

**Table 2: "Fast-Track" Recommendations (Number 1 of 3)**

<b>Proposal #: Location</b> <b>Project Description</b> <b>Priority Attributes</b>	<b>Rationale for "Fast-Track" Designation</b>
<p><b>Proposals 1-A, B: Healy Ave., Jamaica Bay</b></p> <p>Purchase of 11-acre shoreline property from a private developer for addition to Bayswater Park, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cleaning up property for health and safety concerns,</li> <li>○ Establishment of access security through guardrails, fencing, and signage, and</li> <li>○ Restoration of natural habitats and degraded resources.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>High Natural Values-Historic Shoreline and Upland Ecosystems</b>  <b>Diverse Natural Values-Variied Habitat Types</b>  <b>Consolidation of Protected Land-Adjacent to Public Open Space</b>  <b>Development Pressure-Privately Owned by Developer</b>  <b>Access Control-Terminal End of Roadway</b>  <b>Buffering-Multi-Acre Vegetated Natural Shoreline/Upland Area</b>  <b>High Restoration Potential-Rehabilitate Shore to Salt Marsh and Improve Upland Habitats</b>  <b>High Social Value-Controlled Recreational Access (Boat Ramp)</b>  <b>Meets Existing Planning Priorities-NY State Open Space Plan</b>  <b>Appropriateness of Adjoining Lands-Connects Parkland</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Development of this property is imminent upon improvement in the real estate market.</li> <li>•Is one of very few developable shoreline properties in the area.</li> <li>•Advantage can be taken of the depressed real estate market to pay a reasonable price.</li> </ul>

**Table 2 (Continued): "Fast-Track" Recommendations (Number 2 of 3)**

<b>Proposal #: Location</b> <b>Project Description</b> <b>Priority Attributes</b>	<b>Rationale for "Fast-Track"</b> <b>Designation</b>
<p><b>Proposal 6-A, B, C: Hook Creek, Jamaica Bay</b></p> <p>Purchase of several privately-owned wetland and upland properties in a park and open space area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Clean up property for health and safety concerns.</li> <li>○ Establish access security through guardrails, fencing, and signage</li> <li>○ Restoration of natural habitats and degraded resources.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>High Natural Values</b>-Historic Shoreline and Coastal Ecosystems  <b>Diverse Natural Values</b>-Varied Habitat Types  <b>Consolidation of Protected Land</b>-Adjacent to Public Open Space  <b>Development Pressure</b>-Privately Owned by Developer  <b>Access Control</b>-Currently Used for Illegal Dumping  <b>Buffering</b>-Multi-Acre Vegetated Natural Shoreline/Coastal Area  <b>High Restoration Potential</b>-Formerly Connected Salt Marsh  <b>High Social Value</b>-Potential as Interpretive Nature Trail Park  <b>Local Public Support</b>-Local Community and Legislative Interest  <b>Meets Existing Planning Priorities</b>-NY State Open Space Plan  <b>Appropriateness of Adjoining Lands</b>-Connects Parkland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Development of this property is imminent. Pre-application with DEC has occurred.</li> <li>•Is one of very few developable shoreline properties in the area.</li> <li>•Advantage can be taken of the depressed real estate market to pay a reasonable price.</li> </ul>

**Table 2 (Continued): "Fast-Track" Recommendations (Number 3 of 3)**

<b>Proposal #/Location</b> <b>Project Description</b> <b>Priority Attributes</b>	<b>Rationale for "Fast-Track" Designation</b>
<p><b>Proposals 2-A, B / Brant Point, Jamaica Bay</b></p> <p>Purchase of several fragmented land parcels to consolidate public holdings to create large <i>contiguous</i> open space, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Clean up property for health and safety concerns,</li> <li>o Establish access security through guardrails, fencing, and signage,</li> <li>o Wetlands enhancement and shrub/meadow restoration of existing habitat.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>High Natural Values</b>-Historic Shoreline and Coastal Ecosystems  <b>Diverse Natural Values</b>-Varied Habitat Types  <b>Consolidation of Protected Land</b>-Inholdings to Public Open Space  <b>Development Pressure</b>-Privately Owned  <b>Access Control</b>-Currently Used for Illegal Dumping  <b>Buffering</b>-Multi-Acre Vegetated Natural Shoreline/Coastal Area  <b>High Restoration Potential</b>-Rehabilitate Shore to Salt Marsh and Improve Upland Habitats  <b>High Social Value</b>-Provide Access to Unimproved Natural Area, Scenic Views  <b>Local Public Support</b>-Local Environmental Groups Support  <b>Appropriateness of Adjoining Lands</b>-Connects Open Space  <b>Meets Existing Planning Priorities</b>-NY State Open Space Plan  <b>Availability of Complementary Funding</b>-Environmental Quality Bond Act Grant Recipient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•There is potential development of these parcels as private homes.</li> <li>•Is one of very few developable shoreline properties in the area.</li> <li>•Advantage can be taken of the depressed real estate market to pay a reasonable price.</li> </ul>

## **"JBDA" Restoration Process Administrative Plan Overview**

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This is an overview of the plan for carrying out the three phases of the "JBDA" Restoration Process. Less detail is included for the Reconnaissance Phase, which is covered in this report, and the Implementation Phase, which will be further detailed in the report at the end of the Planning Phase.

### **Reconnaissance Phase**

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The Reconnaissance Phase consists of four steps:

- Data Gathering
- Production of Draft Reconnaissance Report
- Public Comment and Review
- Production of Final Document

This report is the Draft Reconnaissance Report which will be disseminated for public comment and review.

### **Planning Phase**

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#### **Planning Phase Management**

Overall management of the Planning Phase involves carrying out the following tasks:

- Develop a list of tasks to be accomplished,
- Estimate the staff time needed to complete each task,
- Develop a time line that shows the order in which tasks need to be carried out (which tasks are dependent on others being done),
- Decide key staff responsible for each task, and the individual with overall responsibility for sections of the process,
- Provide appropriate staff,
- Determine the need for material resources (computers, etc.),
- Assign or acquire needed material resources.

#### **Planning Phase Overview**

The first task, developing a list of subtasks for each section of the overall process, involves two steps. First, project flow must be outlined. Second, the details of tasks that are repetitive for each project or type of project must be developed. The individual project planning is included below as a section in the overall planning outline.

#### ***Section 1: Pre-Evaluation***

The project proposals set forth in the Reconnaissance Phase need to be further explored. This involves some of the following activities for each project (although not required for every project). The goal is to gather enough information to make informed prioritization decisions.

- Narrowing down of sites-For the more general proposals, specific sites must be chosen for consideration.
- Tax Assessor maps need to be gathered for each of the sites. Tax Assessor information such as owner, etc and zoning information needs to be gathered.
- An initial on-site survey should be performed with notes as to the condition of the site with regard to the natural resources there and the

### *Section 2: Refining and Applying Project Prioritization Criteria*

Criteria for prioritizing and selecting projects have been outlined in the Reconnaissance Report. These criteria may be further developed as part of the Planning Process. The selection and prioritization process has several distinct but related aspects. These are: geographic distribution, mix of project types, and ranking of individual projects.

- **Geographic Distribution**  
The issues around geographic distribution of the projects include determining the boundaries of the areas eligible for projects and then choosing how projects should be apportioned among the several affected ecosystems defined by those boundaries.
- **Mix of Project Types**  
Various factors influence the final mix of projects. The quality of the individual projects proposed and the types of projects allowed for use of the JBDA have a great influence on the final mix. In addition, cost of projects, relative chance of project success, availability of complementary funding, and agreement with existing restoration and conservation goals, all affect the final mix of projects. Overall general guidance on mix of project types may need to be given early in the planning process to help narrow down choices.
- **Ranking of Individual Projects**  
Individual projects will be ranked in priority order using the criteria developed in the Reconnaissance Phase and further refined at the beginning of the Planning Phase. Although there will be a list of projects in overall priority order, for flexibility, a variety of sublists need to be developed. These may be broken down by project type and by geographic distribution. That way, if it is determined that the next project chosen needs to be a restoration project in the Bronx, for example, there will be priority lists showing the most important restoration projects in the Bronx.

### *Section 3: Project Selection*

The process of project selection is somewhat open ended. From the prioritized list of projects will come a subset of "selected" projects. This subset may change if, with further research or effort, the project is shown to be unimplementable. In these instances, the next project on the prioritization list or lists would be selected for implementation.

#### *Section 4: Project Planning*

Each project needs a detailed list of project goals and tasks designed to reach those goals.

- **Project Goals**

Specific project goals (related to the prioritization and selection criteria) will be defined for each project. These goals form the basis for project planning, development of contract performance standards, and long-term monitoring plans. The goals of each project need to be defined in such a way so as to be measurable so that they can be translated into standards against which contract compliance is measured.

- **Project Tasks**

The tasks involved in reaching the goals of the project form the basis for the overall restoration plan. These tasks will become the core of an RFP. The project task list needs to be broken down into enough detail so as to be able to:

- Estimate staff time needed to accomplish each task
- Estimate materials/equipment needed to accomplish each task
- Estimate the duration of each task
- Show a direct connection between tasks and the achievement of project goals
- Plan for coordination with other agencies as necessary,
- Meet any applicable legal local, state, or federal legal requirements including application for required permits.

In addition to those goals and tasks limited to the immediate carrying out of a project, long term issues should be address such as monitoring and ongoing upkeep of land.

An effort should be made to also identify possible problems that may drive up the cost above estimates.

#### *Section 5: Inter-Project Coordination*

Inter-project coordination is required to provide cost effective use of resources for repetitive actions. For example, there may be a cost benefit to purchasing the materials for three similar projects at once instead of separately. Coordination of work plans may allow savings by grouping activities at nearby sites for work at the same time to reduce travel time and moving of equipment. For instance, a surveyor may be able to complete two nearby properties in much less time if done on the same day instead of separately. A plan for this sort of coordination is an important component of the Planning Phase.

### **Implementation Phase**

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The Implementation Phase consists primarily of carrying out work plans developed as part of the Planning Phase. The main components of this are:

- Project design
- RFP development
- Bid process
- Selection of contractor

- Contract monitoring
- Performance monitoring

Finalization of project designs and RFP development involves translating project task lists and goals into contract specifications and performance standards. Any inter-project coordination will be reflected in the suite of project contracts. Contractors selected to carry out the work may include private firms, other government agencies, and units within DEC.

Monitoring is necessary for establishing the success of a particular project. Two types of monitoring will be required for projects under the Jamaica Bay Damages Account. *Contract monitoring* consists of checking on whether or not the parts of a project contract were completed adequately. *Performance monitoring* consists of tracking the long-term status of project sites.

## Endnotes

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1. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Case # D2-0001-90-11

2. Critical Environmental Areas are designated under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR). Designation is for areas with an exceptional or unique character and makes it more likely that projects in the area will be reviewed more stringently. The designation of Jamaica Bay applies to Jamaica Bay, Tributaries, Tidal Wetlands, and Regulated adjacent areas. Effective 2-1-90.

3. *Jamaica Bay Fisheries Survey, 1985-1986, 1988-1989*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Gateway National Recreation Area, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, NY 11234. Page 1.

4. *Gateway: Amphibians and Reptiles*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Gateway National Recreation Area, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, NY 11234.

## **Appendix A: List of Workshop Participants**

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### **Participants List**

#### **Jamaica Bay Damages Workshop**

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## Appendix B: Project Proposal Information Sheets

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Project Proposal Information Sheets are one page summaries of projects proposed for consideration for the restoration of natural resources through the Jamaica Bay Damages Account. The sheets provide a consistent format with which to compare projects and were used in the Jamaica Bay Damages Workshop for soliciting feedback from workshop participants.

### Proposal 1-A

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**Site:** Healy Ave

**Map Number:** 1

**Project:** Add Parcel to the Park

**Type:** Acquisition

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks and DEP

**Description:**

Just east of the Edgemere Landfill is an 11-acre parcel, currently in private ownership, that was previously mapped as an addition to Bayswater Park. We estimate that this parcel could be purchased for approximately \$1.5 million. The site contains excellent upland coastal meadow habitat including *Myrica pennsylvanica*, *Panicum virgatum*, and *Prunus maritima*, and salt marsh fringe of the sort eliminated by the landfills. *[See Proposal 1-B]* NRG has conducted an inventory of the site.

**Estimated Cost:** \$1.5 million (not including enhancement)

### Proposal 1-B

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**Site:** Healy Ave.

**Map Number:** 1

**Project:** Install Guard Rail and Restore Wetlands

**Type:** Restoration

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks

**Contingent Upon:** Proposal 1-A, Acquisition of Land

**Description:**

*[See Proposal 1-A]* Also recommended is \$200,000 to be allocated for guardrail to prevent illegal dumping of solid waste and restoration of the upland meadows and wetland enhancement. NRG has conducted an inventory of the site.

**Estimated Cost:** \$200,000

## **Proposal 2-A**

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**Site:** Brant Point

**Map Number:** 2

**Project:** Purchase Multiple Parcels to Consolidate Holdings

**Type:** Acquisition

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks and DEP

### **Description:**

Brant Point lies along the Southeastern Jamaica Bay shoreline, just west of Edgemere landfill. It is located west of Dubos Point, at the head of Vernam Basin. The 16-acre site, 2/3 of which is privately-owned, offers a magnificent view of the Bay, contains fine examples of salt marsh vegetation and shrubby high marsh of the type that would have been found in the landfill area. The site is rimmed by salt marsh including *Spartina alterniflora*, and *S. patens*. The meadows contain a mixture of native and non-native herbaceous species. Trees and shrubs including bayberry, groundsel-tree, and eastern cottonweed, also comprise the site. NYC Parks previously received \$800,000 in EQBA funds from NYS DEC to acquire a part of Brant Point.

The block and lots to be acquired are: Block 16056, Lots 27, 32, 33, 40; Block 16057, Lots 1, 26, 36, 38, 40, 45, 46; Block 16059, Lots 1, 21, 46; Block 16061, Lots 1, 2, 5, 12, 15, 17, 18, 22, 25, 30, 38, 41, 44, 46, 48; Street beds - Barbados Drive between Beach 72nd St. and Hillmeyer Ave., Bayfield Ave. between Beach 72nd St. and Barbadoes Dr., Decosta Ave. between 72nd St. and Jamaica Bay (this includes sites to be acquired with the EQBA money). *[See Proposal 2-B]*

**Estimated Cost:** \$750,000 (not incl. enhancement)

**Additional Funding:** \$800,000 in EQBA funds from NYS DEC

## **Proposal 2-B**

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**Site:** Brant Point

**Map Number:** 2

**Project:** Wetlands enhancement and shrub/meadow restoration of existing habitat

**Type:** Habitat Restoration

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks

**Contingent Upon:** Proposal 2-A, Acquisition of Land

### **Description:**

*[See Proposal 2-A]* An additional \$350,000 should be allocated for wetlands enhancement, and shrub/meadow restoration of the existing habitat. There is extensive concrete rip-rap which needs to be removed.

**Estimated Cost:** \$350,000

### **Proposal 3-A**

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**Site:** Vernam-Barbados

**Map Number:** 3

**Project:** Transfer of Land from NYC Economic Development Corporation to NYC Parks

**Type:** Acquisition

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks and DEP

**Description:**

This peninsula located just west of the Edgemere Landfill contains one of the best examples of mixed coastal dune and meadow habitat in the Bay. The site contains two globally-endangered communities: maritime heathland and maritime grassland. The New York State Natural Heritage Program rated these communities the highest state ranking: S1, "especially vulnerable to extirpation in NY State." The global ranking indicates that the communities are similarly rare, and threatened with extinction worldwide. Dominant meadow plants include little bluestem, switchgrass, and false heather. Shrub buffers include bayberry, sumac, and hawthorne, with fine examples of willow oak, and American holly. The site is rimmed with *Spartina alterniflora*. The area has great potential for restoration, and protection as a NYC Parks refuge. It is currently owned by the City and managed by the NYC Economic Development Corporation (EDC), and is slated for development. The lot and blocks to be transferred are: 16075-1 part of 120. 999 (street heds). *[See Proposal 3-B]*

**Estimated Cost:** Inter-Agency Transfer

### **Proposal 3-B**

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**Site:** Vernam-Barbados

**Map Number:** 3

**Project:** Restore maritime heathland and grassland and create access road and protective guardrail

**Type:** Restoration and Enhancement

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks

**Contingent Upon:** Proposal 3-A, Transfer of Land from NYC Economic Development Corporation to Parks

**Description:** *[See Proposal 3-A]* Under this proposal, \$750,000 would be allocated for the restoration of this area, contingent upon the City transferring 12 acres from EDC to Parks, together with space for an access road to allow for Parks maintenance. Perimeter protection such as guardrail would be included in the package, to prevent dumping. NRG/NRU have conducted a nat. resources inventory of the site.

**Estimated Cost:** \$750,000

## **Proposal 4-A**

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**Site:** Spring Creek

**Map Number:** 4

**Project:** Purchase Land for Consolidation of Holdings

**Type:** Acquisition

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks and DEP

**Description:** The largest parcel of undeveloped land and wetlands in northern Jamaica Bay, the Spring Creek site contains 40 acres of salt marsh along meandering tidal creeks, and 66 acres of upland (created from landfilled marsh). The creek itself flows between the Pennsylvania Avenue and Fountain Avenue landfills. Although the upland is in close proximity to the salt marsh, its elevation -- greater than ten feet above mean high tide -- places it outside State wetlands regulations. The site serves as a shorebird and waterfowl migration staging area, and as diamondback terrapin nesting area. These areas also serve as foraging areas for birds such as northern harrier (State threatened), which would otherwise use the landfills.

Although the City already owns much of the headwaters of this creek, intertidal acres remain in private ownership. These areas could be developed for projects such as marinas or docks which would seriously undermine the integrity of the parcels already in Parks ownership. These purchases would consolidate City ownership, and will facilitate all this area being transferred and mapped as parks. This unified public ownership would also permit more efficient and aggressive management of this environmentally vital habitat including marsh restoration. The block and lots to be acquired are: Brooklyn -- Block 4585. Lots 165, 167, 225; Queens -- Block 11455, Lot 8, Block 13932 Lot 16. NRG has conducted a natural resources inventory of the site. *[See*

*Proposal 4-B]*

**Estimated Cost:** < \$100,000

## **Proposal 4-B**

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**Site:** Spring Creek

**Map Number:** 4

**Project:** Salt Marsh Planting, Clean-up, Protective Guardrail

**Type:** Replacement/Restoration, Enhancement

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks

**Contingent Upon:** Proposal 4-B, Purchase of Land to Consolidate Holdings

**Description:** *[See Proposal 4-A]* While the remediation of the landfills will have a beneficial impact on these areas, active on-site restoration, such as guardrail, cleanup and salt marsh planting is needed.

**Estimated Cost:** Not Given

## **Proposal 5-A**

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**Site:** Fresh Creek

**Map Number:** 5

**Project:** Transfer from NYC Department of Real Property to NYC Parks

**Type:** Acquisition (Transfer)

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks and DEP

**Description:** *[See Proposal 5-B]* Transfer of the disputed 90,000 square feet currently in Department of Real Property jurisdiction should also be part of this action.

**Estimated Cost:** Inter-Agency Transfer

## **Proposal 5-B**

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**Site:** Fresh Creek

**Map Number:** 5

**Project:** Purchase of Land for Consolidation of NYC Parks Holdings

**Type:** Acquisition-Purchase

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks

**Contingent Upon:** Proposal 9, Transfer of Land from NYC Department of Real Property to NYC Parks

**Description:** Fresh Creek is a one and one-half mile meandering tidal creek flanked by 56 acres of mostly Park-owned land. Similar to the situation in Spring Creek, the City already owns much of the wetlands and uplands bordering this creek, which flows just to the west of the Pennsylvania Avenue Landfill. The majority of the city-owned land in this Basin has been assigned to NYC Parks. Two parcels, Block 8235, part of Lot 30, and Lots 316, 322 and Block 8273, Lots 155, 160, 165, approximately two acres total of intertidal in-holdings, should be purchased to consolidate public ownership and permit better management. *[See Proposal 5-A]*

Consolidation of the remaining parcels would add continuity to the nearly 100-acre Park Preserve. NRG has conducted an ecological assessment of the site.

**Estimated Cost:** < \$100,000

## **Proposal 6-A**

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**Site:** Hook Creek

**Map Number:** 6

**Project:** Transfer of Parcels to NYC Parks

**Type:** Acquisition (Transfer)

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks and DEP

**Description:** *[See Proposal 6-B]* Several other parcels abutting these sites are in City ownership and they need to be investigated to determine recommendations for transfer. *[See Proposal 6-C]*  
**Estimated Cost:** Inter-Agency Transfer

## **Proposal 6-B**

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**Site:** Hook Creek  
**Map Number:** 6

**Project:** Purchase of In-Holding Private Land  
**Type:** Acquisition-Purchase  
**Proposed By:** NYC Parks and DEP  
**Contingent Upon:** Proposal 11, Transfer of Land from NYC Agencies to NYC Parks

**Description:** Along Brookville Avenue, directly contiguous to a large assemblage of NYC Parks and Division of Real Property owned tidal wetlands are a number of private inholdings. The inholdings, near the intersection of Rockaway and Brookville Avenues and approximately two miles from the Edgemere Landfill, abut a magnificent stretch of high and low marsh. Species found at this site include, snowy egret, glossy ibis, black crowned night heron, and birds foraging here are likely to forage also on landfill areas. The parcels in question, approximately 3 1/2 acres, are at Brookville North. This site was recommended for protection in the Buffer the Bay, Revisited, report.

The northern most extent of high marsh which is now considered formerly connected tidal marsh is still a healthy, vital part of the Hook Creek system. Although most of the area is part of New York City's Brookville Park, the parcels of wetlands and adjacent area bounded by 226th and 230th Streets and 148th Avenue should be acquired as part of this package, for consolidation into the park. *[See Proposal 6-A]* *[See Proposal 6-C]*  
**Estimated Cost:** \$600,000

## **Proposal 6-C**

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**Site:** Hook Creek  
**Map Number:** 6

**Project:** Install Guardrail for Security  
**Type:** Restoration-Use/Access  
**Proposed By:** NYC Parks  
**Contingent Upon:** Proposal 12, Purchase of In-Holding Private Land

**Description:** *[See Proposal 6-B]* *[See Proposal 6-A]* The acquired sites will be appropriately guardrailed to secure perimeter control against dumping.  
**Estimated Cost:** Not Given.

## **Proposal 7-A**

**Site:** Four Sparrow Marsh

**Map Number:** 7

**Project:** Transfer of Land from NYC EDC to Parks (Or Agreement on Protection)

**Type:** Acquisition-Easement/Transfer

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks Natural Resource Group (NRG) and DEP

**Description:** The site contains a 2/3 mile shoreline along Mill Basin, which feeds directly into Jamaica Bay, east of the Pennsylvania Avenue Landfill. The site, which is ecologically very similar to the landfill sites prior to their being filled, is utilized by a host of wading birds. There are mussel beds, numerous crab species, snails, and healthy shellfish and fish population. Nesting sharp-tailed sparrow, sea side sparrow, green backed heron, black crowned night heron, clapper rail and diamond back terrapin also use the site.

Of its total 73 acres, 30 acres are salt marsh, among the most pristine in the City. The remaining 43 acres are landfilled upland, unregulated by the State, because of elevation greater than ten feet above mean high tide. Though unprotected, the uplands are an important buffer for the marsh. If developed, structures and pavement would interfere with percolation of water through the soil and into the marsh, upsetting the balance of fresh and salt water. EDC plans to extend Flatbush Ave. commercial strip here and has plans to build condos on the uplands. In preliminary meetings, EDC has agreed to protect the upland wooded area. The site, currently in EDC jurisdiction would be transferred to Parks pending proposed buffer enhancements and restoration. Block 8591 - 100, part of 125. *[See Proposal 7-B]*

**Estimated Cost:** Inter-Agency Transfer

## **Proposal 7-B**

**Site:** Four Sparrow Marsh

**Map Number:** 7

**Project:** Woodland/Shrub Plantings for Erosion Control and Installing a Protective Guardrail

**Type:** Restoration-Use/Access Enhancement, Habitat Alteration

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks

**Contingent Upon:** Proposal 14, Transfer of Land from NYC EDC to Parks (Or Agreement)

**Description:** *[See Proposal 7-A]*

NRG conducted an ecological assessment. Our proposal calls for woodland and shrub buffer plantings to filter potential runoff from proposed commercial development. The site would also require guardrail to secure it from dumping. In order to enhance wetland functioning, a connecting culvert may need to be retro-fitted.

**Estimated Cost:** \$350,000

## **Proposal 8**

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**Site:** Long Pond, Staten Island

**Map Number:** 23

**Project:** Purchase Privately Held Parcels

**Type:** Acquisition-Purchase

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks and DEP

**Description:** We propose that \$1.5 million be used to purchase two large privately held parcels -- those at Long Pond, threatened by development and the 4.3 acre Butler Manor land, south of Hylan Boulevard. The Tax Lots for Butler Manor include Block 7710, Lot 400. The Tax Lots for Long Pond include: Block 7744, Lots 1, 2, 50, 60, and 115. (315,700 square ft.) and Block 7740, Lot 1, 100, 150, 200, and Block 7741, Lots 1 and 68. NRG has conducted a detailed natural resources inventory of the site. *[See also Proposal 9]*

**Estimated Cost:** (\$1.5 million with Proposal 9)

## **Proposal 9**

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**Site:** Butler Manor, Staten Island

**Map Number:** 23

**Project:** Purchase Privately Held Parcels

**Type:** Acquisition-Purchase

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks and DEP

**Description:** We propose that \$1.5 million be used to purchase two large privately held parcels -- those at Long Pond, threatened by development and the 4.3 acre Butler Manor land, south of Hylan Boulevard. The Tax Lots for Butler Manor include Block 7710, Lot 400. The Tax Lots for Long Pond include: Block 7744, Lots 1, 2, 50, 60, and 115. (315,700 square ft.) and Block 7740, Lot 1, 100, 150, 200, and Block 7741, Lots 1 and 68. NRG has conducted a detailed natural resources inventory of the site. *[See also Proposal 8]*

**Estimated Cost:** (\$1.5 million with Proposal 8)

## **Proposal 10**

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**Site:** Pelham Bay Lagoon, Bronx

**Map Number:** 24

**Project:** Intertidal Wetland Restoration

**Type:** Restoration-Habitat Alteration

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks

**Description:** Intertidal wetland restoration will improve one-thousand feet of shoreline in Pelham Bay Park for erosion control and habitat restoration. The Pelham Bay Lagoon area,

located just north of the Pelham Bay Landfill, supports 26.29 acres of vegetated tidal wetland, extensive mudflats and an upland buffer of native woodlands and shrubs. Lagoon edges that have been filled in the past are now covered with Phragmites, evidence of the lack of tidal flushing. Improvements to the remaining marshland will protect and enlarge the habitat available to migrating and resident wildlife.

The proposal has several parts. First, a barrier must be created to dissipate the wave action. This could be achieved by constructing an "atoll". This restoration would require regrading the shoreline, and placement of fines, possibly the spoil from other Parks restorations, to provide appropriate growing conditions for *Spartina alterniflora*, which will hold the fines in place. This design approach provides two intertidal zones in the enclosed water space between the atoll and the shoreline. The GAIA Institute has worked on design of this project in coordination with NRG and the Pelham Bay Park Administrators office.

**Estimated Cost:** \$400,000

## **Proposal 11**

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**Site:** Twin Island Marsh, Bronx

**Map Number:** 24

**Project:** Restoring Tidal Inundation with Culverts

**Type:** Restoration-Functional

**Proposed By:** NYC Parks

**Description:** This restoration involves restoring tidal flow and re-creation of salt marsh that existed prior to the construction of Orchard Beach, less than one-half mile from the landfill. Additional planting of salt marsh vegetation will stabilize this newly created site, and displace Phragmites monoculture.

In thriving salt marsh, outside of the carriage road dike, egrets and herons wade and fish at low tide; ducks congregate in the small bay during higher tides. Tidal flushing has been eliminated for more than fifty years and the former salt marsh is now filling in with Phragmites. A sustainable ecosystem will be established by restoring tidal inundation, installing culverts beneath the carriage road.

A site survey has been completed and a consultant hired to design the restoration. Excavated material will be stored within the Park, perhaps used in the shoreline stabilization and salt marsh restoration at the Lagoon. Nearly one-half of the \$250,000 necessary to complete this project has already been awarded to Parks by NYS DEC (1972 EQBA). The project is currently on-hold, awaiting further funding.

**Estimated Cost:** \$140,000

**Additional Funding:** approx. \$110,000 in EQBA funds from NYS DEC