

**NYC DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CROTON FACILITY MONITORING COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 2011 – 7:00 PM**

The Croton Facility Monitoring Committee (CFMC) met on Thursday, March 31, 2011 at the DEP Community Office, 3660 Jerome Avenue, Bronx, NY 10467.

Attending - CFMC Representatives:

Father Richard Gorman, Chair, CFMC and Community Board # 12; Lawrence Scoones, Deputy Bronx Commissioner, Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR); Damian McShane, Community Board #8; Paul Foster, Community Board #7; Wilhelm Ronda, Bronx Borough President's Office; Council Member Oliver Koppell and Jamin Sewell, office of City Council Member Oliver Koppell; Mark Lanaghan, Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Present were staff of DEP, DEP's construction manager, Assembly Member Jeffrey Dinowitz and members of the public. Attendees are shown on *Attachment 1*. The agenda is *Attachment 2*.

Welcome

Fr Gorman called the meeting to order at 7:18 pm. He welcomed his FMC colleagues, Assemblyman Dinowitz, and the public and said that this is an important meeting because of having DEP's recently issued public access report for Jerome Park Reservoir (JPR) for discussion.

Adoption of CFMC Meeting Minutes

Fr Gorman requested a motion to approve February's meeting minutes if CFMC representatives had reviewed them. Upon a motion by Mr. McShane, seconded by Mr. Ronda, the minutes were adopted.

DEP's Jerome Park Reservoir (JPR) Public Access Report (*Attachment 3*)

The report, which had been made public, was discussed by the FMC and the public. Mr. Lanaghan said that public access had been raised by the community during Croton Filter Plant siting when opponents to placing the Croton Filter Plant at JPR said the JPR was a cherished facility. He said that former Commissioner Emily Lloyd decided to take a hard look at access, based on comments made to her and DEP staff by community leaders. Work to analyze the impacts of public access on DEP operations continued after Ms. Lloyd left DEP. There was considerable inter-bureau involvement and a succession of interviews conducted by a consultant, Peter Szabo. Staff recommendations were subsequently made to Commissioner Holloway. The thrust of the comments was that unrestricted access to JPR not be allowed but access limited to a pilot should take place following Croton Filter Plant construction at Van Cortlandt Park (VCP) and JPR. The pilot should contain an educational component, walking or using the pathway around the reservoir at certain times, and an open house-type event. Tonight's discussion, Mr. Lanaghan said, should start the ball rolling on public access. He said he would not be answering questions or making statements, but would instead listen to the comments.

Mr. Lanaghan recommended that as part of the deliberations, the FMC and the public prepare a written position on public access for Commissioner Holloway.

Mr. Koppell said he would reserve comment on public access. Mr. Ronda said he had no position at this time. Mr. Foster said he had no position at this time. Mr. McShane said the FMC should establish a process for taking public comment and develop a written response to DEP.

Mr. Scoones was asked by Fr Gorman for the status of DPR design of the JPR jogging path. He said a design scope was developed, drawings were prepared and shared with Community Board #8, with the Public Design Commission (PDC), and with DEP. Frank McCue, DPR Capital Projects, was asked for the cost allocated to the project, and at Mr. Sewell's request, how much of the \$5 million originally earmarked to the project has been spent. Bob Bender, Community Board #8, said that redesign of the Ft Independence Park segment of the project took place about two years ago; Mr. McShane added that the jogging path design was requested to be tabled by Community Board #8, pending DEP's decision on using JPR for public jogging and walking. Mr. Scoones said DPR hadn't moved its design ahead, pending agreement between DPR, DEP, the community and the PDC. Karen Argenti, Ft. Independence Park Neighborhood Association, asked why the process was taking over two years.

Jane Sokolow, OASIS, asked who wrote the public access report and why Mr. Szabo was needed by DEP. Anne Marie Garti, Jerome Park Conservancy (JPC), said she spent two hours with Mr. Szabo. He told her he would be preparing the report. She also met with the PDC and they said they want DPR and DEP to be in agreement on the jogging path project. She said the report contains factual errors. The JPR fence has been in place since World War II. She said that when the JPC was established there was cooperation and collaboration with DEP. Two JPR gates were open to the public, guided tours were given – many by her – and educational events occurred. She said the FMC should build on what happened before so that in the future it could happen again. Fr Gorman asked Ms. Garti to share her written information about JPR. Gary Axelbank, area resident, requested that Ms Garti give a presentation to the FMC and the community. Michael Gary, area resident, asked to whom DEP is accountable on public access to JPR. Richard Barr, Bronx High School of Science Parents Association, said the community's views aren't well documented in the public access report. Robert Press, Bronx News, said he is betting there will be no public access to JPR.

Mr. Dinowitz said the report's sentence that there had once been unlimited public access to JPR was in error. He said the public was never allowed on the property in his lifetime except with restrictions, and he believes that DEP is not open to having people on the property now or in the future. He said that if the city desires, it can provide public access without compromising DEP operations or water quality.

Mr. Koppell said there would not be public access until 2013 and likely only limited access at that point. He said security concerns should not be minimized. He urged the FMC not to take a position on public access until all presentations have been made and

public input collected. Ed Yaker, Amalgamated Houses, said there had been a pilot project at JPR many years ago, but DEP has always considered the community an inconvenience. He said that the FMC's job is to see that the community provides input. The FMC should push for more than DEP offers.

Adam Wisnieski, Riverdale Press, said that when JPR basins are filled the water travels north to the Croton Filter Plant and then goes into distribution. He doesn't understand why JPR's raw water in the basins can't be used for recreational purposes. Bob Bender, Community Board #8, asked whether some of JPR could be open to the public before the construction is completed at JPR in 2013. He also said raw water at JPR should be treated no differently than raw water upstate, since any contaminants upstate need to be dealt with just as at JPR. Ms. Argenti said DEP dislikes the neighborhood. She said that JPR property on Goulden Ave from Lehman College to Sedgwick Ave is DPR's land. It will eventually become parkland. She said that the agencies aren't satisfactorily working together, and the report is poor. Mr. Barr said Bronx High School of Science would like a jogging path, and he hopes an ecology lab comes to fruition. Mr. Axelbank said a consultant should have been hired by DEP to get a consensus but instead one was hired to help DEP. He said security was raised during siting but once DEP selected VCP for the Croton Filter Plant, DEP lost the argument. He said he doesn't want DEP to run any educational programs at JPR; since the agency declined to use membrane filtration, it is operating in the last century. Mr. Gary said that he, Ms. Garti, Ms. Argenti, Mr. Dinowitz and Jordan Moss should form an advisory committee for developing a community-based public access position.

Fr Gorman said the report took too long in coming. He said that while he shares Mr. Koppell's concerns about security, the Eastview site would have been a better location for the Croton Filter Plant. He said he asked Borough President Diaz to convene a stakeholders hearing. Public officials, neighbors, and interested persons will be invited, including DEP. He would like such a hearing scheduled in two weeks. He spoke to Chief of Staff Paul delDuca who agreed to organize a hearing. Mr. Koppell said the hearing should be convened by the FMC. Mr. Axelbank said the public access report was drafted to the Borough President, not the FMC. Ms. Argenti said elected officials should be at such a hearing. Mr. McShane said that before there is a hearing, DEP must answer many questions, and there must be political will for change. Mr. Ronda said the FMC has made significant achievements and the Borough President will continue to do what he can to help move ahead. Mr. Press urged the FMC to contact the NYS Attorney General. Mr. Gary said the initiative should be more than advisory in making policy. Ms. Garti said the JPR will not be needed for operations once the filter plant is on line. She said DEP can test and screen the city's water at Kensico as well as at JPR. She said terrorists won't target JPR -- they are interested in Central Park. She said the public can walk on the Croton Dam, and security issues are made up. Mr. Koppell disagreed, saying that security of the water supply is very important.

Fr Gorman said the Borough President has more clout than the FMC. Mr. Koppell requested adoption of a resolution calling for the FMC and Borough President to jointly convene the stakeholders hearing. Such resolution passed with five affirmative votes,

DEP and DPR not voting. Mr. McShane requested that information from DEP be provided in advance and that the community also forward its information in advance. He said there should be a response to the report prepared before the stakeholders hearing. Mr. Press urged the hearing be held at Bronx High School of Science.

Construction Update/Look-ahead (*Attachment 4*) and **Costs** (*Attachment 5*)

Bernard Daly, P.E., DEP Croton Project Manager, updated the FMC on the 90 day look-ahead construction schedule and the status of the Croton contracts and costs.

The CRO-312 contractors are continuing construction at the VCP site. As previously reported, most concrete is placed. Work continues on the above-ground Arrivals and Receiving Building, Chemical Fill Station and above-ground vent/stairway structures. The DEP Police booth will be constructed once the roadway has been completed. Also previously reported, most of the construction work is inside the treatment plant structure, including installation of mechanical, electrical, plumbing and HVAC work. There is extensive utility work underway, including sewer, electric, electric for First Tee, and force main piping within the site. The construction of the retaining walls at the entrance to the Croton Filter Plant will continue after utility relocation. Mr. Daly said that the facility's electrical work is extensive and behind schedule.

Mr. Axelbank asked about why no notice was given about the recent VCP "loud bells", reported in the Riverdale Press and heard in the community. Mr. Daly apologized for the noise and said a VCP alarm system was installed for use during construction after coordination with FDNY. Its purpose is to alert construction workers throughout the VCP site in an emergency. Mr. Daly and Martha Holstein, construction management, said that 30 second weekly follow up tests of the system will be conducted for some time. Notice of brief weekly alarm testing was given to FMC representatives. A permanent emergency evacuation alarm system, required at such facilities, will be installed later in the Croton Filter Plant's construction. Fr Gorman requested more information about the permanent emergency evacuation system, including how loud it will be.

Ms. Argenti questioned why landscaping at VCP will be taking place so late in the schedule. Mr. Daly explained that much of Grimshaw Architects work is being performed through change orders, as it is work that was not in the original contract, but the landscaping is going to improve the site and will benefit the community.

The CRO-313 tunnel contractor has substantially completed work, effective February 25, 2011. Contract close out activities are underway.

The CRO-312-OS contractors are continuing to build the Shaft and Meter Chamber at JPR, installing large diameter piping and placing concrete. Some electric work is taking place. Work is inside the noise wall. Intermittent construction continues on improvements inside Gate House No 5 and No 7. Existing sluice gates will be refurbished and new sluice gates installed. At the South Basin, most of the concrete for the new ramp was completed before this past winter, and the work is expected to resume shortly. Engineering investigation work continues at JPR, including drilling holes in the

reservoir walls. DEP's Asbestos Task Force continues to remove asbestos from the Microstrainer Building near Gate House No. 6.

Mr. Daly said that upcoming work in Goulden Avenue necessary to provide connections of large water mains is planned to begin this summer if possible when Bronx High School of Science is not in session. This street work will continue for about eight months. DEP and the contractor are currently discussing ways to minimize school and community impacts.

JPR basins will not be filled until rehabilitation work has been completed on the New Croton Aqueduct (NCA) under Contract CRO-334, including constructing a concrete plug adjacent to Shaft 21, starting in late 2011 and continuing until mid-2012. Ms. Garti requested an update on CRO 334 at the next FMC meeting. She said that after DEP determined that the NCA tunnels needed to be rehabilitated to reliably bring water to the city, work commenced from Croton Lake Gate House to JPR. She asked for cost of this work at the next meeting, along with costs of the Manhattan and Bronx pressurized section.

Mr. Daly presented the breakdown of the current construction, CM and Design costs for the Croton WTP.

Force Main Design Route

Lauren Competello P.E., BEDC Design engineer developing the force main route, said that the CRO 312-FM contractor is not working. DEP is still considering several shorter alternate routes instead of the originally proposed route. The force main design goal is to direct Croton residuals to a large interceptor that will carry the residuals flow from Croton to the Wards Island Wastewater Plant. Ms. Competello said three primary alternate force main routes are under study. DEP is meeting with other agencies and utilities to identify underground obstacles and impacts among the routes, including the route under Sedgwick Ave. No decision has been made although Mr. Lanaghan said he understands that the Sedgwick Ave route continues to be promising. Once there is more research and information about routes, DEP will brief the FMC and the community and seek input. Mr. McShane said that Community Board #8 was not briefed when the original route was proposed as it did not impact that District, but now the Board wants a full presentation about the force main. Mr. Lanaghan said DEP will provide it. Mr. Press asked how much money the design contractor will receive for the new design. Ms. Competello said no funds will be paid. Mr. Axelbank asked if this is because the design of the original route was flawed. Ms. Competello concurred. Ms. Argenti said that coordination with agencies and utilities is good but the community knows more about the issue and the community should be involved at the planning stage. She added that if DEP is more inclusive, the results will be better. Mr. Koppell said that in an EIS there are alternatives that are disclosed to the public. He recommended similarly having DEP provide force main options for public review. Mr. Lanaghan agreed. Mr. Dinowitz requested more information about the criteria by which the force main route will be selected. Ms. Competello said that avoiding bridge crossings, and avoiding construction beneath the Major Deegan Expressway are some examples. She added that the force

main pertains to multiple bureaus of DEP and there are design and operational issues to solve. Fr Gorman requested that, as plans take shape, the community boards and elected officials should be consulted as soon as possible.

Update on Croton Jobs

Mr. Lanaghan presented the jobs report – *Attachment 6*. He said that there was a minor change to the last jobs report. Measuring the corrected report from February's meeting against the current report, the percentage of Bronx workers remains the same. Mr. Koppell said the report is disappointing and jobs for Bronx workers have been at a 3-1/2 year low, since January 2009. He asked Mr. Lanaghan about DEP's efforts to recruit apprentices and fund apprenticeships. Mr. Lanaghan said that about \$750 thousand has been spent on training programs during Croton Filter Plant construction. Results from the BuildingWorks program have been good, but initiating another such program would be costly. Mr. Koppell urged DEP to fund another BuildingWorks class in 2011. Mr. Dinowitz said the community was misled about the number of jobs related to the project. Mr. Foster said Project HIRE wants to do another training class, too, and they should have been contracted long ago. He added that he'd rather have 159 Bronx jobs than none, but believes DEP can do much better. Mr. Koppell said that at one time Bronx jobs reached 29% on the project and now it's half that. He said that DEP needs to put more effort into Bronx jobs. Mr. Axelbank added that former Commissioner Ward said the project would have a positive impact on Bronx unemployment. Mr. Barr said that if contractors get millions, surely DEP can find \$250 thousand for training. Fr Gorman said that construction companies must understand their responsibility to hire locally. Ms. Argenti said the community has learned its lesson and it's time to move on. Mr. Press asked if workers use mass transit to get to work, as this was another promise made to the community when siting took place.

CFMC Discussion

The CFMC set the next meeting for Wednesday, April 27, 2011 at 7 pm.

Fr. Gorman sought and received unanimous agreement to adjourn at 9:15 pm.

3/31/2011

NYC DEP - CROTON FMC

Attachment 1

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization / Company</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>	<u>E-Mail</u>
Rene Rotolo	Lehman College	250 Bedford Park Blvd W. Bronx NY	(718) 960 8226		rene.rotolo@lehman.cuny.edu
Bob Bender	Community Board #8	5676 Riverdale Ave. Bronx NY 10471	(718)884 4740		bobbender@optonline.net
Robert Press	Bronx News	3155 Rochambeau Bronx NY 10467	(718) 653-6992	(718) 324-3034	100percentbronxnews@gmail.com
Jamin Sewell	Office of Council Member Oliver Koppell	3636 Waldo Ave Bronx NY 10463	(718) 549-7300	(718) 798-3879	jsewell@council.nyc.gov
Mark Lanaghan	Assistant Commissioner, NYCDEP	59-17 Junction Boulevard Corona NY 11368	(718) 595-3519		mlanaghan@dep.nyc.gov
Ed Yaker	Amalgamated Houses	3980 Orloff Bronx NY	(718) 601-2082		
Larry Scoones	Bronx Deputy Parks Commissioner	1 Bronx River Parkway Bronx NY	(718) 430-1856		larry.scoones@parks.nyc.gov
Fr. Richard Gorman	Chairman, Community Board #12	4101 White Plains Road Bronx NY 10466	(718) 881-4455	(718) 231-0635	cb12@optonline.net rgorman@cb.nyc.gov
Frank McCue	NYC Dept of Parks & Recreation	Olmstead Center Flushing NY 11368	(718) 760 6676		frank.mccue@parks.nyc.gov
Martha Holstein	Strategic Urban Solutions	335 Adams Street Brooklyn, NY 11201	(718) 625-1005 x. 223	(718) 625-1032	mholstein@urbansol.com
Bernard Daly, PE	DEP BEDC Project Manager	3701 Jerome Avenue Bronx, NY 10467	(718) 696-2000	(718) 324-3034	Bdaly@dep.nyc.gov
Adam Wisnieski	Riverdale Press	6155 Broadway Bronx NY 10471	(718) 543-6065		awisnieski@riverdalepress.com
Vivian Rivas		141 West 195th Street Bronx NY 10468	(917) 337-5904		
Jordan Moss	Norwood News	3400 Reservoir Oval Bronx NY	(718) 324-4998		jmoss@norwoodnews.org
Richard Barr	Bronx HS of Science Parents Association	203 W 86 Street New York NY 10024	(212) 877-2694		richardedbarr@aol.com
Wilhelm Ronda	Bronx Borough President's Office	851 Grand Concourse Bronx NY 10451	(718) 590 8087		wronda@bronxbp.nyc.gov
Gary Axelbank			(718) 960 8707		gaxinthebronx@gmail.com
Anne Marie Garti	Jerome Park Conservancy	3967 Sedgwick Avenue Bronx NY	(718) 601-1322; (718) 884-7864		annemarie@att.net

NYC DEP - CROTON FCMC

Page 2 Continued.....

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization / Company</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>	<u>E-Mail</u>
Michael Gary		80 Van Cortlandt Park S. Bronx NY 10463	(718) 549-4811		grampafloink@gmail.com
Paul Foster	Chair, Community Board #7	2559 Sedgwick Avenue Bronx NY 10468	(718) 482-5193	(718) 609-2096	pfoster@gmail.com
Lauren Competello, PE	BEDC Design, NYCDEP	3701 Jerome Ave. Bronx NY 10467	(718) 595-6221	(718) 595-3477	laurenc@dep.nyc.gov
Chris Rivera	NYCDEP Community Outreach Office	3660 Jerome Avenue Bronx NY 10467	(718) 231 8470	(718) 231 8857	crivera@dep.nyc.gov
Damian McShane	Chairman, Community Board #8	5676 Riverdale Avenue Bronx NY 10471	(718) 884-4740	(718) 796-2763	dmcshane@panyni.gov
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Hon. G.Oliver Koppell	City Council Member	3636 Waldo Avenue NY 10463	(718) 549-7300	(718) 549-9945	koppellgo@council.nyc.ny.us
Karen Argenti	Fort Independence Park Neighborhood Assn	PO Box 346 Bronx NY 10471	(646) 529 1990		KarenArgenti@aol.com
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Ilona Linins	Lehman College	250 Bedford Park Blvd W Bronx NY	(718) 960 8988		ilona.linins@lehman.cuny.edu
Jane Sokolow	OASIS	2 Spaulding Lane Bronx NY 10471	(718) 548-8090		jsbx101@gmail.com
Hon. Jeffrey Dinowitz	NYS Assembly Member	3107 Kingsbridge Avenue Bronx NY 10463	(718) 796-5345	(718) 796 0694	dinowitz@assembly.nys.us.gov

Agenda
Croton Facility Monitoring Committee Meeting
Thursday, March 31, 2011 – 7:00 PM
DEP Community Office, 3660 Jerome Avenue, Bronx NY 10467

- | | |
|--|---|
| I Welcome | Father Richard Gorman, Chair |
| II Consider, Adopt 2/17/11 Meeting Minutes | CFMC Representatives |
| III Review DEP's Jerome Park Reservoir
Public Access Report | Mark Lanaghan, DEP, and
CFMC Representatives |
| IV Construction Update, Schedule & Costs | Bernard Daly, P.E., DEP |
| V Status of Force Main Design | Lauren Competello, DEP |
| VI Current Report - Croton Jobs | Mark Lanaghan, DEP |
| VII CFMC Discussion, Set Next Meeting | CFMC Representatives |
| VIII Adjourn | |

March 18, 2011

Honorable Ruben Diaz, Jr.
President
The Borough of the Bronx
851 Grand Concourse
Bronx, NY 10451

Caswell F. Holloway
Commissioner
cholloway@dep.nyc.gov

59-17 Junction Boulevard
Flushing, NY 11373
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Dear Borough President Diaz:

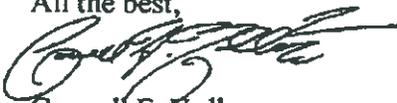
Thank you for your October 15, 2010 letter regarding the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) report discussing the possibilities for access at the Jerome Park Reservoir (JPR). The report is attached.

The report recommends a pilot project to test a number of public access models to determine if public access to JPR can be allowed while still maintaining security and public safety at the site. Due to continued construction at the site until at least 2013, the pilot program will commence after construction is complete.

The report recommends that the JPR public access plan have a number of elements: it should consist of several days; it should provide for the use of the perimeter path if the path is safe for public use; it should include an educational tour of the site and its facilities, and it should include a less-structured type of "open house" where residents could have access to specific parts of the site. The report also recommends that the specific elements of the pilot program be developed with the input and participation of the community and other interested stakeholders. I fully support this recommendation, and DEP will lead a public process to implement it.

I know that you and the entire membership of the Croton Facility Monitoring Committee are very interested in this report and I look forward to your feedback, and our continued work together in this important project.

All the best,

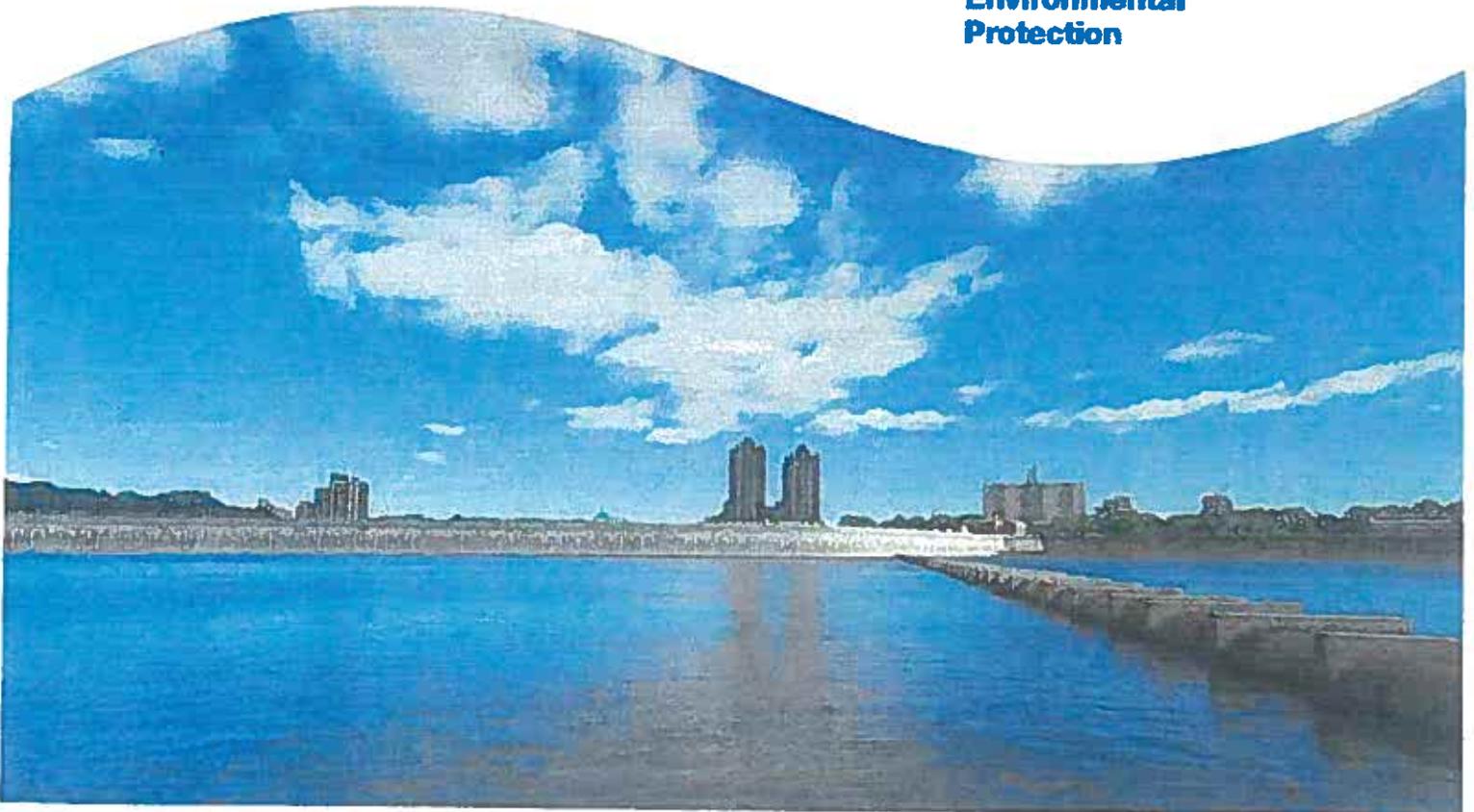


Caswell F. Holloway

C: Members of the Croton Facility Monitoring Committee

**Report and Recommendations
of the Jerome Park Reservoir Access Working Group
to DEP Commissioner Cas Holloway
March 2011**

NYC
Environmental
Protection



Executive Summary

Since September 11, 2001 the entire Jerome Park Reservoir ("JPR") site--bordered by Goulden, Sedgwick, and Reservoir Avenues in the Bronx--has been off limits to the public for both security and operational reasons. Understanding that the role of the JPR would change once the Croton Filtration Plant is operating, Bronx civic leaders asked DEP to commit to make the JPR site accessible to the public after that time. Civic leaders believe that the perimeter path around the JPR and the DEP-controlled open spaces within the site would be a widely-used recreational asset to the community. Some civic leaders have proposed creating an "outdoor urban ecology lab" within the JPR site, possibly on a parcel occupied until recently by a pilot filtration facility that was demolished.

On several occasions between 2006 and 2008, DEP met with Bronx civic leaders and those advocating for greater public access to the site and then-Commissioner Emily Lloyd created an informal DEP working group to discuss community proposals and DEP's security concerns.

The working group was asked to:

- Collect and evaluate stakeholder perspectives on public access to the JPR;
- Identify the possibilities, if any, for allowing public access to the JPR after the Croton Water Filtration Plant is in service.

Peter Szabo of Bloomingdale Management was selected to interview stakeholders and report to the DEP working group on stakeholders' views on JPR access. Those interviews took place in 2009 and uncovered support for, as well as a number of issues and questions about, public access at JPR.

For example, external stakeholders noted that: public access is widely available at other DEP reservoirs such as Central Park or Ashokan; the JPR will not be directly connected to the distribution system once the Croton Water Filtration Plant is in operation; they believe that DEP's unwillingness to allow public access is not fact-based but instead reflects the hostility DEP has exhibited toward the JPR community since the debate about siting the filtration plant began in the early 1990's.

DEP stakeholders noted that: water supply security is a higher priority than public access; DEP allows public access at many other reservoirs (or reservoir lands) because those sites have a different risk profile than JPR; and, that public access is prohibited at those sites (Hillview Reservoir and the Shaft 18 complex at Kensico) that are most similar to JPR.

The conclusion of the DEP Working Group is that "as-of-right" or unrestricted public access to the Jerome Park Reservoir is not possible either before or after the completion of the Croton Filtration Plant. However, some types of restricted public access may be possible and desirable to the community. Even restricted public access will increase risks and therefore the costs to manage JPR. In the interest of exploring how security, cost and operation of the JPR may be affected by restricted public access, the Working Group makes the following recommendations to DEP Commissioner Cas Holloway:

1. That DEP allow limited public access to JPR on discrete occasions as part of a pilot program that would take place after the Croton Filtration Plant is operating and related construction at the JPR is complete, perhaps as early as 2013. The purpose of the pilot would be to acquire practical information on whether the benefits of restricted public access can be balanced against its adverse impacts in terms of security, staffing costs and impacts on JPR operations.
2. That the "JPR access pilot" consist of three days, during which the public can do one or more of the following:
 - A. Enjoy pedestrian use of the perimeter path between the two fences around JPR for a limited period of time--for example, from 5-7 pm--provided that the condition of the perimeter path does not pose health or safety risks to members of the public.
 - B. Visit one Gate House to attend a water supply education program; and
 - C. Participate in at least one "open house" or "community day" during which programmed activities such as tours and picnics could take place.
3. That these features, and other details of the pilot visits, be reviewed and further developed by DEP in consultation with civic leaders, including the elected officials and community boards whose representatives now serve on the Croton Facility Monitoring Committee ("CFMC").
4. That the JPR access pilot not interfere with water supply operations, including repair or maintenance activities.
5. That DEP evaluate the JPR access pilot after its conclusion. The evaluation criteria should include: attendance; enjoyment of the participants; cost; risk to water supply security; and impact on DEP operations.
6. That DEP not commit to permanent public access at JPR at this time, but that a general access policy will depend on the results of the pilot.

Jerome Park Reservoir



The Jerome Park Reservoir and its functions

Critical to evaluating public access is an understanding of the function of the Jerome Park Reservoir and the interconnection of the JPR facilities to the Croton system, including the Croton Filtration Plant

History

The Jerome Park Reservoir ("JPR") is a 93-acre open air reservoir in the northwest Bronx. It was placed in service in 1905 on the site of the Jerome Park Racetrack, a thoroughbred racecourse named after the American financier Leonard Jerome. The Racetrack occupied this site from 1866 to 1894, when it was acquired and closed by New York City so the location could be used as a reservoir for the Croton system. The Reservoir site also included the parcels now occupied by Lehman College, Dewitt Clinton High School, the Bronx High School of Science and Fort Independence Park. Its name notwithstanding, the JPR is not mapped parkland. However, parcels of the 1906 JPR site (e.g. Fort Independence Park) have since become mapped parkland.

Because of its attractive features and setting, the JPR was used for recreation--probably since it opened at the beginning of the last century. Although swimming and boating were never allowed by DEP, until the 1980's DEP and its predecessor agencies did not restrict access to the site during daylight. Individuals typically enjoyed the site by walking or jogging along the perimeter path that circles the JPR basins. Local residents reported that area youths would swim in the reservoir after dark.

Fencing of the JPR began in the 1980's. Additional fencing and restrictions followed in the mid-1980's when DEP was constructing new infrastructure at the site, including a dividing wall and a pilot filtration plant. By September 11, 2001 public access was already restricted to groups that had arranged for a tour in advance, although such tours occurred regularly. Since September 11, 2001 access to the JPR site has been limited to DEP or other City agency staff, employees of construction contractors active at the site and, on rare occasions, supervised visits by government officials, who must be vetted in advance.

The function of the JPR

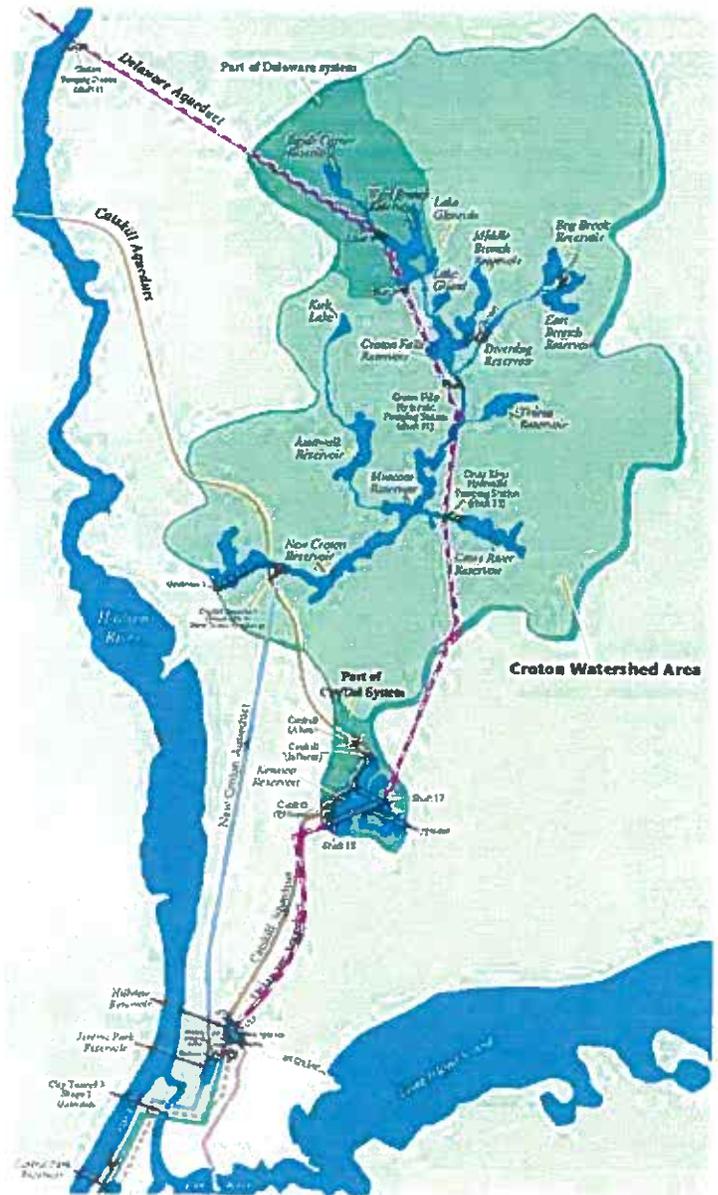
The JPR is supplied by gravity from the New Croton Reservoir via the New Croton Aqueduct. Water flowing from the New Croton Reservoir to the JPR generally takes about 24 hours at low flow and 14 hours at peak flow. The JPR is divided into two basins which together contain up to 770 million gallons of water. An earthen dam impounds the basins on their western side. In addition to the reservoir basins and the branch aqueduct that supplies them, the JPR site includes a dam, chemical treatment systems, gate houses, shafts, a pumping station and connections to large-diameter trunk mains and one of the City's water tunnels.

Until the Croton Filtration Plant goes on line, JPR is the final capture point for Croton water before it enters the distribution system. As the distribution point for Croton water, DEP had long operated under the premise that the JPR was the logical choice for a site to construct a full-scale filtration facility. In the early 1990's, community opposition to a filtration facility at JPR led DEP to identify potential alternatives. In 1999 DEP selected one of those alternatives--the Mosholu Golf Course--following a lengthy environmental review process.

A primary mission of the JPR is to serve as a balancing reservoir for the Croton system. Balancing reservoirs function as hydraulic buffers between heavy flows of water from a larger collection reservoir--in this case the New Croton Reservoir--and the service area (the Hillview Reservoir in Yonkers is the balancing reservoir for the Catskill-Delaware system). The typical service area of the Croton system is lower-elevation areas of the Bronx and upper Manhattan that can be supplied by gravity and minimal pumping. With expanded use of pumping, Croton water can reach additional areas within the Bronx and Manhattan.

The complex of reservoir basins and associated water supply infrastructure at the JPR make it very similar to Hillview Reservoir in Yonkers, and Shaft 18 at the Kensico Reservoir. Like these sites, chemical treatment--including chlorination--occurs at JPR when Croton water is in distribution. Currently, public access is not permitted at these sites.

When in operation, DEP personnel are at JPR around the clock, with staff at Gate House 5 and 7 to oversee chemical treatment, and with personnel at Gate House 7 to handle pumping ac-



tivities. When basins are filling and draining, DEP personnel use Gate House 2 and 3 for set-up operations. When the system is offline, inspectors and maintenance personnel are on site for a minimum of one full shift daily.

How is the Croton system used?

Although the Croton system typically supplies only 10% of the City's overall consumption, that percentage will increase to as much as 30% during drought or other times when Catskill or Delaware flows are below normal. Aside from droughts, the Croton supply will become particularly important at the point when the Delaware Aqueduct becomes unavailable during the planned construction of a bypass to address leaks in the Delaware Aqueduct.

Since the end of 2008, the Croton system has been offline, primarily due to repairs of the New Croton Aqueduct and the upgrade of chemical treatment facilities at the JPR. Barring a drought that makes it necessary to use the Croton supply, DEP does not envision returning the Croton system to service until the Croton Filtration Plant comes online.

How will JPR function after the Croton Water Filtration Plant is in operation?

When the Croton Filtration Plant is operating, untreated ("raw") water from the New Croton Reservoir will flow into JPR, where it will be detained prior to being sent to the Plant for filtration and disinfection. Detention in the JPR basins will allow additional settling of raw water prior to treatment and it will also allow the JPR to serve the Croton Filtration Plant as a "surge tank," protecting the Plant from unexpected pressure surges. Although all water released for in-city distribution will go through the Croton Water Filtration Plant, JPR will continue to serve one of its primary purposes even after the Plant is in operation—storing water and managing the volume of the Croton supply directed into treatment and distribution.

Following treatment, treated ("finished") water will leave the Croton Filtration Plant via a newly constructed tunnel that flows back toward, but does not surface in, the JPR basins. Treated water will enter the distribution system via new shafts and chambers constructed underneath and adjacent to the JPR site. The function of several JPR Gate Houses will change after the Croton Filtration Plant is in operation: the feed to the East Bronx from Gate House 5 will be terminated; Gate House 7 will be taken off line; and Gate House 5 will continue to be manned to monitor JPR operations.

In an emergency, if the Croton Filtration Plant were shut down, raw water would continue to flow into JPR.

Stakeholder issues: DEP, JPR, and the Community

Residents who live near the JPR, civic leaders, and members of the Croton Facility Monitoring Committee ("CFMC") continue to raise the issue of public access to and public use of the JPR site, once construction of the Croton Filtration Plant is complete. Peter Szabo was assigned to provide to the Working Group an inventory of the views of various stakeholders on public access to the JPR. Mr. Szabo summarized for the Working Group the differing goals of the interviewees.

For the community members interviewed, the goals are limited public access to the JPR site for walking, for educational purposes and for enjoyment of the historic structures contained within the site.

For the DEP staff interviewed, the goals are preserving the security and integrity of the water supply, assuring the safety of the workforce, and managing JPR operations without undue disruption from visitors and guests.

Peter Szabo is a New York City-based management consultant who has assisted many government and private institutions in and near the City. He was selected as a result of experience and work on development plans that included listening to and synthesizing stakeholder input and concerns.

Mr. Szabo met with community leaders, public officials, residents, advocates, and school administrators. He also consulted with DEP personnel, federal and state safety, engineering and regulatory personnel, and representatives of other governmental agencies with an interest in JPR. Thirty-three interviews were conducted by Mr. Szabo from January through March 2009. Mr. Szabo interviewed one or several civic leaders together, or spoke by phone or had face-to-face contact at the interviewee's office or home.

DEP Working Group

DEP's working group was composed of then-DEP's working group was composed of then-First Deputy Commissioner Steven Lawitts (who now serves as DEP Chief Financial Officer); Deputy Commissioner for Security Kevin McBride; Deputy Commissioner for Water and Sewer Operations (BWSO) James Roberts; then-Deputy Commissioner for Communications & Intergovernmental Affairs Anne Canty (who has since left DEP); and other staff. Several meetings of the working group, and smaller sub-groups, took place during 2009 and early 2010.

Commissioner Holloway reviewed public access documents and met with DEP's working group soon after taking office. At the February 24, 2010 CFMC meeting, Commissioner Holloway listened to community comments about public access, and committed to moving the issue forward. He said DEP staff would share the report informally with the CFMC prior to making it final.

Summary of DEP Concerns

Peter Szabo's interviews revealed there are two fundamental DEP priorities that bear upon the feasibility of public access at JPR: providing for the security and safety of the water supply system; and successfully operating and maintaining the water system.

Safety and Security

Local, state and federal officials with security-related responsibilities, such as members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force, consider water supply systems to be potential targets. Deputy Commissioner Kevin McBride, a veteran of the New York Police Department, is responsible for maintaining security at DEP facilities. DC McBride's judgment is that public access to critical points in the City's water supply system should only occur, if they occur at all, under highly supervised conditions. In the watershed, public access has been allowed but security has been significantly enhanced during the last decade. There is no public access at the Hillview Reservoir or at Shaft 18 of the Delaware Aqueduct which is adjacent to the Kensico Reservoir, two sites similar to the JPR.

Even after the Croton Filtration Plant goes online, JPR will continue to be a vital part of the City's potable water supply. Although the New York City water supply system has enough redundancy under favorable circumstances to provide for consumer needs without the Croton system, New York City is investing in a Croton Filtration Plant because the Croton supply is integral to the long-term reliability of the City's water supply. DEP does not foresee taking the Croton supply out of service on a permanent basis, so the JPR will remain staffed, maintained, and managed in the future because it is vital to delivery of Croton water. After the Croton Plant goes into operation, the JPR site will remain a major intersection for raw and treated Croton water, as it travels between the New Croton Aqueduct, the JPR basins, the filtration plant, and the Croton service area.



To minimize the risks to the Croton system, DEP Police and security staff monitor JPR around the clock. All visitors, even those credentialed and/or invited to the site, must undergo inspection and be cleared to enter. These policies were established so only persons with legitimate business enter and only approved motor vehicles move beyond the gate on Goulden Avenue. No one is admitted without identification. These same security measures are followed at the Hillview Reservoir in Yonkers.

The fences at the JPR are one of the tools DEP employs to deter unauthorized entry into the site. They also protect employees by creating a barrier between the reservoir basins and the personnel and vehicles that use the perimeter path.

Operations and maintenance

Even after the Croton Water Filtration Plant is in service, the JPR will remain active and DEP must safely conduct operations and maintenance work at the site. This includes routine and emergency operations that may require access to all areas of the site and involve the use of equipment and vehicles. In addition to scheduled maintenance at the various surface and subsurface features of the JPR, DEP personnel respond to a variety of unscheduled occurrences: jammed valves; a sluice gate that does not open or close properly; pressure fluctuations; broken pipes; and safety alarms. To respond to these events, DEP staff may need to move heavy equipment, vehicles and materials within the JPR site on short notice. Emergency response agencies visit the site for regular inspections, tests and safety procedures. The presence of members of the public at the JPR would complicate all of these activities.

Although the JPR has not been in service since 2008 and chlorine has not been present since that time, historically chlorine has been in use at the JPR and its presence is a factor in considerations of public access. When the Croton Water Filtration Plant is in operation, chlorination will occur there and will not be in use at JPR. However, systems will be in place at JPR to allow for chlorination in an emergency.

The views of regulators on public access

Peter Szabo also interviewed regulatory personnel. NYSDOH and USEPA Region 2 staff report there are no statutory or regulatory barriers in their codes to access, but add that state code requires water suppliers to provide adequate protection and supervision of public water systems.

One regulator said that there must be a multi-barrier approach with the best possible water quality going into the treatment plant to help with operations and costs. While public access is allowed in the watershed, the closer the water is to the consumer's tap, the more security there should be. Run-off into the reservoir from an impervious jogging path, for example, could be a problem, and potential contamination from litter or debris increases with public access. Pet waste and other potential threats to the reservoir have to be prevented.

Another regulator said the question of public access must be evaluated in terms of number of people and degree of scrutiny at the site. He said that JPR cannot be viewed like the Central Park Reservoir because it is an integral part of water supply treatment, whereas the Central Park Reservoir is offline. JPR provides a public benefit to all users of Croton water. The quality of water should be balanced against the community's desire for access. JPR is not a pond or lake. It is an impounded (i.e. dammed) drinking water source, and its quality should be maintained at the highest level.

A federal regulator says that JPR is so close to distribution, there's no time for settling or dilution of contaminants, unlike at more remote portions of the city's water supply system.

An environmental agency representative said that to ensure there is no local run-off from the park, path or other sources into the reservoir if public access is granted, DEP could showcase non-point source run-off control, using JPR as a place to educate the public on storm water Best Management Practices (BMPs) and increase the public's appreciation for water protection.

Summary of Issues Raised during the Stakeholder Interviews

Issue # 1: Comparison with the Central Park Reservoir – recreational access

The community requests JPR be available for jogging, walking, running, and passive enjoyment, as at the Central Park Reservoir. Comments about perceived racism, retribution, and class factors that might result in different treatment in different communities were made by some community representatives.

DEP response

The Central Park Reservoir is contained within a large park and is no longer a source of the City's potable drinking water. The JPR is and will continue to be an important and active part of New York City's water supply system. The risks to the security of the water supply system and to the challenges of operating the JPR would be increased to some extent by public access.

Issue # 2: Comparison with the Central Park Reservoir—protecting the earthen dam

Regulators and community members acknowledge that allowing increased public access to the JPR could increase the risk of individuals undermining the earthen dam at the JPR through destructive acts. The Central Park Reservoir is

also impounded by an earthen dam that could be subject to destructive acts, yet there are no restrictions on access to Central Park.

DEP response

There is one central difference between the two cases. Failure of the JPR dam would have greater consequences because the JPR is an active part of the water supply system and the Central Park Reservoir is not.

A New York State regulator said that the integrity of the JPR dam must be safeguarded because a breach or failure brings the possibility of danger to human life and public safety. For safety and consistency, landscape at such dams must follow regulated guidelines, including height of dam-covering grasses and ground cover. This regulator did not preclude limited public access at JPR, but strongly emphasized the importance of the dam's integrity.

Issue # 3: Comparison with upstate reservoirs

Unlike the JPR, fishing, boating and hiking are all permitted on upstate reservoirs and reservoir lands.

DEP response

DEP allows recreational activity in the watershed because the detention time in the upstate reservoirs and the travel time between those reservoirs and consumers in New York City significantly reduce risks. DEP does not allow any recreational access to the Hillview Reservoir, the DEP facility that is most similar to the JPR.

Issue #4: Community opposition to Croton Water Filtration Plant

Because the agency uses a lengthy planning horizon Because DEP uses a lengthy planning horizon to address the City's water system needs, DEP anticipated building the Croton Filtration Plant at JPR as early as the 1950s. As Safe Drinking Water Act amendments made eventual filtration of Croton inevitable, in the 1980s DEP advanced its plans to build the treatment facility at JPR.

Residents and community leaders opposed those plans, and say DEP didn't listen to their objections. Even though the plant location was moved to Van Cortlandt Park, some advocates contend that the agency denied public access at JPR because the community was hostile to plant construction.

DEP response

The decision to begin restricting access to the JPR pre-dates the siting disputes, was made by personnel who manage water system security and operations, not facility planning, and was not related to

community opposition to the siting debate which began to escalate in the early 1990's. Security both at JPR and other DEP facilities has become more stringent over the years, and increased substantially following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. DEP's prohibition against JPR public access was made in conformance with overall agency security upgrades. Once the Working Group was formed, the JPR security policy was discussed in detail, and a range of public access options were presented to the DEP Commissioner.

Issue #5: Community support for an "outdoor urban ecology lab"

The parcel occupied until recently by a demonstration filtration plant built by DEP in the 1980's has been identified by some stakeholders as one of the potential sites for a garden, or "outdoor urban ecology lab," that the local student population could use to gain experience in horticulture and ecology. Some stakeholders say that a former DEP commissioner expressed a commitment to fund an outdoor urban ecology lab at the JPR.

DEP response

To the agency's knowledge, there is neither correspondence nor any written record of a commitment to fund this project. Nor is DEP staff aware of any verbal commitment to funding. As part of the agreement on siting the filtration plant, DEP committed \$240 million for improvements at various parks throughout the Bronx, including Van Cortlandt Park. The Bronx parks projects were identified by the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) with the help of community groups, elected officials and Bronx residents. DEP had no discretion or choice in the projects funded. The projects were memorialized in a memorandum that was approved by the New York State Legislature and the New York City Council. The outdoor urban ecology lab at JPR was not one of the projects listed in the memorandum.

Although the outdoor urban ecology lab at JPR is not one of them, the projects selected for DEP funding include more than 20 neighborhood parks and playgrounds that will be renovated with new play equipment, comfort stations, seating areas, fencing and landscaping. Regional recreation facilities, including ballfields, running tracks and tennis courts will be reconstructed or built throughout the borough. The Parade Grounds at Van Cortlandt Park will be reconstructed with new athletic fields, sod, and in-ground irrigation drainage. Waterfront parks will be developed along the Long Island Sound, East River and Harlem River. New waterfront space, including a Greenway link, will be developed at Pelham Bay Park, and environmental work will include the

restoration of lagoons and salt marshes at Pugsley Creek Park and Soundview Park. Major sections of the Bronx Greenway, including the Hutchinson, Bronx River and Soundview to Ferry Point sections, will be completed. Work will include the restoration of existing parkland—including improving pathways and public access to parks and the waterfront—as well as transforming underutilized property into new parkland in areas with little open space. A new street connection at 233rd Street over the Bronx River Parkway and Bronx River will connect Shoelace Park and Muskrat Cove, providing a major link in the Bronx River Greenway. A comprehensive program to "green" the borough will include the creation of new Greenstreets, improvement and expansion of horticultural plantings in parks and playgrounds, and the addition of street trees in under-served neighborhoods.

DEP is currently using the footprint of the former demonstration filtration plant for storage, construction staging and vehicle parking in connection with the construction of the filtration plant and related facilities at the JPR. Once construction has been completed, DEP has no plans for the parcel. As of 2011, DEP expects to turn over the parcel to the DPR. At that time, stakeholders may choose to present a proposal for an urban ecology lab at the site.

Issue #6 DEP is not sufficiently transparent

Some stakeholders have said that DEP is not transparent in its decision making. An example mentioned was that when the community asked to have a community representative on the Working Group, DEP declined to add anyone from the community.

DEP response

The Working Group was an opportunity for DEP managers with responsibilities connected to the JPR to discuss public access at the JPR, an issue that cuts across a number of functions and units within DEP. The commissioner and deputy commissioners wanted the Working Group to facilitate a direct and confidential discussion among agency staff. These discussions would have been limited and information concerning security matters could not have been shared if a person from outside DEP were present.

The Working Group was mindful of stakeholders' views as it deliberated. Results from the 33 interviews were presented to the working group by Peter Szabo, an impartial interviewer.

Issue #7: A range of ideas has been suggested about what JPR public access means

Area stakeholders have varying ideas about public access. A resident said that a single entrance/exit

around JPR would be dangerous; and that the community wants multiple access points to the jogging path and no fences. Residents and advocates proposed their suggestions about the days and times most conducive to public access at JPR. A few residents on the west side of JPR objected to public access altogether because of loud and rowdy public gatherings at Fort Independence Park and the noise and litter they bring.

Others were supportive of limited access with an access permit. A resident proposed access to JPR only by appointment; another resident objected to any public access if it would cause deterioration in water quality.

Community leaders urged DEP to consider the community a good neighbor. They say that through public access, they will assist DEP as its eyes and ears, and contribute to a better relationship with DEP.

DEP response

DEP agrees that different types of public access pose different types of challenges. Agency responsibilities include operating the JPR, protecting water quality, and providing for the safety and security of the facility, its employees and any visitors. All DEP concerns must be vetted during the next steps and in the pilot. The recommendation for a JPR access pilot grows out of uncertainty about exactly how access could be allowed safely without creating significant new costs or risks. The pilot program will help DEP determine the true extent and costs to address these and any other challenges that may arise.

Issue #8: Maintenance of the area, cleanliness and landscaping

Some residents suggest that the community can help maintain JPR as part of a public access program. One resident says that a public-private conservancy, composed of residents and institutions around the reservoir, would help and that the Jerome Park Conservancy has money that could be tapped. Other stakeholders want brush adjacent to the perimeter fence cut on the outside of JPR so more people can see the water since opening the basins for the community's enjoyment would reap a benefit.

DEP response

DEP is responsible for the current maintenance and cleanliness of JPR and has been criticized for too few litter baskets outside the JPR and not cutting the grass often enough. Unlike Fort Independence Park, DEP doesn't maintain JPR as a park, but as an important part of the water system. Less emphasis has been placed on

planting, mowing, sodding, pruning, and litter patrol than if the property were a park. Public access will require additional resources for public safety and to eliminate debris. The issue of public safety is important as it pertains to the perimeter path, which is not presently suitable for public walking and jogging. In planning and during the pilot, DEP will identify and seek the resources necessary to accomplish the pilot. Some of those resources may be directed at improving the appearance of parts of the site.

Issue # 9: Educational Opportunities and Ideas for Education

Community advocates want room at JPR for teaching natural resources and ecology. Environmental lectures would benefit students. School officials support ecology, recreation, and natural resource education at JPR as long as it is handled safely. The new Science Building at Lehman College and proximity of Bronx High School of Science are likely to draw students to JPR. Advocates also request access to a JPR Gate House for tours and to teach water conservation.

DEP response

The JPR site contains no structure permanently available to house educational activities, but they could take place at the Bronx High School of Science, Lehman College or DeWitt Clinton High School. DEP is interested in having further discussions to plan appropriate water-related educational programs. The Working Group envisions an educational tour for students as part of the public access pilot.

Summary

Peter Szabo created a "Vision Summary of Community and Other Stakeholders":

- Advocates say that community participation can be controlled; those entering JPR can obtain pre-clearance and be screened by security, and any prohibited items held at the gate. Visitors could sign a "hold harmless" document, saying a person would not sue if injured from a fall or other cause.
- Advocates recommend building a private-public partnership to teach about clean water, education and sustainability. DEP's education office, with civic leaders and educators, would support these efforts--at a community-run ecology lab or other appropriate venue.
- Regulators caution that the overall importance is to keep the quality of the raw water at the highest level possible.

Working Group Conclusions

Although no commitment to permanent or unrestricted public access at JPR should be made at this time, the Working Group recommends a pilot be undertaken in 2013 or soon after operations begin at the Croton Filtration Plant. Between 2011 and 2013 DEP will create a limited JPR public access pilot program after consultation with community representatives, elected officials and local school administrators. Based on the results of the pilot, DEP will consider whether public access can or should be available on a more frequent or permanent basis.

Since DEP is the steward of the city's drinking water, protection of the water supply continues to be its highest priority. At the JPR, the needs of water supply protection require DEP to control access to the site at all times. The DEP Working Group is sympathetic to the public's desire to enjoy the beauty and celebrate the history of JPR, to learn more about water quality and ecology, and to advance environmental goals for New York City and the Bronx. Construction activity at the JPR site will preclude any of these activities from occurring until after the construction of the Croton Filtration Plant is complete and operations begin.

After the filtration plant goes online, JPR could become available for limited public access on a pilot basis. Allowing any of these activities at the JPR site can only happen if DEP has the ability to control or monitor the activities so as to ensure they are not a threat to the site's security or operations. A pilot should be conducted to acquire more experience with controlled public access at the JPR site after construction. In advance of the pilot, the community and DEP should assess ways the public can use JPR without interfering with water management activities, without compromising security and without requiring substantial new resources.

The DEP Working Group recommends the following:

DEP should allow limited public access to JPR on discrete occasions as part of a pilot program that can take place after the Croton Filtration Plant is operating and related construction at the JPR is complete.

The "JPR access pilot" should consist of three days, during which the public can accomplish one or more of the following: walk and jog on the perimeter path between the two fences around JPR for a limited period of time--provided that the condition of the perimeter path does not pose health or safety risks to members of the public; visit at least one Gate House to attend a water supply education program; participate in at least one "open house" or "community" day on the JPR site.

These features, and other details of the pilot visits, should be reviewed and further developed as appropriate after consultation with DEP and DPR staff as well as civic leaders, including the elected officials and community boards whose representatives now serve on the Croton Facility Monitoring Committee (CFMC). The JPR access pilot must be devised so as not to interfere with water supply operations, repair and maintenance activities. DEP should evaluate the JPR access pilot after its conclusion. The evaluation criteria should include: attendance; enjoyment of the participants; cost; risk to water supply security; and impact on DEP operations. DEP will seek the input of civic leaders and DPR colleagues in making this evaluation.

Next Steps

- DEP will consult with the CFMC and public on this report and its recommendations.
- DEP will identify staff resources associated with the JPR access pilot.
- DEP's goal is to conduct the pilot as soon as possible after the Croton Filtration Plant goes online--as early as spring/summer 2013.
- Following the pilot, DEP and the community will evaluate the results, and the City will determine whether additional public access can be granted on a pilot, temporary or permanent basis. Necessary adjustments or corrections can be made, even if only an extension of the pilot is in the City's and the community's interest.

WM-11 Croton Water Treatment Plant
 Facility Monitoring Committee
Look-Ahead Schedule
 March 31, 2011

Task	Current Forecasted Completion Date	Mar-11				Apr-11				May-11				Jun-11				Jul-11
		WK 3	WK 4	WK 1	WK 2	WK 3	WK 4	WK 1	WK 2	WK 3	WK 4	WK 1	WK 2	WK 3	WK 4	WK 1		
CRO-312 - Water Treatment Plant Construction at Moshulu Site Placement of Structural Concrete for DEP Above Grade Structures Utility Work in Jerome Avenue (Intermittent) Entrance Driveway and Site Utility Work (Intermittent) Furnish and Install Equipment, Electrical, HVAC and Plumbing Work for Water Treatment Plant	4/30/2011																	
	10/1/2011																	
	10/15/2011																	
	11/29/2012																	
CRO-312OS - Off-Site Facilities at Jerome Park Reservoir and Gate House No. 1 Shaft and Meter Chamber & Yard Piping at Jerome Park Reservoir (Including Emergency Bypass) Rehabilitation Work in Gate House Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7 (Intermittent) South Basin Ramp Concrete Work at Jerome Park Reservoir South Basin Ramp Stone Work at Jerome Park Reservoir Core Drilling at South Basin for Jerome Park Reservoir Inspection Program Core Drilling at North Basin for Jerome Park Reservoir Inspection Program Asbestos Abatement Work at Other Gate Houses (Asbestos Task Force Contractor)	9/15/2012																	
	9/15/2012																	
	5/31/2011																	
	9/30/2011																	
	4/15/2011																	
	6/15/2011																	
	4/30/2011																	
CRO-312FM - Residuals Force Main to Hunts Point Force Main from WTP to Hunts Point WPCP in Bronx Streets	TBD																	
CRO-313 - Water Tunnels and Associated Works Complete Tunnels and Shafts (Contract Substantial Completion was Achieved 2/25/2011)	2/25/2011 (A)																	
	11/29/2012																	
Begin Startup and Testing of Water Treatment Plant Commence Operation of Water Treatment Plant Above Grade Architectural Work at DEP Area	6/4/2013																	
	12/14/2014																	

(A) - Actual Date

WM-11 Croton Water Treatment Plant
Cost Summary as of 2/28/2011

Construction Costs						
Contract	Contractor Name	Original Contract Price	Registered Change Orders	Current Contract Amount	% Contract Increase	
CRO-311	Schiavone Construction Co.	\$127,660,000	-\$14,445,214	\$113,214,786	-11%	
CRO-312G	Skanska/Tully, JV	\$1,327,700,000	\$75,513,194	\$1,403,213,194	6%	
CRO-312E1	Schlesinger-Siemens, LLC	\$134,680,000	\$7,648,291	\$142,328,291	6%	
CRO-312E2	Schlesinger-Siemens, LLC	\$37,678,000	\$6,537,799	\$44,215,799	17%	
CRO-312H	Durr Mechanical Construction	\$105,700,000	\$14,520,274	\$120,220,274	14%	
CRO-312P	Picone/WDF, JV	\$58,475,000	\$10,385,559	\$68,860,559	18%	
CRO-312OS-G	Picone-Schiavone, JV	\$96,842,500	\$17,459,758	\$114,302,258	18%	
CRO-312OS-E	Eldor Electric	\$15,762,500	\$932,871	\$16,695,371	6%	
CRO-312OS-H	AWL Industries	\$822,000	\$12,901	\$834,901	2%	
CRO-312OS-P	JPP Plumbing	\$872,000	\$155,165	\$1,027,165	18%	
CRO-312FM (1)	Maspeth Supply Co. LLC	\$18,626,745	\$12,406,597	\$31,033,342	67%	
CRO-313	Schiavone/Picone, JV	\$212,227,000	\$1,998,084	\$214,225,084	1%	
CRO-315G	Angelakis Construction Corp.	\$3,641,000	\$14,894	\$3,655,894	0%	
CRO-315E	Interphase Electric	\$807,317	\$145,800	\$953,117	18%	
CRO-312CE	Con Edison	\$4,074,526	\$0	\$4,074,526	0%	
TOTAL		\$2,145,568,588	\$133,285,971	\$2,278,854,559	6%	

Design / Construction Management Costs					
Contract	Consultant Name	Original Contract Price	Registered Change Orders	Current Contract Amount	% Contract Increase
HED-543 DES	Metcalf & Eddy / Hazen and Sawyer, JV	\$44,226,000	\$213,731,648	\$257,957,648	483%
HED-545 CM	URS/Malcolm Pirnie, JV	\$63,400,000	\$32,936,305	\$96,336,305	52%
TOTAL		\$107,626,000	\$246,667,953	\$354,293,953	229%

CROTON WTP - DESIGN CHANGE ORDER SUMMARY

No.	Title/ Description	Registered Date	Registered Value
X-001	Environmental Impact Studies	10/11/1995	\$4,298,000
X-002	Value Engineering Reviews	6/14/1996	\$3,602,000
X-003R2A	Additional Studies in Connection with the Extended Special Study Program	5/15/1997	\$5,402,000
X-003R2 BE	Additional Studies in Connection with the Extended Special Study Program	9/24/1997	\$2,313,000
X-004	Additional Studies and Services	12/1/1997	\$1,371,600
X-005	Environmental Impact Statement and Additional Studies during the Preliminary Design Phase	4/22/1998	\$7,928,000
X-006	Additional Studies during Design	9/30/1998	\$3,213,000
X-007	Updating of Contract Language	9/10/1999	\$0
X-008	Development of Construction Plans and Schedules for Croton Water Treatment Plant	7/10/2001	\$350,500
X-009	Additional Alternative Studies	7/31/2001	\$947,000
X-010	Additional Design for Rehabilitation of New Croton Aqueduct	8/22/2002	\$15,572,000
X-011	Add'l Design for Construction of Croton WTP	10/11/2002	\$58,902,500
X-012	Add'l Engineering Design Services for the Construction of the Croton WTP	6/1/2004	\$7,829,500
X-013	Add'l Engineering Design Services for the Final Design and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Croton WTP	7/25/2005	\$14,936,000
X-014	Add'l Cost for Construction Management Services for New Croton Aqueduct	1/19/2005	\$2,860,000
X-015	Reallocation of Remaining Funds	3/24/2006	\$0
X-016	Rephasing Construction Contracts for Croton Water Treatment Plant	5/16/2007	\$2,668,970
X-017	Development of 3D Computer Model for the Croton Water Treatment Plant	5/16/2007	\$1,794,825
X-018	Architectural Design Services for Croton WTP	12/10/2007	\$3,853,000
X-019	Additional Engineering Services Related to Design, Environmental Services and Regulatory Agency Approvals for the Croton Water Treatment Plant	1/18/2008	\$3,763,400
X-020	Additional Engineering Design Services During Construction for Croton WTP	10/8/2008	\$12,260,600
X-021	Additional Engineering Design Services	7/15/2008	\$5,429,350
X-022	Credit for Engineering Design Services	12/3/2009	(\$689,017)
X-023	Additional Engineering Design Services During Construction for Croton WTP	10/30/2009	\$12,513,600
X-024	Additional Architectural Design Services	11/24/2009	\$3,738,900
X-025	Additional Design, Permitting, Environmental, and Assistance during Bidding	11/25/2009	\$4,293,320
X-026	Additional Engineering Design and Design Services During Construction for Croton WTP	5/2/2010	\$34,600,200

Registered Change Order Value \$213,752,248

Original Contract Value \$44,226,000

Current Contract Value \$257,978,248

CROTON WTP - CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT CHANGE ORDER SUMMARY

No.	Title/ Description	Registered Date	Registered Value
X-001R	Revisions to Contract Language to Conform to RFP	04/09/03	\$0
X-002	Facilities for the CM Staff and Golf Course Concessionaire	05/19/04	\$1,693,500
X-003	Modifications to Contract Change Order HED-545CM-1R	05/27/04	\$0
X-004	Public Outreach Office Facilities and Staff	12/07/04	\$3,673,250
X-005	Construction monitoring of Temporary Golf Course Work	07/08/05	\$273,000
X-006	CM Services for the Mosholu Pump Station Upgrade	10/25/05	\$354,952
X-007	CM Services for the Rehabilitation of the New Croton Aqueduct (RESCINDED)	N/A	\$0
X-008	CM for add'l contracts 312OS,-FM,-HP (RESCINDED)	N/A	\$0
X-009	Additional Funding for CM Services	04/03/09	\$26,941,603
X-010	Extention of lease for the Public Out-reach Center	07/02/09	\$0
X-011	Signing Non-Hazardous Waste Manifests and Shipping Papers	10/01/10	\$0

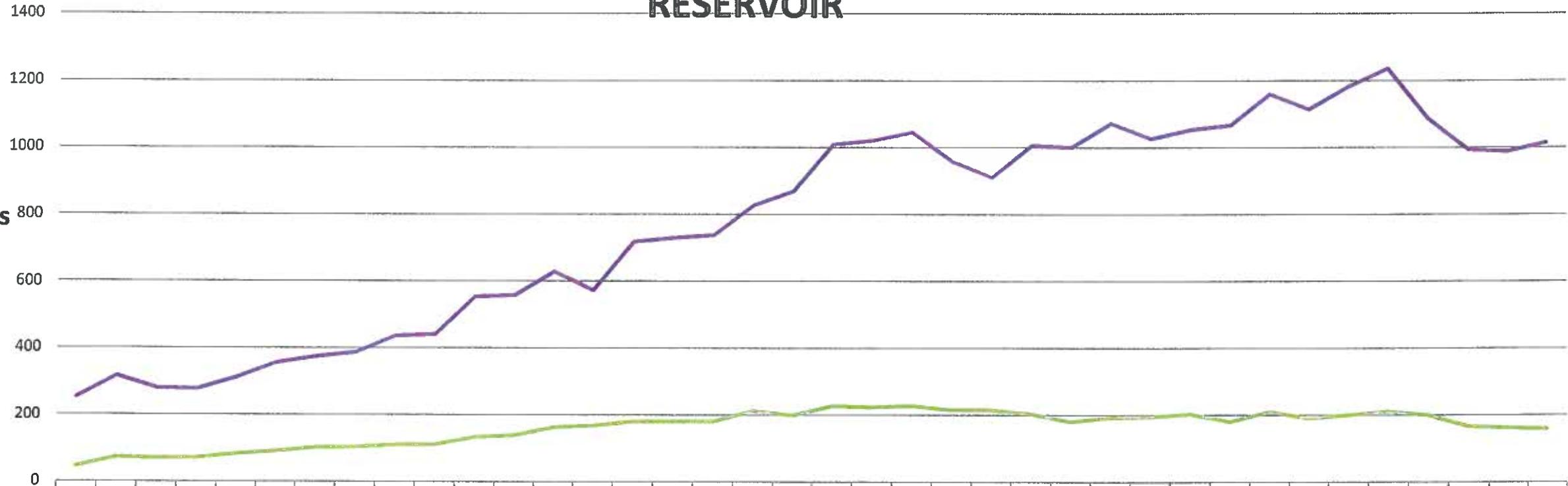
Registered Change Order Value \$32,936,305

Original Contract Value \$63,400,000

Current Contract Value \$96,336,305

CROTON WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND OFFSITE FACILITIES AT JEROME PARK RESERVOIR

**Average #
of Workers
Per Day**



	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11
— Bronx Workers	46	73	70	72	83	91	102	104	110	111	133	139	163	168	180	181	181	212	199	227	224	228	216	216	204	181	193	195	203	181	210	191	200	211	200	166	162	159
— Total Workers	254	317	280	278	312	356	374	387	436	441	553	558	629	573	718	730	738	827	869	1009	1021	1045	959	912	1007	1001	1073	1027	1054	1067	1160	1115	1182	1237	1088	994	988	1014
Bronx Workers %	18%	23%	25%	26%	27%	26%	27%	27%	25%	25%	24%	25%	26%	29%	25%	25%	25%	26%	23%	22%	22%	22%	23%	24%	20%	18%	18%	19%	19%	17%	18%	17%	17%	17%	18%	17%	16%	16%

Total Average Overall= 21%

Summary of Bronx Purchases		
Contract	Feb-2011	Total to date
312G	936,890.41	84,216,749.11
312E -1	37,123.96	2,280,758.66
312E -2		478,200.72
312H	1,124,230.37	29,788,233.03
312P	102.81	25,112.67
312OS-G	97,262.18	2,073,176.98
312OS-E	752.72	11,282.84
312OS-H		
312OS-P		
312FM		
313		
315G		
315E		
	2,196,362.45	118,873,514.01
Subcontractor/Vendors		
	Feb-2011	Total to date
Jenna Concrete	101,592.55	38,677,415.70
CFS Steel	705,925.74	35,300,516.06
Center Sheet Metal	534,085.00	22,671,950.00
Tifcon (backfill material)	22,569.10	1,925,126.71
Von Rohr (Tools)	37,123.96	2,516,605.62
Royal Waste Serv	63,603.09	1,595,644.49
Perimeter Security	43,053.64	2,102,808.55
Baco Enterprises(nuts & bolts	8,305.20	1,632,663.28
Total	1,516,258.28	106,422,730.41