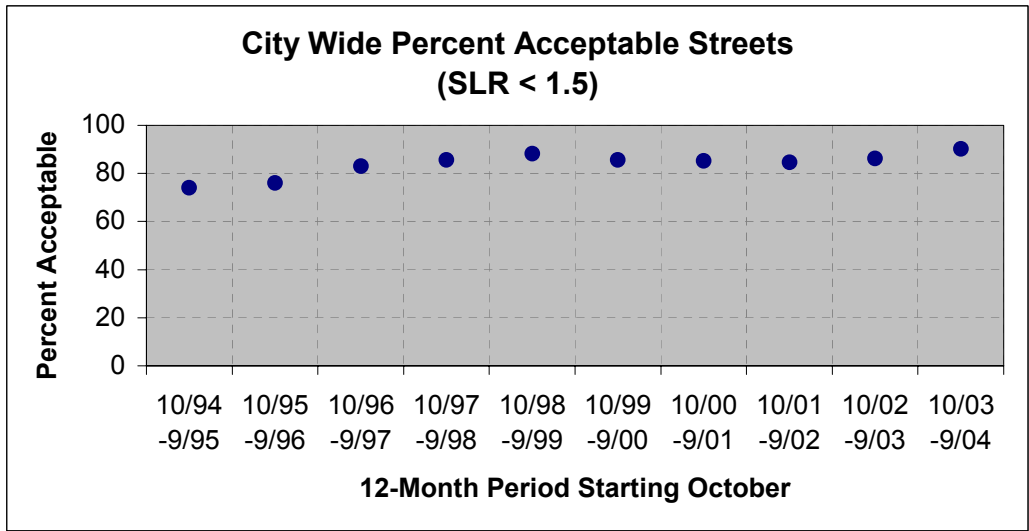
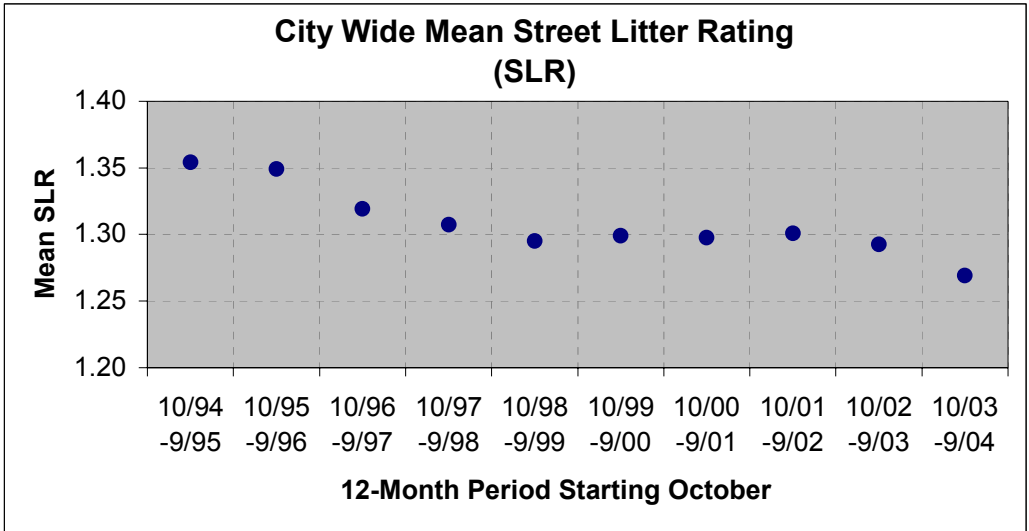


Figure 1. Street Cleanliness

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 June 30, 2004, the IFCP included 19 boomed sites and 4 netted sites draining a total of approximately 58,600 acres. Each of these 23 sites is listed and described briefly in the table below.

Identification and Description of IFCP Containment Facilities

#	IFCP Zone	Facility Name	WPCP District	Facility Type	Number of CSO Outfalls	Drainage Area (acres)
1	1	Bergen Basin	Jamaica	Boom	4	13,400
2		Thurston Basin	Jamaica	Boom	1	4,803
3		Paerdegat Basin	Coney Island	Boom	3	5,787
4		Hendrix Creek	26th Ward	Boom	1	520
5		Fresh Creek	26th Ward	Net	1	2,100
6	2/3	East Branch	Newtown Creek	Boom	1	2,197
7		English Kills	Newtown Creek	Boom	2	1,338
8		Maspeth Creek	Newtown Creek	Boom	1	1,028
9		Wallabout Channel 1	Newtown Creek	Boom	1	1,258
10		Wallabout Channel 2	Newtown Creek	Boom	1	1,093
11		Gowanus Canal	Red Hook	Boom ⁽¹⁾	3	667
12		Coney Island Creek	Coney Island/Owls Head	Boom	1	2,751
13		Owls Head	Owls Head	Boom	1	1,253
14	Bushwick Inlet	Newtown Creek	Net ⁽²⁾	1	771	
15	4	Bronx River	Hunts Point	Boom	2	1,799
16		Flushing Creek CS4	Tallman Island	Boom	2	6,790
17		Flushing Creek CS7	Tallman Island	Net ⁽²⁾	1	768
18		Flushing Bay CS2	Bowery Bay	Boom	1	1,225
19		Flushing Bay CS3	Bowery Bay	Boom	1	3,053
20		Bowery Bay	Bowery Bay	Boom	1	2,830
21		Weshchester Creek	Hunts Point	Boom	1	2,039
22		Hunts Point	Hunts Point	Boom	1	761
23		Clason Point	Hunts Point	Net ^(1,2)	1	333

Total: 58,564

⁽¹⁾ Temporary-status installation; features lower-quality equipment than "Permanent-status" installation.

⁽²⁾ Netting system with boom to direct flow toward net

As shown on Figure 2 and in the table following, the total volume of floatable material retrieved annually from the IFCP sites has varied between about 377 and 1,782 cubic yards. These retrievals are affected by many factors, including the number and efficiency of IFCP sites in service, street cleanliness, catch basin hooding, and weather.

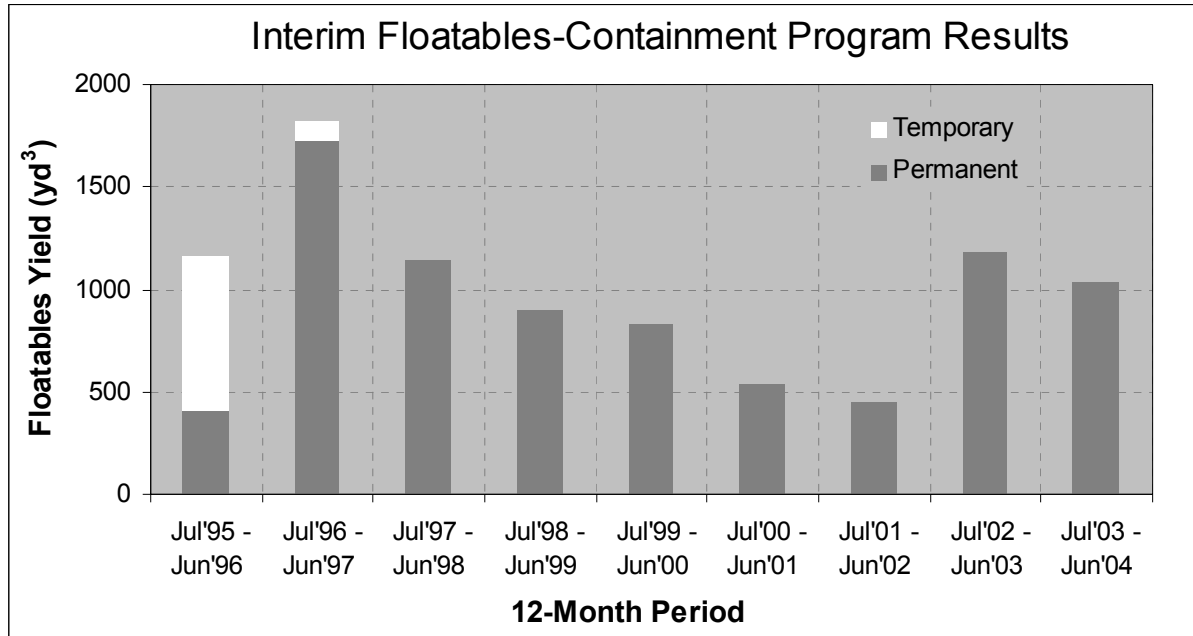


Figure 2. Floatable Material Retrieved from IFCP

Interim Floatables Containment Program Results, 1995⁽¹⁾ – 2004

12-Month Period	Number of Sites ⁽²⁾			Volume [cy] ⁽⁴⁾		
	Permanent Status	Temporary Status ⁽³⁾	Total	Permanent Status	Temporary Status ⁽³⁾	Total
July 95 - June 96	9	11	20	407	752	1,159
July 96 - June 97	20	2	22	1,722	99	1,820
July 97 - June 98	22	1	23	1,137	2	1,139
July 98 - June 99	22	1	23	893	2	896
July 99 - June 00	22	1	23	833	0	833
July 00 - June 01	22	1	23	539	0	539
July 01 - June 02	22	1	23	454	0	454
July 02 - June 03	21	2	23	1,178	2	1,180
July 03 - June 04	21	2	23	1,031	4	1,035

(1) Volume measurements began in July 1995.

(2) Maximum number of sites operating during period.

(3) "Temporary-status" installation; features lower-quality equipment than "Permanent-status" installation.

(4) Total volume of floatables retrieved from sites during period.

As these results show, the last two years reversed a downward trend in retrieved volumes. In May 2002, a new IFCP contractor, Miller Marine, assumed responsibility for boom service, maintenance and repair. DEP also enhanced the facility-monitoring procedures and has instituted several new maintenance and repair activities. Some of 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 and in the increase in overall floatable yields after May 2002. The IFCP monitoring data will continue to be reviewed to determine if this trend continues.

Non-IFCP Retrievals

Besides the 23 IFCP sites discussed above, there are three additional non-IFCP sites for which DEP has agreed to have the IFCP contractor inspect and collect material on an as-needed basis. The first site is a boom located in Buttermilk Channel, at Degraw Street on the Brooklyn side opposite Governor’s Island. This boom, which prevents floatables from entering the intake to the flushing tunnel to Gowanus Canal, has been inspected for floatables since March 1999, when the tunnel was reactivated. The second site is also a boom, located near Bowery Bay at the Ogden Fuel Services site. This oil-spill-protection boom sometimes captures floatable material that escapes from nearby outfalls, and since 1999 the IFCP contractor has serviced it when servicing the nearby Bowery Bay boom. The third site is a netting system servicing the Cryders Lane Outfall Diversion Channel, which was completed in February of 2003. The IFCP contractor began servicing (inspecting and cleaning) this site in March 2003.

Identification and Description of non-IFCP Containment Facilities

#	IFCP Zone	Facility Name	WPCP District	Facility Type	Number of CSO Outfalls	Drainage Area (acres)
1	2/3	Buttermilk Channel	Red Hook	Boom ⁽¹⁾	0	NA
2	4	Ogden Fuel Services	Bowery Bay	Boom	0	NA
3	4	Cryders Lane	Tallman Island	Net	1	825

Total: 825

⁽¹⁾ Temporary-status installation; features lower-quality equipment than "Permanent-status" installation.

According to the latest available information, which pertains to the period from April through May 2004, 13 cubic yards of material was collected from the Buttermilk channel site,

and nothing was observed at the Ogden Fuel services site. In April and May 2004, no material was found or removed from the Cryders Lane site. The IFCP contractor has reported difficulty accessing this site with skimmer vessels due to shallow depths.

Other Floatables Collection Efforts

In addition to the use of skimmer vessels to service booms and nets, DEP also conducts retrievals of large floating debris using the *Cormorant* skimmer vessel throughout New York Harbor. According to the latest available information, which pertains to the period from April through May 2004, the *Cormorant* retrieved a total of approximately 18.1 tons of floating debris, including roughly 1.18 tons of trash, 0.185 tons of metal, 0.65 tons of plastic, and 0.175 tons of rubber. The remaining 15.91 tons of material was comprised of wood from decayed piers and derelict vessels.

Community clean-up activities are periodically organized to collect refuse from beaches and along other waterways. DEP sponsors these events by providing and servicing a dumpster for the event. According to the latest available information, the following cleanups occurred from April through September 2004:

- May 1, at Coney Island Creek beach, at Bay Ave and West 33rd St, Brooklyn. Approximately 17 cubic yards of refuse was collected.
- July 29, at Coney Island Creek, at the Stillwell Avenue bridge, Brooklyn. Approximately 125 cubic yards of refuse was collected.
- September 19, at Coney Island Creek beach, at Bay Ave and West 33rd St, Brooklyn. Approximately 7 cubic yards of refuse was collected.

Note that additional community clean-ups that were originally scheduled for September 18, 2004, as part of the International Beach Cleanup Day, were rescheduled due to inclement weather on that day; information on the location and yield from these activities is still being compiled by the American Littoral Society.

d) Track I Facilities

Please refer to Section II of the NYC's CSO Program 3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2004.

e) Maximizing Wet-Weather Flow to WPCPs

Please refer to Section II-J of the NYC's CSO Program 3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2004.

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

At the conclusion of the original Catch Basin Hooding Program 8,203 catch basins were found to require reconstruction to permit hooding.

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 5,405 unhoodable catch basins have been hooded or retrofitted in accordance with SPDES requirements.

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 139,842. 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 required 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 commenced 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 Catch Basin Reinspection Program is now a requirement of the WPCP SPDES permits and the inspection frequency is now three years. Under the SPDES permits there is no distinction made between Phase I, II or III areas. The reinspection schedule has been revised to make concurrent progress in all WPCP drainage areas while also attempting to balance the resultant workload (catch basin hooding and repairs) among each of the Department's maintenance and repair yards. HydroQual is assisting the Department in the reinspection program, through a change order to the Catch Basin Inspection and Hooding Project. HydroQual's activities started in July of 2002.

DEP compiled the results of the first round of Phase I re-inspections in 1999 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. An analysis of catch basin hooding associated with the re-inspection program for 2003 activities revealed that an average of 244 hoods are replaced monthly which translates to a replacement rate of 2.1% per year. The Department is also hooding basins that require hoods within 90 days of completed inspections, as required by the current SPDES permits.

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. DEP Marine Sciences will be conducting a reconnaissance trip in November 2004 to identify potential illegal dumping sites, and will forward information on any sites to DOS. A summary of findings will be presented in the next Quarterly Report.

6. Public Outreach

Please refer to Section III of the NYC's CSO Program 3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2004.

7. Pilot Studies and Demonstration Projects

Please refer to Section IV of the NYC's CSO Program 3rd Quarterly Report – Year 2004.