

**NYC DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CROTON FACILITY MONITORING COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 2011 – 7:00 PM**

The Croton Facility Monitoring Committee (CFMC) met on Thursday, June 30, 2011 at the DEP Community Office, 3660 Jerome Avenue, Bronx, NY 10467.

Attending - CFMC Representatives:

Father Richard Gorman, Chair, CFMC and Community Board # 12; William Francis, Community Board #7; Frank McCue, Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR); Damian McShane, Community Board #8; Wilhelm Ronda, Bronx Borough President's Office; Council Member G. Oliver Koppell and Eddy Diamantis, Office of City Council Member Koppell; Mark Lanaghan, Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Not Attending – CFMC Representatives:

Hector Aponte, DPR

Others Attending: DEP Staff; DEP Construction Manager; members of the public.

Attendees are listed on *Attachment 1*. Agenda is *Attachment 2*.

Fr Gorman called the meeting to order at 7:18 pm.

Adoption of CFMC Meeting Minutes

Fr Gorman asked for and received a motion by Mr. McShane, seconded by Mr. Ronda, to approve the May 24, 2011 meeting minutes. Minutes were adopted without objection.

Jerome Park Reservoir (JPR) Public Access Follow up

Fr Gorman asked Mr. Lanaghan about DEP's follow up after June 2's public hearing on access to JPR. Mr. Lanaghan said DEP Commissioner Holloway plans to visit JPR in July. Mr. Lanaghan will prepare a document styled like a Responsiveness Summary to summarize the public's comments. Mr. Lanaghan said there were few specific suggestions on June 2 that laid out specifics of a recommendation for a pilot program. Mostly, he said, comments were general statements in support of public access. Mr. Lanaghan encouraged the public to provide specific recommendations. He said that DEP must determine the personnel and funding needed to support public access. Mr. Lanaghan said a pilot program would enable DEP to determine costs of public access and assess the number of persons who use the site. He added that Commissioner Holloway is committed to have a JPR pilot program. Fr. Gorman said he would give Mr. Lanaghan specific recommendations that are given to him.

Anne Marie Garti, Jerome Park Conservancy, said that public access pilots were held in the early 1990's with DEP Commissioners Gelber and Miele participating, and that those activities are what the public wants now: reservoir tours, lectures, walks around the JPR basins and along the dividing wall, and use of the open space for community events. She advocated having those opportunities again without a pilot. She asked that her report from the June 2 public hearing be entered into the record. (See *Attachment 3*) Mr. McShane asked about the outcome of these activities in the 1990s. Ms. Garti said everyone enjoyed public access and wants it again. Gary Axelbank, resident, said DEP's report on public access does not have credibility. He said DEP should permanently allow

public access to JPR. Karen Argenti, Friends of Ft Independence Park Neighborhood Association, said the pilot should provide for many hours of access daily and run for multiple months. Robert Press, Bronx News, said that at New Croton Lake Gate House there is a fence but no barrier to public access. Mr. Lanaghan said that site is both guarded and more distant from its nearest roadway. Mr. Ronda said that DEP invited Borough President Diaz to JPR. He asked if others from the CFMC are invited, and Mr. Lanaghan said this tour was for the Borough President but others could be accommodated. Mr. Ronda said the Borough President will expect a date certain for commencing the pilot when he tours the site – he suggested the goal might be Bronx Week 2013. Mr. Lanaghan said potholes must be filled and other structural improvements made in advance of public access. He said the times, dates and list of public access activities must be planned and costs provided as any public access will need to be managed and supervised by DEP staff. He again urged there be specifics from the CFMC. Mr. Axelbank requested public access before 2013. He said the security can be comprised of Bronx residents, adding to the number of Bronx-based jobs on this project. Ms. Garti recommended less rather than more security. She said the public did not have to make reservations or sign in when they visited the site in the 1990s.

Mr. Lanaghan said that in the absence of specifics from the community during the next several months he would develop a plan for comment based on past public access.

Construction Update/Look-ahead (Attachment 4)

Vincent Moorehead, P.E., DEP Croton Deputy Project Manager, provided the 90 day look-ahead construction schedule and Croton costs summary.

The CRO-312 contractors are continuing to construct the facility at the VCP site. Most of the concrete is now placed. Work is ongoing on above-ground Arrivals and Receiving Building, Chemical Fill Station and Vent Structures and Stairs. Installation of the 84” water main is ongoing. As previously explained, the water main will be capped at Jerome Ave. and may eventually be connected to the distribution system. DEP has made progress on relocation of First Tee’s electric power. Electric power is being directed to the plant from Yonkers; two more services will be energized in future months. There is considerable construction underway in the treatment plant structure, consisting of the installation of mechanical, electrical, plumbing and HVAC equipment. Extensive utility work is also underway, including sewer and drainage piping. Construction of the retaining walls at the entrance to the Croton Filter Plant will follow once the utility work is complete.

The CRO-313 tunnel contractor is moving forward with the contract’s close out.

The CRO-312-OS contractors are constructing the roof of the Shaft and Meter Chamber at JPR. Asbestos abatement continues, along with intermittent work at Gate House No 5 and No 7. Sluice gates replacement is ongoing;

A response to the inquiry about \$18,600,000 in CRO 311 for the DEP/DPR Memorandum of Understanding will be deferred to a subsequent meeting.

Rehabilitation work inside Gate House No 2 and No 3 is continuing. At Gate House No 5 there has been difficulty with the existing rock conditions of the foundation wall. This has slowed the schedule. At Gate House No 6 there has been a temporary cessation of rehabilitation work while legacy remediation is completed. At Gate House No 7, clogged drains have delayed work. Mud valves still need to be replaced after the drains are unclogged. The Low Service Shaft cap work will follow the installation of the plug under Contract CRO 334. The core sampling of JPR walls has been completed. On-site electric work is underway.

Yard piping will be taking place this summer. As previously reported, rock excavation will use blasting; the blasting will be similar to excavation of the Shaft and Meter Chamber. Blasts will be behind the noise wall and scheduled after school hours. Ms. Garti asked for DEP plans for Gate House No 5 or other Gate Houses once the Croton Filter Plant is in operation. Mr. Moorehead deferred the answer to a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Moorehead and Lauren Competello, P.E., DEP BEDC Design, gave the status of several permits as requested by Fr Gorman. The Site Sewer Connection permit is expected to be issued in the next couple of months from DEP. The Harlem River Discharge permit will be needed when the Croton Filter Plant commences operations. There is an existing New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) permit for this discharge but it must be modified. It is expected that the permit modification will take six months. Mr. Press asked whether Croton Filter Plant operators will be from the Bronx. Such operational decisions have not been made. The Emergency Discharge permit will be issued by DEP and expected soon. The Sidewalk Closure permit at Gate House No 6 was obtained for the demolition of the Microstrainer building but was not used. An explanation about the permit for Combined Sewer Overflows at the Shaft and Meter Chamber will be deferred to a future meeting as Mr. Moorehead did not have information.

Mr. Moorehead said the permits were obtained for construction in Goulden Ave. The contractor is mobilizing for commencement of excavation on July 5th. Traffic Control Agents will be on site beginning on that date. The contractor will maximize construction by working longer hours during the summer months when schools are not in session. The specification requires noisy work to be done after school hours beginning in September, with allowable hours between 4 pm and midnight. Mr. Francis said no work should take place after 10 pm in deference to nearby residents, in particular Scott Tower. Mr. Moorehead said the closest residences are some distance from the site. Mr. Francis said Community Board #7 will closely monitor the work to ensure that it is not noisy. Richard Barr, Bronx High School of Science Parents Association, was given clarification about the plan to open a lane of northbound and southbound traffic on Goulden Ave. in September. Michael Gary, resident, was told about the equipment that is expected to be used for excavation in Goulden Ave. Mr. Press said the entire roadway width did not need to be closed this summer, and that the SEIS called for a different plan for the water main connections. Mr. Moorehead explained that the roadway width would allow for

proper excavation. Martha Holstein, construction management, briefly described the outreach in the community that was conducted in advance of the July 5th roadway closure and construction activities by Construction Management and Robert Barnes and Chris Rivera of the DEP Community Office. The second excavation near Gate House No 7 will not occur until 2012. Mr. Koppell said he was pleased the work outside Bronx High School of Science will start on time.

CRO-334 rehabilitation at shaft locations is ongoing, including consolidation grouting at Shaft 22. JPR basins will remain empty until rehabilitation work is completed on the New Croton Aqueduct (NCA), including constructing a concrete plug adjacent to Shaft 21. The plug construction is scheduled to start in fall 2011 and is scheduled to be complete in mid-2012. Mr. Axelbank asked when water will be in the basins, and Mr. Moorehead said late 2012 as water will be needed for Croton Filter Plant testing. Mr. Moorehead was asked for the names of project and construction managers. He said that Gerry Cox is the DEP Portfolio Manager, Carl Panutti is the DEP Accountable Manager, and William Heffernan is construction manager. FrontierKemper/Schiavone/Picone JV is the construction company for CRO-334G. The number of construction jobs on this contract was not available – this contract is not part of the Croton Filter Plant project.

Force Main

Ms. Competello said that three bureaus at DEP which must concur have agreed to the disposal of residuals from the Croton Filter Plant into the city sewer system. DEP has the authority to make this decision but a letter has been prepared to notify NYSDEC of the discharge. Fr Gorman said the savings from not building the force main should go to the Pedestrian Bridge at Van Cortlandt Park (VCP) and to fund public access at JPR. He urged Council Member Koppell and the Borough President to allocate the funds to these purposes. Mr. Koppell said no legislation is needed to shift the funds. Mr. Koppell said the CFMC should formally request that DEP do this, and he made a motion to have DEP shift funding that was allocated to the building of the force main to the building of a pedestrian bridge over the Major Deegan Expressway and to the improvements needed at JPR to accommodate public access. Mr. Ronda seconded. Motion was approved without objection. [Note: Fr Gorman's July 13, 2011 letter to the DEP Commissioner is *Attachment 5*]

Costs - (Attachment 6)

The costs report was presented. There were no questions or comments.

Update on Croton Jobs - (Attachment 7)

Mr. Lanaghan spoke briefly about the current Croton jobs report. Messrs. Koppell and Lanaghan discussed the limitations to compelling how union labor is distributed, although Mr. Lanaghan said that DEP will continue to request that Bronx residents be assigned to Croton. Mr. Francis urged more effort to bring Bronx residents to the job. Mr. Koppell asked Mr. Lanaghan to report at the next meeting about any plans, specifically for Local 79, to redirect Bronx residents to Croton construction. Mr. Koppell also urged DEP to fund another training program. Mr. Lanaghan said that DEP had in

2010 paid \$350,000 to train 20 Bronx residents under the carpenter union's training program.

CFMC Discussion

Fr Gorman thanked Mr. McShane for his excellent representation of Community Board #8 on the CFMC and for serving as CFMC chair, and he invited Mr. McShane to come to future CFMC meetings. Mr. McShane said that newly elected Community Board #8 Chair Bob Fanucci would be attending in the future, and that there had been some good changes in perceived attitudes about the project and the work of the CFMC. Fr Gorman thanked Mr. Barr for faithfully coming to CFMC meetings as a representative of the Bronx High School of Science Parents Association, and congratulated Mr. Barr on the graduation of his daughter. Mr. Koppell spoke about renewing acquaintances with Mr. Barr after previously working with Mr. Barr when Mr. Koppell was NYS Attorney General and Mr. Barr was on his communications team. Mr. Barr said he never expected the CFMC meetings and issues would take so much of his time.

The CFMC set the next meeting for Thursday, July 28, 2011 at 7 pm at the DEP community office. Fr. Gorman received unanimous agreement and the meeting was adjourned at 9:00 pm.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization / Company</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>	<u>E-Mail</u>
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Mark Lanaghan	Department of Environmental Protection	59-17 Junction Boulevard Flushing NY 11368	(718) 595-3519		mlanaghan@dep.nyc.gov
Michael Gary		80 Van Cortlandt Pk S. Bronx NY 10463	(718) 549-4811		grampafloink@gmail.com
Eddy Diamantis	Office of Council Member Oliver Koppell	3636 Waldo Ave Bronx NY 10463	(718) 549-7300	(718) 798-3879	eddydiamantis@gmail.com
Chris Rivera	DEP Community Office	3660 Jerome Avenue Bronx NY 10467	(718) 231-8470	(718) 231-8857	crivera@dep.nyc.gov
William Francis	Community Board #7	229A E. 204 Street Bronx NY 10458	(718) 933-5650		
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
Vincent Moorehead	DEP BEDC Deputy Project Manager	3701 Jerome Avenue Bronx, NY 10467	(718) 696-2000	(718) 324-3034	vmorehead@dep.nyc.gov
Graham Kates	Riverdale Press	6155 Broadway Bronx NY 10471	(718) 543-6065		gkates@riverdalepress.com
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
Robert Press	Bronx News	3800 Independence Avenue Bronx NY	(718) 653 6992		100percentbronxnews@gmail.com

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Page 2 Continued.....

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization / Company</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>	<u>E-Mail</u>
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Damian McShane	Chairman, Community Board #8	5676 Riverdale Avenue Bronx NY 10471	(718) 884-4740	(718) 796-2763	dmcshane@panynj.gov
Hon. G.Oliver Koppell	Council Member	3636 Waldo Avenue Bronx NY	(718) 549-7300	(718) 549-9945	koppello@council.nyc.gov
Karen Argenti	Fort Independence Park Neighborhood Assn	PO Box 346 Bronx NY 10471	(646) 529-1990		KarenArgenti@aol.com
Itona Linins	Lehman College	250 Bedford Park Blvd W Bronx NY	(718) 960-8988		ilona.linins@lehman.cuny.edu
Thomas McNeil	Assistant to Assembly Member Dinowitz	3107 Kingsbridge Avenue Bronx NY 10463	(718) 796-5345	(718) 796-0694	thomas0330@hotmail.com

Agenda

Croton Facility Monitoring Committee Meeting

Thursday, June 30, 2011 – 7:00 PM

DEP Community Office – 3660 Jerome Avenue, Bronx NY 10467 - (718) 231-8470

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| I Welcome | Father Richard Gorman, Chair |
| II Consider, Adopt 5/24/11 Meeting Minutes | CFMC Representatives |
| III Jerome Park Reservoir (JPR)
DEP Follow up after 6-2 Public Hearing | Mark Lanaghan, DEP |
| IV Construction Update, Schedule & Costs
Regular Report - also include status of | Vincent Moorehead, P.E., DEP |
|
\$18,600,000 in CRO 311 for DEP/DPR MOU
JPR Gate House 5, 6, 7;
Installation of Cap of Low Service Shaft
at Shaft & Meter Chamber (SMC)
JPR Walls Core Sampling
CRO 334 – Name of Project & Construction Managers,
& Timetable & Number of Bronx Jobs | |
|
Status of Permits: | |
| Sewer System Discharge
Harlem River Discharge
Emergency Discharge
Sidewalk Closure at Gate House 6;
CSO at SMC; | |
|
Progress of Construction in Goulden Ave | |
| Status of Force Main | Lauren Competello, P.E., DEP |
| V Current Report - Croton Jobs | Mark Lanaghan, DEP |
| VI CFMC Discussion, Set Next Meeting | CFMC Representatives |
| VII Adjourn | |



Public Access at Jerome Park Reservoir

A response to the DEP's

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

(Released March 18, 2011)

Prepared by Anne Marie Garti

submitted to:

The Jerome Park Conservancy,
NYC Department of Environmental Protection,
Bronx Borough President Ruben Diaz, Jr.,
Croton Filtration Monitoring Committee,
and other public officials

June 2, 2011

FYI ↓
"Design for a New Urban Park at Jerome Park Reservoir"
Bronx, New York, Jerome Park Conservancy. Gail E. Willwer
can be found in CFMC minutes June 19, 2008 attachments

Public Access at the Jerome Park Reservoir

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Executive Summary

In March 2011 the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) released its "Report and Recommendations of the Jerome Park Reservoir Access Working Group to DEP Commissioner Cas Holloway." The following response is based upon the work undertaken by the Jerome Park Conservancy (JPC / the Conservancy), and its members, since its formation in 1994.

Part I of this response summarizes the history of the Conservancy, including its board members, purpose, and park plan. The JPC's board of directors included the leaders of the major institutions, housing cooperatives, and community organizations around the reservoir. The DEP, Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks), and local elected officials all served as ex-officio board members. The Conservancy's plan for a park was developed through a multi-year consensus building process that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. All stakeholders were consulted, and the resulting vision blended the needs and desires of the agencies, local residents, and educational institutions. In most of its work, the Conservancy assumed the DEP would continue to use the Jerome Park Reservoir (JPR) as an integral part of the water supply system.

Part II corrects factual mistakes and erroneous comparisons in the DEP's report. They include:

(1) The history of public access at the Jerome Park Reservoir (JPR)

The DEP incorrectly states that fencing began in the 1980s and that public access has been restricted since September 11, 2001. In fact, the reservoir has been fenced since the 1940s, and there has been no public access since then, except for the pilot program undertaken between the JPC and the DEP from 1995-1997.

(2) Public access at comparable water supply facilities and reservoirs

The DEP compares JPR to Hillview based on how Jerome Park used to function, and then projects that comparison into the future. The more apt comparison for the future use of Jerome Park is to the Kensico Reservoir, which is open to the public.

Part III reviews the three-year public access pilot program undertaken by the DEP and the JPC from 1995 through 1997. The open days at the reservoir took place under controlled conditions, usually with two unlocked gates, and required visitors to check-in. They were 100% successful.

The DEP's public access report ends with a recommendation that a pilot project be undertaken that would include a few hours of public access a few years from now. This proposed pilot project is redundant with the study already planned and executed by the DEP and the JPC. Instead of repeating what has already been accomplished, and delaying a decision for countless years, we should develop a management plan based on what has been learned, and find solutions for the legitimate operational and safety concerns of both the community and the agency.

Part IV Concludes with the shared concerns of the community and the DEP for a safe and secure reservoir. Controlled public access to the reservoir can be viewed as an enhancement of the DEP's goals, rather than as a threat to the security of the City's water supply system. Future access should be planned and enacted to ensure that the public is educated about this vital component of our urban ecology as they simultaneously enjoy the beauty of its open space. More eyes and ears will make the reservoir a safer place for all of NYC.

Part I. History of the Jerome Park Conservancy

The Jerome Park Conservancy was formed in November of 1994 to preserve the beauty and heritage of Jerome Park Reservoir, and its surrounding communities, by the creation of a 125-acre park comprised of the water and the land around it.

Jerome Park Reservoir is located in the northwest Bronx. It was opened in 1906 as a reservoir-park, but was fenced off from the community during WWII for security purposes. The cost to re-open it is miniscule compared to the billions of dollars that would be required to build a 94-acre body of water today. The value of a publicly accessible reservoir is immeasurable.

Board of directors

The JPC's board of directors included leaders from all segments of the surrounding community: the heads of many local housing co-ops, educational institutions, and community groups. It also included local elected officials and the Commissioners of two NYC agencies: DEP and Parks.

The initial members of the board of directors were:

Karen Argenti	- Resident
Sheldon Benardo	- Principal, P.S. 86
Stan Blumenstein	- Principal, Bronx High School of Science
Al Chapman	- President, Kingsbridge Heights Neighborhood Improvement Association
Sister Mary Catherine Cleary	- Our Lady of Angels
Paul Elston	- President, Riverdale Nature Preservancy
Robert Esnard	- Resident, Norwood
Ricardo Fernandez	- President, Lehman College, CUNY
Nora Feury	- Chair, Community Board No. 7
Spencer Foreman, M. D.	- President, Montefiore Medical Center
Anne Marie Garti	- Resident
Nicky Genco	- Principal, Walton High School
Felicity Gund	- Chair, Friends of Van Cortlandt Park
Lorance Hockert	- Chair, Parks and Recreation Committee, CB8
Robert Kornfeld, Jr.	- Bronx Landmarks Task Force
Gregory Long	- President, The New York Botanical Garden
Mary McLoughlin	- Kingsbridge Heights Community Center
John McKew, Esq.	- Wildlife Conservation Society
Joyce Pilsner	- Chair, Community Board No. 8
Anthony Ramunno	- President, Scott Towers
Ken Solomon	- Chair, Joint Communities Activities Committee
Len Stoller	- President, Kingsbridge, Riverdale, Van Cortlandt Development Corporation
Barbara Stronczer	- Chair, Parks, Community Board No. 7
Tony Taylor	- President, Tenants Association, Tracey Towers
Ed Yaker	- President, Amalgamated Housing
Harmon Zapakin	- President, Park Reservoir

Ex-Officio Board Members:

David Burg	- President, New York Audubon Society
Jeffrey Dinowitz	- State Assemblyman, 81
June Eisland	- City Councilwoman
Eliot Engel	- Congressman
Fernando Ferrer	- Bronx Borough President
Marilyn Gelber	- Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection
Efrain Gonzalez, Jr.	- State Senator
Jeffrey Klein	- State Assemblyman, 80
Franz Leichter	- State Senator
Roberto Ramirez	- State Assemblyman, 78
Marcia Reiss	- Parks Council
Israel Ruiz, Jr.	- City Councilman
Henry Stern	- Commissioner, Department of Parks and Recreation
Guy Velella	- State Senator

While some of the board members changed over the years, the organizational representation remained constant. From 1994 to 2003, the full board met on twenty-six occasions, mostly in the President's Board Room at Lehman College, as Dr. Fernandez served as Chairman of the board of the JPC. (The JPC's subcommittees met countless times at various locations in the community and throughout New York City.) The JPC board agreed to the work undertaken in its name, including the statement of purpose, park plan, design guidelines, preservation report, and educational activities. New York City committed to begin implementation of the JPC plan in 2004, and the Conservancy has been waiting for the agencies to fulfill their promises.

Statement of Purpose

The Jerome Park Conservancy was formed to preserve the beauty and heritage of Jerome Park Reservoir and its surrounding communities by the creation of a 125-acre park comprised of the water and the land around it. The Conservancy advocates the designation of the Jerome Park Reservoir as a scenic and historic landmark and the use of the reservoir as an educational resource for the 25,000 students who attend schools by the water's edge.

The idea for a new urban park arose out of opposition to the proposal by the NYC Department of Environmental Protection to build a water treatment plant in Jerome Park, and from the possibility of a partial or total abandonment of the reservoir. The Parks Council supported the creation of a park, and from its design guidelines came the idea for the Conservancy.

The Conservancy was initially neutral with regard to the proposed water treatment plant. However, in response to community opposition to the plant, the Conservancy unanimously took the position that such a facility is incompatible with its goals of preserving the reservoir and the surrounding communities, and with its vision for a park.

Thus, the mission of the Jerome Park Conservancy is to transform an extraordinary body of water into a beautiful park.

The Plan

The JPCs plan is to re-create a 125-acre reservoir-park, encompassing both the water and the land immediately surrounding it. The design weaves together recreation, preservation, and education in a manner that would enrich city life. (See Exhibit A: The JPC's 1997 poster / brochure, which includes photos, and the Conservancy's design guidelines and plans for a park.)

Recreation

The central feature of the plan is the 2-mile perimeter pathway, which is labeled "waterside promenade." This "continuous crushed stone path along the water's edge" could be used by runners or walkers. Since the ground is level on this path, it would be especially beneficial for older residents, many of whom find it difficult to walk on hilly terrain.

Preservation

The *Jerome Park Conservancy's Preservation Report, History and Evaluation of the Jerome Park Reservoir* was the culmination of four years of research. It presented a fresh look at both the history of the Bronx and the Croton water supply system, and led to the reservoir and surrounding parkland being listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The report revealed that both the Central Park Reservoir and the Jerome Park Reservoir were placed within Frederick Law Olmsted's designs, and both were planned and opened as reservoir-parks. Jerome Park's magnificent stonework was all hand-laid, and the public should be encouraged to see these features, and learn about the history of the reservoir and the City's water supply system.

[The JPC Preservation Report is available in Parts 2 and 3 of the June 19, 2008 minutes of the CFMC at: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/news/croton.shtml>]

Education

The Conservancy held a number of teacher training programs, instructed and led hundreds of students around the reservoir (inside the DEP's security fence), gave away "Grow Lab" units for use in classrooms, sponsored clean-up days around the reservoir's perimeter, and developed plans for an Outdoor Urban Ecology Lab (OUEL). The educational goal was to make the reservoir a center for interdisciplinary studies. (See Exhibit B: the JPC's educational workbook.)

Funding

The JPC received funding from its membership, and from the following sources:

Common Cents

Fund for the City of New York

Furthermore, the publication program of the J.M. Kaplan Fund

New York City Environmental Fund

The New York Community Trust

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

(Member item money from then State Senators Leichter and Schneiderman, and from Assemblyman Dinowitz)

The New York Times Foundation

Role of Prior Commissioners

A series of DEP Commissioners were actively involved in the planning and implementation of the Jerome Park Conservancy and its projects. Commissioners Gelber and Miele were members of the JPC's board of directors; Commissioner Ward publicly committed to making the Jerome Park Reservoir like the Central Park Reservoir; and Commissioner Lloyd initiated the DEP's public access study.

Marilyn Gelber worked with the JPC from 1994-1996.

Commissioner Gelber was instrumental in helping to get the Conservancy on its feet. She added her name to the board, and instructed the staff of the DEP to cooperate in the development of the park plan. She met with the Conservancy on a number of occasions, sent DEP staff members to the JPC's meetings, and was the first DEP Commissioner to open the reservoir to the public since it was fenced off during the 1940s. On May 20, 1995, the DEP opened the fence at Fort Independence Park and allowed hundreds of people to celebrate on the grounds. The participants held hands to form a human chain across the quarter-mile "pedestrian bridge," which divides the reservoir into a north and south basin. The magnificence of the reservoir was breathtaking, and an inspiration to all.

Joel Miele: 1996-2002

Joel Miele replaced Marilyn Gelber as the Commissioner of the DEP. On October 11, 1996 he accepted a position on the JPC board and applauded the Conservancy for promoting an alternative vision for Jerome Park Reservoir. In regards to the *Design for a New Urban Park at Jerome Park Reservoir*, he stated "all relevant issues are on the table and are being examined without fear or favor."

The Conservancy met with Commissioner Miele a number of times at his office in Queens. At one of those meetings, which included his Assistant Commissioner Diana Chappin, he told the Conservancy that once the filtration plant was completed, the land outside of the walls of the reservoir could be transferred to Parks. Commissioner Miele agreed to implement two demonstration projects, which resulted in two parcels of land being re-opened to the public, one in Harris Park and the other in Fort Independence Park. He attended the ribbon-cutting ceremonies for both projects, and sent his staff to the JPC's board meetings. He also agreed to an extensive series of pilot programs, in which the public was allowed inside the DEP's security fence. These open days at the reservoir began in 1995, under Commissioner Gelber, and continued through 1997. (The details can be found in Part III.)

Christopher Ward: 2002-2004

Commissioner Ward made the deal for building the filtration plant in Van Cortlandt Park. The April 29, 2004 issue of the Riverdale Press included an article by Bernard Stein about a meeting with Commissioner Ward at Bronx Science: "*He said his department was working with Assemblyman Jeffrey Klein to create a track similar to the pathway around the Central Park Reservoir around the Jerome Park Reservoir, and said an "ornamental fence" would replace the chain link fence at the reservoir.... Although the land surrounding it would remain in DEP's hands, he promised to make it more parklike, with plantings, benches, and new lighting.*"

Emily Lloyd: 2004-2008

Commissioner Lloyd stated at the December 21st, 2006 meeting of the Croton Filtration Monitoring Committee that she would abide by promises made by prior DEP Commissioners. Her staff met with members of the Jerome Park Conservancy on February 15, 2007, and she initiated the DEP's public access study in 2008.

Prior Commissioners of the Department of Parks and Recreation also played a vital role in the Conservancy's planning process.

Henry Stern worked with the JPC from 1994-2001.

Commissioner Stern (Star Quest) gave many members of the JPC board their Park names, attended all of the ribbon-cutting ceremonies, and had William Castro, then Bronx Parks Commissioner, attend the JPC's board and subcommittee meetings. Both men supported the Conservancy's work, and Star Quest's civic spirit remains a guiding light.

Dorothy Lewandowski also assisted the Conservancy when she served as the Bronx Parks Commissioner.

Land Ownership and Unmitigated Use of Parkland

All of the land between the Jerome Park Reservoir and Goulden Ave is part of Harris Park. (See Exhibit C: April 4, 1940 Local Law naming Harris Park.) The underlying deed limits the use of this land to park purposes. (See Exhibits C and D, ^{6th} ~~last~~ page.) About seven acres of Harris Park were transferred to Hunter College during the 1950s and 1960s for use as a running track. In spite of the deed restrictions, the college built a parking lot, and established a high school within it.

Harris Park, west of Goulden Avenue, was used by the DEP as a staging area during the 1980s for the construction of the demonstration water treatment plant, the dividing wall, and new pipe and tunnel connections. DEP's contractors removed trees, made concrete, laid down gravel, and compacted the soil in Harris Park during the construction process. The park permit allowing the use of parkland for non-park purposes specifically required the restoration of the park upon completion of the contract. To date, this has not taken place. Presumably the permit has been extended to cover the new work taking place in Harris Park, but the JPC does not have copies of those extensions. (See Exhibit D: use permit.)

The community never received any compensation for the non-park uses of Harris Park. The first instance was the transfer of seven acres of Harris Park to Hunter (now Lehman) College. Then the DEP used Harris Park during the 1980s, and again since 2004, for construction of the water treatment plant. No mitigation was allocated for any of these uses. (The five million dollars for the "recreational pathway" at Jerome Park was for the loss of the use of parkland in Van Cortlandt Park, not for the loss of use of Harris Park, west of Goulden Avenue.) The DEP's construction projects during the 1980s were extremely disruptive to the community, and the "temporary" demonstration water treatment plant was not demolished until 2010. Twenty years later, none of the parkland has been restored. In addition, there has not been any water in the reservoir since 2004, which greatly diminishes the quality of life in the community.

Community Board 8's 197A plan

Community Board 8 has been a long-time advocate of public access to Jerome Park Reservoir. Their 197A plan, entitled, "A River to Reservoir Preservation Strategy" includes the following quotes:

"The Jerome Park Reservoir presents an ideal opportunity for the creation of new active and passive recreational facilities. The Plan supports ongoing efforts to open the Reservoir's banks for public access and recreation."

"Jerome Park Reservoir The 197A plan recommends implementation of the Jerome Park Conservancy and Community Board #8 proposal to designate the Jerome Park Reservoir as parkland. ... A 125-acre park should be created, including replacement of the fence at the water's edge with an attractive wrought iron fence... This would facilitate the creation of a running track around the Reservoir similar to that of the Central Park Reservoir, and the use of the areas around the Reservoir for gardens and passive recreation..." [emphasis added]

The City Planning Commission's report on the 197A plan, which is dated October 22, 2003, includes the following statements:

"Designate Jerome Park Reservoir and Van Cortlandt Lake as New York City Scenic Landmarks."

"Map Jerome Park Reservoir as New York City Parkland; remove fences; develop gardens and passive recreational facilities." [emphasis added]

[These documents have not been included as attachments because of their length. However, they are available if needed.]

Developing a 197A plan is an exhaustive process that should be given considerable weight, especially after it has been finalized by the City Planning Commission. The sentences quoted above are included in this response to show the City's support for the Jerome Park Conservancy's park plan in general, and to indicate the proper placement of the running track (next to the water) in particular. The area outside of the DEP's security fence should be reserved for passive recreation, and should not include a running track or exercise equipment.

Part II. Corrections to the DEP's Public Access Study

The DEP's public access study appears to have been written to reach a certain outcome, and therefore the facts, comparisons, and framing of issues contained within it need to be carefully analyzed. In addition, there are a large number of errors in the DEP's report. The following list is not meant to be exhaustive, but to reveal a pattern:

1. The executive summary begins with this sentence: "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."

The DEP's opening sentence includes two inaccuracies: (1) the JPR has been off limits to the public since the early 1940s, not since 9-11; and (2) the JPR site is not bordered by Goulden, Sedgwick and Reservoir Avenues. The area within those streets includes private homes, stores, community facilities, Fort Independence Park, and part of Harris Park. They are not part of the "JPR site" and have not been off-limits to the public.

2. The first paragraph ends with this sentence: "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."

The pilot filtration facility, or demonstration water treatment plant, was situated within Harris Park, which is not part of the reservoir. (See Exhibits C and D.)

3. Page 1 includes the following sentences: "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.... 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."

As noted in item # 1 the outer fence at the JPR was installed in the 1940s. (The DEP is correct that the inner fence was constructed during the 1980s.) Except for a three-year public access pilot program, which ran from 1995-1997, there was no legal access to the reservoir since WWII. While the DEP wants to associate the restriction of public access to 9-11, that event had nothing to do with the public being locked out of the reservoir.

Prior to WWII, the community was free to walk around the reservoir, at the edge of the water. A wrought iron fence, which was embedded in the capstones of the walls, kept people from falling into the water. (See Exhibit E: Photo of Anne Sperry next to the JPR, circa 1940.)

4. Page 2 includes a summary entitled "The function of the JPR." While this section is written in the present tense, the DEP has not had water in the reservoir since 2004, when major repairs began on the New Croton Aqueduct. The DEP has stated on countless

occasions that it will not use the reservoir until the filtration plant is completed unless there is a drought or water emergency. To date that has not occurred. NYC's reservoirs are currently overflowing, and the filtration plant is scheduled to be completed in 2012.

5. The fourth paragraph of page 2 states: "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."

While those two sentences accurately describe the past, they do not reflect how JPR is being used now, or how it will be used in the future. Because the Croton water supply is not being used, there is no chlorine gas at the JPR now. Once the filtration plant is in operation, there will no longer be any disinfection facilities at the JPR.

6. Page 3 begins with the sentence: "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."

The repairs to the New Croton Aqueduct, south of JPR, began before 2004, and the reservoir has not been full of water since 2003.

7. Page 3 includes a summary entitled "How will JPR function after the Croton Water Filtration Plant is in operation?" The first paragraph ends with the sentence: "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."

This is also an accurate description of the Kensico Reservoir in Westchester County, which is open to the public. Ninety-eight percent of the water at the Kensico arrives from the collecting reservoirs, settles for a period of time, and then goes into distribution. Currently most of the water in the Kensico goes directly into people's faucets in Westchester County, and up to 60% of it regularly bypasses Hillview Reservoir on its way to NYC. Soon the water leaving the Kensico will go through the new ultraviolet (UV) treatment facility at Eastview before entering the distribution system. And when the Catskill / Delaware Water Treatment Plant is built, the water will go from the Kensico, through the filtration plant, and then out of people's faucets. Water in the Kensico is minutes away from consumption, but the reservoir is accessible to the public.

This section fails to mention that there will be a direct connection from the New Croton Aqueduct to the Croton Water Treatment Plant. The DEP will be able to take the water directly from the New Croton Aqueduct, before it enters the JPR, send it through the filtration process and then distribute the treated water without it ever entering JPR. In the 1999 FEIS, the filtration plant was configured in this manner, and JPR was going to be taken off-line. The 2004 FSEIS added the capability of back-pumping from JPR.

8. On page 3, the DEP summarizes their concerns: "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."

In this instance, the DEP is framing its concerns as if they are incompatible with public access. There is an underlying and pervasive assumption that allowing people inside the fence at the JPR makes it less safe, but there is no proof that this is true. If someone wants to hurt the reservoir, they can do so now. Poisons could be hurled over the fence, or projected from any of the hundreds of windows that overlook the water. The fences could be scaled, or breached by large vehicles in the Lehman College parking lot.

It is possible that the best and most economical way to protect the reservoir is by having an informed public use it. The people in the community should be made aware of the concerns of the agency, and provided with technology, like call boxes, to alert DEP security if something unusual is taking place.

9. On page 4, in the section called "Safety and Security," the DEP states: "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. . . . These same security measures are followed at the Hillview Reservoir in Yonkers."

Here the DEP is combining many of their erroneous facts, comparisons, and assumptions into one huge misrepresentation. First, as pointed out in # 1, the JPR site is enclosed by the DEP's security fence, and is not bordered by Goulden Avenue. There will be no treated water within the DEP's security fence, which is the area where the community is requesting public access. The treated water will be flowing in tunnels deep within the earth, or in pipes underneath Harris Park and Goulden Avenue, which are already fully open to the public.

The fact that certain security measures are followed at Hillview has no relevance to how JPR will be used in the future. Ten years ago Hillview and JPR were comparable, as both reservoirs contained chlorine gas that made them terrorist targets. However, once the filtration plant is completed, there will not be any chlorine used at Jerome Park. As pointed out in # 5 and 7, the JPR will be much more like the Kensico Reservoir after the filtration plant is operating. The Kensico is not enclosed by fences, and almost all of it is open to the public.

10. On page 4, in the section called "Operations and maintenance," the DEP describe the work that they might have to perform at JPR once the filtration plant is in operation. However, they do not mention that almost all of the gatehouses will be taken off-line, and that no chemicals will be stored on site. While the DEP may have staff at gatehouse 5, the amount of work that will need to be performed will be minor compared to the past.

[The 2004 FSEIS includes much information about the future of the JPR and its gatehouses. Chapter 8 covers off-site facilities.]

Chapter 8-02 is entirely on Jerome Park. PDF page 7 of Chapter 8-02 (FSEIS page 3) includes Table 8.2-1. In the row on Gatehouse 5, it states the DEP will be removing the chlorination equipment once the filter plant is complete.

Section 8.2.1.1 Gatehouse 7 - "would no longer ... be used as the chlorination facility."

Section 8.2.1.4 Gatehouse 6 would be taken off line.

See: http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/environmental_reviews/crotoneis.shtml]

For over 100 years, NYC ran the Central Park Reservoir with thousands of people running around it. For about 75 of those years, the agency stored and used chlorine gas in the gatehouses, while the public was a few feet away. If the DEP could deliver and maintain explosive chlorine gas in the midst of the most popular feature of Central Park, then they can do the minor work that may need to happen at Jerome Park once the filtration plant begins operation. If there is an emergency at some point in the future, then JPR can be closed to the public until it is over.

11. On pages 4 and 5, in the section called "The views of regulators on public access," it should be noted that not one regulator said that public access could not take place in the future. They, like members of the public who drink this water, and like the community around the reservoir, want the water to be kept safe and clean. The DEP states, "the closer the water is to the consumer's tap, the more security there should be."

Even though the JPR is in the city, in term of "travel time" to the consumer's tap, it is almost as if the JPR will be relocated near Croton Lake in northern Westchester County. It will take well over half a day for the water to be pumped from JPR back to the plant, go through the filtration process, get disinfected, and then travel through the distribution system and out of someone's faucet. In contrast, water flows almost directly from the Kensico Reservoir into consumers' home, and the Kensico is open to the public. People in Westchester County drink water from many nearby reservoirs that are completely open to the public, and that water is "just moments" from consumers' tap.

The DEP's report is written and structured against public access. The double standard that lies just beneath the surface of the words is obvious to anyone who understands how the water supply works. The DEP staff simply does not want to be bothered with the people in the Bronx, and they reveal their deeply rooted prejudice in their erroneous statements, false comparisons, and mischaracterizations of the issues.

Part III. The 1995 through 1997 public access pilot program

The Jerome Park Conservancy worked with then Commissioners Gelber and Miele to open the reservoir in a series of pilot projects. These ground breaking events took place during 1995, 1996, and 1997, and many were covered in local newspaper articles and editorials. As you will read, they were an instant and total success.

Events “inside the fence” at Jerome Park during 1995-1996

April 27, 1995

“Train the Explainers”

The JPC Board of Directors walked from GH7 to GH 6, inside the DEP’s fence.

May 20, 1995

“You Gotta Have Park” Day

The reservoir was opened to the public for the first time since WWII. Over 500 people held hands across the dividing wall, symbolically joining the east and west sides of the reservoir.

[See exhibit E 1-2. Riverdale Press, May 25, 1995; *Hundreds join hands for new park*, p. A1; and editorial, *Build a park and they will come*, p. A 16.]

September 11, 1995

Lehman College, JPC presented its design for a park to the general public.

After all the stakeholders had met and been interviewed by the JPC’s landscape architect, Gail Wittwer, the Conservancy unveiled the plans to the public for feedback. The JPC’s park plan was printed two years later, after incorporating suggested changes.

[See exhibit E 3-4. Riverdale Press, September 14, 1995; *City hops aboard park bandwagon*, p. A1.]

May 11, 1996

9:30 am – 2:30 pm. Guided tours of the reservoir.

The 16 tours were led by 11 members of the JPC Board of Directors. DEP staff accompanied some of these tours. The first “tour” of the morning was for runners.

[See exhibit E 5-6. Riverdale Press, May 9, 1996; *Jerome Reservoir opens for festival*, p. A3; and May 16, 1996 editorial, *Down by the water side*, p. A 14.]

June 12, 1996

10 am – 3 pm. Open day for teachers and students.

Approximately 300 students attended this event.

The tour guides were members of the JPC Board of Directors.

October 19, 1996

10 am – 4 pm

Open day at the reservoir.

The community was allowed to stroll by the water at their leisure.

There was also a DEP/Parks/community clean-up in Fort Four Park.

[See exhibit E 7. Riverdale Press, October 17, 1996; *Activists to host outing, clean-up*, p. A4.]

Events "inside the fence" at Jerome Park during 1997

May 10, 1997

11 am – 3 pm

Stroll by the water and ribbon cutting ceremony with DEP and Parks

DEP moved the fence at Fort Independence Park

[See Exhibit E 8-9. Two fliers: one by JPC and other by NYC DEP and Parks.]

May 21, 1997

10 am – 2 pm

Open day for teachers and students.

Over 700 students attended this educational event.

[See Exhibit E 10. JPC flier.]

June 14, 1997

10 am – 2 pm

The community was allowed to stroll by the water at their leisure.

[See Exhibit E 11. JPC flier.]

October 21, 1997

11 am – 6 pm

Stroll by the water

Ground breaking for the Outdoor Urban Ecology Lab (OUEL).

[See Exhibit E 12. JPC flier.]

A few more articles and editorials about turning Jerome Park into a reservoir-park:

See Exhibit E 13. Riverdale Press, May 21, 1998; Editorial, *A park waiting to be born*, A 12.

See Exhibit E 14. Riverdale Press, July 1, 1999; Editorial, *A new park for the Bronx*, A 12.

See Exhibit E 15. Riverdale Press, November 25, 1999; *Act on reservoir, rally demands*, A 1.

See Exhibit E 16-17. Riverdale Press, December 2, 1999; Editorial, *Reclaiming a park*, A 12.

All of the events during 1996 and 1997 required the DEP to open the locked gates near gatehouses 6 and 7. The public would sign in, and could either stroll along the path by themselves, or were lead on educational tours. On some occasions the DEP explained the water supply system. Even though the inner road was not in perfect repair, no one complained, for everyone was in awe of the magnificent body of water that is normally locked up behind the DEP's security fence. When hundreds of school children were taken on tours inside the fence, none of them littered the grounds or tried to throw things into the water.

The Jerome Park Reservoir was an active part of the water supply system when these open days took place. (The water stored in the reservoir went directly into people's faucets.) Over a thousand people came to these events inside the fence, and they were a complete success. There is no reason to wait to do another pilot project, as the agency and the community have already proved the feasibility and desirability of public access.

Part IV. Conclusions

The Jerome Park Conservancy was formed to develop a plan for the future of the Jerome Park Reservoir. Recognizing that the use of the reservoir would be changing once the filtration plant was built, the community pro-actively created a vision for its "Central Park." It enlisted the help of the leaders of the surrounding institutions and community to ensure a democratic planning process. It raised funds to hire Gail Wittwer, a talented landscape architect who trained at Harvard's graduate school of design and who went on to win the Prix de Rome. It spent three years soliciting input from stakeholders and gathering feedback from the public, before it published its park plan.

In 2004, the Jerome Park Conservancy worked with its elected officials to procure five million dollars for a "waterside promenade" as the first phase in the implementation of its plan. In April 2004, then DEP Commissioner Christopher Ward made a public commitment to make the Jerome Park Reservoir like the Central Park Reservoir, fully aware of the operational and security concerns of his agency. However, since the DEP received approvals for the Croton Water Treatment Plant, it has denied making any promises for a recreational pathway at the edge of the water, and has thwarted all efforts to build it there.

The community and the DEP have many of the same concerns and goals. Both want the neighborhood to be safe and to operate smoothly. Both want clean water to be available to the people of NYC. Both want people of all ages to be educated about the preciousness of water, and the wonder of the City's gravity-fed water supply system.

In spite of these similarities, the agency has a hostile attitude towards the community. This used to be exemplified by the double row of chain-link fences, which were topped with razor wire. The DEP's public access study, like its fences, erected insurmountable barriers to cooperation. It's time for the agency to drop its bad attitude and to treat the community as good neighbor.

Every legitimate concern of the DEP has a solution: access can be limited to daylight; food and packages can be prohibited; poison detectors can be installed at the filtration plant; and the reservoir can be shut down if there is a major emergency. It is time to seek sensible solutions instead of stalling and obstructing progress. The community surrounding the Jerome Park Reservoir is ready to be a good neighbor, and it is up to the leadership of the City to make sure the agency fulfills its commitments and offers the people of the Bronx what citizens in seven counties of NYS already have – access to the edge of their reservoir.



Anne Sperry standing next to the Jerome Park Reservoir, circa 1940.

Science students put filtration plan on hot seat

By Bernard L. Stein

One of the city's premier high schools will suffer years of disruption if the Department of Environmental Protection goes ahead with plans to build a water filtration plant in Van Cortlandt Park, worried students at the Bronx High School of Science told DEP Commissioner Christopher Ward during a two-hour give-and-take on the issue at the school last Wednesday.

Although he insisted repeatedly that no decision on where to build the plant had been made, Mr. Ward spent most of the

meeting laying out the case for building in the park.

He said sinking the plant under the Moshola Golf Course and carrying the filtered water via a tunnel to the Jerome Park Reservoir would:

- be the least expensive alternative;
- diversify the city's water supply, making it less vulnerable to terrorism or natural disaster;
- provide jobs for more than 600 New Yorkers;
- create a unique opportunity to improve 70 to 80 parks in the Bronx with the \$200 million the city offered to persuade

Bronx politicians to agree to cede park land for the plant.

But the three dozen student leaders, along with a handful of faculty members and alumni, who grilled the commissioner in the principal's conference room focused their concern on the noise and disruption that would ensue from sinking a shaft

and from construction at Harris Field and at the reservoir that would be avoided if the city were to build the plant in the Eastview industrial park in Westchester County.

"We're talking about children from all over the city — students who travel up to

two hours to get here. So it's not just Bronx residents who will be affected," said Nicole Padi, the sophomore class representative to the Student Organizer who appealed to Mr. Ward to understand the gravity of her concern.

"You seem more interested in saving money than students who are more interested in studying. We're trying to live the American dream," said another student, Daniella Vasquez.

Mr. Ward promised a series of measures aimed at minimizing disruption and at improving the neighborhood of the

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Students grill filter planner

(Continued from page A1)
 school. He promised that the demonstration plant built at the reservoir 20 years ago to evaluate treatment methods would be demolished within 12-18 months and an urban ecology center built in its place.

He said his department was working with Assemblyman Jeffrey Klein to create a track similar to the pathway around the Central Park Reservoir around the Jerome Park Reservoir, and said an "ornamental fence" would replace the chain link fence at the reservoir.

Although the land surrounding it would remain in DEP hands, he promised to make it more park-like, with plantings, benches and new lighting.

Although the environmental impact statement for the project says, "Construction would not occur during the summer months," Mr. Ward said the noisiest work near the school would be done in summer, beginning in June 2007 and continuing through October 2010. It would not be terribly disruptive, he insisted, saying, "This is the type of thing we do around this city every single day of every year."

He also hinted that the city might be willing to pay for an air conditioning system that would allow the school to keep its windows shut on hot summer days.

But his assurances brought an angry retort from a parent. The school is used year-round, said Bobbi Melnick. As students nodded in agreement, she pointed particularly to the summer institute that identifies promising junior high school students and preps them for success on the entrance exams for the city's specialized high schools.

As she thanked Mr. Ward for coming, Student Organization President Jessica Yu, who chaired the meeting, said, "We do want

Filter plant is 'best thing' for Bronx says the mayor

By Richard L. Stein

Building a water filtration plant in Van Cortlandt Park would be "the best thing that would ever happen to the Bronx," Mayor Michael Bloomberg told a small gathering of community newspaper publishers at "Gracie Mansion" last week.

When Van Cortlandt Village resident Darb Westphal, president of the Moshulu Preservation Corporation, which publishes the *Norwood News*, asked him about economic development initiatives for the borough, the mayor paused for just a moment to gather his thoughts, then exclaimed, "Van Cortlandt Park."

Building the plant would bring nearly \$250 million to the Bronx to improve parks, Mr. Bloomberg said. Plans call for \$49 million to be spent restoring Van Cortlandt's Moshulu Golf Course when the plant is completed in seven years, while the rest is to be parceled out by legislative district under an agreement reached to induce Bronx state legislators to vote to permit the plant to be built in a park.

"No one will ever spend \$250

million to the Bronx" for anything else, Mr. Bloomberg declared.

Asked to clarify how spending for parks could be considered an economic development initiative, a spokesman for the mayor said it's too early to talk specifics about how parks projects will bolster the borough's economy. But, said Chris Coffee, the initiatives are likely to generate jobs and draw more visitors and residents to the borough.

"Parks play a major role in where people decide to move," Mr. Coffee said.

Was the mayor indicating that the golf course will be chosen as the site for the plant when the city makes its announcement in June, Mr. Bloomberg was asked last week.

"Oh no," he quickly said, "but if I were to vote, that's where it would go."

He added that "the best economic development plan for the Bronx is to bring crime down, clean the streets and do something for the schools."

Then the private sector would take care of development.

Joe Ryan contributed reporting to this story.

you to realize this is a school community, and its job is to nurture and educate, and we don't think that can be done if the plant is built here."

After the meeting ended, Ms. Yu said she thought that Mr. Ward "knows there's a big risk for us and for the community, but,"

despite his denials, "for some reason he's dead set on building here."

She said the students planned to recruit students at Science and elsewhere, faculty members, parents and friends to conduct a letter-writing campaign to Mayor Michael Bloomberg.

At Jerome Park Reservoir

Hundreds join hands for new park

By JASON CHERVOKAS

A year ago Anne Marie Garti had a wild idea—that the Jerome Park Reservoir and the land surrounding it could be a center of outdoor recreation. Last Saturday, hundreds of neighborhood residents, local activists, and political leaders gathered at the reservoir to celebrate the Van Cortlandt Village resident's no-longer-far-fetched notion and, they hoped, to push it one step closer to reality.

On May 20, Ms. Garti's brainchild — the Jerome Park Conservancy — sponsored its first-ever "You Gotta Have Park" day. For the first time since it proposed building a controversial water filtration plant at the reservoir, the city Department of Environmental Protection rolled back a construction fence and let residents walk through Fort Independence and Fort Four parks and along the reservoir itself.

People strolled, bicycled, sat, and painted along the bridge that divides the reservoir into northern and southern sectors.

"I heard a lot of people saying, 'Why can't we always be out here?,' which is exactly the point," Ms. Garti said.

In a show of support for the creation of a park, participants linked hands along the dividing wall that runs through the reservoir. There were enough people to create a line the entire length of the zig-zag bridge.

The ceremony drew people into the park and introduced them to the Conservancy's pro-

(Continued on page A2)

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posals for development of the reservoir area into a fully functioning park, with bicycle, jogging, and rollerblading trails, benches, a promenade, public gardens, an ecology center, and, perhaps even a waterside cafe.

Threat brought action

The irony is that it took the threat of the filtration plant to spur the creation of conservancy group, which began coming together in May, 1994 when Ms. Garti shared her vision with the Parks Council, a non-profit advocacy organization that employed a landscape architect to draft a plan for the 94-acre lake and its surroundings.

"People just didn't quite realize what they had until they were going to pave it," Ms. Garti said, referring to DEP plans to cover the reservoir with cement to protect the water supply. "The message has always been, 'Treat this reservoir with the same respect with which you treat the Central Park Reservoir,'" she said. "Why hasn't it and when will it be?"

Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer and others echoed that sentiment at the event last weekend. Gail Wittwer, a Harvard University Community Service Fellow in Landscape Architecture, detailed her master plan for the reservoir—commissioned by the Conservancy and the Parks Council. The plan was created in three versions—for

the park and reservoir as is, for the park if the water-holding clearwell is built as part of the filtration project, and for the park if the entire filtration plant is built.

Mapping the reservoir

According to Ms. Garti, the DEP is cooperating with Ms. Wittwer—providing her access to its own records of current conditions at the reservoir and its topographical maps so that Ms. Wittwer can convert the plan assembled last fall into a construction blueprint.

Whether the park gets built, and if so, in what form will depend on what happens with the plans for the filtration plant to purify water drawn from the Croton watershed in Westchester and Putnam counties.

In 1992, the city acknowledged that the Croton system could not meet federal drinking water standards and agreed to filter the water. A year later, the DEP began the formal process of considering the environmental impact of building the \$550 million dollar filtration plant, pumping station, holding tank, and an office building at the Jerome Park Reservoir. Since then, community activists have fought to have the plant built in Westchester instead of Kingsbridge Heights.

Although Ms. Garti and others continue to oppose construction of the plant, the Conservancy is working to make the reservoir part of a new

Jerome Park even if the plant is built. If the reservoir is covered, a park plan would include building a decorative basin above the covered holding tank.

Summer seminars

The Conservancy plans to follow up last weekend's event with seminars this summer intended to familiarize residents with the park plan and gather neighborhood feedback. After Saturday's success, Ms. Garti is hopeful.

"A year ago they were outraged that we had brought up the issue of access," Ms. Garti said. "There's been a great stride forward to get to this point... People woke up."

Opinions

Editorial comment

Build a park and they will come

At 10 a.m. last Saturday morning, the Jerome Park Reservoir was disguised by its barbed wire cloak. It was alien, forbidding ground: a facility.

Half an hour later the fence was gone. Like the swans that sometimes rest on its water, people were drawn to the 94-acre lake, its surface glistening in the sunshine and ruffled by a gentle breeze. An environmental fair got under way. A refreshment stand began doing a brisk trade.

The disguise removed, the reservoir had become public, welcoming ground: a park.

Hundreds of people flocked to the Jerome Park Conservancy's "You Gotta Have Park" day at the reservoir. They came from estates in Riverdale, from modest homes and rehab'd apartments in Kingsbridge Heights and Norwood, from the Amalgamated Houses, from Lehman College. They were black, and brown, and white. They spoke the languages of Eastern Europe; they spoke Spanish; they spoke English in a variety of accents. And they joined hands together to form a human chain that stretched the length of the zig-zag bridge that crosses the water from Sedgwick to Goulden Avenues. With that handclasp, they claimed the possibility of a future that would meet their needs and honor their commitment.

Until now, an act of the imagination has been required to make the plan landscape architect Gail Wittwer and the Parks Council conceived for the Conservancy come alive. Renderings and schematics never quite capture reality. With the

fences down and the waterside accessible on Saturday, the reservoir was suddenly revealed as a magnificent amenity.

The body of water itself had all the appeal of a lake in the country. Painters set up easels to capture its beauty. Children cavorted. Strollers soaked up the sunlight of a perfect day. Seen from

the center of the lake, the apartment buildings and the towers of Lehman College served as reminders that this jewel is in a great city. The buildings heightened the sense of urban sanctuary, just as the apartments of Fifth Avenue and Central Park West do in Central Park.

(As Borough President Fernando Ferrer remarked, "If this reservoir were in Central Park, we wouldn't be having this discussion" about whether the reservoir would

become the centerpiece of a park or the location of an industrial and office complex.)

Ten years ago, a similar outpouring of support helped convince the city of the wisdom of acquiring the old Douglas estate in Spuyten Duyvil. Raoul Wallenberg Park has amply repaid the investment of people power and of city funds, linking Seton and Riverdale Parks and sheltering bird and animal life.

Just as a decade ago "Arms Around the Park" offered a look at the future Wallenberg Park, Saturday's "Hands Across the Water" provided an all-too-brief glimpse at the future when the barbed wire around the reservoir has come down for good, leaving a Jerome Park worthy of the name and of the citizens who worked to bring it into being.



There are days so perfect that you just can't imagine they won't remain that way. Saturday at Jerome Park Reservoir was such a day. After seeing the site as a park, who would want it to become anything else?

The Riv

Vol. 46, No. 29

9/14/95

City hops aboard park bandwagon

By JASON CHERVOKAS

Creation of a public esplanade winding around the Jerome Park Reservoir in Kingsbridge Heights took a giant leap forward this week when the city Department of Environmental Protection, which has kept the nascent parkland off-limits to the community for years, agreed in principal to remove the fences that separate neighborhood residents from the water's edge.

One DEP official even said some elements of the park plan could be in place as early as next spring.

The announcement came at a raucous meeting of the Jerome Park Conservancy Monday night at which landscape architect Gail Wittwer officially unveiled her master plan for the park.

The 80 or so residents who joined public officials and the Jerome Park Conservancy board at the meeting expressed universal praise for the plan, previewed in *The Press* on Sept. 1. With the city planning to turn the reservoir's northern basin into an industrial complex to filter drinking water, many said the park plan gives opponents leverage in the battle to keep the plant out of their neighborhood.

"When we go before the people or the politicians at least they'll see we have the plan," said Valerie Colon, a resident of the Amalgamated apartment complex which overlooks the reservoir's northern basin. "If we stand behind everyone here, we'll have a voice."

"One of the reasons it was put in the Jerome Park area was because it was

so neglected," said State Senator Franz Leichter, of the filtration plant plan. "We have shown with this design what this area can be, and how beautiful it can be, and that it's not the place for a filtration plant."

Other politicians in attendance were City Councilwoman June Eisland, and Assemblymen Jeffrey Dinowitz and Jeffrey Klein.

"This community has already had a tremendous impact on the Department of Environmental Protection and the city in general," DEP Community

Affairs liaison Erik Axelson told the crowd. "I don't think this is pie-in-the-sky at all."

One element of the park—creation of an urban ecology learning lab across Goulden Avenue from the Bronx High School of Science—fits neatly into the depart-

ment's environmental education program, he said.

"We're very excited about the concept," he declared. "We want to sit down with the [Conservancy's] Education Committee to see what parts of this could be implemented, perhaps even within the school year."

In a letter to landscape architect Gail Wittwer, another DEP official said that the department supports the notion of allowing access to the water's edge, which would be protected by a decorative inner fence running immediately along the water.

The letter—from Michael Rennard, deputy director of the Bureau of Water Supply—also spelled out DEP support for turning the wall dividing the Reser-

(Continued on page A2)

DEP shares neighbors' enthusiasm for Jerome reservoir park plan

City hops aboard park bandwagon

(Continued from page A1)
voir in two into a pedestrian walkway linking Sedgwick and Goulden Avenues.

But the DEP continued to insist that at least some part of the \$500 million filtration plant complex is likely to be built at the reservoir.

In fact, the Conservancy is apparently working under the assumption that at least a covered clearwell to hold the filtered water will be built at Jerome Park, even if the filtration plant and pumping station are located elsewhere.

Park plans

The Conservancy has adopted guidelines for development of the park that include elaborate stipulations about how big the clearwell will be, what kind of water will be used to conceal the well's concrete cover, and what kind of access the public will have to the decorative water.

The organization's assumption that some portion of the filtration project will be at Jerome Park is based on the DEP's study of five alternative sites in Westchester County and a site in an isolated tract of woodlands in Van Cortlandt Park.

The DEP's preliminary estimates show the Westchester sites would be considerably more costly, according to officials who have seen the numbers. Local officials who are familiar with the study but asked not to be identified questioned whether the DEP had manipulated the figures to make them come out higher for the Westchester alternatives.

In recent weeks the Van Cortlandt Park site has been moved to the front burner by the DEP, pitting many opponents of the filtration plant against one another.

Vannie site?

Ed Yaker, president of the Amalgamated co-op board and a member of the Jerome Park Conservancy, recently circulated a letter in the apartment complex advocating Van Cortlandt Park as a better choice than Jerome Park.

"The Friends of Van Cortlandt Park are making the case that it shouldn't be built in Van Cortlandt," Mr. Yaker said in an interview Monday. "Our community has to make the case at least as loudly that it shouldn't be built at Jerome Park."

How seriously the Department is considering the Van Cortlandt option remains an open question. According to Paul Elston, a member of the Conservancy's board whose wife serves on the board of Friends of Van Cortlandt Park, the DEP has said that choosing Van Cortlandt would mean beginning the Environmental Impact process anew, delaying the project by at least three years. The department expects to have a draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Jerome Park site completed by mid-December.

"Van Cortlandt Park is a park, legally," Mr. Elston said. "Jerome Park is a park, not legally, but it's not less a park. Both of them are parks, and a park should not be violated for a filtration plant."

Jerome Reservoir opens for festival

To help promote a public park on the land surrounding the Jerome Park Reservoir rather than the construction of a large water filtration plant, the Jerome Park Conservancy and the Department of Environmental Protection will open the reservoir to the public on May 11.

The day will begin with a Fun Run around the reservoir at 9:30 a.m. at Gatehouse 7 at the north end of the reservoir where Goulden Ave. meets Sedgwick Ave.

And then, beginning at 10 a.m., 11

a.m., noon, and 1 p.m., tours of the reservoir inside the fence will begin at Gatehouse 7 or Gatehouse 6, at the south end of the reservoir where Goulden Ave. meets Reservoir Ave.

Participants will have a chance to walk about a mile and a quarter inside the outer fence to the other end.

The Conservancy hopes that the tours will allow local residents to see the potential for the enhanced use of the reservoir being planned by the Conservancy. Conservancy board members and DEP staff will lead all the tours.

Opinions

Editorial comment

Down by the water side

1. Jerome Park reveals itself

Like Ishmael's landsmen at the beginning of Moby Dick, "of week days pent up in lath and plaster—tied to counters, nailed to benches, clinched to desks," who when freed flock to the water side, scores of Riverdale, Kingsbridge, and Van Cortlandt Village residents flocked to the Jerome Park Reservoir Saturday.

It was the finest morning of a soggy Spring, and the Jerome Park Conservancy had persuaded the Department of Environmental Protection to open the reservoir for the first of four weekend days when residents will be able to feel the magic of the man-made lake and to envision its transformation into a park.

Community leaders took groups of 20 or so on a continuous round of tours, asking the walkers to imagine the fountain that will play as the centerpiece of a toddler's playground at Gate House 6 at the reservoir's western tip, or the little cafe that may materialize at the foot of the granite steps at Gate House 3 on Sedgwick Avenue, steps now so covered with earth and grass that a tour leader had to dig to locate them.

They showed off the hoped-for outdoor lab, where a community garden might bloom and school children could plant experimental plots and study ecology. They spoke of plans to link the

reservoir with the existing Fort Four and Fort Independence Parks across Sedgwick Avenue, forming swathes of green.

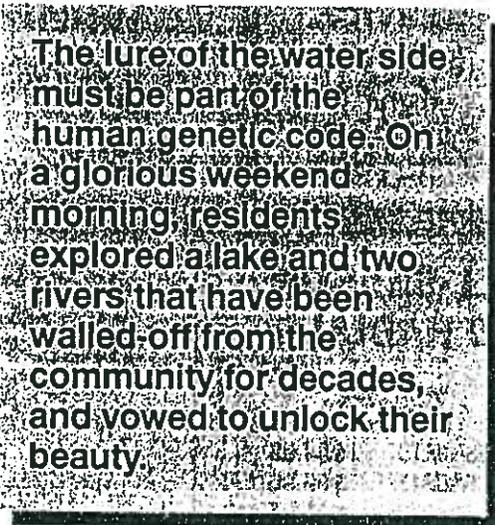
Those who made the pilgrimage to the reservoir

appeared to be nearly as impressed with the place now as with its potential. Again and again people asked, "Why can't it be open every weekend during warm weather?" Runners commented on how much pleasanter it was to circumambulate the water from inside the fence than from outside, where much of the time the water is hidden from view by the berm between the fence and the reservoir itself. Strollers along the bridge built by the DEP as part of its plan for a filtration plant gloried in

the changing hues of water, which shaded from blue to silver as the clouds thickened overhead.

If art is what induces people to view their world with new eyes, Saturday's guided tours of the reservoir were acts in a work of performance art. For hundreds who had seen the reservoir without really seeing it, it has already become the park we will hand down as a precious heirloom to our children.

So long as we are tireless in our efforts to extend that vision to others, the park will follow in deed, as inevitably as water flows from the mountains to the Bronx.



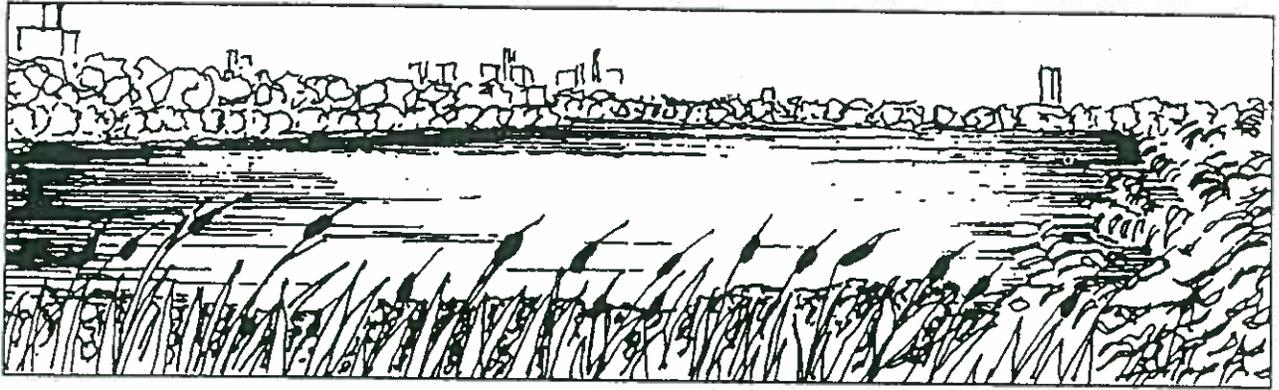
The lure of the water side must be part of the human genetic code. On a glorious weekend morning, residents explored a lake and two rivers that have been walled off from the community for decades, and vowed to unlock their beauty.

Activists to host outing, clean-up

The Jerome Park Conservancy will sponsor a stroll along the Jerome Park Reservoir as well as a clean-up on Saturday, Oct. 19. The stroll is scheduled for 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Enter from either end of the reservoir: Gatehouse 7, where Goulden Avenue meets Sedgwick Avenue, or Gatehouse 6, where Goulden Avenue meets Reservoir Avenue.

The clean-up is planned for 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. across from Fort Four Park. Meet at the intersection of Sedgwick and Reservoir avenues.



The Jerome Park Reservoir ... *Inside the fence* SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1997

Jerome Park Conservancy is sponsoring its first event of the year at the Jerome Park Reservoir, *inside the fence*. Community residents are invited to join.

Stroll by the water — 11:00 am to 3 pm

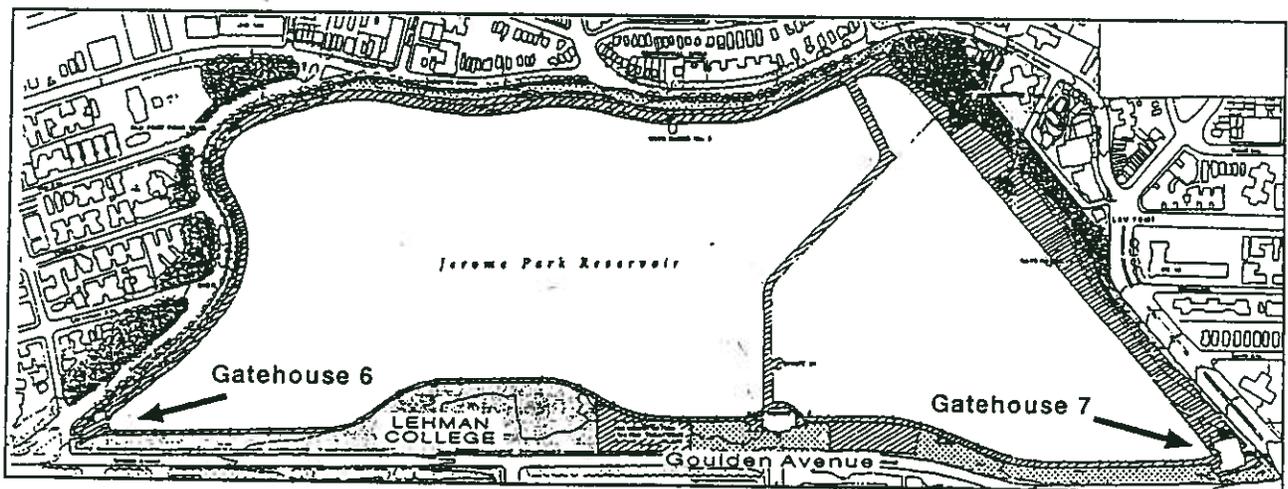
You can enter from either end of the reservoir and walk around the perimeter:

Gatehouse 7—where Goulden Avenue meets Sedgwick Avenue

Gatehouse 6—where Goulden Avenue meets Reservoir Avenue

Celebrate with Ribbon Cutting — 2 pm

New York City Parks Commissioner Stern, DEP Commissioner Miele, and the Jerome Park Conservancy will formally open the first demonstration area of our new park. Join us at Fort Independence Park (Sedgwick Avenue between Hillman Avenue and Giles Place). Exhibits and refreshments.



The Fort Independence Park officially opens today at the ribbon-cutting ceremony where Park officials, elected representatives, and community residents gather to celebrate the opening of this natural space.

As of today, the outer fence of Fort Independence Park will be pushed forward, and nature-lovers will have 3/4 of an acre more of natural open space in which to walk, run, or lie down and look up at the stars. The park which lies to the north-west of Jerome Park Reservoir, has been an integral part of the Bronx for many years. It was first acquired by the city on June 3, 1895, then was turned over to Parks on November 18, 1915. The first playground was constructed here in 1956, and was officially opened to the public on December 29, 1956.

JEROME PARK RESERVOIR

Jerome Park Reservoir is the distribution reservoir for New York City's Croton water system, which supplies, on average, ten percent of the City's water needs. As New York City grew rapidly in the late 1800s, increasing demand caused the City to expand the 50-year old Croton supply and make other distribution improvements, many of them in the Bronx. The 92-acre Jerome Park Reservoir, completed in 1905, became a focal point for the developing community that grew up around it, as well as serving as an integral part of the water supply.

Today, at the end of the 20th Century, New York and its citizens discuss how best to protect the Croton water supply, and the future use of the reservoir, DEP and the Parks Department are pleased to work with the Jerome Park Conservancy in exploring steps to protect this vital part of the City's water supply infrastructure, while preserving its role as a historic neighborhood amenity. Today's ceremony - which permits a temporary park use for reservoir land - is an affirmation of our partnership and of our willingness to work cooperatively towards this end.

FORT INDEPENDENCE PARK

and

JEROME PARK RESERVOIR

Sedgwick Avenue & Giles Place

The Bronx

Saturday, May 10, 1997

2:30 P.M.

WELCOME

Henry J. Stern
Commissioner

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

CONSERVATION PLEDGE

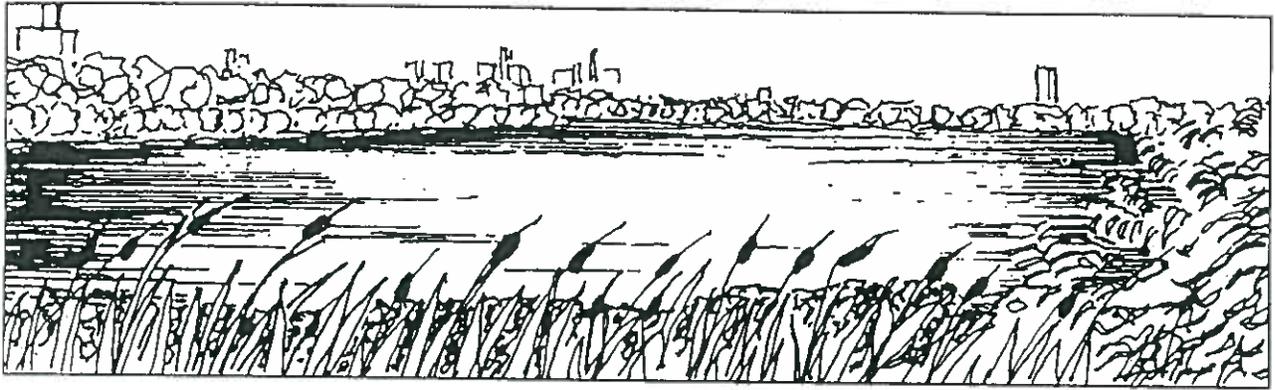
MAYOR GIULIANI'S MESSAGE

REMARKS

Joel A. Miele, Sr., PE
Commissioner
DEP

Anne Marie Garti
President
Jerome Park Conservancy

RIBBON-CUTTING



The Jerome Park Reservoir ... *Inside the fence* WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1997

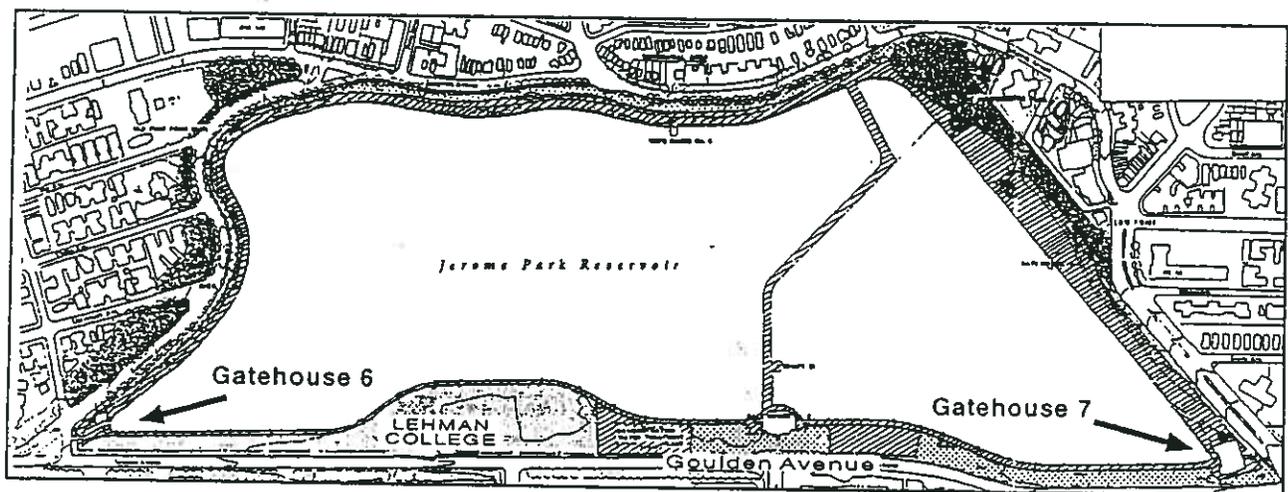
Jerome Park Conservancy is sponsoring its second event of the year at the Jerome Park Reservoir, *inside the fence*. Teachers, students and residents are invited.

Stroll by the water — 10:00 am to 2 pm

You can enter from either end of the reservoir and walk around the perimeter:
Gatehouse 7—where Goulden Avenue meets Sedgwick Avenue
Gatehouse 6—where Goulden Avenue meets Reservoir Avenue

Explore this educational resource

Teachers can bring their classes to the reservoir to discuss its history, science and potential as a public park.





The Jerome Park Reservoir ... *Inside the fence* **SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1997**

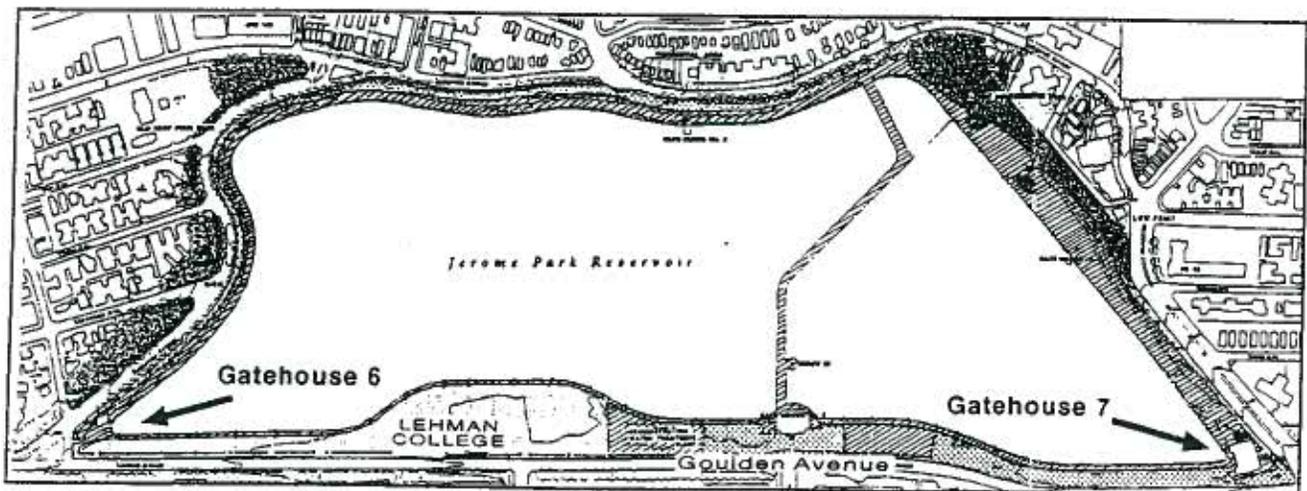
Jerome Park Conservancy is sponsoring its third event of the year at the Jerome Park Reservoir, *inside the fence*. Community residents are invited to join.

Stroll by the water — 10:00 am to 2 pm

You can enter from either end of the reservoir and walk around the perimeter:

Gatehouse 7—where Goulden Avenue meets Sedgwick Avenue

Gatehouse 6—where Goulden Avenue meets Reservoir Avenue





The Jerome Park Reservoir ... *Inside the fence*

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1997

Jerome Park Conservancy invites community residents, teachers and students to its annual Fall event, *inside the fence*.

Stroll by the water — 11:00 am to 6 pm — You can enter or exit at either end of the reservoir or across the street from Harris Field (205th).

Gatehouse 5—on Goulden Avenue across from Harris Field

Gatehouse 6—where Goulden Avenue meets Reservoir Avenue

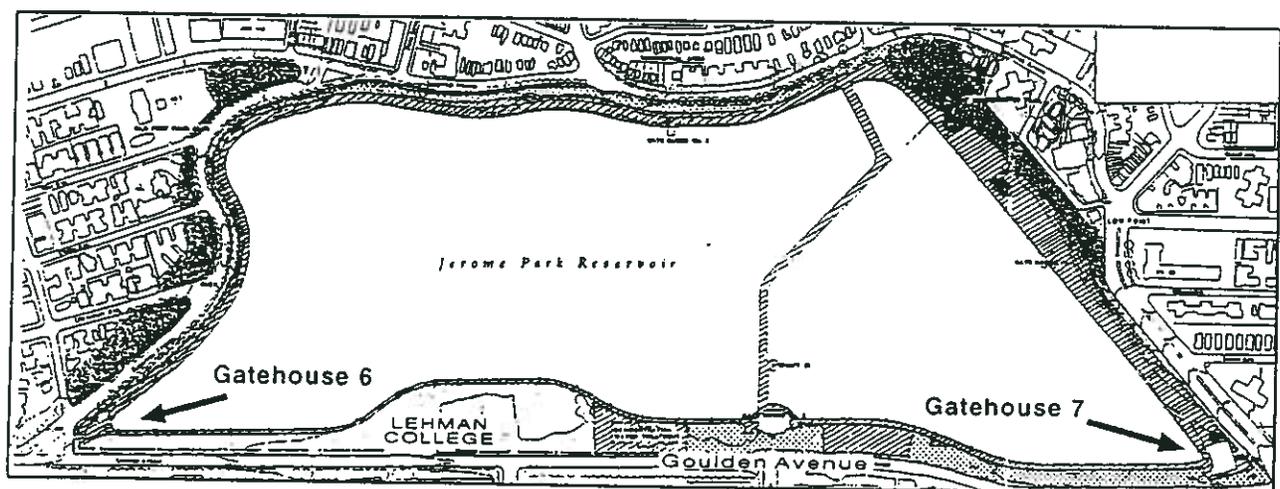
Gatehouse 7—where Goulden Avenue meets Sedgwick Avenue

Celebrate with a formal Ground-Breaking Ceremony — 11 am

New York City Parks Commissioner Stern, DEP Commissioner Miele, and the Jerome Park Conservancy will break ground for a new Outdoor Urban Ecology Laboratory. Join us at the Harris Park Annex, across Goulden Avenue from the Bronx High School of Science.

Annual Membership Meeting — 6 pm

Members and prospective members of the Jerome Park Conservancy are invited to the annual meeting at Lehman College in the Faculty Dining Room. Refreshments will be served.



Opinions

Editorial comment

A park waiting to be born

As the temperature climbed last week and residents sought out places to enjoy the sunshine, the imagination superimposed a vision of the future on the scruffy, weed-choked greensward of Fort Independence Park in Van Cortlandt Village.

In the mind's eye, the chain-link fence and broad expanse of unkempt lawn between the park and the Jerome Park Reservoir were gone. In their place grew newly-leaved trees and ornamental shrubs in an undulating curve along the margins of a newly-created path that joined Sedgwick Avenue on either end of the park.

The forbidding razor-wire-topped fence around the reservoir itself was gone as well, replaced by a handsome black wrought-iron fence curved outward at the top to deter would-be swimmers from climbing over. Through the bars of the new fence, the water glistened.

It beckoned to joggers who circled the reservoir on the soft path that had replaced the old service road, turning Jerome Park into as popular a spot for Bronx runners as the Central Park Reservoir is for Manhattanites.

At the just-concluded round of hearings for a plant to filter drinking water from the Croton watershed, a great deal was said about the bad things that will happen if the huge plant is built in the Jerome Park Reservoir. It's time to remind ourselves of the good things that will happen if it is not.

Four years ago, the Parks Council engaged landscape architect Gail Wittwer to spend a summer working with neighborhood leaders to explore ways to free the man-made lake in the center of an urban Bronx neighborhood from the industrial trappings that mask its beauty. Ms. Wittwer's idea was startlingly simple: tear down the outermost of the two fences that make the

reservoir a no-man's land.

At Fort Independence Park, the distance between the inner and outer fence is the length of a football field. If that land were added to the park and a Lehman College parking lot were converted to park land and the demonstration water treatment plant and a temporary Lehman building

were torn down, 14 acres could be added to the green edge of the reservoir. While the reservoir would continue to be a working part of the city's water supply, those rather simple expedients would free green space half the size of Wave Hill for recreational and educational use.

The plan, embraced by a Jerome Park Conservancy of residents and the leaders

of the educational institutions that border the reservoir, would not only link the reservoir to Fort Independence and Fort Four Parks, but Van Cortlandt Park, the Old Croton Aqueduct Trail and the Bronx Greenway. Along Goulden Avenue, across from Lehman College, DeWitt Clinton High School and the Bronx High School of Science, it envisions school and community gardens and an outdoor urban ecology laboratory.

At various points around the reservoir, fountains would play. One of the old gatehouses on Goulden Avenue would be turned into an information center, a museum devoted to New York City's water supply system, neighborhood gallery and restaurant. Another small restaurant would be built across the street from the Sholem Aleichem apartments on Sedgwick Avenue, along with a deck from which to view the water.

Rescuing the reservoir from the filtration plant and its accessory uses is more than a negative response to a threat to the surrounding neighborhoods of apartments, homes and schools. It is an opportunity to give birth to a 125-acre park with the reservoir at its center, and by doing so, to add to the beauty and insure the strength of a vibrant community.

A lake-front park in the Bronx? It's already here. All it takes to see it is a little imagination to strip away the ugly industrial garments cloaking the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Opinions

Editorial comment

A new park for the Bronx

State Senator Guy Velella has taken a courageous stand in favor of the effort to add the Jerome Park Reservoir to the city's park system.

City Hall opposes the proposal and is lobbying in Albany to kill it. But despite his close alliance with Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, Mr. Velella has declared himself "strongly in favor of the new park" and promises to vote for it.

In the face of the mayor's determined opposition, it may take more than the senator's vote to create the park, however; if the bill is to get to the Senate floor, he must employ his skills and experience as a leader of the upper house's Republican majority.

The Jerome Park Conservancy has drawn an exciting plan to link the reservoir with existing parks on the west and with Lehman College, the Bronx High School of Science and other schools on the east, making the reservoir the centerpiece of a park that would include fountains, exhibits, ecology education and recreation.

Tearing down the outer fence around the reservoir and a temporary Lehman College building and annexing a Lehman parking lot and the demonstration water treatment plant would yield additional green space amounting to half the size of Wave Hill.

The plan would not only link the reservoir to Fort Independence and Fort Four Parks, but Van Cortlandt park, the Old Croton Aqueduct Trail and the Bronx Greenway.

The handsome 19th-century buildings whose historic importance the Conservancy has so lovingly documented would be preserved as part of an effort to communicate the history and importance of the city's water supply system, educating New Yorkers about threats to its purity and ways to safeguard it.

Now that the city has decided not to build a water filtration plant in the reservoir, the park plan should be evaluated on its own considerable merits. Instead, the mayor's lobbyist, Riverdalian Anthony Piscitelli, is warning that if the man-made lake were a park, it could face a legal challenge to its continued use as part of the water system, since "parkland cannot be used for non-park purposes without the expressed approval of the

State Legislature."

Mr. Piscitelli's statement of the problem contains its own solution. The legislature can assure both uses, just as the Central Park Reservoir remained a working reservoir until a few years ago.

Last week, the Assembly unanimously passed the measure to incorporate the reservoir into a park. State Senator Eric Schneiderman is the sponsor of the measure in the upper house, but as a member of the minority party, he doesn't have the clout to get it to the floor. Mr. Velella's statesmanship is now necessary to persuade his Republican colleagues to add to the beauty and strength of a vibrant community.

**A great urban park
waits to be born at the
Jerome Park reservoir.
Riverdale's senator
can be its midwife.**

Act on reservoir, rally demands

By PAM FREDERICK

More than 100 residents from both sides of the Jerome Park Reservoir gathered on Saturday to support state legislation aimed at including the Bronx's largest body of water in a new park.

Organized by local state legislators Senator Eric Schneiderman and Assemblyman Jeffrey Dinowitz, the rally was intended to maintain the momentum of the fight against a water filtration plant and to propel the creation of the park. Originally intended for the reservoir, the 23-acre filtration plant is now planned for the nearby Mosholu Golf Course in the southeast corner of Van Cortlandt Park.

"The message to the governor, the mayor, Senator Bruno is we're not giving up," said Mr. Schneiderman. "The key to political success is not genius—it's perseverance."

Mr. Schneiderman and Mr. Dinowitz are the sponsors of a bill to dedicate the Jerome Park Reservoir and the land surrounding it as parkland. Through Mr. Dinowitz's efforts, the Democratic-controlled Assembly passed the bill last spring. However, its Senate counterpart remains stalled in the rules committee and has little chance of emerging during the Senate's special session, expected to convene in December.

Although local Republican state Senator Guy Velella has promised to vote for the bill if it reaches the Senate floor, he has also vowed not to make any efforts to help it through the

committee system, which is the critical move. The bill is also opposed by Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, who maintains that the city must keep its options open and preserve the reservoir for use as part of the city's Croton reservoir system, which provides 10 percent of the city's drinking water.

Councilwoman June Eisland was the sponsor of a home rule message passed by the City Council last spring that permits the state legislature to dedicate park land within city limits. However, that message expires at the end of the year, and it will then have to be considered by the council again before it can be reintroduced in the state legislature.

Nonetheless, Mr. Schneiderman still believes the bill has a chance.

"The critical thing politically is that this community is very well organized," he said in an interview at the reservoir Saturday. "When there are people running for mayor, we'll go to them and make sure they support this park if they want the support of this community."

The rally brought out representatives of dozens of local organizations, and many addressed the crowd, including Anne Marie Garti from the Jerome Park Conservancy, Victoria Kilanowski from the Friends of Van Cortlandt Park, Karen Argenti of the Friends of the Jerome Park Reservoir, Elizabeth Cooke of the Parks Council and Margaret Groarke of the Mosholu Woodlawn South Community Coalition.

(Continued on page A2)

Rally demands reservoir park

(Continued from page A1)

City elected officials also spoke, including council members Eisland and Adolfo Carrion. Democratic State Committeewoman Marcia Alina and District Leader Terry Bastone were also in attendance.

The speakers urged continued pressure from the original activists fighting the plant. Having succeeded in killing the plan to build the plant in the reservoir, they should now join the fight to keep the plant out of nearby Van Cortlandt Park, they urged.

"We can't let the city divide our community," said Mr. Dinowitz. "Those of us who love the Jerome Park Reservoir also love Van Cortlandt Park, and we're going to protect them both."

Two lawsuits against the city and the Department of Environmental Protection, the agency charged with building the plant, seek to block construction of the plant at the Mosholu Golf Course. A group of Norwood residents first filed suit on the grounds that the city must seek state legislative permission before alienating parkland. And the Friends of Van Cortlandt Park and the Parks Council filed a joint suit on the same grounds, and on the grounds that the city violated its own zoning code.

While officials for the city DEP have warned that blocking a plant at Van Cortlandt Park could bring it back to where it started at the reservoir, many activists see that threat as a red herring.

"There are some things that are just so unassailable," said Mr. Schneiderman. "There's nothing else to do with this land. They're not going to build a WalMart. It has to be a park."

Opinions

Editorial comment

Reclaiming a park

Just as an osprey or a sandpiper seeks out the water's edge to build its nest, human beings seek out rivers, oceans and lakes. Something in our DNA pulls us to the water.

One hundred years ago, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., the son of America's greatest landscape architect, sought to explain this phenomenon and to show how to put it to use to make city life more delightful. "In itself, regardless of its outline or setting, a body of water is beautiful and refreshing, and its value to the public is so well recognized that provision is often made for giving public access to the enclosure about a reservoir, whence its surface may be seen," he wrote in 1899.

By then, he could draw on a substantial body of his father's work to illustrate how artificial lakes created to hold drinking water could also enhance the experience of a park. The chief exhibit was, of course, Central Park's lake.

New research discloses that it may be to Central Park's creator, as well, that we owe the incorporation of a reservoir into a park close to home—Jerome Park Reservoir bounded by Sedgwick and Goulden avenues.

If so, over the years the city has lost sight of Olmsted's vision, as the land surrounding the reservoir has been subdivided and the reservoir itself has been fenced away. But the dogged enterprise of community activists has created the opportunity to reclaim the reservoir as the centerpiece of a revitalized urban park.

Olmsted's most substantial work of city planning, his 1877 plan for the northwest Bronx, created the setting for the reservoir. Although blueprints for the reservoir itself were not drawn until after the city had dismissed Olmsted, recent research suggests that he had a reservoir in mind when he mapped the streets of Kingsbridge Heights.

Following in the footsteps of his father, whose two decades of research and advocacy resulted in the creation of the Riverdale Historic District, Robert Kornfeld Jr. has painstakingly traced the history of the reservoir site from the time when it housed a famous racetrack on the Bathgate Estate to the present day. His work is distilled in the application to place the reservoir and its vicinity on the National Register of Historic Places, on which the New York State Board of

Historic Preservation will vote in two weeks.

Mr. Kornfeld believes still-uncatalogued sketches among Olmsted's papers may include his preliminary design for the reservoir. But in any case, he convincingly shows that "when Jerome Park Reservoir opened in 1906 it was a reservoir-park."

Over time, the city detached parcels of the original park to construct Fort Independence, Fort Four and Harris parks, to create "education mile," where DeWitt Clinton High School, the Bronx High School of Science, Walton High School, PS 86 and Lehman College now stand, and to build the Kingsbridge Armory.

Not until World War II, however, was the reservoir fenced off, to protect it from saboteurs who might find the city's water supply a tempting target.

Even defaced by hideous chain-link fencing, the reservoir has proven a magnetic attraction, so much so that the Department of Environmental Protection now apparently regrets the open days it permitted during the debate over building a filtration plant in the reservoir basin.

Those days drew hundreds of residents to soak up the sun's reflected rays, to photograph and paint and to stroll around the water's edge. Now the DEP is denying requests to re-institute them.

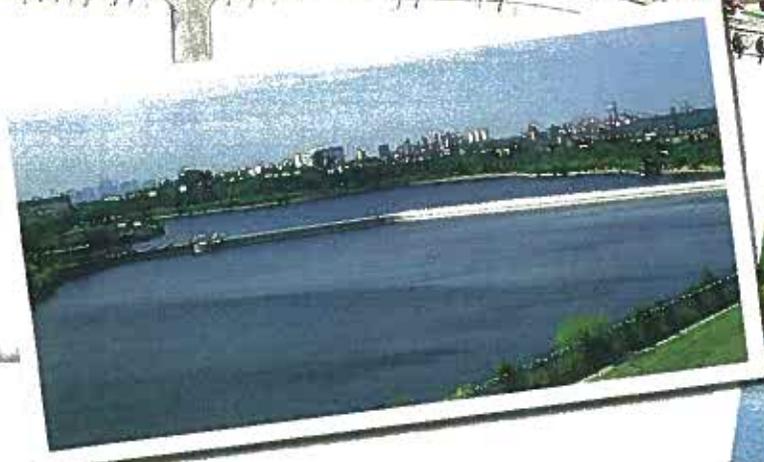
Last week, residents rallied at the reservoir in support of a proposed state law to make the reservoir part of a park. The bill remains trapped in a Senate committee, held there by opposition from the Giuliani administration, aided by local state Senator Guy Velella, who says he supports the measure but refuses to use his considerable influence to get it to the Senate floor.

But a dream reborn is not so easily dismissed. Reunited with the three city parks, tied to the schools by ecology programs and community gardens and to the water system by playing fountains and environmental and historical exhibits, a recreated Jerome Park will offer the beauty and serenity urban life too often lacks, and will serve as a bulwark to preserve the Van Cortlandt Village community as a middle-class haven. It will happen. All it takes is the continued inspiration and perseverance of the dreamers.

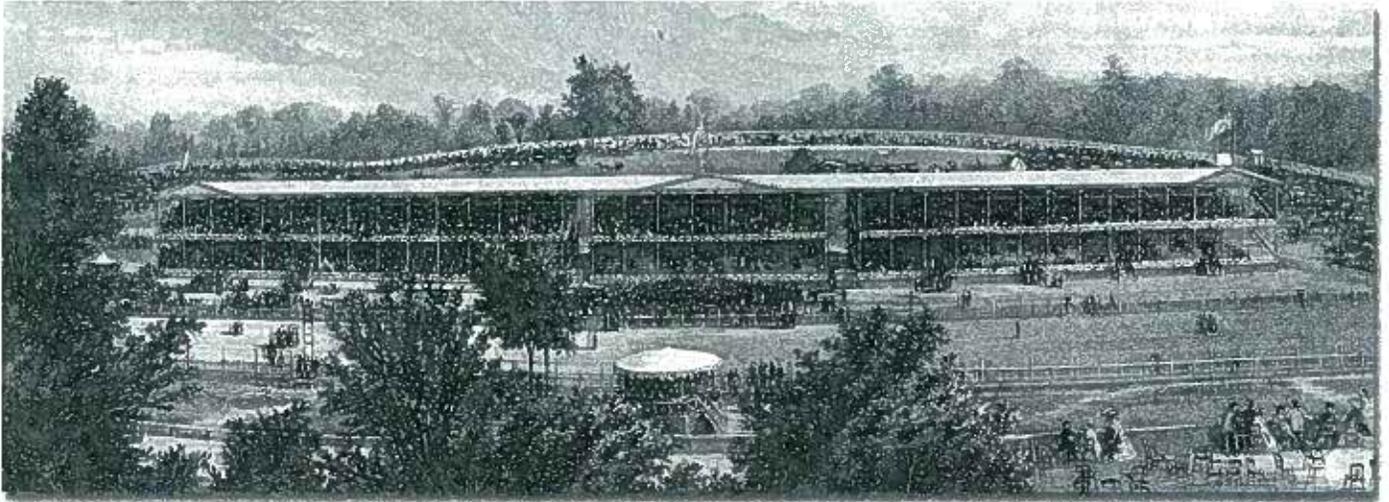


Jerome Park Reservoir

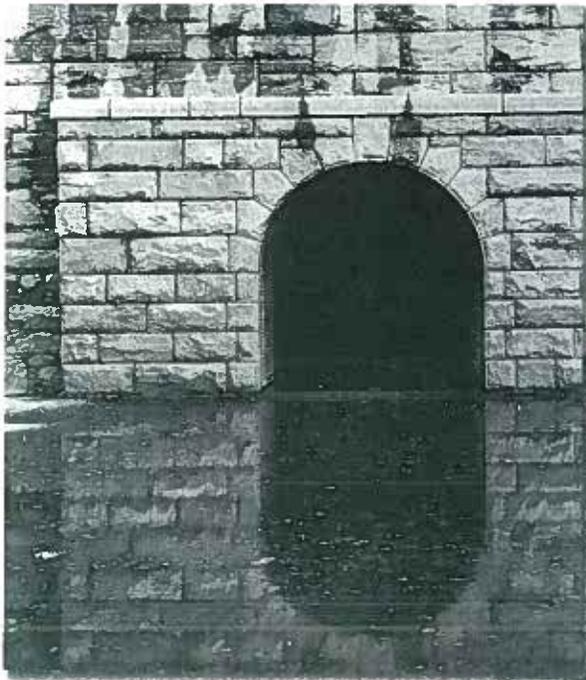
It's
Your
Park



Jerome Park



Leonard Jerome started a horseracing track here at the end of the Civil War.
The grandstand held 8,000 people.



When Jerome Park Reservoir opened in 1906 it was a reservoir-park. There was a white-pebbled path by the water and a beautiful wrought-iron fence facing the community. During WWII the reservoir was enclosed by chain-link fences for security reasons.

Since 1994 the Jerome Park Conservancy has been trying to re-open the reservoir as a park. Our plans include a walking and running path by the water, school and community gardens, and historic tours.



Help us make Jerome Park YOUR PARK !

Jerome Park Reservoir

it's your park

**Written and produced by Anne Marie Garti
President, Jerome Park Conservancy**

GRAPHIC DESIGN: CYNTHIA DUNNE

FUNDED BY THE US OFFICE OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HISPANIC SERVING INSTITUTION ASSISTING THE COMMUNITY (HSIAC)
THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF NURSING, LEHMAN COLLEGE, CUNY

PROJECT DIRECTORS:

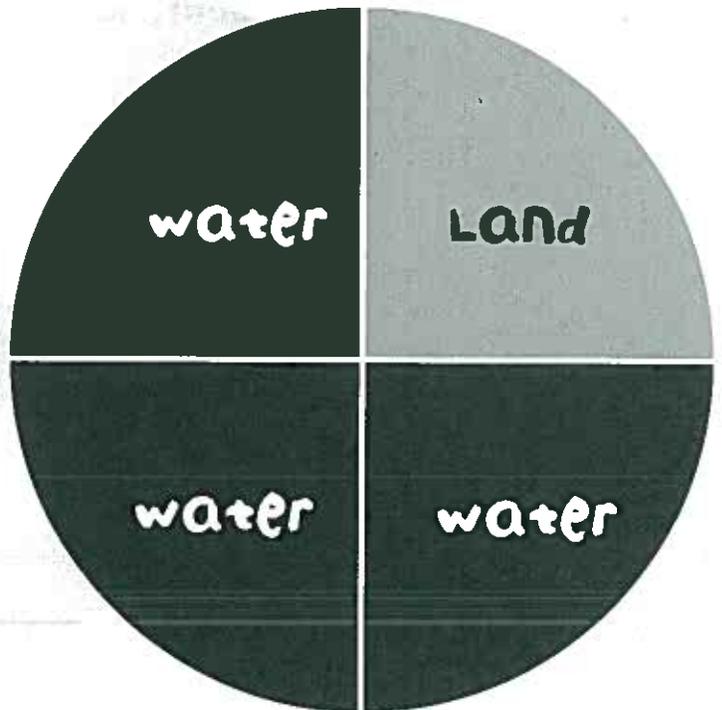
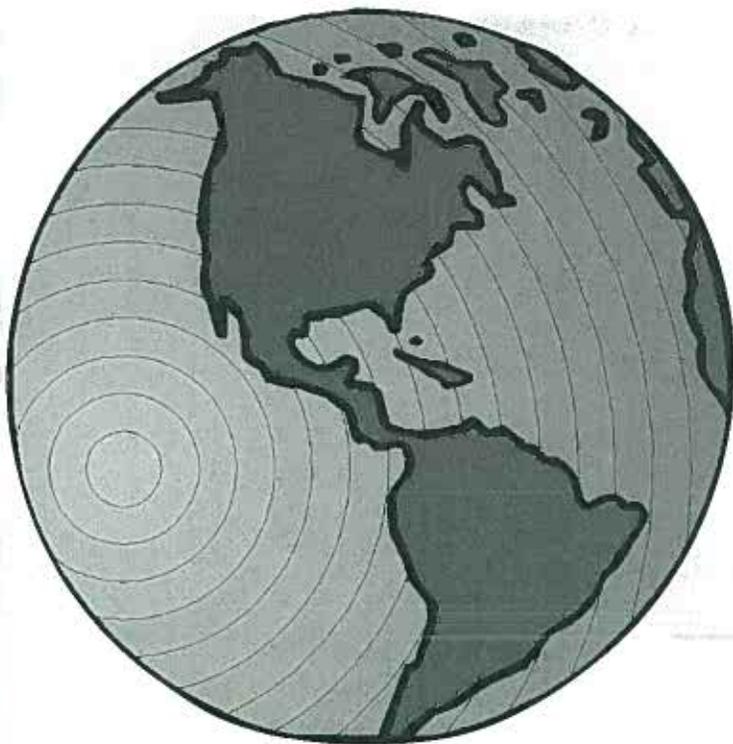
KEVILLE FREDERICKSON, PH.D., RN, PROFESSOR
ELEANOR LUNDEEN, Ed.D., RN, PNP, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR



Water, Water Everywhere

The earth has big pieces of land called continents, and huge bodies of water called oceans. Because we live on land we sometimes forget that almost all of the earth is covered with water.

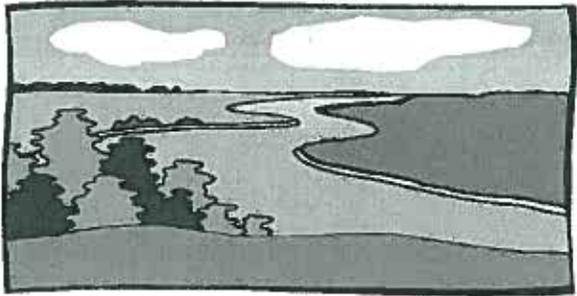
Our bodies are like the earth. We seem solid but are mostly made of water, and we'd shrivel up if we didn't have water to drink.



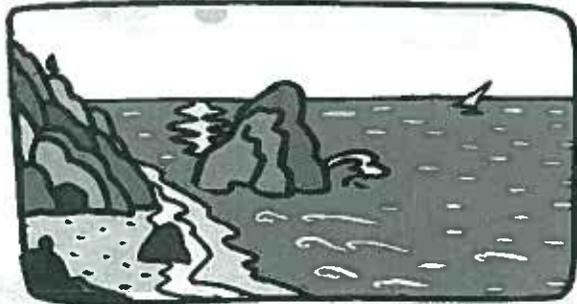
And Just a Drop to Drink

If you could pour all of the earth's water into a five-gallon container, how much of it would be fresh (not salty) and clean enough to drink?

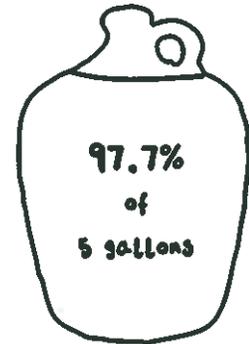
Draw a line between the type of water and the total amount of it on earth



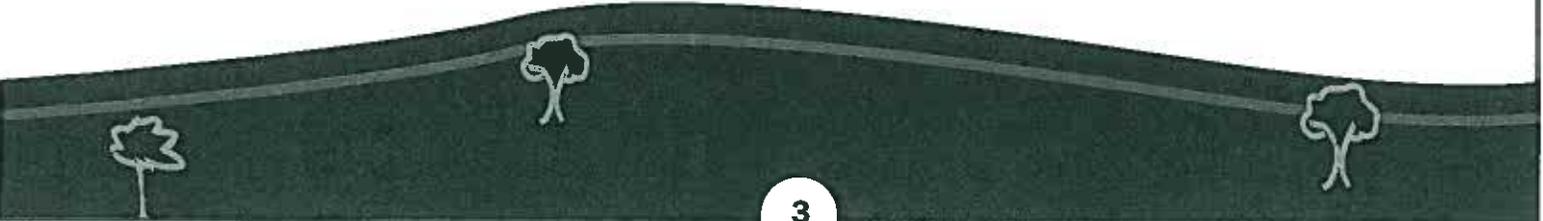
Fresh water



Ocean water



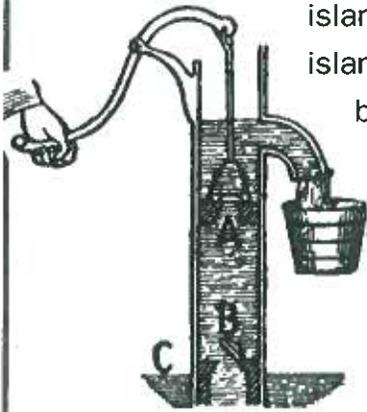
drinking water



Water for Transportation



Many years ago people learned how to build ships to travel on water. In the 1600s, people crossed the Atlantic Ocean from Europe to North America and settled on an island called Manhattan. The island was surrounded by water, but the water was too salty to drink.



The people needed fresh water for drinking, cooking, and washing, so they settled near the springs, streams, and ponds they

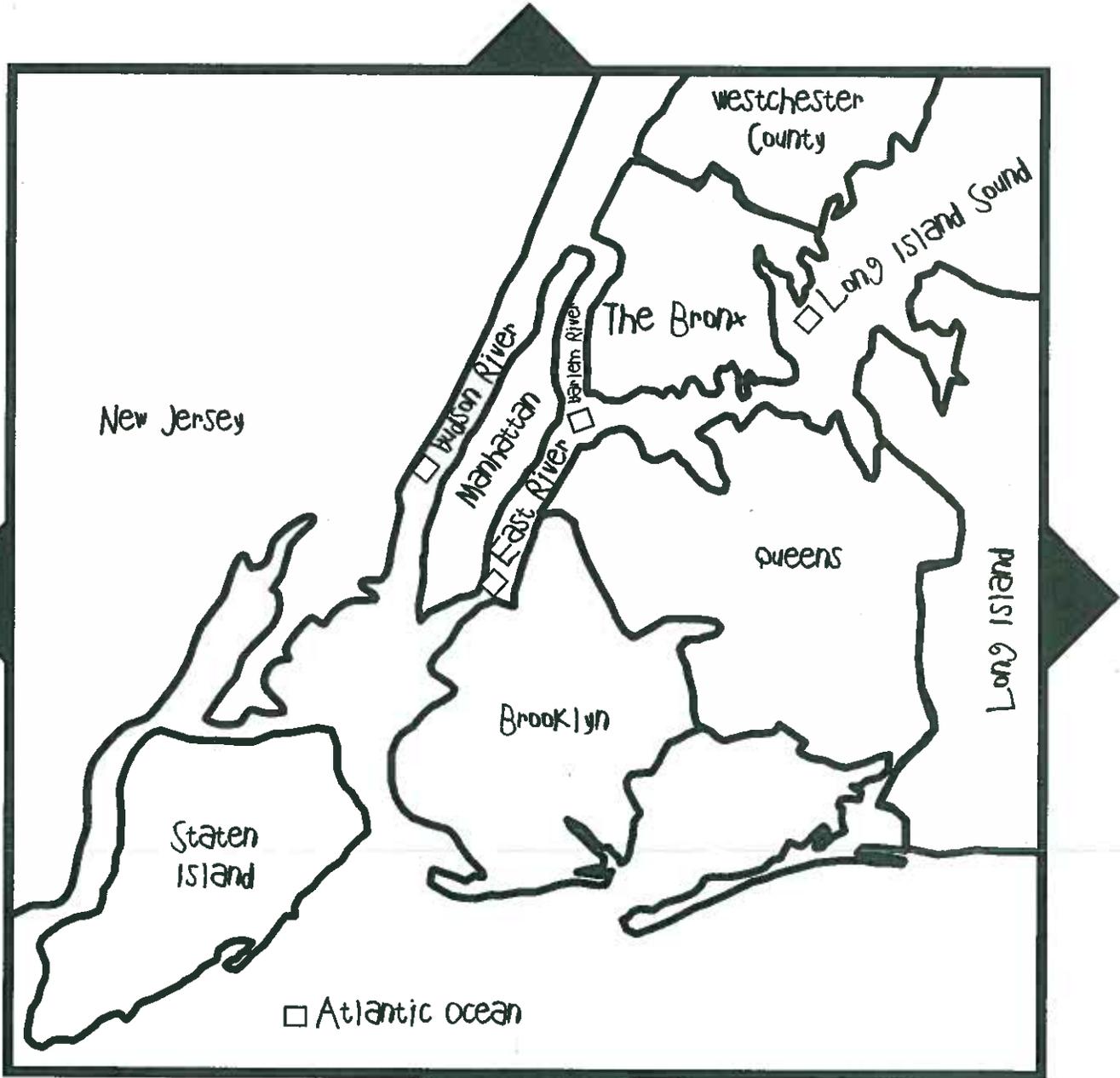
found in southern Manhattan. One of the places for fresh water was a pond. There were also public wells and pumps where people would fill up buckets with water and carry them back to their homes.

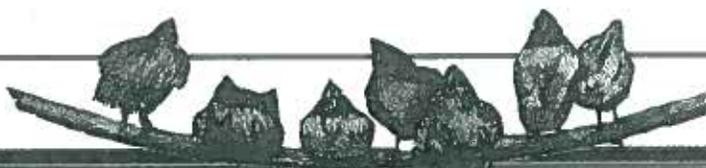


Water for Drinking

Color the map. Use a different color for
oceans rivers islands mainland

Put an X in the box if that water is too salty to drink



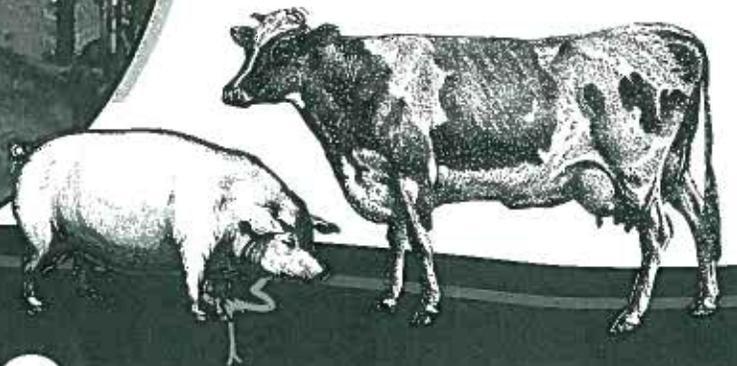
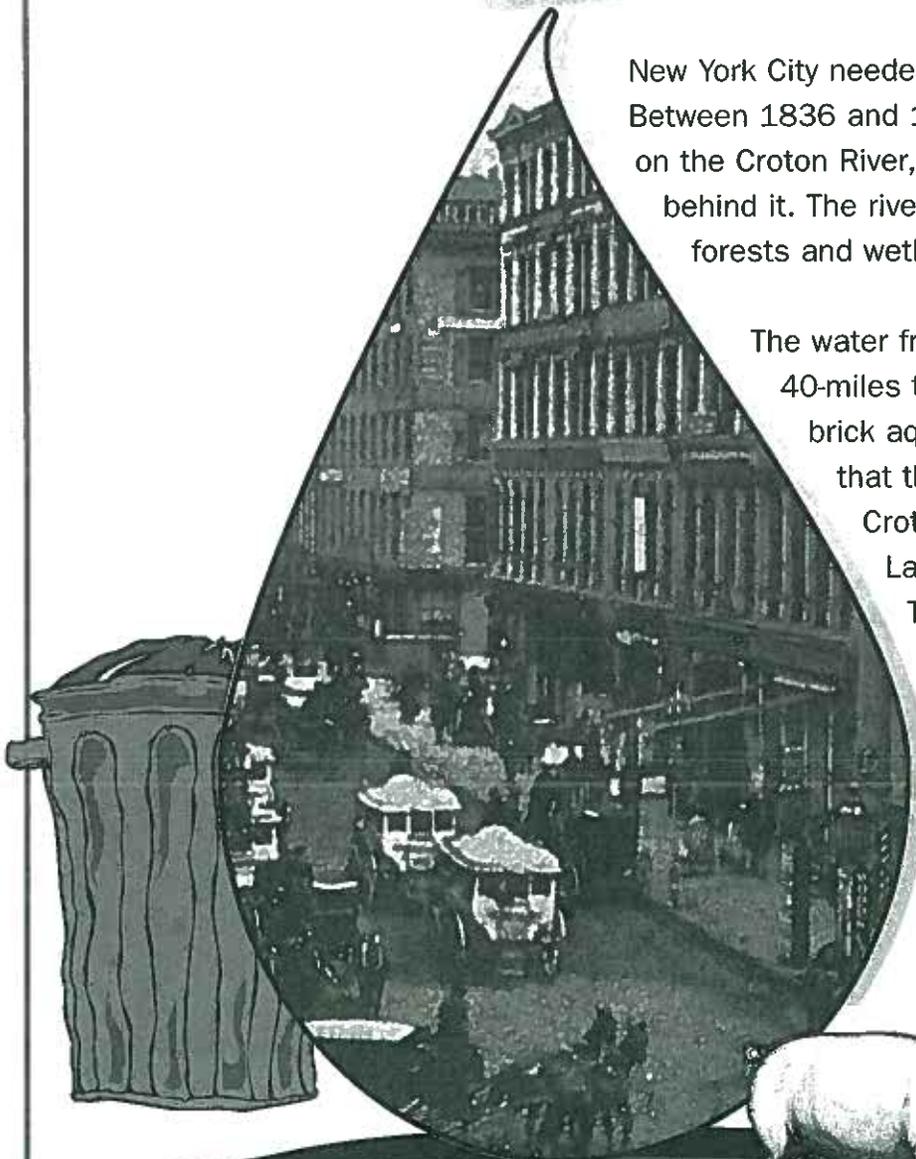


People Dirty the Water

More and more immigrants came to Manhattan from Europe. Many of them had horses, cows, pigs, and chickens that ran around in the streets. There were no flush toilets and people threw their garbage outside for the animals to eat. The garbage and sewage flowed into the streams and ponds and into the ground so the water became dirty and made people sick when they drank it.

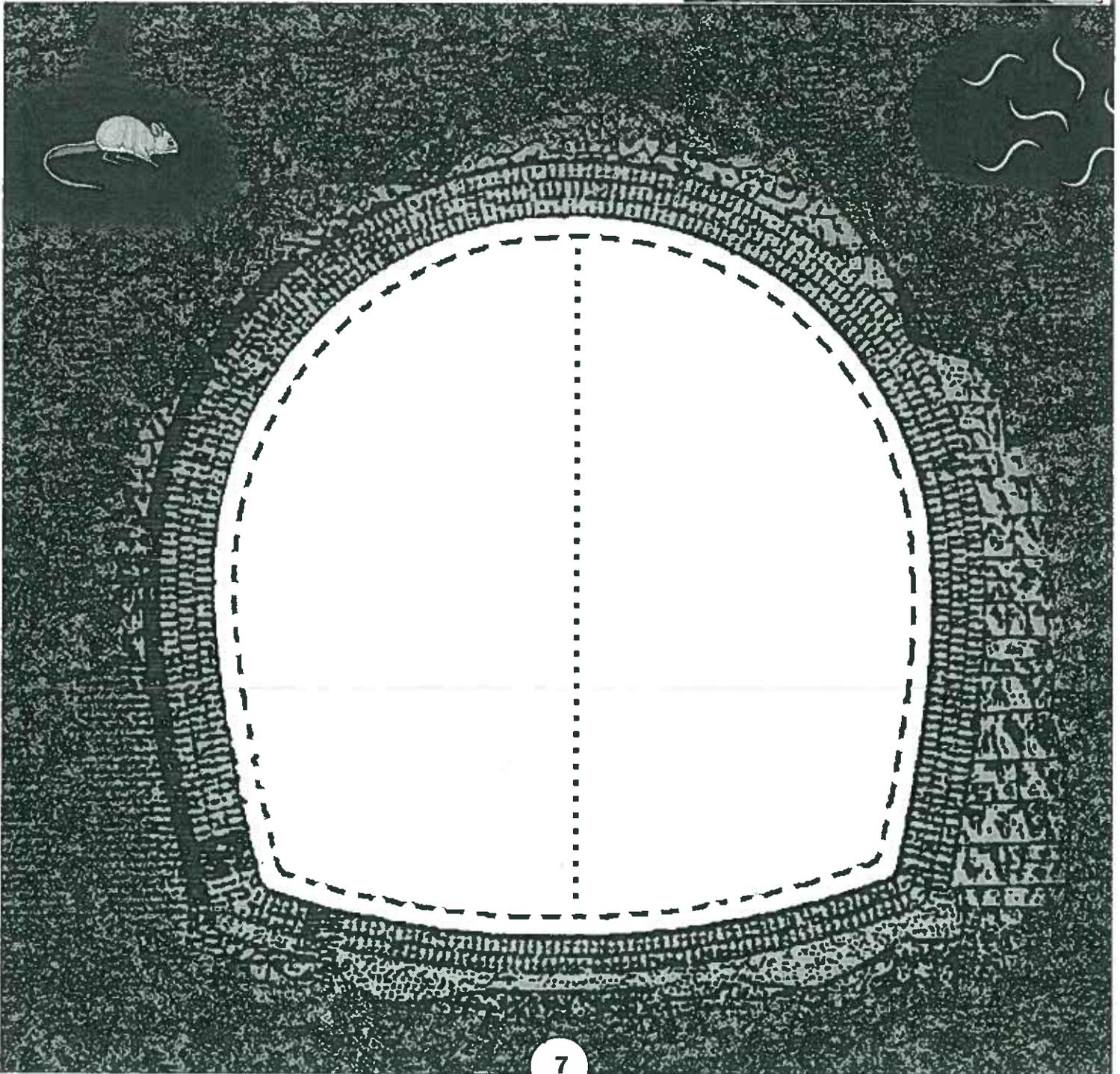
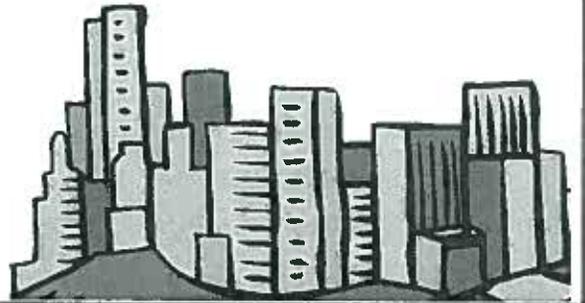
New York City needed a new source of clean water. Between 1836 and 1842 the water engineers built a dam on the Croton River, and made a large lake, or reservoir, behind it. The river and reservoir were surrounded by forests and wetlands, so the water stayed clean.

The water from the Croton reservoir had to travel 40-miles to Manhattan. Irish immigrants built a brick aqueduct that gently sloped downhill so that the water would flow by gravity. (The Old Croton Aqueduct is now a National Historic Landmark and people walk on top of it.) The population kept growing so the city built more dams and a New Croton Aqueduct. It was completed in 1890 and still carries drinking water to New York City. Both aqueducts run along the eastern edge of Jerome Park Reservoir.



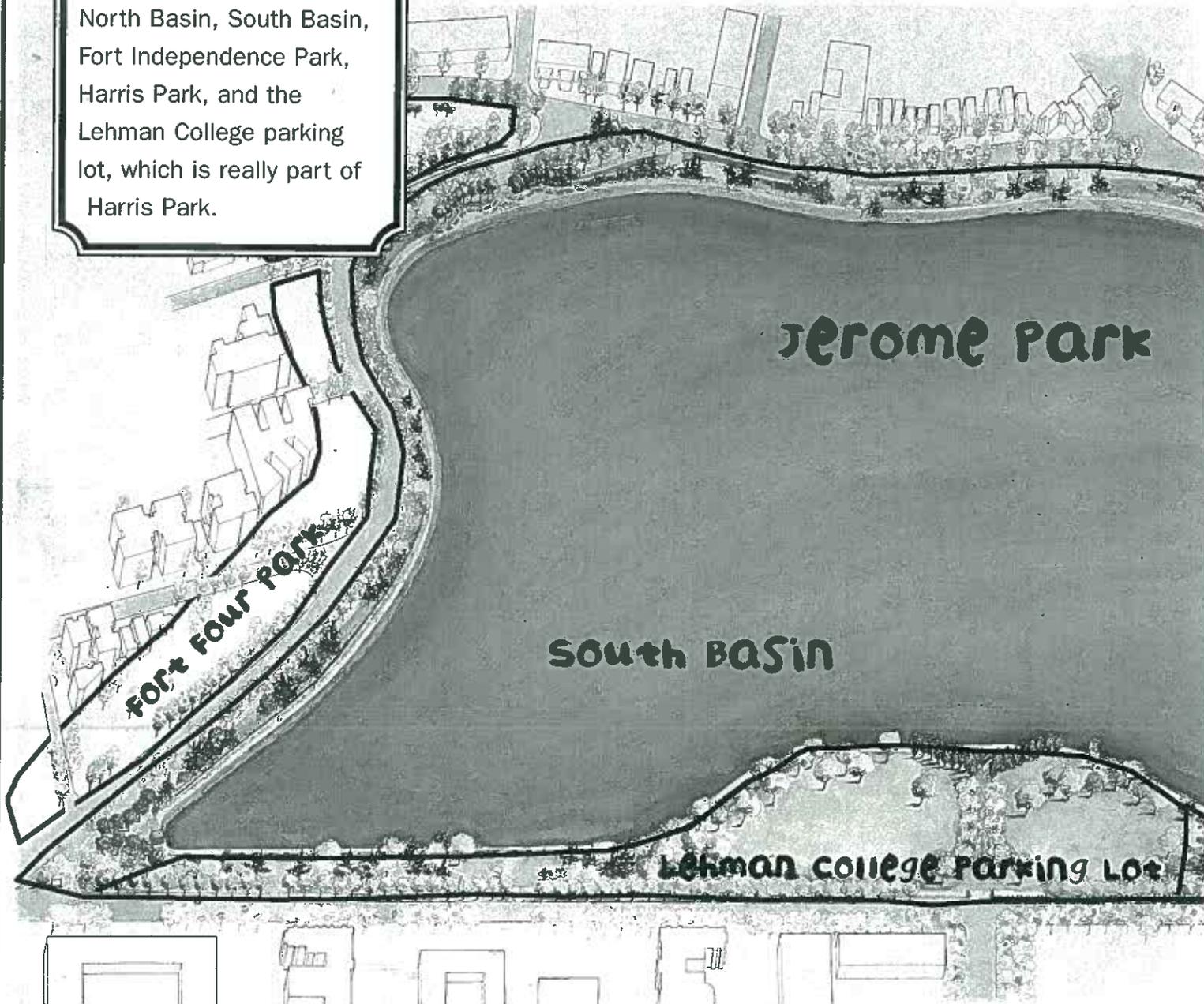
Aqueducts Carry Clean Water

Make a copy of this page. Fold the paper in half along the dotted line. Cut out the inside of the aqueduct along the dashes. Unfold the paper and you have a cross section of an aqueduct. If you make many copies of the aqueduct, and cut them out, then you can string them together to make a paper aqueduct.



Jerome Park Reservoir

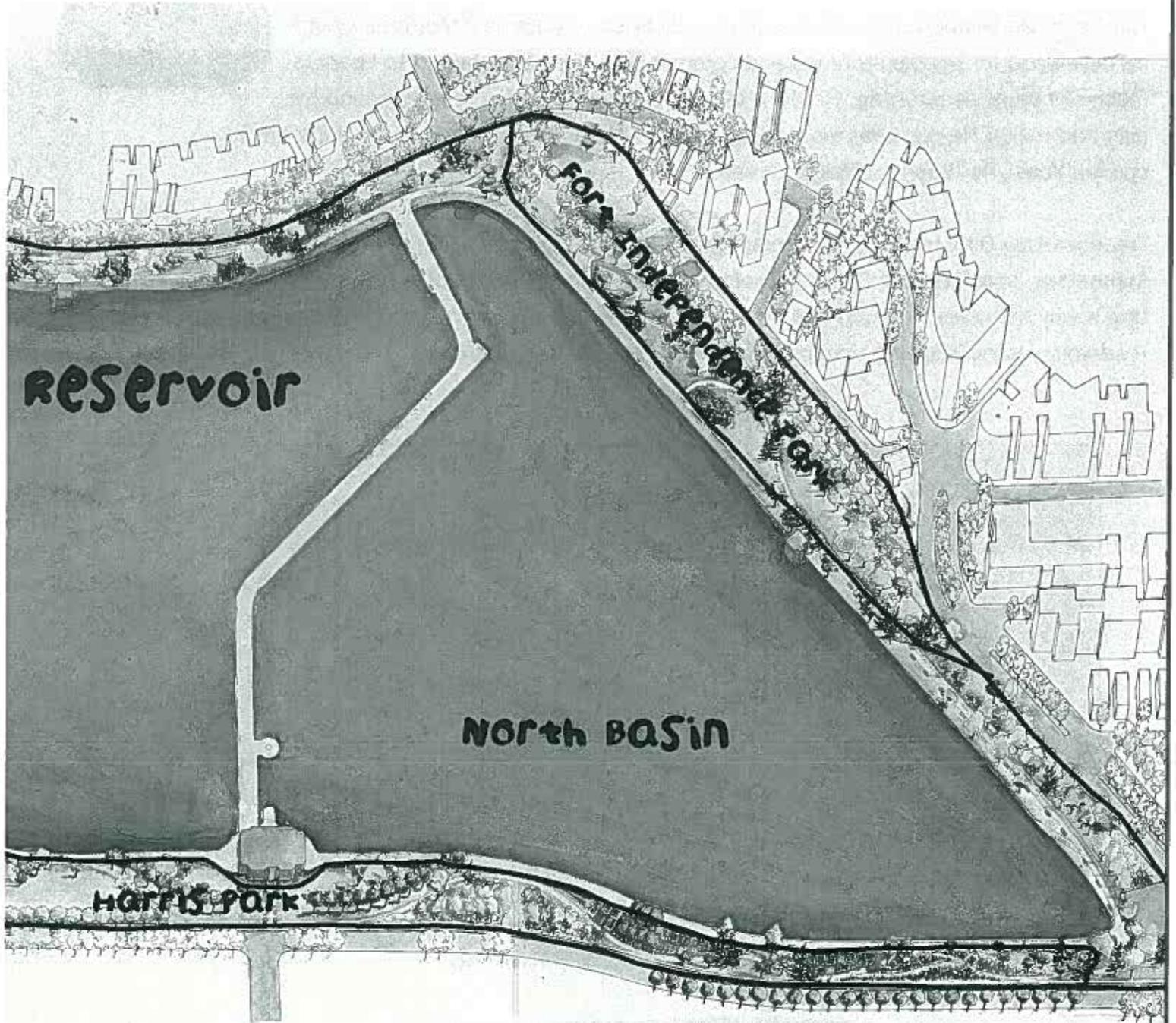
Jerome Park is like the earth. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ water and $\frac{1}{4}$ land. Portions of it have different names, like nations on a continent: Jerome Park Reservoir, North Basin, South Basin, Fort Independence Park, Harris Park, and the Lehman College parking lot, which is really part of Harris Park.



It's Your Park

Copy these two pages and cut out the different parts of Jerome Park. Can you put the pieces of this puzzle back together?

Color in Jerome Park and draw things that you would like to see in your park.



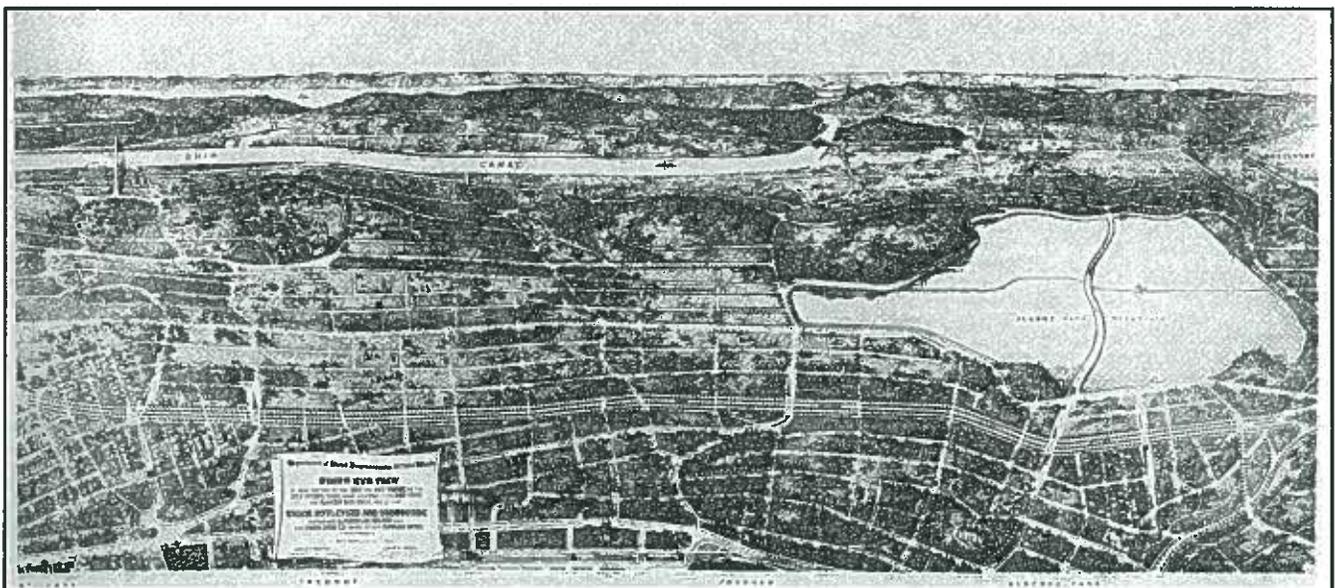
Frederick Law Olmstead

In 1874 Manhattan bought a large piece of land to the north. Most of it was farmland and forest and is now known as the west Bronx. The annexed land stretched from the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, east to the Bronx River.



The Parks Department hired Frederick Law Olmsted to plan how this area would be developed for people's homes and communities. Olmsted wanted to keep as much of nature as possible. He drew the streets so they would curve around the hills and rocks. He planted trees along the streets so that people could live in park-like communities. He thought straight streets were boring.

Frederick Law Olmsted is most famous as a landscape architect. He designed Central Park in Manhattan, and Prospect Park in Brooklyn. He also designed the streets near Jerome Park Reservoir, that's why they curve around and have lots of trees. When you walk on the streets near the reservoir, you're following the lines that Frederick Law Olmsted drew.



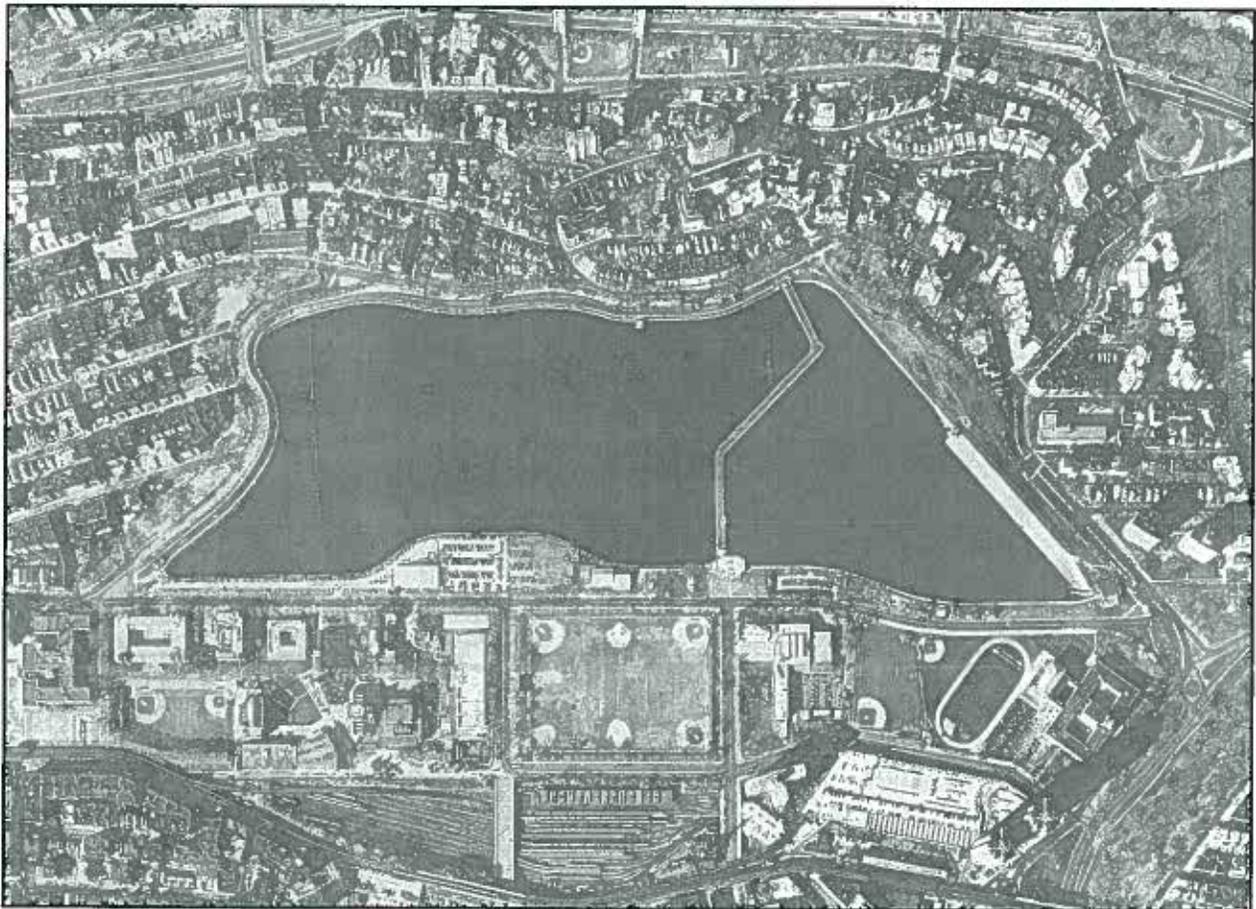
This is an 1897 drawing of the area around Jerome Park Reservoir. It shows what Frederick Law Olmsted planned.

Community Planner

Below is an aerial photograph that was taken in the 1980s. It shows what the Jerome Park neighborhood looks like from above.

How is the Jerome Park community the same as when it was planned, and how is it different?

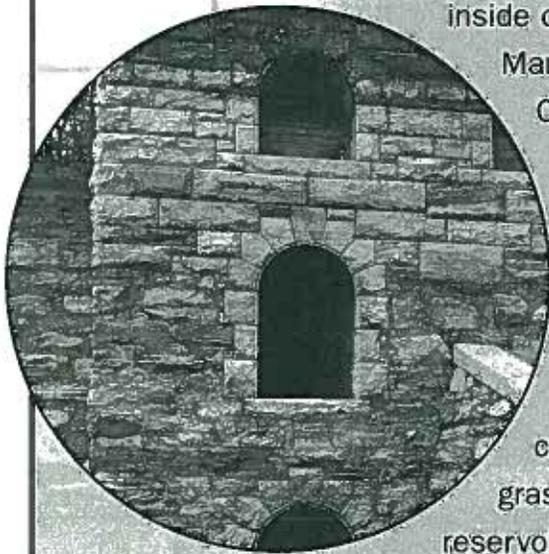
Make a drawing of Jerome Park Reservoir, and then draw streets around it. Make up names for your streets. Explain what your streets connect and why you chose your street names.



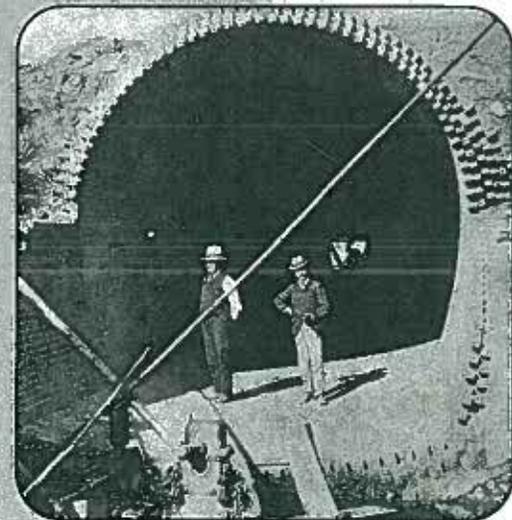
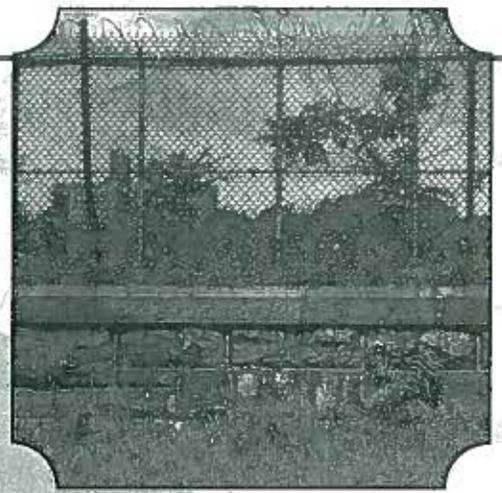
The Future

David Douglas, John Jervis, Benjamin Church, Alphonse Fteley, and FS Cook were five of the most important men who designed and built the Croton Dam, the Old and New Croton Aqueducts, and the Jerome Park Reservoir. They put the reservoir on top of Kingsbridge Heights so the water would flow down hill to Manhattan and other parts of the Bronx.

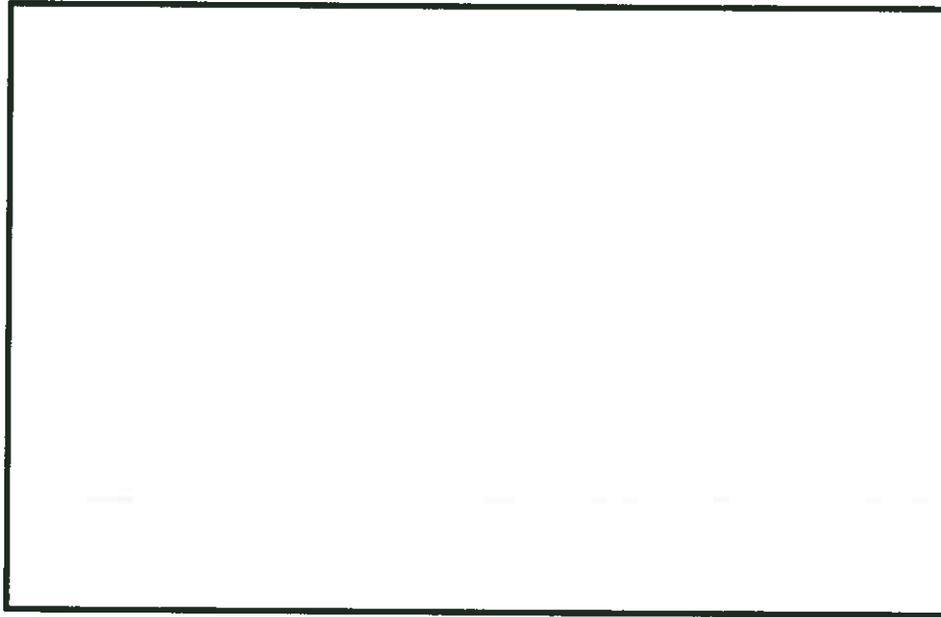
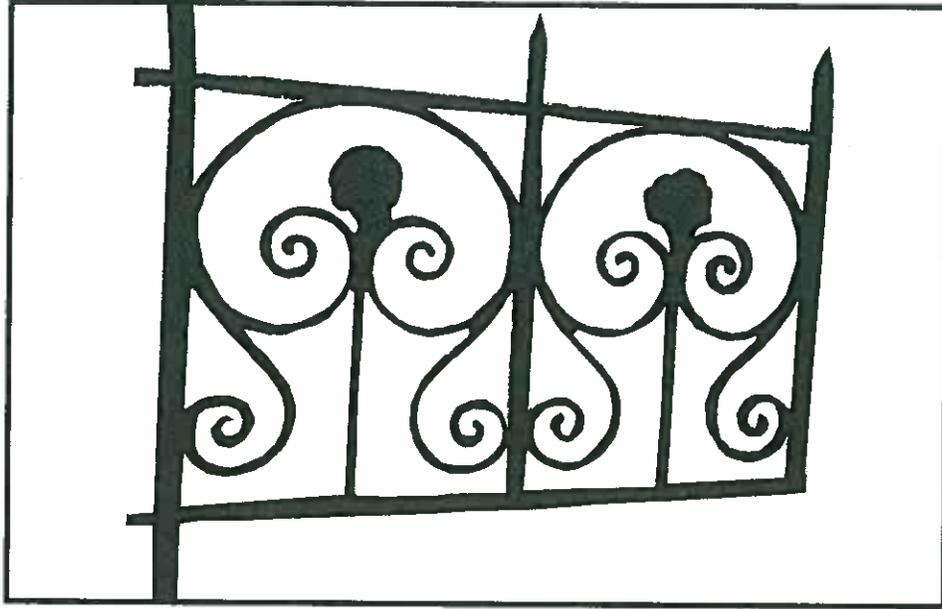
The Jerome Park Reservoir was built between 1895 and 1906 by Italian immigrants. Many of them were experts at stone work. When you walk around the reservoir, you'll see some beautiful stone walls that they made. (It's two miles all the way around!) The inside of the reservoir is lined with stone walls that are 30-feet high. Many of these walls are also 30-feet thick. The Old and New Croton Aqueducts run through the eastern wall of the reservoir, near Goulden Avenue.



Jerome Park Reservoir was designed to be a reservoir AND to be a park. When it opened in 1906, there was a white-pebbled path at the edge of the water and a beautiful ornamental fence facing the community. There was only green grass between the streets and the reservoir. But today we are kept away from the water by two chain-link fences. Two ugly buildings have been built in our park, and many acres have been paved for a parking lot. But the community has plans to re-create a park at Jerome Park Reservoir. Maybe you'd like to help. You can begin by learning about the reservoir, keeping it clean, and contacting your elected officials.



Is in the Past



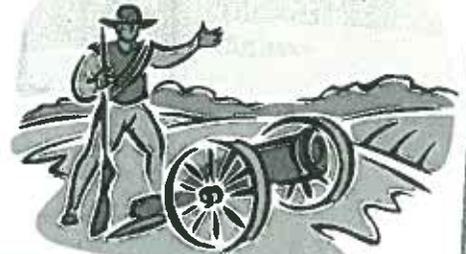
This is a drawing of the fence that used to be on top of the stone wall. Can you draw a fence for Jerome Park?



George Washington Walked Here Too

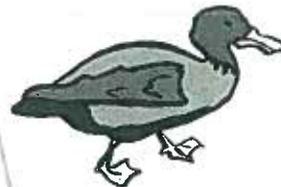
Jerome Park Reservoir was built on top of Kingsbridge Heights, a plateau with an important past.

During the Revolutionary War General George Washington built a number of forts here. Because they were located on high ground, his troops could shoot down at the British who were trying to cross from Manhattan to the mainland. Two of these forts are now parks: Fort Independence Park and Fort Four Park.



In 1866 Leonard Jerome, the grandfather of Winston Churchill, built a famous horse-racing track on this plateau. On weekends, wealthy and important people from Manhattan would ride up Jerome Avenue in their horse-drawn carriages to watch the horses race. There were seats for 8000 people in the grandstand. The street and reservoir are named for Leonard Jerome.

John Kiernan, New York City's most famous naturalist, grew up in a house overlooking Jerome Park Reservoir. When he was a boy, in the early 20th century, he studied the many birds that came to the reservoir. He later wrote a book called "The Natural History of New York City." A trail is named for him in Van Cortlandt Park.



Famous People of the Past

Draw a line between the famous person and the object that he studied, used, or built. Write the year that's associated with them next to their name: 1776, 1866, 1875, 1895, 1925

_____ Frederick Law Olmsted



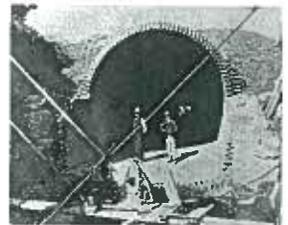
_____ George Washington



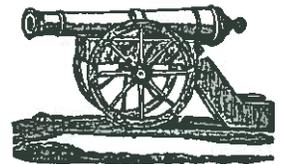
_____ Leonard Jerome



_____ John Kiernan



_____ Douglas, Jervis, Church,
Fteley, Cook



Words to learn:

Annexed

Engineer

Mainland

Aqueduct

Europeans

Park

Continent

Immigrant

Plateau

Contaminated

Island

Spring

Dam

Landscape Architect

Well

CREDITS:

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PHOTOS, FRONT COVER, SANDRA SIDER AND GAIL WITTWER

PHOTO, INSIDE FRONT COVER, ROBERT KORNFELD, JR.

COLLAGE, INSIDE FRONT COVER, GAIL WITTWER, ASLA

ACTIVITY, PAGE 2, ADOPTED FROM WAYS OF THE WATERSHED, FROST VALLEY YMCA

PHOTOLITHOGRAPH, PAGE 10, MAP DIVISION, THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

PHOTOS, PAGE 12, ROBERT KORNFELD, JR. AND GAIL WITTWER

PHOTOS, BACK COVER, ROBERT KORNFELD, JR. AND GAIL WITTWER

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

JEROME PARK CONSERVANCY

3965 SEDGWICK AVE., 1C

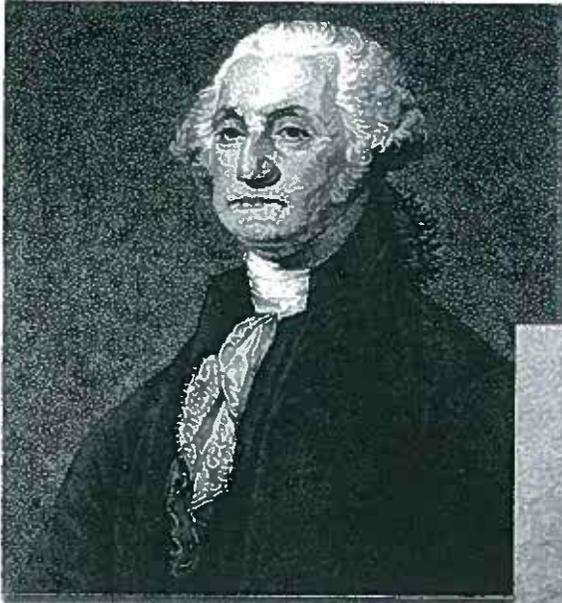
BRONX, NY 10463

718 884-7864

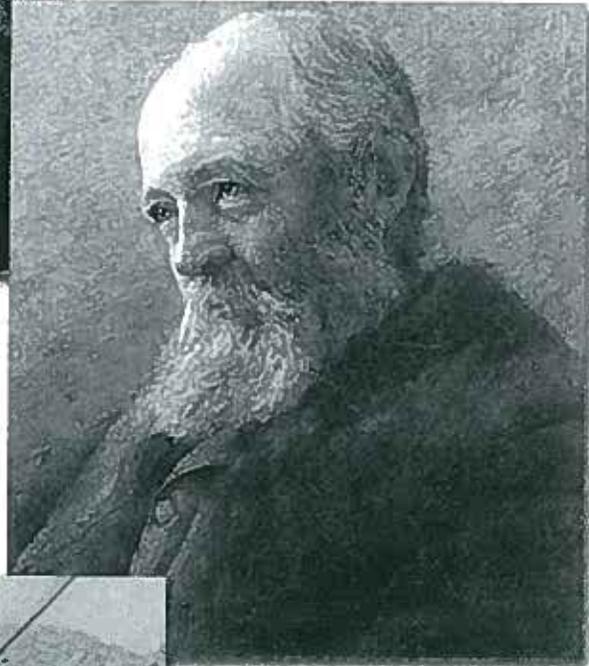
JEROME PARK RESERVOIR PRESERVATION REPORT: www.lehman.cuny.edu/preservationreport



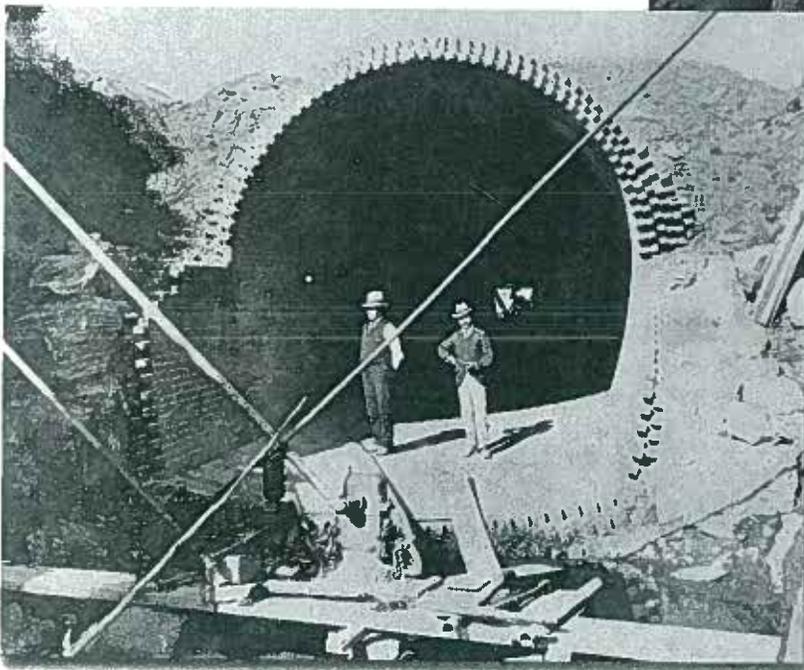
You Live in a Famous Neighborhood



General George Washington fought the British from forts that are now neighborhood parks: Fort Independence Park and Fort Four Park.



Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect who designed Central Park, planned the streets and communities around Jerome Park Reservoir.



Jerome Park Reservoir is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places as a site of national significance.

Help us make Jerome Park a New York City Landmark!



PARK CITY
942

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.
11111
DEC 3 - 1940
CITY BUILDING
CITY

LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 1940

No. 138

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to park names (Harris Park, Bronx).

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. §B4-60 of the administrative code of the city of New York is hereby amended by adding thereto another designation to read as follows:

§B4-60 **BRONX**; change certain names.—The following park is hereby designated as indicated:

New Name	Old	Limits
Harris Park	None	Goulden avenue, West 205th street, Paul avenue and Bedford Park boulevard; also westerly side of Goulden avenue adjoining west basin of Jerome Park Reservoir.

§ 2. This local law shall take effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, ss.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law passed by the Council of The City of New York, and approved by the Mayor on November 22, 1940, on file in this office.

H. WARREN HUBBARD, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the People in the City of New York Museums of Peaceful Arts; Department of Parks—Rescission of Resolution Reserving for Assignment That Portion of Area Known as Jerome Park Reservoir Tract Bounded by Goulden Avenue, West 205th Street, Paul (Navy) Avenue and Bedford Park Boulevard, Etc., The Bronx; and Assignment of Said City-owned Properties for Park and Playground Purposes (Cal. No. 52).

The Secretary presented two communications, dated September 14 and November 29, 1939, from the Commissioner of Parks, summarized hereinafter, and the following report of the Director of Real Estate:

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate:

March 4, 1940.

Sirs—On September 21, 1939 (Cal. No. 238), the Committee on Acquisition and Disposition of City Property referred to the Director of Real Estate a communication dated September 14, 1939 (R-13424) from the Commissioner of Parks requesting the assignment to his Department of a parcel of City-owned land at the southwest corner of Bedford Park boulevard and Jerome avenue, Borough of The Bronx, and in a subsequent communication to your Board under date of November 29, 1939 (R-13916), the Commissioner of Parks also requested the assignment of two additional parcels of City-owned property in the same vicinity comprising the entire block bounded by Goulden avenue, West 205th street, Paul avenue and Bedford Park boulevard and the area along the westerly side of Goulden avenue adjoining the west basin of the Jerome Park Reservoir.

The three properties in question comprise a portion of the former east basin of the Jerome Park Reservoir, the entire east basin having been surrendered on previous dates by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and the balance thereof assigned to various Departments.

The parcel along the westerly side of Goulden avenue comprises an irregular strip varying in width from 50 to 280 feet between Reservoir avenue and a point just south of Sedgwick avenue with an area of about 11 acres. This portion of the former East Basin of the Jerome Park Reservoir when surrendered, was designated as part of Parcel 4 on Map No. 11290-X of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the entire Parcel 4 comprising an area of about 20 acres but by subsequent assignments of portions thereof within the lines of the bounding streets to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for street purposes, the original area was reduced to the 11 acres now requested by the Commissioner of Parks. In surrendering Parcel 4, the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity limited its use to highway and park purposes in order to afford protection to the Catskill Aqueduct and the water stored in the west basin of the Jerome Park Reservoir.

The block bounded by Goulden avenue, West 205th street, Paul avenue and Bedford Park boulevard comprises a plot 948 feet by 700 feet located directly opposite the above parcel and is bounded on the north by the De Witt Clinton High School and on the

April 4, 1940

south by Hunter College. By a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on November 29, 1929 (Cal. No. 55-G), this entire block was reserved as a site for a Museum of Peaceful Arts, but was never improved for that purpose, but under the circumstances before any other assignment of this property is made, the resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on November 20, 1929 (Cal. No. 55-G) should be rescinded. In regard thereto, the President of the New York Museum of Science and Industry, successor to the Association for the Establishment of the Museum of Peaceful Arts, advised the Bureau of Real Estate under date of December 23, 1939 that there were no plans for the erection of a Museum on this property and his Association would not oppose any action taken to rescind the resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund reserving the property for that purpose.

The Bureau of Real Estate believes that the improvement of these two City-owned parcels for park and playground purposes is consistent with the present development of the surrounding area. The parcel along the west basin of the Jerome Park Reservoir restricted by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, to highway and park purposes consequently has no possibilities other than development by the Department of Parks which will, as desired by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, afford protection to the Reservoir. The block bounded by Goulden avenue, West 205th street, Paul avenue and Bedford Park boulevard, because of its location, between De Witt Clinton High School and Hunter College, should not be disposed of and its development for park and playground purposes would provide a desirable setting for the school activities on either side. The Commissioner of Parks has agreed with the Bureau of Real Estate that if these two areas are assigned to his Department, the third parcel at the southwest corner of Bedford Park boulevard and Jerome avenue will not be needed and his request therefore given no further consideration.

It is recommended that the resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on November 29, 1929 (Cal. No. 55-G), reserving, for assignment to the Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the people of the City of New York Museums of Peaceful Arts, that portion of the area known as Jerome Park Reservoir Tract, bounded by Goulden avenue, West 205th street, Paul (Navy) avenue and Bedford Park boulevard, Borough of The Bronx, as a site for the Museums to be established by that Organization be rescinded, and it is further recommended that this property together with the City-owned parcel on the westerly side of Goulden avenue adjoining the west basin of the Jerome Park Reservoir as shown outlined in yellow and designated as Parcel 4 on Map No. 11290-X of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity exclusive of the portions thereof within the lines of the bounding streets as these streets are now laid out on the final maps of the City of New York for the Borough of The Bronx, be assigned to the Department of Parks for park and playground purposes during the pleasure of the Board of Estimate. It is also recommended that the request of the Commissioner of Parks dated September 14, 1939 (R-13424) for the assignment of the parcel of City-owned property at the southwest corner of Bedford Park boulevard and Jerome avenue, Borough of The Bronx, be filed.

Respectfully, LEE THOMPSON SMITH, Director of Real Estate.

The following resolution (A) was offered:

Resolved, By the Board of Estimate that the resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on November 20, 1929 (Cal. No. 55-G), reserving for assignment to the Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the People in the City of New York Museums of Peaceful Arts that portion of the area known as Jerome Park Reservoir Tract bounded by Goulden avenue, West 205th street, Paul (Navy) avenue and Bedford Park boulevard, as a site for the museum and other buildings, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Which was adopted by sixteen affirmative votes, as on opening roll call.

The following resolution (B) was offered:

Resolved, By the Board of Estimate that pursuant to Chapter 3, section 69 of the New York City Charter, the following described City-owned properties in the Borough of The Bronx, be and the same are hereby assigned to the Department of Parks for park and playground purposes during the pleasure of the Board of Estimate:

1. Entire block bounded by Goulden avenue, West 205th street, Paul avenue and Bedford Park boulevard known and designated on the present tax maps of the City of New York for the Borough of The Bronx as Section 12, Block 3251, Lot 1.

2. Area on the westerly side of Goulden avenue adjoining the west basin of the Jerome Park reservoir as shown outlined in yellow and designated as Parcel 4 on Map No. 11290-X of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity exclusive of the portions thereof within the lines of the bounding streets as these streets are now laid out on the final maps of the City of New York for the Borough of The Bronx.

Which was adopted by sixteen affirmative votes, as on opening roll call.



City of New York
Parks & Recreation

Henry J. Stern
Commissioner

Olmsted Center
Flushing Meadows - Corona Park
Flushing, New York 11368

Bronson Binger, A.I.A.
Director
Capital Projects

507-3111

PERMIT TO PERFORM WORK ON PARK PROPERTY

City of N.Y. Dept. of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Supply
1250 Broadway
New York, NY 10001

PERMIT NO.: X-1-85E

DATE: March 25, 1985

EXPIRATION: June 15, 1990

PERMISSION AS REQUESTED IS GRANTED TO YOU AS PERMITTEE TO PERFORM WORK ON PARK PROPERTY SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS FORTH HEREIN.

LOCATION: All park land between Jerome Park Reservoir and Goulden Ave. from W. 205 St. to Sedgwick Ave. and lands adjacent to Mosholu Pkwy. (south) from Goulden Ave. to Grand Concourse; permit area along Mosholu Pkwy. shall start at east curb line and extend 30'-0" into park.
FOR THE PURPOSE OF:

Staging and storage area for use in connection with Bureau of Water Supply contracts HED-534 and HED-535

THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS AND TERMS:

1. The Chief of Operations of the Bronx, Mr. Julius Hardaway at 430-1856, and the Construction Supervisor of the Bronx, Mr. Pat Lombardi at [redacted] shall be notified by the Permittee at least forty-eight (48) hours before work is started under this Permit.
2. The "Parks Department" as used herein shall mean the Commissioner of the Department of Parks and Recreation or his designee.
3. The Permittee agrees to assume all responsibility or injury to persons or damage to private and/or City property caused through the operations of the permit and to save and hold harmless the City of New York and the Parks Department from all claims and suits which may arise therefrom.
4. The Permittee is subject to strict adherence to all City, State and Federal laws and the Rules and Regulations of the Parks Department insofar as they apply.

PERMIT NO. X-1-85E
DATE: March 25, 1985
EXPIRES: June 15, 1990

5. The Permittee shall replace and restore all planted areas, trees, shrubs and other existing structures or substructures, utility lines, roads, walks and/or curbs damaged or destroyed during the term of this permit and such replacement and restoration shall be in accordance with the standards and meet with the approval of The Parks Department. All temporary structures, equipment and materials of the Permittee not required for incorporation in the work under this permit shall be removed from the site at the completion of the work.
6. No construction work other than necessary maintenance, emergencies or as required by the City of New York, or its appropriate agency, is to be performed on Park Property on Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays, except by written permission of The Parks Department.
7. The Parks Department reserves the right to amend this permit to cover new conditions and to cancel this permit at any time and for any reason.
8. Barricades, warning devices, signs, flags, lights, watchman service shall be provided and maintained as required for public safety. The Permittee is responsible for the adequacy of the safety devices and watchman. The Parks Department shall have the right to order the Permittee to vary and/or increase the safety devices installed on the permit site. Where required, watchman shall be employed to guard the site.
9. The existing drainage and utility systems within the limits of the operations shall be maintained during the period covered by this permit to the satisfaction of the Parks Department.
10. All trees removed, killed or severely damaged shall be replaced at the expense of the Permittee. The total caliper of all trees planted in the course of restoration shall, in no event, be less than the total caliper of all trees removed. Replacement shall be made with 5 to 6 inch caliper trees and/or as directed by The Parks Department.
11. Operations shall be performed in such manner so that the stability of the existing and adjacent areas are not disturbed. Adjacent park areas or appurtenances shall be the responsibility of the Permittee insofar as any damage caused by his operation.
12. All grass areas disturbed shall be restored with sod in strict accordance with Park specifications.
13. All areas graded by Permittee shall have a minimum depth of 6 inches of topsoil prior to sodding. Sodding shall be according to Park standards and shall be done at the proper time of season. Sod must be maintained by Permittee until the roof system is established and verified by The Parks Department.

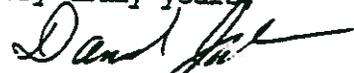
14. Plantings (Tree, Shrubs) shall be maintained and guaranteed by the Permittee for a period of one year after final inspection and acceptable by the Parks Department. After the one year maintenance and guarantee period, any tree or shrub that requires replacement (as directed by The Parks Department) shall carry an additional 6 month maintenance guarantee. Each replacement planting must be in a satisfactory acceptable condition after the 6 month period or again be subject to replacement until accepted by The Parks Department. Where vandalism is agreed by the Parks Department as the cause for replacement, the Permittee shall not be responsible for replacement during the one year guarantee period after final acceptance, and also during any subsequent 6 month guarantee period.
15. This permit does not grant the Permittee exclusive right to the site designated herein. The Permittee shall coordinate his work with other work being or to be performed in the area by the Parks Department, other contractors or sub-contractors, utility companies or other city or state agencies.
16. This permit is issued for Park Lands under the jurisdiction of The Department of Parks. Permittee shall be responsible for securing permits as required from other agencies having jurisdiction in the area or access to the area of operations.
17. All restoration items, subject to settlement, on Park Property shall be maintained and guaranteed by the Permittee for a period of one (1) year after final inspection and acceptance by the Parks Department.
18. Permittee is responsible to maintain qualified supervision during all phases of the restoration to make certain that all Park specifications are being adhered to.
19. Permittee shall notify The Parks Department when area is ready for final inspection to verify restoration completeness in accordance with the terms of this permit.
20. All articles of the contract documents with respect to protection and restoration of park areas, shall apply for conditions not specifically covered by the provisions of this permit.
21. This permit unless previously terminated at the discretion of The Parks Department will expire as of June 15, 1990. Extension requests must be made 30 days prior to expiration.

Permit No. X-1-85E
Date: March 25, 1985
Expires: June 15, 1990

Special Conditions

22. Fee waived - work is in conjunction with another city agency.
23. Insurance coverage as required by the Dept. of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Supply shall be deemed adequate.
24. The permittee shall take a complete and thorough set of photographs of the permit site and access areas. Photographs shall be used as an aid in the establishment of restoration requirements. Such photographs shall be submitted to the Permit Section of the Parks Dept., Construction Div. prior to the start of work.
25. All work is to be performed in accordance with the approved drawings as prepared by Metcalf and Eddy/Hazen and Sawyer. No changes shall be made without the written approval of the Dept. of Parks.
26. No tree groupings or single trees are to be removed. There shall be no storage of equipment, material or the movement of vehicles within the drip line of existing trees. Fences shall be erected at the drip lines of all trees and tree groupings within the permit site. Fence shall be a minimum of four feet (4'-0") in height and shall be maintained throughout the permit period. In order to prevent a rubbish build-up areas within fence lines shall be policed on a regular basis.
27. All lawn areas damaged by your operations shall be restored in accordance with conditions Nos. 12 and 13 of this permit.
28. The east-west sidewalk at the north end of the site, adjacent to the reservoir building, shall remain usable and safe for pedestrian traffic.
29. Regardless of the existing conditions all restoration work must be performed at a level consistent with the Dept. of Parks standard construction procedures for new work.

Very truly yours,



David Jacobson, P.E.
Director of Construction

Accepted and Agreed

A. Shanmugam

For

N.Y. City, Dept. of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Supply

Metcalf & Eddy of New York, Inc.

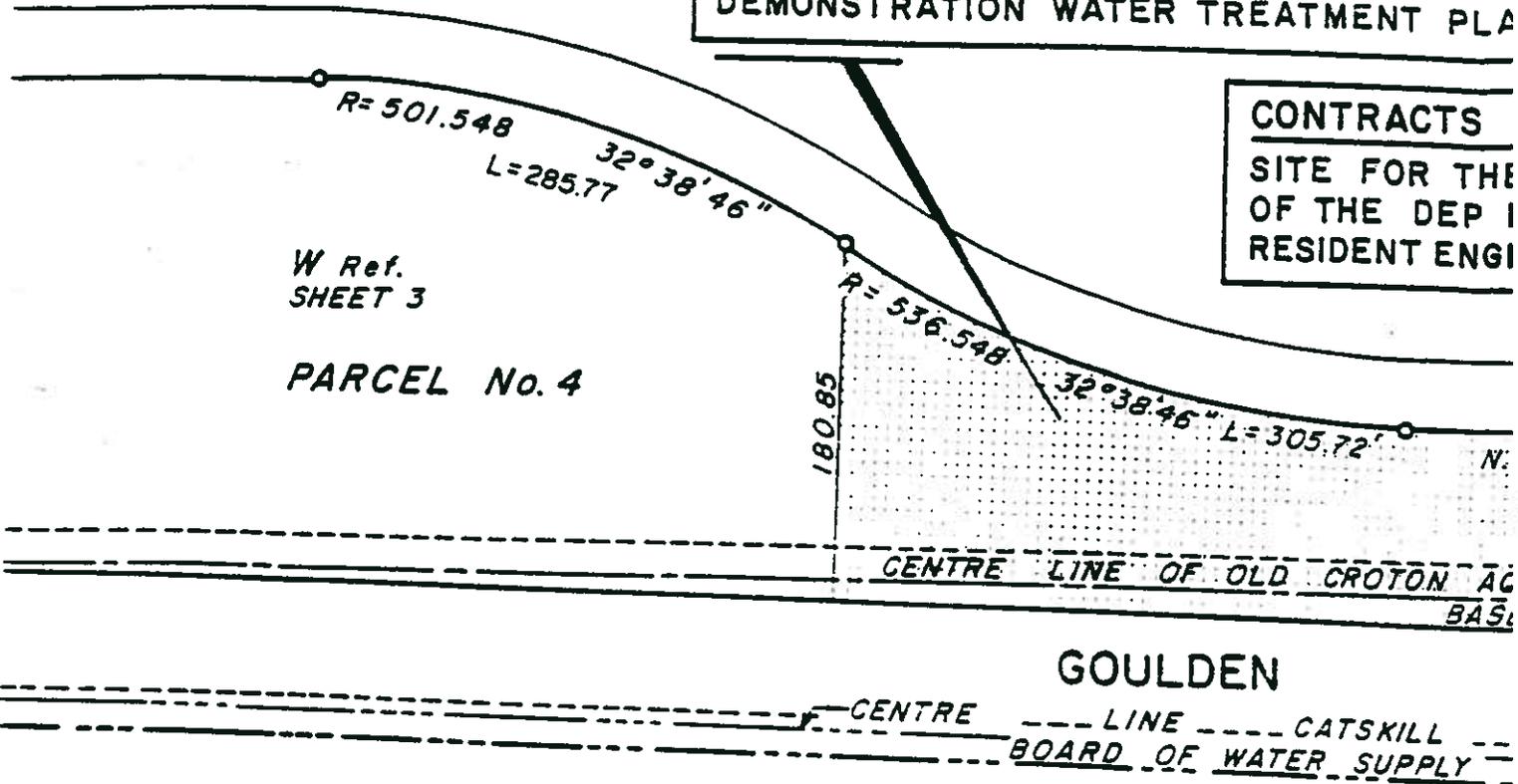
RM:bc

cc: Lisnitzer, Comm. B. Taylor/Hardaway, Papay,
Lombardi, Pinnavaia, McIntee

The following map runs from
south to north along Goulden Avenue

**CONTRACTS HED-533 A, B, C, AND D
SITE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
DEMONSTRATION WATER TREATMENT PLANT**

**CONTRACTS
SITE FOR THE
OF THE DEPT
RESIDENT ENGI**



CERTIFICATE

I, DO MELEBY CERTIFY that this map of lands situated in the Borough and County of the Bronx, City and State of New York, has been duly prepared by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity of the City of New York, as a map showing:

1st The lands outlined in pink designated as parcels Nos 2, 3 and 7 which are no longer required for the purposes of the Department of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity and which are herewith released to the Sinking Fund Commission in pursuance of Section 205 of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, as amended, subject, however to the following conditions: (a) that said Department shall be granted a suitable length of time in which to move the building located on parcel No 7 designated as the "Keeper's Dwelling" and to remove the records from the building designated as the "Engineer's Office" located on the same parcel. (b) that said Department shall retain an easement for the use, maintenance and repair of the water mains, sewer and sewer connections marked A, B and C in parcel No 7, and 2nd of the Catskill Aqueduct, drain from Shaft No 4 of Catskill Aqueduct and Artery Sewer, marked D, E and F in parcel No 2, on said map.

2nd The lands outlined in yellow designated as parcel No 4 which are no longer required for the purposes of the Department of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity, and which are herewith released to the Sinking Fund Commission in pursuance of Section 205 of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, as amended, with the expressed understanding that they are to be used only for highway or park purposes in order to afford sufficient protection to the Catskill water stored in the west basin of the Jerome park reservoir, the highway to be laid out in a manner similar to that indicated on this map and at an elevation below the top of the aqueduct division wall and provided that before any fill is placed over the 48-inch pipe lines leading east from Gate House No 5 said pipe lines be protected so as to permit of access for repairs to same, in a manner satisfactory to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity.

3rd The lands outlined in blue designated as parcel No 6 which are no longer required for the purposes of the Department of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity and which are herewith released to the Sinking Fund Commission in pursuance of Section 205 of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, as amended, with the expressed understanding that they are to be used only for highway purposes and provided that before any fill is placed over the two 48-inch pipe lines, between Gate Houses No 4 and 5, located within this parcel said pipe lines be protected so as to allow access for repairs to same, in a manner satisfactory to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity.

4th The lands outlined in green and designated as parcels Nos 1, 5 and 8 which are required by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for the following purposes:

- (a) Parcel No 1 for the maintenance and protection of the existing Gate House No 6.
- (b) Parcel No 5 for the maintenance and protection of the existing Gate House No 4.
- (c) Parcel No 8 for the maintenance of the existing pumping station and store yard.

all of which parcels Nos 1, 5 and 8 are therefore to be retained by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

William William
Commissioner of Water Supply
Gas & Electricity

Dated... January 17 1917 ...

ANT

HED - 533 A, B, C AND D
E OFFICES (TRAILERS)
LIAISON ENGINEER,
INEER AND CONTRACTORS (4)

SHAFT NO. 21

GATE HOUSE NO. 5



AQUEDUCT
SE LINE OF OLD CROTON AQUEDUCT

AVE.

AQUEDUCT

25

25
map.

Aqueduct and to the

W. 205th ST.

S. 60° 15' 45" E. 1205.98'
S. 60° 16' 45" E. 1195.30'

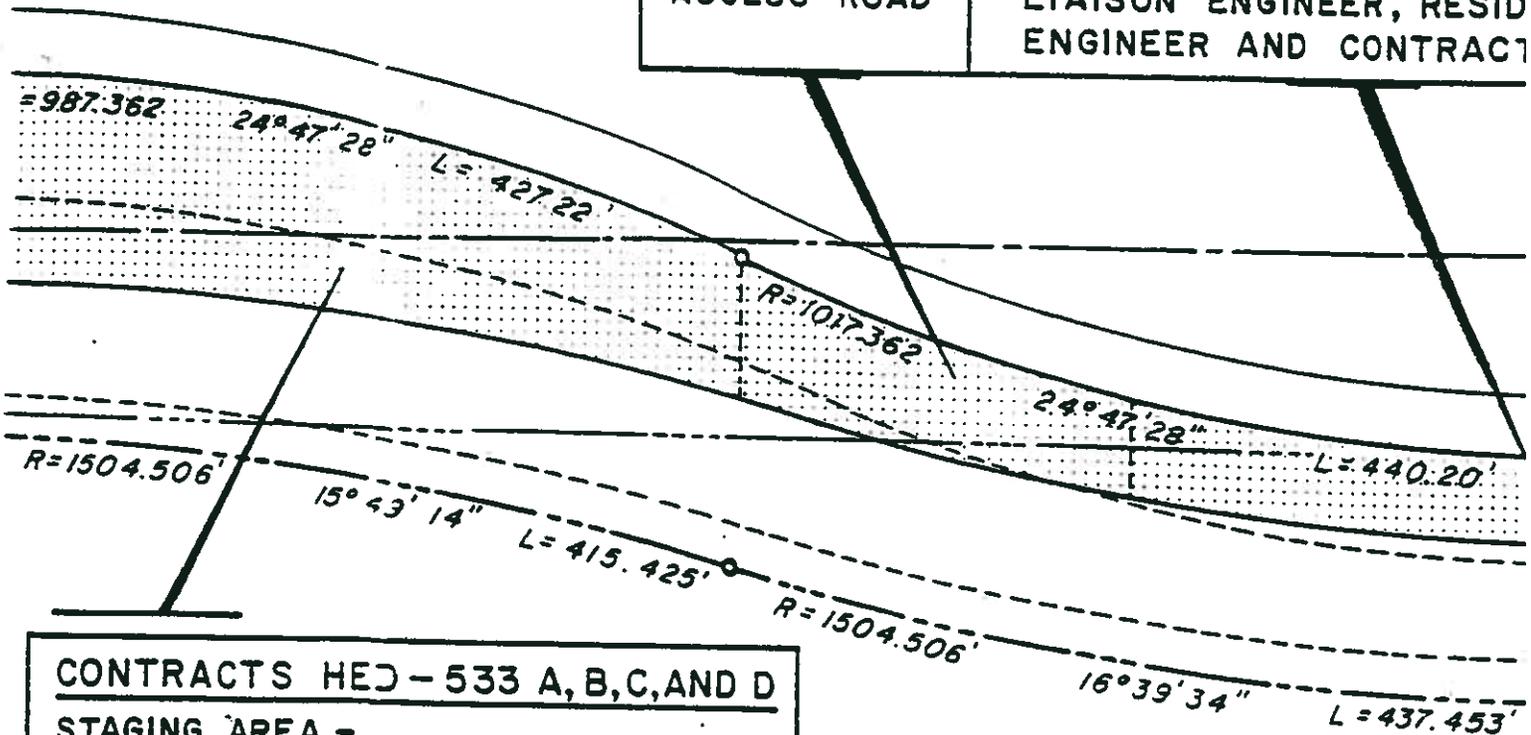
CONTR
STAGIN
SITE P
MATER

REFERENCE DRAWING:
MAP OF EAST BASIN
JEROME PARK RESERVOIR
TO BE RELEASED TO THE
SINKING FUND COMMISSION.
DATED: OCTOBER, 1916

JEROME PARK RESERVOIR

5

CONTRACTS	
SITE FOR ACCESS ROAD	SITE FOR THE OFFICES (TRAILERS) OF THE DEPT LIAISON ENGINEER, RESID ENGINEER AND CONTRACT



CONTRACTS HED - 533 A, B, C, AND D
STAGING AREA -
SITE FOR STORAGE OF CONSTRUCTION
MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

THE CITY OF N
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMI
 BUREAU OF WATE
CROTON SYSTEM

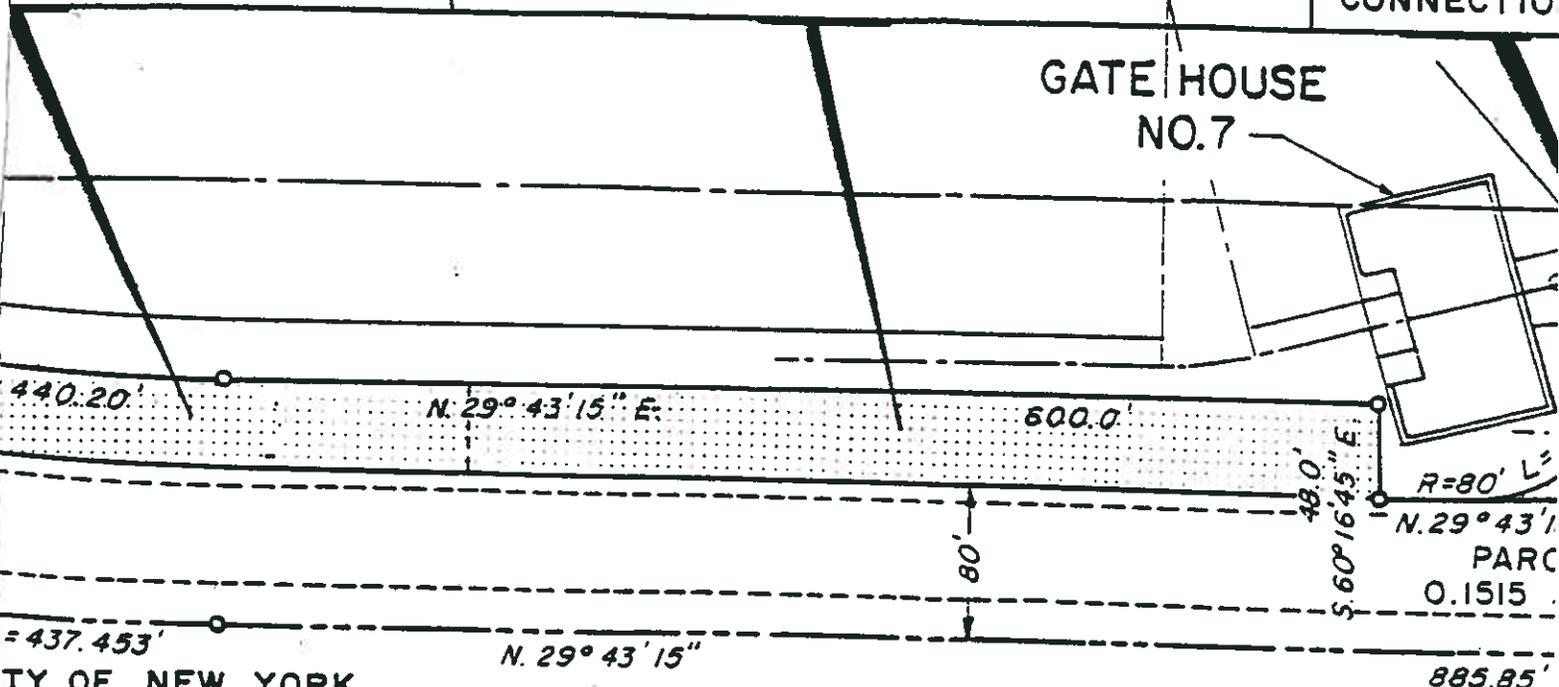
1. DEMONSTRATION WATER TREAT AT JEROME PARK RESERVOIR
 CONTRACT HED - 533 A, GENERAL
 CONTRACT HED - 533 B, ELECTRICAL
 CONTRACT HED - 533 C, HEATING AND CONDITIONING
 CONTRACT HED - 533 D, PLUMBING
2. DIVIDING WALL IN JEROME PARK RESERVOIR
 CONTRACT HED - 534
3. MODIFICATIONS TO SHAFT NO. 4
 INSTALLATION OF TRUCK
 CONTRACT HED - 535

TRACTS HED-534 AND HED-535

OFFICES
THE DEP
R, RESIDENT
CONTRACTORS (2)

STAGING AREA - SITE
FOR STORAGE OF
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
AND EQUIPMENT

SITE FOR T
RUCTION O
WATER MAI
CONNECTIO



CITY OF NEW YORK
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OF WATER SUPPLY
SYSTEM PROJECTS

WATER TREATMENT PLANT
JEROME PARK RESERVOIR
3 A, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
3 B, ELECTRICAL
3 C, HEATING, VENTILATING & AIR
CONDITIONING
3 D, PLUMBING

JEROME PARK RESERVOIR -
- 534
SHAFT NO. 4, CITY TUNNEL NO. 1 AND
OF TRUCK WATER MAINS -
- 535

**IMPROVEMENTS TO
CROTON WATER SYSTEM FACILITIES -
LAND USE SURROUNDING
JEROME PARK RESERVOIR**

SCALE: 1 IN = 100 FT
SEPTEMBER 23, 1964

METCALF & EDDY OF NEW YORK, INC. - HAZEN AND SAWYER, P.C.
A JOINT VENTURE

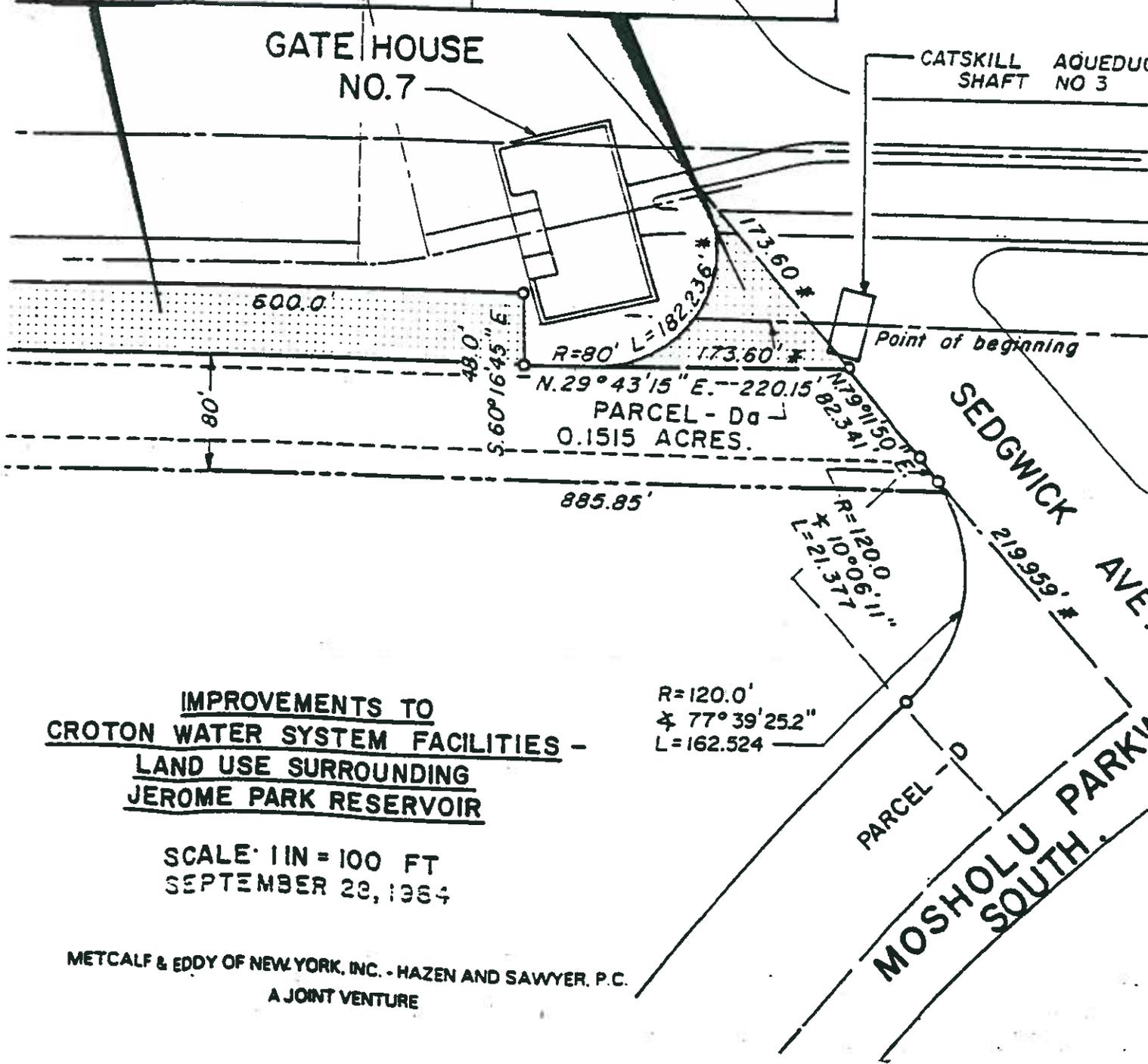


AREA - SITE
USE OF
CONCRETE MATERIALS
INSTALLMENT

SITE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRUNK
WATER MAIN
CONNECTION

GATE HOUSE
NO. 7

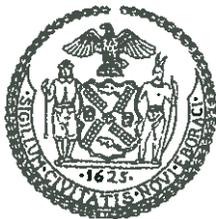
CATSKILL AQUEDUCT
SHAFT NO 3



**IMPROVEMENTS TO
CROTON WATER SYSTEM FACILITIES -
LAND USE SURROUNDING
JEROME PARK RESERVOIR**

SCALE: 1 IN = 100 FT
SEPTEMBER 23, 1964

METCALF & EDDY OF NEW YORK, INC. - HAZEN AND SAWYER, P.C.
A JOINT VENTURE



THE CITY OF NEW YORK Borough Of The Bronx

COMMUNITY BOARD #12

FATHER RICHARD F. GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CARMEN ROSA, DISTRICT MANAGER

4101 WHITE PLAINS ROAD
BRONX, NEW YORK 10466
TELEPHONE: (718) 881-4455/6
FAX: (718) 231-0635

13 July 2011

Caswell F. Holloway, Esq.
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Protection
City of New York
59 - 17 Junction Boulevard
Flushing, New York 11371

Dear Commissioner Holloway:

At its previous meeting on Thursday evening, 30 June 2011, the Croton Filtration Monitoring Committee (C.F.M.C.) was informed that the force main originally proposed to go the length of the Borough of The Bronx, essentially along Webster Avenue, would no longer have to be constructed. In the report that my colleagues and I received at that time, it was disclosed that waste product from the Croton Water Filtration Plant, currently being built in Van Cortlandt Park, would be disposed of in an alternative fashion that no longer required the running of a force main from the Croton Facility to the southern portion of the Borough.

It was discussed at the C.F.M.C. meeting that the aforesaid circumstance no longer requires the expenditure of tens of millions of dollars on Contract CRO312FM. Accordingly, the possibility and the desirability of utilizing these funds for projects important to local Bronx residents were proposed. Heretofore, such issues - *e.g.*, the construction of the pedestrian bridge in Van Cortlandt Park, the construction of a pathway around the entire perimeter of the Jerome Park Reservoir, and the undertakings necessary to afford the public greater access to the Reservoir - were discounted by your agency as not possible due to the lack of available funding.

Pursuant to a resolution passed on the evening of 30 June 2011, I now write as Chairman of the Monitoring Committee to obtain your support and collaboration in securing the monies no longer required under Contract CRO312FM for expenditure on the aforementioned projects and, perhaps, others that would be of benefit to the people of The Bronx. My colleagues and I would welcome the opportunity to meet with you at your earliest possible convenience in order to explore this recommendation and, hopefully, arrive at



Caswell F. Holloway, Esq.
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Protection
City of New York
13 July 2011
Page Two (2)

a mutually acceptable understanding and satisfactory agreement.

Anticipating the pleasure of your prompt response, I am

Respectfully,



FATHER RICHARD F. GORMAN, ESQ.
Chairman, Croton Filtration Monitoring Committee
Chairman, Community Board #12 (The Bronx)

cc The Honorable Ruben Diaz, Jr., Borough President of The Bronx
The Honorable Jeffrey Dinowitz, Member of Assembly
The Honorable Adrian Benepo, Commissioner of Parks and Recreation
All Members of the Croton Filtration Monitoring Committee
Ms. Martha Holstein, Strategic Urban Solutions, Incorporated

WM-11 Croton Water Treatment Plant
Cost Summary as of 5/31/2011

Croton WTP 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	\$102,003,822	\$1,429,703,822	8%	
CRO-312E1	Schlesinger-Siemens, LLC	\$134,680,000	\$9,359,753	\$144,039,753	7%	
CRO-312E2	Schlesinger-Siemens, LLC	\$37,678,000	\$6,537,799	\$44,215,799	17%	
CRO-312H	Durr Mechanical Construction	\$105,700,000	\$12,274,628	\$117,974,628	12%	
CRO-312P	Picone/WDF, JV	\$88,475,000	\$10,407,907	\$98,882,907	18%	
CRO-312OS-G	Picone-Schiavone, JV	\$96,842,500	\$17,560,916	\$114,403,416	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	\$12,519,525	\$31,146,270	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	\$159,478,849	\$2,305,047,437	7%	
Croton WTP Design / Construction Management Costs						
HED-543 DES	Metcalfe & Eddy / Hazen and Sawyer, JV	\$44,226,000	\$222,182,648	\$266,408,648	502%	
HED-545 CM	URS/Malcolm Pirnie, JV	\$63,400,000	\$32,936,305	\$96,336,305	52%	
TOTAL		\$107,626,000	\$255,118,953	\$362,744,953	237%	

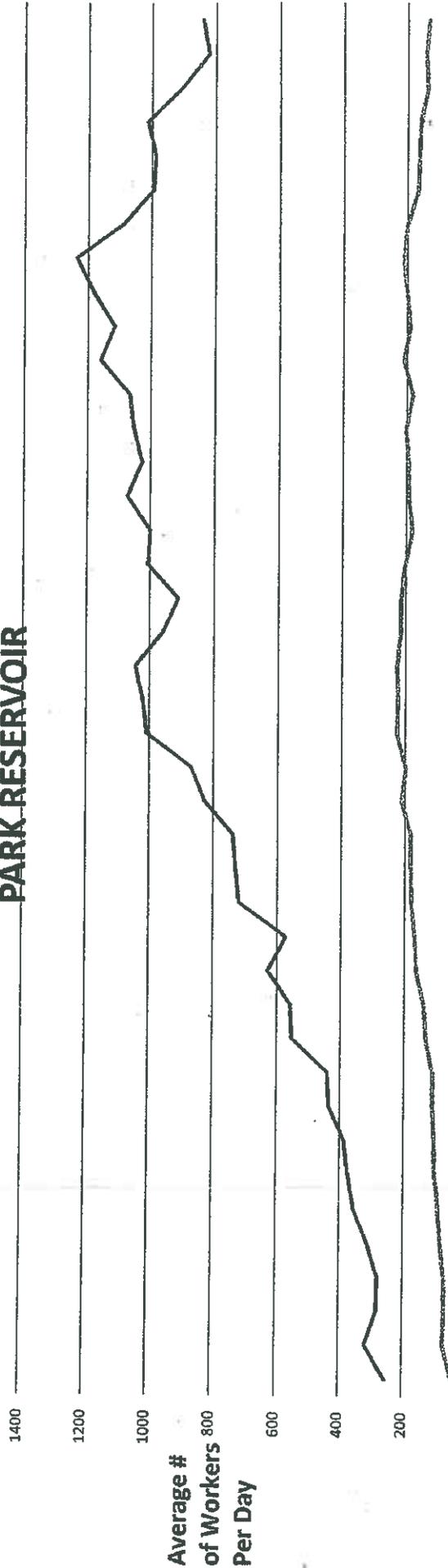
Rehabilitation of the New Croton Aqueduct Construction Costs						
Contract	Contractor Name	Original Contract Price	Registered Change Orders	Current Contract Amount	% Contract Increase	
CRO-334G	Frontier-Kemper/Schiavone/Picone JV	\$91,696,805	\$9,386,843	\$101,083,648	10%	
CRO-334E	Community Electric	\$1,119,000	\$247,275	\$1,366,275	22%	
TOTAL		\$92,815,805	\$9,634,118	\$102,449,923	10%	
Rehabilitation of the New Croton Aqueduct Construction Management Costs (2)						
TCM-CRO-334	Washington/HAKS JV	\$5,952,446	\$0	\$5,952,446	0%	
TOTAL		\$5,952,446	\$0	\$5,952,446	0%	

Notes:

(1) Costs shown for CRO-312FM are for the original Force Main Route to Hunts Point WPCP.

(2) Design costs for CRO-334G and CRO-334E are included in Contract HED-543 DES.

CROTON WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND OFFSITE FACILITIES AT JEROME PARK RESERVOIR



	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	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-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	137	142	132
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	1151	1182	1237	1088	994	988	1014	906	822	842
Bronx Workers %	18%	23%	25%	26%	27%	26%	27%	27%	25%	25%	24%	25%	26%	29%	25%	25%	25%	26%	23%	22%	22%	23%	24%	20%	18%	18%	18%	19%	17%	18%	17%	17%	18%	17%	16%	16%	15%	17%	16%		

Total Average Overall= 21%