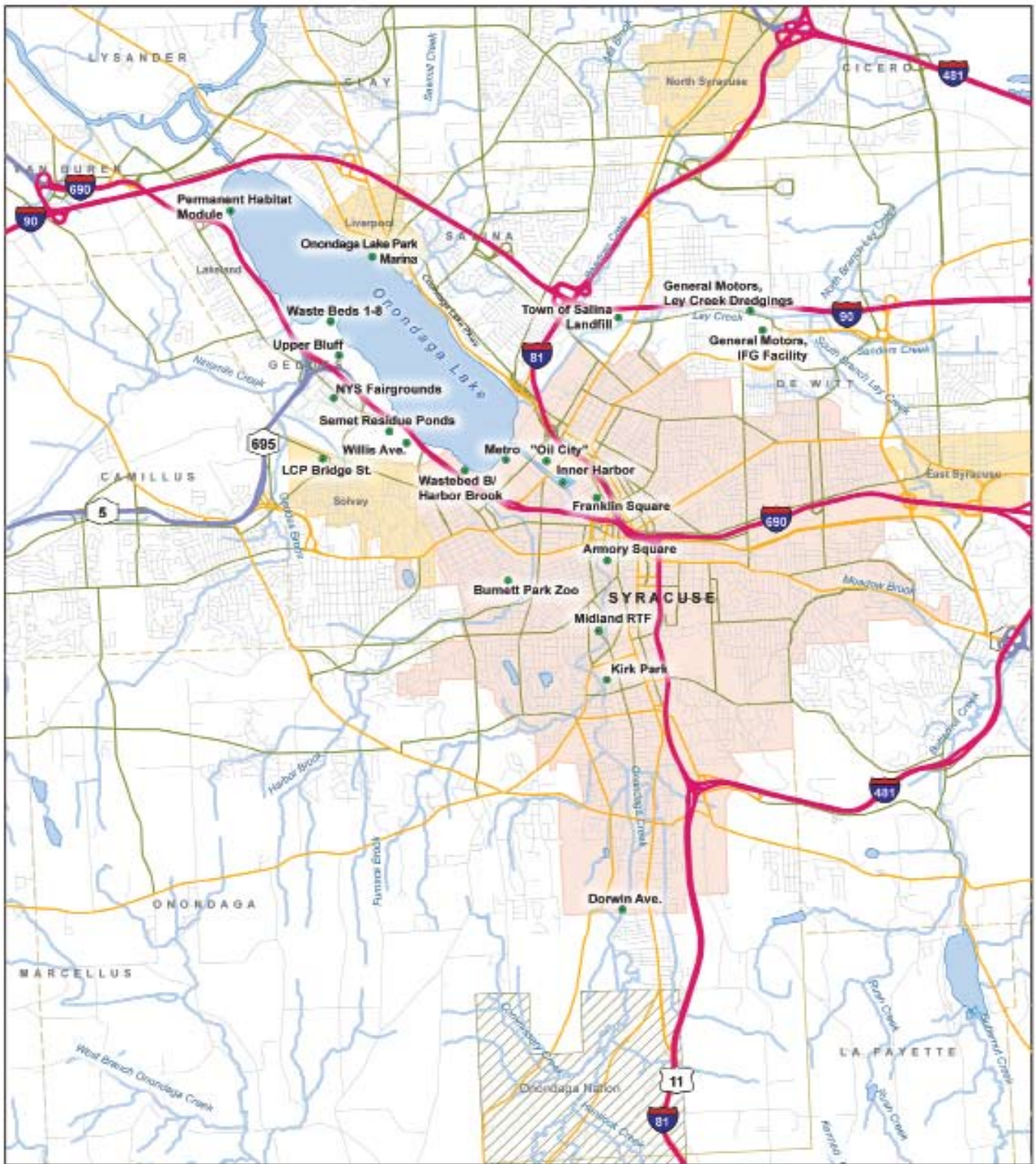
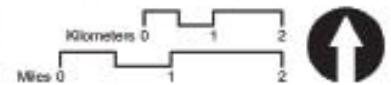

Appendices



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Appendix A. Key Project Sites and Locations in the Onondaga Lake Area



This map was created for planning purposes only. CNY RPDB does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this map.

Appendix B. Preliminary budget needs to accomplish action strategies and recommendations.

NOTE: The following preliminary budget needs reflect the best available information as of January 2010 and are not intended to represent a complete listing of all potential, probable, or necessary costs relative to the cleanup of Onondaga Lake. The cost figures reflected in this table are approximate and are subject to significant change as new information becomes available.

Budget needs shown below are related to the action items and recommendations stated in Chapter 3 (Action Strategies). The intent of the table is to promote awareness of potential future funding needs. The information presented identifies both funds already allocated for ongoing and anticipated actions, and unfunded anticipated costs. As a result of the ongoing nature of many of the projects identified, and potential new developments or information that may affect the nature and scope of future project needs, it is not possible to provide project cost data or funding gaps for all proposed action items.

KEY:

	Ongoing projects that are fully funded from sources already allocated
	Projects for which a responsible funding party has been designated, but for which Federal or State funding may also be utilized
	Ongoing projects with partial funding identified
	Future projects that presently have no available funds

<i>Proposed Action Item or Recommendation</i>	<i>Preliminary Budget and/or Funding Need</i>	<i>Basis of Funding Amount</i>
Strategic Area 1: Municipal Sewer Discharge		
Continue the Ambient Monitoring Program and adjust it as necessary on an annual basis in accordance with needs and available funds	\$1.3 million to \$1.4 million annually (funded for FFY 2010)	Average annual cost of the program including biological monitoring costs also listed separately under Strategic Area 6 (subject to change in future due to ACJ-driven requirements; program assessment is ongoing)
Complete modeling to develop Phosphorus TMDL for the Onondaga Lake watershed, and re-evaluate the Stage 3 Phosphorus criteria	\$1.8 million funded to date, possible \$700,000 to \$800,000 needed for additional studies	Approximate total costs for development of the Onondaga Lake Model, including Peer Review and additional studies / analyses required by the ACJ
To the extent allowed by the ACJ, if Metro expansion or diversion is necessary, assess design alternatives that limit impacts to lakefront access	To be determined pending development of final TMDL (to date, no expansion activity has been proposed)	
Strategic Area 2: Combined Sewer Overflows		
Develop green infrastructure options, evaluate volume reduction potential based on proposed projects, potential use, and status relative to the ACJ, and implement most feasible and effective options	To be determined (dependent on green infrastructure practices and alternatives selected)	

<i>Proposed Action Item or Recommendation</i>	<i>Preliminary Budget and/or Funding Need</i>	<i>Basis of Funding Amount</i>
Assess the amount of volume and flow to be treated by RTFs, and redesign and construct the facilities as mandated by the revised ACJ	To be determined	
Implement education and outreach programs to encourage public awareness of green infrastructure's purpose and advantages	\$375,000 funded for FFY 2010(a); \$200,000 to \$600,000 needed annually(b)	Initial funding approved by Onondaga County Legislature for six-month program (a); additional funding may be needed (b)
Assess sewer separation as means of CSO abatement, and proceed with sewer separation work as specified in the ACJ	To be determined	
Expand the Microbial Trackdown program to address data gaps and potentially other 303(d) list tributaries for which pathogens are of concern, and identify sources	\$145,000 funded to date; an additional \$210,000 is available from EPA through NYSDEC (any additional funding need would be determined by changes to project scope)	Approximate funding need determined by OLP Project Committee
Take action to address pathogen sources identified through Microbial Trackdown Program	To be determined - dependent on the number and nature of sources identified	
Strategic Areas 3 and 4: Industrial Pollution – National Priorities List Site and Other Adjacent Areas of Concern		
Develop and implement cleanup plan and remedial design for the following:		
Onondaga Lake Bottom NPL sub-site	\$451 million	2005 Record of Decision identified cost
Semet Ponds NPL sub-site	Actual cost to be determined (2002 Record of Decision estimated \$46 million)	Remedy is being reviewed due to recent indications that the amount of residue to be removed/treated is less than previously estimated
Willis Avenue NPL sub-site	To be determined pending issuance of Record of Decision	
LCP/Bridge Street NPL sub-site	\$14 million	2000 Record of Decision identified cost
Wastebed B/Harbor Brook NPL sub-site	To be determined pending issuance of Consent Order and Record of Decision	
Ley Creek PCB dredgings NPL sub-site	\$6.7 million	Cost of cleanup activities, not including maintenance
Inland Fisher Guide NPL sub-site	To be determined pending issuance of Consent Order and Record of Decision.	
Salina Town Landfill (implement final construction activities)	\$29.4 million	2009 identified construction cost (prepared at 50 percent complete design)

<i>Proposed Action Item or Recommendation</i>	<i>Preliminary Budget and/or Funding Need</i>	<i>Basis of Funding Amount</i>
Ninemile Creek/Geddes Brook floodplain soils/sediments. (Operable Unit 1)	\$18.9 million; \$105,000 annual maintenance	2009 Record of Decision identified cost
Ninemile Creek/Geddes Brook floodplain soils/sediments. (Operable Unit 2)	\$16.5 million	2009 Record of Decision identified cost
Niagara Mohawk Manufactured Gas facility	To be determined pending issuance of Consent Order and Record of Decision.	
Wastebeds 1-8	To be determined pending issuance of Consent Order and Record of Decision.	
Strategic Area 5: Hydrogeologic Investigations		
Seek funding to accomplish mitigation of the Tully Valley mudboils (dependent on which of the three <i>Options</i> below is selected)		
Option 1: Discontinue all mudboil remedial activities, seal all depressurizing wells, and remove sediment dam at MDA	\$150,000 (\$165,000 available for FFY 2010)	Approximate one-time cost determined by USGS
Option 2: Continue mudboil maintenance and monitoring program by USGS using current methods	\$210,000 annually (\$165,000 available for FFY 2010)	Approximate average annual cost determined by USGS
Option 3: Implement enhanced mudboil stewardship through source control	\$210,000 annually plus \$620,000 one-time expense (\$165,000 available for FFY 2010)	Approximate costs determined by USGS
Implement basic mudboil maintenance program without monitoring (by OCSWCD).	\$50,000 per year (\$165,000 available for FFY 2010)	Approximate funding need determined by OCSWCD
Provide financial and technical support for state, county, and town highway and transportation departments to ensure that regular maintenance of roadways in landslide-prone areas remains a priority	\$15,000 to \$25,000 per year	Approximate annual labor and equipment costs determined by NYSDOT
Assess pilot study results to determine if they demonstrate a reduction in mudboil activity attributable to diversion of surface water	\$40,000 for current studies (fully funded)	Assessment of pilot studies is being completed under existing USGS funding
Complete additional studies as necessary in support of development of source control methods to manage mudboil activity	\$500,000 to \$2 million for additional studies, dependent on degree of success of pilot projects	Approximate funding need determined by USGS
Continue and expand the existing USGS public outreach program	\$20,000 per year	Approximate average annual cost based on past USGS efforts

<i>Proposed Action Item or Recommendation</i>	<i>Preliminary Budget and/or Funding Need</i>	<i>Basis of Funding Amount</i>
Strategic Area 6: Fisheries / Fish and Wildlife Habitat		
Complete Habitat Restoration Plan identifying specific habitat improvements to support use of the lake and its shoreline by target species	Part of NYSDEC/Honeywell Onondaga Lake Bottom NPL sub-site remediation efforts	
Pursue water quality improvements to increase the probability of use of physical habitat in lower Onondaga Creek by coldwater fishes	Relevant water quality improvements and associated monitoring are occurring related to Strategic Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8	
Improve habitat structure and composition in lower Ninemile Creek and Geddes Brook	Part of remediation of Geddes Brook/Ninemile Creek area of the Onondaga Lake NPL site - see Strategic Areas 3 and 4 for more detail	
Establish Onondaga Lake as a priority habitat for lake sturgeon	Cost part of NYSDEC operating expenses; depends on results of lake cleanup efforts and reinstatement of statewide lake sturgeon hatchery program	
Construct rearing habitat for walleye	\$20,000 to \$30,000	Approximate cost to design and construct a shallow half-acre rearing pond as determined by NYSDEC
Identify and implement habitat improvements to benefit Northern pike	Part of NYSDEC/Honeywell International efforts to remediate Onondaga Lake NPL site habitat for representative species (includes Northern pike)	
Continue current biological monitoring program to fulfill ACJ requirements, and tailor long-term biological monitoring program to meet ecological data needs	\$110,000 for annual fisheries/zebra mussel program, \$40,000 for lake macroinvertebrate program every five years	Approximate cost as determined by OCDWEP (cost varies significantly depending on repair or replacement of support equipment, sampling gear, and computer software/hardware)
Continue annual assessments of macrophyte cover in order to direct efforts toward maintaining optimum levels	Annual flight survey \$22,000; littoral zone survey \$32,000 every five years	Approximate cost as determined by OCDWEP (cost varies significantly depending on repair or replacement of support equipment, sampling gear, and computer software/hardware)
Evaluate the need for programs to monitor fish populations in the outlet and tributaries of Onondaga Lake as part of Fisheries Management planning efforts	Total cost dependent on scope of program (if any) and research needs, which are not yet determined	
Reassess fish contaminant levels and advisories after completion of industrial pollution cleanup	Part of NYSDOH general operations; no outside cost incurred - any re-assessment would occur beyond year 2017	
Complete immediate maintenance requirements as necessary to restore project function of habitat module and wetlands hydrologic connection project	\$8,000 to \$10,000 per year	Approximate cost determined by Onondaga County Department of Environmental Health for short-term maintenance needs

<i>Proposed Action Item or Recommendation</i>	<i>Preliminary Budget and/or Funding Need</i>	<i>Basis of Funding Amount</i>
Review wetland project proposal/design for long-term maintenance expectations, and redesign and reconstruct the project to reduce maintenance needs	\$15,000 to \$20,000	Approximate cost determined by Onondaga County Department of Environmental Health for re-design and replacement of substrate - any additional modifications would incur additional costs
Initiate implementation of appropriate and feasible OCCRP recommended pilot projects	Cost dependent on projects pursued	
Utilize existing and new outreach resources to educate the public about the natural history of Onondaga Lake	To be determined; the OLP Outreach Committee is not currently funded to implement this recommendation - additional outreach funds are required	
Educate the public about removal of non-native invasive species from watercraft to prevent their proliferation and range expansion	To be determined; the OLP Outreach Committee is not currently funded to implement this recommendation - additional outreach funds are required	
Determine whether modeling efforts and other studies conducted in support of the TMDL indicate the potential for dissolved oxygen levels in the hypolimnion during the summer months to recover to levels that fully support a coldwater fishery	Costs covered through completed and proposed TMDL modeling work - see Strategic Area 1	
Strategic Area 7: Inner Harbor and Shoreline		
Complete new trail section across Ninemile Creek to provide access from Lakeland and Geddes	\$3.5 million (already funded)	Onondaga County Department of Parks and Recreation calculation
Design and complete remaining sections of the Loop-the-Lake Trail	\$50 to \$60 million	Preliminary approximate cost as determined by Onondaga County Parks and Recreation; subject to change depending on alternatives selected
Complete Onondaga Creekwalk and connect to Loop-the-Lake and Erie Canalway Trails	\$25 to \$30 million (\$6.5 million presently identified for Phase I)	Approximate cost as determined by city of Syracuse Department of Engineering
Complete investigatory work for the development of a boat launch and fishing access site on the west shore of the lake, and implement plans if feasible, pending completion of industrial remediation work	To be determined - investigatory work to be performed in accordance with the NYSDEC Superfund program requirements	
Upgrade existing marina at Onondaga Lake Park	\$450,000 (already funded)	Onondaga County cost calculation
Ensure that the proposal selected in response to the new RFP for the Inner Harbor is consistent with approved Lakefront Area zoning, public access and lake management objectives	None	Cost included in city of Syracuse and LDC regular functions/duties; no external funding is necessary

<i>Proposed Action Item or Recommendation</i>	<i>Preliminary Budget and/or Funding Need</i>	<i>Basis of Funding Amount</i>
Complete the required process for “No Discharge Zone” review and designation	None	Cost included in NYSDEC’s regular functions; external funding not needed
Evaluate success of non-point source and mudboil management efforts as part of the basis for decisions concerning dredging	Evaluation of mudboil management efforts by USGS is taking place in association with efforts in Strategic Area 5; evaluation of non-point source pollution control efforts is covered through monitoring and modeling programs under Strategic Area 8	
Provide information for inclusion in the design of tourism-focused publications on the Lake and Inner Harbor, and encourage circulation	To be determined; the OLP Outreach Committee is not currently funded to implement this recommendation - additional outreach funds are required	
Strategic Area 8: Non-Point Source Pollution Control		
Implement BMPs on farms that have completed the planning process, and evaluate BMP effectiveness. Continue AEM on farms that have entered initial resource inventory/planning phases	\$3 million total; \$165,000 annually (program has partial funding for FFY 2010)	Approximate costs determined by OCSWCD
Calibrate existing Onondaga Lake Surface Water Watershed Model with AMP data, and develop and implement model scenarios to provide a framework for interpreting watershed conditions	\$178,000 (fully funded)	Total project cost (USGS)
Use calibrated Surface Water Watershed Model to evaluate loading of water quality parameters and identify sites for implementation of BMPs	The use of the model will be on an ongoing basis by various partners in association with other projects; an additional specific funding request is not applicable	
Continue and expand ongoing urban NPS public education efforts in the Onondaga Lake watershed through the authorized duration of the OLP	To be determined; the OLP Outreach Committee is not currently funded to implement this recommendation - additional outreach funds are required	
Continue the existing hydroseeding program	\$32,000 to \$39,000 per year	OCSWCD cost calculation based on \$1,300 per acre stabilized, 25 to 30 acres currently stabilized per year
Update and prioritize the 2000 inventory of stream-bank and roadbank erosion sites	\$2,000 to \$10,000	Approximate cost determined by OCSWCD - dependent on scope of assessment and area investigated
Develop and implement remediation plans on priority sites.	\$700,000 to \$1.2 million	Approximate cost determined by OCSWCD - assumes program of similar scope to previous (\$1 million)
Consider proposed MS4 compliance projects in determining allocation of funding	Cost would depend upon the program or project under consideration; no cost necessary to remain cognizant of funding opportunities	

Appendix C. Glossary.

Amended Consent Judgment (ACJ) – legal settlement between Atlantic States Legal Foundation (ASLF), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), and Onondaga County requiring the County to improve its systems for collection and treatment of sanitary sewage so that they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards under the New York Environmental Conservation Law and the U.S. Clean Water Act.

Anoxic - containing no, or greatly depleted levels, of dissolved oxygen.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – methods that have been determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing non-point source pollution.

Brine field – area in which injection wells for solution mining of salt minerals were installed in the past.

Capping – the placement of clean stone or sediment over areas of minor contamination to lessen exposure to the environment.

Coldwater fish – fish species that cannot survive in water temperatures above about 60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit or higher (exact tolerance range varies by species) due to the depletion of dissolved oxygen that occurs with rising temperature; examples include Atlantic salmon, cisco (whitefish), and most species of trout.

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) – discharges of untreated wastewater consisting of a combination of stormwater and sanitary sewage into bodies of water, occurring during large precipitation events. These discharges occur when both stormwater and sanitary sewage are carried in a single network of pipes or conveyances known as a combined sewer.

Coolwater fish – fish species that tolerate warmer water conditions than the coldwater fish but avoid extremely warm conditions; examples include pike, perch, sturgeon, and smallmouth bass.

Depressurizing well – wells drilled in strategic locations to remove groundwater, lessening artesian pressure in the underlying aquifer (subsurface layer of material containing groundwater) thereby reducing discharge from hydrologically connected mudboils.

Dredging – removal of accumulated sediment from the bottom of a body of water using mechanical excavation, pumping of material in solution (hydraulic dredging), or other similar methods.

Effluent limit – highest acceptable level or concentration of a given pollutant in the discharge from a regulated point source facility, expressed relative to a specific time period or measurement frequency.

Epilimnion – the zone of relatively warm water in a thermally stratified (layered) lake that lies above the thermocline (depth at which temperature changes sharply), in which mixing occurs as a result of wind action and convection currents; contrast to *hypolimnion*.

Fishery – the populations and species of fish in a body of water from the perspective of management for recreational and/or consumptive use by humans.

Fish community – the populations and species of fish in a body of water from the perspective of their intrinsic value to an aquatic ecosystem.

Floatables – trash and debris that are carried by stormwater and combined sewer overflows to Onondaga Lake as pollutants.

Floatables Control Facility (FCF) – engineered structures and/or equipment designed to capture and remove floating debris, including trash, waste matter, and other objects, from sewer discharges using net bags, screens, or other devices.

Gray infrastructure – term used to describe the use of conveyances, regional treatment facilities, and traditional constructed or engineered structures for CSO abatement.

Green infrastructure – term used to describe the concept of utilizing naturally occurring or human-made features, such as vegetated areas, to reduce runoff volume by capturing and retaining precipitation onsite, returning it directly to the atmosphere through evapotranspiration, or allowing it to infiltrate through the soil to the groundwater table.

Hydroseeding – a method for establishing vegetation (typically grass cover) in which a mixture of seed and organic mulch, often combined with a bonding agent or tackifier and sometimes fertilizer, is broadcast in a liquid solution through a pressure hose and other specialized equipment.

Hypolimnion – the layer of water in a thermally stratified (layered) lake that lies below the thermocline (depth at which temperature changes sharply), is non-circulating, and remains perpetually cold; contrast to *epilimnion*.

Inner Harbor – basin at the south end of Onondaga Lake immediately north of the mouth of Onondaga Creek that previously operated as a commercial port for industrial trade and is now a focal point for waterfront redevelopment in the city of Syracuse.

Isolation capping – type of capping that involves the use of a thicker layer of stone (contrast to thin-layer capping) to completely block exposure of the underlying material to the surrounding environment.

Leachate – a liquid product or solution created by the percolation of water through a layer of contaminated material, during which the water accumulates pollutants by interacting chemically with the material.

Littoral zone – portions of Onondaga Lake where the water depth ranges from 0 to 9 meters (0 to 30 feet).

Macrophyte – rooted, submerged, and floating aquatic vegetation, not including algae.

Mercury – a toxic, elemental heavy metal that is a component of many manufactured items and industrial processes, and is typically introduced to bodies of water by human activity.

Methylmercury – a compound of mercury that is formed from elemental mercury when dissolved oxygen in the lake is depleted through the action of anaerobic bacteria. Methylmercury is a much greater threat to living things since it is more toxic. It is also more mobile in the lake, and as such, can be ingested and absorbed into biological tissue.

Mudboil/Depression Area (MDA) – area that has in recent history contained the greatest degree of mudboil activity and land subsidence, at which numerous control practices have been installed.

Mudboils – geologic features that discharge turbid, fresh to saline groundwater at the land surface, typically acquiring and transporting large loads of suspended sediment.

National Priorities List (NPL) – a list of industrial sites named by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories that are subject to cleanup under the “Superfund” program established through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

Nitrification – the biological transformation of ammonia into nitrites through reaction with oxygen, followed by further oxidation of nitrites into nitrates. A process is currently under study that may discourage the formation of methylmercury in Onondaga Lake by introducing nitrate to anoxic parts of the lake. Since bacteria that transform mercury to methylmercury can also use nitrate in respiration, the study will evaluate whether these bacteria prefer nitrate to mercury, and if so, determine whether the formation of methylmercury will decrease if a sufficient source of nitrate is available.

Non-point source (NPS) pollution – pollution that originates from diffuse sources dispersed across the landscape rather than from a single defined point such as an outflow pipe.

Oncolites – calcium carbonate stones lining parts of the shore and shallow-water areas of Onondaga Lake that are a by-product of carbonate-rich waste discharges associated with the soda ash production process.

Phosphorus – a chemical element commonly present in bodies of water in dissolved form and as organic and inorganic compounds, which at high levels can lead to poor water quality and severe algal blooms that upon decomposition produce conditions of low dissolved oxygen.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) – synthetic organic chemicals which, until being banned in 1979, were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications such as electrical and hydraulic equipment, oil-based paints, plastics and rubber products.

Regional Treatment Facility (RTF) – engineered structural facilities that capture flow from sewersheds subject to CSOs and remove floatables, nutrients, and other pollutants either by providing storage of the overflow volume itself or by passing the discharge through a treatment unit in the facility.

Sewer separation – the process of converting a combined sewer that transports both stormwater runoff and municipal sewage into two separate conveyances, one of which carries only sanitary sewage and the other of which carries solely stormwater runoff.

Sewershed – the geographic area from which flow is captured by a given network of sewers with a common outlet.

Smolts – salmon offspring that are in their second year of life.

Solution mining – the process of extracting salt or other minerals from bedrock by injecting water via wells into underground salt layers to dissolve the material, forming a void space in the salt deposit. The solution

of salt brine filling the void is pumped to the surface and piped to a facility where water is evaporated, or other chemical processes are employed, to obtain desired mineral products.

Solvay waste beds – deposits of waste material from industrial processes, particularly the production of soda ash by the Solvay Process Company, that occupy hundreds of acres of land west of Onondaga Lake in the towns of Geddes and Camillus and the city of Syracuse. The waste is high in salinity and numerous other contaminants, and has caused increases in chloride, sodium, and calcium levels in the lake.

Stoplog – a board or similar device used to control the water level in an area of ponding.

Stormwater – rainwater and snowmelt that runs off the surface into sewers, drainage systems, and ultimately into bodies of water.

Stratification – a process in which lakes in temperate latitudes form distinct layers, marked by prominent temperature differences, during the summer and winter months.

Sub-site – a portion of a designated NPL site that contributes pollution to the larger site but can be treated as a single unit for the purposes of cleanup or remediation.

Substrate – mineral and organic materials occupying the bottom surface of a body of water that provide habitat for organisms.

Thin-layer capping – type of capping involving a relatively thin layer of material (contrast to isolation capping) that is used over less polluted sediments where natural recovery may be possible through processes such as sediment accumulation atop the cap.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a body of water can receive and still maintain water quality standards, including an allocation of that load to the various sources of the pollutant.

Warmwater fish – fish species that are the most tolerant of high water temperatures, such as largemouth bass as well as most sunfish and catfish.

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Appendix E. Status of Amended Consent Judgment projects.

Start Date	Project	Status
1998	General Improvements	Complete
	Odor Control and Residuals Handling	Complete
	Digital Systems Upgrade	Complete
	Ammonia Removal Demonstration	Complete
	Aeration System Upgrade	Complete
	Hiawatha Regional Treatment Facility	Complete
	Newell Street RTF Demonstration/Improvements	Complete
	Maltbie Street Regional Treatment Facility	Complete
	Siphon Rehabilitation	Complete
1999	Digester Modifications/Chemical Storage	Complete
	Franklin Street Floatables Control Facility	Complete
	West Street Sewer Separation	Complete
	Ammonia Trackdown	Complete
2000	Midland Avenue Conveyance Phase I	Complete
	Phosphorus Removal – Phase I Pilot	Complete
2001	Erie Boulevard Storage System Upgrade	Complete
	Stage II Phosphorus Removal	Complete
	Kirkpatrick Street Pump Station and Force Main	Complete
	Onondaga Creek Floatables Control Facility	Complete
	Teall Brook Floatables Control Facility	Complete
	Water Street Sewer Separation (CSO 024)	Complete
2002	Harbor Brook Floatables Control Facility	Complete
	Brighton Avenue Sewer Separation (CSO 053/054)	Complete

Start Date	Project	Status
2004	Full Scale Ammonia Removal Tallman/Onondaga Sewer Separation (CSO 038, 046A, 046B) Midland Phase II RTF/Conveyances	Complete Complete Complete
2005	Phosphorus Removal – Phase II Pilot Biosolids Handling Improvements	Complete Complete
2006	Sewer Separation (CSO 047 & 048)	Complete
2007	Sewer Separation (CSO 050) Clinton Phase I Conveyances	Complete Complete
2008	Clinton Phase II Conveyances	Complete
2009	Sewer Separation (CSO 051)	Underway
Estimated 2010	Sewer Separation (CSO 022) Green Infrastructure Projects (Various)	Anticipated Anticipated
Estimated 2011	Connection of CSO 044 to Midland RTF Erie Boulevard Storage System Gate Chamber Modification Green Infrastructure Projects (Various)	Anticipated Anticipated Anticipated
Estimated 2012-2013	Clinton Storage Facility at Trolley Lot Harbor Brook State Fair Boulevard Storage Facility Harbor Brook Interceptor Replacement Green Infrastructure Projects (Various)	Anticipated Anticipated Anticipated Anticipated
Estimated 2014-2018	Green Infrastructure Projects (Various)	Anticipated
(Source: OCDWEP)		

