Memorandum:

To: Recipients of the Onondaga Lake Proposed Restoration and Redevelopment Project Database
From: Trustee Council for the Onondaga Lake Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Process
Re: Scope and Uses of the Potential Restoration Options Database
Date: October 30, 2013

The Onondaga Lake Proposed Restoration and Redevelopment Project Database (PRRP Database), which is attached to this memo, was developed on behalf of the Trustee Council for the Onondaga Lake Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Process. This database is a collection of a wide range of suggestions and visions for restoration, enhancement or redevelopment of Onondaga Lake and its tributaries. The inclusion of a proposed project should not be considered an endorsement by the Trustee Council nor does it mean that the Council has determined that the projects are eligible for NRDAR funding or is actively considering these projects as part of its restoration planning. Rather, the database is intended as a comprehensive collection of restoration or redevelopment projects suggested for the Lake over the past several years by many different entities with interest in the future of the Lake. As indicated in the database, some projects may already have partial funding or be underway; others are simply conceptual.

The Trustee Council is releasing this database as a courtesy to other organizations. This comprehensive listing of publicly suggested Lake-related projects may prove useful in other restoration or redevelopment efforts. Where funding becomes available for Lake-related work, groups may wish to consult this database as a way to identify publicly-supported or suggested uses for the funding. Again, the Trustees wish to emphasize that the projects listed in the PRRP Database have not been screened for suitability, feasibility, cost, likely impact, or level of public support, and are explicitly not endorsed or suggested as priorities by the Council or as restoration projects eligible for NRDAR funding. In addition, at this time, the Trustees have not completed an assessment of natural resource injury. Accordingly, while the PRRP Database will be used as part of the Council's restoration planning process, it does not limit or define the Trustee's final restoration plans in any way.

If you have questions, comments or suggestions about this database other potential restoration work under the NRDAR process, please contact any of the following:

Anne Secord, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
607-753-9334
anne_secord@fws.gov

Rebecca Quail, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
518-402-8889
raquail@gw.dec.state.ny.gov

Alma Lowry, For the Onondaga Nation
315-240-6678
alma.lowry@gmail.com

Potential Restoration and Redevelopment Projec

Caveat 1: This is a list of projects identified by some of the stakeholders in the Onondaga Lake Watershed. This list may not present the views or interests of all interested stakeholders.
Caveat 2: These projects do not necessarily meet the goals or represent the interests of any of the Trustees or Honeywell.
Caveat 3: The projects on this list have not been evauated for their eligibility for funding through the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration process or any other specific funding mechanism.
Caveat 4: None of the projects on the list have been evaluated *by Honeywell or by the NRD Trustees* as to their feasibility, or potential for successful implementation.
(Please see accompanying memo for a more complete description of the PRRP Database and its intended uses.)

ID No	Project Name	Type of Project	Project Location	Project Description	Project Status	Cost Information	Feasibility constraints	Sponsor(s) / Funding Source(s)	Reference	Principal / Advocate / Author	Public Engagement Process
4	Creation of cool water refuges for fish	Ecological: Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Within Lake; Lake Shoreline; Tributaries	Build ledges in the deep water of the lake and plant vegetation along lake and tributary shorelines to create shady areas where fish can find cooler water. The goal of the project is to lessen the impacts of global warming on aquatic ecosystems, and particularly on fish life cycles, by providing shelter from high water temperatures. It is one of dozens of project ideas presented in The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010). Information about project cost, feasibility, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010)	Onondaga Nation	Internal deliberation
5	Habitat improvements to enhance the existing transient coldwater fishery	Ecological: Water Quality, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Within Lake; Tributaries	Identify and implement habitat improvements (water quality, vegetative cover, substrate, access, food supply, and other habitat requirements) that are necessary to enhance the existing transient coldwater fishery in Onondaga Lake. This work would include additional efforts to limit existing point and non-point source pollution and to increase the capacity of major lake tributaries to support residency by adult and juvenile coldwater fish. Aquatic species recovery goals should be established to help guide habitat improvement efforts. Habitat enhancements to support coldwater fish in Onondaga Lake and its tributaries are among the over 40 recommended projects listed in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Feasibility constraints include the presence of flood control dams on Onondaga Creek that limit upstream fish migration as well as dams and habitat degradation in downstream rivers that link Onondaga Lake to other regional waters and Lake Ontario. Information about project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Feasibility constraints include the presence of flood control dams on Onondaga Creek that limit upstream fish migration as well as dams and habitat degradation in downstream rivers that link Onondaga Lake to other regional waters and Lake Ontario.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* expands upon the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action and Onondaga Lake Littoral Zone Manipulation to Improve Fish Habitat* .)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation

9	Invasive species control	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Watershed-wide	Manage invasive plants and other species throughout the Onondaga Lake watershed in order to support the health of native species (especially fish) and their associated habitats. This work would be conducted as part of a broader watershed restoration effort. This project idea is one of dozens presented in The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010). Information regarding project cost, potential funding sources, and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010)	Onondaga Nation	Internal deliberation
10	Restore native wetlands with medicinal and food plants, and restore wetland flow (particularly as required for native fish restoration)	Ecological: Water Quality, Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Terrestrial/Wetlands,	Watershed-wide	Restore native wetland habitats throughout the Onondaga Lake watershed. Restored wetlands should support native plants, especially food and medicinal plants, which in turn will help the land. Wetlands around Onondaga Lake should be reconnected with the lake waters; this connection will support native fish and allow the wetlands to filter pollution from water entering the lake. This project is one of dozens of ideas put forward in The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010). Information regarding project cost, potential funding sources, and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010)	Onondaga Nation	Internal deliberation
11	West shore natural habitat parkland	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat; Recreational Use: Biking, Other	Lake Shoreline: West shore (Land owned by Onondaga County Parks)	Develop parkland owned by Onondaga County Parks on the west shore of Onondaga Lake. Development plans should incorporate careful management of natural resources, such as vegetation and animal habitats. Plans could include introducing plant materials and other native species and creating bike trail rest stops with picnic areas and restroom facilities. Goals of this project are improved habitat and increased recreational use of the west shore of the lake. This project would require coordination and monitoring by Onondaga County Parks. West shoreline parkland development is one of over 20 project ideas presented in the Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	The project would require coordination and monitoring by Onondaga County Parks.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991)	The Reimann Buechner Partnership, in association with: Halcyon Ltd., Calocerinos & Spina Engineers PC, The Winters Group Inc., Knowledge Systems & Research Inc. Sponsors: Metropolitan Development Foundation of CNY, NYS Urban Development Corp., Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency	Limited Public Participation: Series of meetings with appointed subcommittee; interviews with elected government officials, agency officals, and other community leaders; 1 design workshop with local design and planning professionals.

29	Keep natural/park character of Onondaga Lake environs	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat; Recreational Use	Lake Shoreline	Ensure that all further land development on Onondaga Lake's shoreline be of a park or natural character. Goals of the project include maintaining and increasing public use and the natural diversity and integrity of the Onondaga Lake ecosystem. Project tasks include establishing a natural park district and tailoring land use policies to maintain and enhance different natural habitats according to their unique characteristics. These are 2 of over 30 recommendations presented in the Onondaga Lake Environmental Action Plan (1974). The document argues that effective management of natural habitats around the lake depends upon a single public entity, ideally Onondaga County, acquiring all land development rights to the lake and its shoreline. Pollution abatement is also a necessary prerequisite to implementation of the project. Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Lake Environmental Action Plan argues that effective management of natural habitats around the lake depends upon a single public entity, ideally Onondaga County, acquiring all land development rights to the lake and its shoreline. Pollution abatement is also a necessary prerequisite to implementation of the project.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Environmental Action Plan (1974)	Schumm & Werle Landscape Architects / Onondaga County Environmental Management Council	Information was not located in the available literature.
30	Acquire lake shoreline property to be protected as a natural and recreational resource	Ecological; Recreational Use	Lake Shoreline: Southwestern and southern shorelines	Acquire private property along Onondaga Lake's shoreline, primarily on the southern and southwestern shores, for public ownership. The goal of this project is to protect the public's interest in the lake as a natural and recreational resource. This is one of over 20 project ideas presented in the Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991). Information regarding project cost, feasibility, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991)	The Reimann Buechner Partnership, in association with: Halcyon Ltd., Calocerinos & Spina Engineers PC, The Winters Group Inc., Knowledge Systems & Research Inc. Sponsors: Metropolitan Development Foundation of CNY, NYS Urban Development Corp.	Limited Public Participation: Series of meetings with appointed subcommittee; interviews with elected government officials, agency officals, and other community leaders; 1 design workshop with local design and planning professionals.

38	Updates to Marina at Onondaga Lake Park	Recreational Use: Boating	Within Lake: Northeast corner of lake	Upgrade the existing marina at Onondaga Lake Park. Project includes replacing permanent docks with floating docks, installing utility improvements like additional water and electric service, replacing some pile-and-gangway structures with floating docks, increasing capacity from 87 to 96 vessels, and minor dredging and sediment removal. Onondaga County Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for completing this work. The project is intended to expand and improve access to the lake for boating and fishing and has been funded approximately $450,000. Funding sources include grants from the NYS Environmental Protection Fund and Canal Greenways. The project budget does not include dredging. Due to high rates of sediment loading from non-point sources, dredging and sediment removal are required in order for the marina to remain fully useful. This is one of over 40 project recommendations presented in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010).	In Progress	Approximately $450,000, plus additional funds necessary for dredging and sediment removal.	Due to high rates of sediment loading from non-point sources, dredging and sediment removal are required in order for the marina to remain fully useful.	Funding sources include grants from the NYS Environmental Protection Fund and Canal Greenways.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates recommendations in *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation
41	Public fishing rights donation	Recreational Use: Fishing	Tributaries	No information available	No information available	No information available	No information available	No information available	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region	No information available
55	Onondaga Creek Headwaters Renaturalization	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Main stem from Strong Road to headwaters	This project focuses on the stretch of Onondaga Creek from Strong Rd to the headwaters.The headwaters of Onondaga Creek are located at the south end of Onondaga County, near the Town of Tully and Town of Otisco border. The project involves renaturalizing sections of Onondaga Creek near the headwaters to improve habitat and water quality. Renaturalization techniques could include planting riparian (streambank) shade trees and restoring habitat for native species, both terrestrial and aquatic. It is important to maintain a continuous riparian buffer at this site; this would require cooperative management by multiple landowners. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	It is important to maintain a continuous riparian buffer at this site; this would require cooperative management by multiple landowners.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

56	Onondaga Creek Headwaters Agricultural Best Management Practices	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Main stem from Strong Road to headwaters	Implement Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) to enhance habitat and reduce run-off to the main stem of Onondaga Creek from Strong Road to the headwaters. BMPs could include the following: plant riparian (streambank) shade trees and restore habitat for native species, both terrestrial and aquatic; create a continuous riparian buffer throughout the corridor; and manage runoff from agricultural land including nutrients, pesticides, and soil erosion. This project requires cooperation of multiple landowners. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	This project requires cooperation of multiple landowners.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
57	Onondaga Creek Dechannelization	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Main stem from Strong Road to headwaters	The headwaters of Onondaga Creek are located at the south end of Onondaga County, near the Town of Tully and Town of Otisco border. This project focuses on the stretch of Onondaga Creek from Strong Rd to the headwaters. Some sections of the creek have been straightened in this area. This project involves recreating a meandering form (dechannelization) in those sections of the creek. Dechannelization will require developing a cooperative relationship with landowners. The goal of this project is to improve habitat and water quality. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Dechannelization will require developing a cooperative relationship with landowners.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
59	Fellows Falls Biopreserve	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Fellow Falls near headwaters (42°49'41.2" / -76°9'47.4")	Fellows Falls is located near the headwaters of Onondaga Creek in Tully, NY (42°49'41.2" / -76°9'47.4"). The goal of this project is to create a biopreserve at this site to help protect the scenic and natural integrity of the falls. Biopreserve creation would necessitate the cooperation of the landowner, Honeywell International, Inc. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Biopreserve creation will necessitate the cooperation of the landowner, Honeywell International, Inc.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

60	Fellows Falls Fishing Access Site	Recreational Use: Fishing	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Fellow Falls near headwaters (42°49'41.2" / -76°9'47.4")	Fellows Falls is located near the headwaters of Onondaga Creek in Tully, NY (42°49'41.2" / -76°9'47.4"). The goal of this project is to create a fishing access site open to the public. Access would necessitate the cooperation of the landowner, Honeywell International, Inc. Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009).	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Fishing access will necessitate the cooperation of the landowner, Honeywell International, Inc.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
61	Fellows Falls Residential Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Fellow Falls near headwaters (42°49'41.2" / -76°9'47.4")	Fellows Falls is located near the headwaters of Onondaga Creek in Tully, NY (42°49'41.2" / -76°9'47.4"). Due to the fact that residential properties back up to the falls along Hidden Falls Road, it is recommended that residential best management practices (BMPs) be implemented. These might include homeowner education about yard waste management, minimizing lawn fertilizer and pesticide use, and establishing and maintaining adequate vegetation buffers to protect the creek from residential runoff. Capitalizing on Fellows Falls' status as a familiar scenic spot on Onondaga Creek, residential best management practices might be established as a demonstration site with willing property owners, providing a model for other rural residential landowners in the watershed. The goal of this project is to restore and protect Onondaga Creek water quality and habitat. Project implementation would require cooperation between town planning and zoning boards, landowners, and developers. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Project implementation would require cooperation between town planning and zoning boards, landowners, and developers.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

62	Mudboil Area Mitigation	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Tully Valley section (Otisco Road to Rt 80) (42°51'18.9" / -76°8'18.7")	The Mudboil area (42°51'18.9" / -76°8'18.7") is along the west bank of Onondaga Creek south of Otisco Rd in LaFayette, NY. Recommendations in this project area include mudboil maintenance and sediment control, including maintenance of the existing remedial settling basin. The goal of this project is to mitigate the impact of mudboils on Onondaga Creek habitat and water quality. The U.S. Geological Survey and Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District provide technical advice for Onondaga Lake Partnership sponsored remediation projects associated with mudboil management.The mudboils will require ongoing remediation into the future. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	In Progress	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Partnership	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
66	Tully Valley Fishing Access and Multi-Use Park	Recreational Use: Fishing, Other	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Honeywell-owned property (I-81 across Tully Farm Roads to Woodmancy Road)	The project site stretches from I-81 across Tully Farm Roads to Woodmancy Road; Honeywell International Inc owns most of the land in this area. Facilitate public recreation by developing fishing access points, particularly at the site where Tully Farms Road crosses Onondaga Creek. This road crossing site may also accommodate a small multiple-use park surrounding the fishing access point, including picnic areas. Other potential fishing access points in this area are the Honeywell-owned subsidence ponds east of Route 11A. Developing fishing access points will require cooperation with landowners, and access to the Honeywell-owned subsidence ponds will depend upon liability issues. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Developing fishing access points will require cooperation with landowners, and access to the Honeywell-owned subsidence ponds will depend upon liability issues.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
67	Tully Valley Native Plant Species Restoration	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Honeywell-owned property (I-81 across Tully Farm Roads to Woodmancy Road)	The project site is Honeywell-owned property stretching from I-81 across Tully Farm Roads to Woodmancy Road. Enhance native plant species in the project area with plantings in needed locations, particularly the creek corridor along Route 11A. The goal of this project is to improve habitat by increasing native plant species diversity. Any work done in this area will require cooperation from landowners. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Any work done in this area will require cooperation from landowners.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

68	Rural Best Management Practices (BMPs) demonstration site	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Honeywell-owned property (I-81 across Tully Farm Roads to Woodmancy Road)	Develop a rural best management practices (BMPs) demonstration site on Honeywell-owned property along Onondaga Creek (I-81 across Tully Farm Roads to Woodmancy Road). The goal of this project is to revitalize wildlife habitat and protect water quality. The project involves implementing agricultural BMPs that could serve as a model for farmers and landowners throughout the watershed. Project success depends upon cooperation with Honeywell and farmers who have leased Honeywell land. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Project success depends upon cooperation with Honeywell and farmers who have leased Honeywell land.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
69	Onondaga Creek Fishing Access with Nature Trails	Recreational Use: Fishing, Hiking/Biking	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: at Route 20, Tully Farms Road crossing and on south side of Nichols Road	This project spans a large section of the Onondaga Creek Corridor in the Tully Valley, between the mudboils area and the LaFayette Apple Festival Site. The project involves installing fishing access points along the creek (particularly at Route 20, the Tully Farms Road crossing, and on the south side of Nichols Road) with associated parking and nature/interpretive trails. The goal of the project is to increase and enhance public access and recreation opportunities. Land easements will be required to obtain access. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding cost and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Land easements will be required to obtain access.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
71	Shade tree planting on Fall Creek at Tully Farms Rd	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Tributary: Onondaga Creek at Tully Farms Road and Fall Creek (42°51'30.5" / -76°9'5.9")	At the intersection of Tully Farms Rd and Fall Creek (42°51'30.5" / -76°9'5.9"), plant riparian trees for shade. This work will require landowner support and cooperation. The purpose of the project is to improve both aquatic and riparian habitat. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	This work will require landowner support and cooperation.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

72	Flood Control Dam Removal	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Onondaga Nation lands (42°55'51.4" / -76°10'19.3")	The project area is the Flood Control Dam (42°55'51.4" / -76°10'19.3") and adjacent lands on Onondaga Creek, located on Rt 11A on the Onondaga Nation. The flood control dam was built on the Onondaga Nation's territory by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in 1949. This project aims to improve creek habitat by removing the dam. Implementation of revitalization ideas for Onondaga Creek on the Onondaga Nation will require approval/ authorization of the Onondaga Nation Council of Chiefs. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Implementation of revitalization ideas for Onondaga Creek on the Onondaga Nation will require approval/ authorization of the Onondaga Nation Council of Chiefs.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
73	Onondaga Nation Trails	Recreational Use: Hiking /Biking, Fishing, Other	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Onondaga Nation lands	Alongside the stretch of Onondaga Creek that runs through Onondaga Nation, develop paths for walking, running, biking, and to promote a healthy lifestyle. The project could include footpaths/bridges across the Creek at key points. Trails could faciltate access for canoeing, kayaking, swimming, fishing, nature interpretation, and wildlife viewing. Implementation of revitalization ideas for Onondaga Creek on the Onondaga Nation will require approval/ authorization of the Onondaga Nation Council of Chiefs. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Implementation of revitalization ideas for Onondaga Creek on the Onondaga Nation will require approval/ authorization of the Onondaga Nation Council of Chiefs.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
74	Onondaga Nation Habitat Management	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality, Terrestrial/Wetlands, Soils/Sedimentation, Other	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Onondaga Nation lands	This project focuses on the Onondaga Creek corridor through the Onondaga Nation territory. The purpose of this project is to protect and manage all aspects of the creek ecosystem, including wetlands, wetland species, wildlife, and edible fish. Project tasks include redeveloping natural habitat, creating areas supportive of wildlife, and cataloging native species (plants and wildlife) that need protection. Implementation of revitalization ideas for Onondaga Creek on the Onondaga Nation will require approval/ authorization of the Onondaga Nation Council of Chiefs. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Implementation of revitalization ideas for Onondaga Creek on the Onondaga Nation will require approval/ authorization of the Onondaga Nation Council of Chiefs.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

75	Onondaga Creek Renaturalization: Newell St to Nedrow	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: from Newell Street through Nedrow	The project area covers the Onondaga Creek corridor from Newell St in the City of Syracuse through Nedrow, NY. The goal of this project is to renaturalize Onondaga Creek and improve habitat. Channel modifications such as creating a compound channel, reconnecting and daylighting tributaries (i.e. Kimber Brook and City Line Creek), recreating meanders (dechannelization), and reclaiming the flood plain are all recommended throughout this portion of Onondaga Creek. There is ample opportunity to implement stream channel modification projects in the South Valley Area due to the quantity of existing open space. Creating water storage (e.g. wetlands, flood/stormwater basin) may allow for restoration of stream meanders and riparian cover in channelized and treeless sections of Onondaga Creek, increasing habitat for both aquatic and floodplain species. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	There is ample opportunity to implement stream channel modification projects in the South Valley Area due to the quantity of existing open space. Creating water storage (e.g. wetlands, flood/stormwater basin) may allow for restoration of stream meanders and riparian cover in channelized and treeless sections of Onondaga Creek.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
76	Onondaga Creek wetlands restoration and invasive species removal	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Wetlands	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: from Newell Street through Nedrow	The project area covers the Onondaga Creek corridor from Newell St in the City of Syracuse through Nedrow, NY. The purpose of this project is habitat management and wetland reclamation. The project calls for wetland restoration and reconnection, invasive species control and removal, and reestablishing native aquatic and floodplain species. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding the feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
78	Upland Biopreserve	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Water Quality	Upland Areas: Upland slopes in Nedrow and Valley neighborhoods in Syracuse that drain into Onondaga Creek	Create a forever wild biopreserve area in the upland slopes of Nedrow and the Valley neighborhood of Syracuse, bracketing the Onondaga Creek floodplain below. On the western side of the creek corridor, this forested area would be an extension of the Rand Tract. Springs originate in the forested slopes in this section of the creek corridor, influencing water quality in spring-fed tributaries and the creek. Forest habitat protection in these transitional and urban uplands will reduce runoff and improve water quality. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

79	Onondaga Creek Recreation Enhancement - Downstream of West Onondaga St	Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking, Fishing	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: between West Onondaga Street and Inner Harbor	The goal of this project is to enhance recreational access along Onondaga Creek between West Onondaga Street and Inner Harbor. In addition to the urban portions of the Creekwalk, which are being constructed as part of an independent project, suggested project tasks include the following: add pedestrian/bike paths across the Creek at regular intervals; add fishing access points in public spaces; reduce Creek crossings for motorized vehicles; and develop additional Creek-side parks. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
80	Onondaga Creek Compound Channel	Community Development: Safety	Tributary - Onondaga Creek between West Onondaga Street and Inner Harbor	The Onondaga Creek Compound Channel project aims to create a floodplain and maintain flood protection by creating a compound creek channel through the City of Syracuse between W Onondaga St and Inner Harbor. This project is intended to address existing safety concerns along channelized portions of Onondaga Creek. This project is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
81	Onondaga Creek Downtown Renaturalization	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: between West Onondaga Street and Inner Harbor, in Southside, Botanical Garden and Furnace Brook areas	The project focuses on the Onondaga Creek corridor in the Southside area, Botanical Garden area, Furnace Brook area, and between West Onondaga Street and the Inner Harbor at the outlet of the creek. The project aims to renaturalize urban space and restore native plant and fish communities throughout the corridor, with non-native plants left only in the arboretum. Project tasks could include removing invasive plant species from riparian areas and replacing them with shade trees as well as restoring natural springs and daylighting former tributaries that run into the creek. The purpose of the project is to improve habitat within the City of Syracuse. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

82	Trolley Lot Green Infrastructure Resurface	Ecological: Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Amory Square (43°2'45.3" / -76°9'21.1")	The Trolley Lot Green Infrastructure project aims to convert the parking lot at Armory Square (43°2'45.3" / -76°9'21.1"), next to Onondaga Creek (behind the Museum of Science and Technology), into a green space to allow for channel modification and habitat improvement to the creek in this area. The project goal is to reduce storm water runoff to the creek and improve water quality. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
84	Onondaga Creek - Southside Public Access	Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Southside (West Onondaga St to Kirk Park boundary)	Increase recreational opportunities/access to Onondaga Creek in the Southside area (West Onondaga St to Kirk Park boundary) by creating a multi-use park near the West Castle area, installing pedestrian bridge at Tallman Street and replacing chain link fence with natural fencing (where fencing is required). This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
85	Onondaga Creek - Southside Area Habitat Restoration	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: W Newell St to W Onondaga St	The Onondaga Creek - Southside Area Habitat Restoration project focuses on Onondaga Creek's main stem, between W Newell St and W Onondaga St, in Syracuse, NY. The goal of this project is to improve water quality, increase habitat, and attempt to return the creek to its natural state. The project calls for the following: Renaturalize the creek channel by creating a compound channel to accommodate flooding. Install stormwater management system at Castle St to improve water quality. Replace chain link fencing and invasive species with natural fence and additional floodplain trees. Restore channel edge. Collaborate with the Onondaga Botanical Garden and Arboretum project to showcase renaturalization. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding the feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

86	Pumpkin Hollow Biopreserve	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Pumpkin Hollow / Cedarvale area of the West Branch of Onondaga Creek	The project area is the Pumpkin Hollow area of the West Branch, a tributary of Onondaga Creek. Explore conservation easements in Pumpkin Hollow and biopreserve creation along Cedarvale Creek, for the purpose of cooperative protection of habitat. The floodplain and wetlands in this potential project area host rare species of orchids. Cedarvale Creek supports nesting areas for the Louisiana Waterthrush, a migrating warbler that breeds along gravel-bottomed streams that flow through hilly, deciduous forests. Easements and biopreserve creation will require cooperation with landowners. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Easements and biopreserve creation will require cooperation with landowners.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
87	West Branch Riparian Buffer	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: South Onondaga area of West Branch	The project location is in the South Onondaga portion of the West Branch, a tributary of Onondaga Creek. The project calls for enhancing the riparian buffer along the West Branch and its tributaries, including removing/controlling invasive species and planting riparian shade trees and native plants. Much of the floodplain of the West Branch, roughly from just south of Tanner Road to the western border of the Onondaga Nation, is protected wetland; wetland renaturalization and effective local protection are recommended here. The goal of the project is to improve habitat and water quality. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
88	West Branch Public Access Park	Recreational Use: Hiking / Biking, Fishing	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: South Onondaga area of West Branch	The project location is in the South Onondaga portion of the West Branch, a tributary of Onondaga Creek. Develop fishing access and create parkland on land owned by Save The County Land Trust at Hogsback Road and Route 80. The goal of this project is to increase public recreational access to this part of the watershed. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

90	Blue Hole Protection / Conservation Easement	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Fall Creek area	The Blue Hole area is located on Fall Creek, north of Woodmancy Rd. To preserve habitat, water quality, and the scenic beauty of this area, it is recommended exploring the possibility of a conservation easement with the landowner of Blue Hole, investigating tax savings as an incentive for an easement. Water quality protection is recommended, including agricultural best management practices in the headwaters of Fall Creek. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
91	Kennedy Creek and Hemlock Creek Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Kennedy Creek and Hemlock Creek (tributaries)	Implement best management practices (BMPs) along Kennedy and Hemlock Creek, two tributaries of Onondaga Creek, to enhance wildlife habitat and protect water quality. Project tasks include: habitat enhancement in Kennedy Creek's riparian zone in Stafford Park; residential BMPs and stream buffer protection for Hemlock Creek on the west side of Interstate 81; and urban and rural BMPs near the headwaters in the area of Central Lafayette. The project should also include on-site storm water management for buildings and parking lots bordering the protected wetland. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
93	Furnace Brook Protection and Restoration	Ecological: Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Furnace Brook (43°1'5.4" / -76°10'2.9")	The Furnace Brook Protection and Restoration Project focuses on the entire stretch of Furnace Brook, a tributary of Onondaga Creek located on the southwest side of Syracuse, NY (43°1'5.4" / -76°10'2.9"). This project aims to protect and manage all of Furnace Brook as a cold water fishery. Recommendations include adding or enhancing riparian buffer with native plants and shade trees, brook trout management, restoration of native floodplain species, and implementation of urban best management practices, or green infrastructure along the entire stream. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding feasibility constraints, cost information, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

95	Rainbow Creek Biopreserve	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Rainbow Creek Area (42°51'51.8" / -76°7'18.4")	Rainbow Creek is a tributary of Onondaga Creek and enters it from the east side of the Tully Valley (42°51'51.8" / -76°7'18.4"). The project calls for biopreserve creation and residential Best Management Practices (BMPs) in part of the Rainbow Creek watershed prone to landslides as well as working with area town governments to monitor development pressure in the headwaters of Rainbow Creek. The goal of this project is to protect water quality and habitat in the landslide areas. Project success depends upon cooperation with landowners and local municipalities. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Project success depends upon cooperation with landowners and local municipalities.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
97	Expand and improve public fishing access around the lake	Recreational Use: Fishing	Lake Shoreline; Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Inner Harbor	Expand and improve public fishing access at multiple sites around Onondaga Lake including the east lakeshore, west lakeshore, and the Inner Harbor. Project tasks could include constructing public fishing piers. Fishing access facilities should be handicapped-accessible and should be sited with consideration of the wishes of all residents. Enhancements to fishing access around the lake are among the over 40 recommended projects presented in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding project cost and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature. Creating fishing access in the Inner Harbor would require coordination with the Lakefront Development Corporation, which manages the property.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Creating fishing access in the Inner Harbor would require coordination with the Lakefront Development Corporation, which manages the property.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation
98	Expand and improve boating access around the lake	Recreational Use: Boating	Lake Shoreline; Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Inner Harbor	Expand and improve recreational boating access at multiple sites around Onondaga Lake including the east lakeshore, west lakeshore, and the Inner Harbor. Project tasks could include constructing boat launch facilities. Boating facilities should be handicapped-accessible and should be sited with consideration of the wishes of all residents. Enhancements to boating access around the lake are among the over 40 recommended projects presented in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding project cost and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature. Creating boating access in the Inner Harbor would require coordination with the Lakefront Development Corporation, which manages the property.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Creating boating access in the Inner Harbor would require coordination with the Lakefront Development Corporation, which manages the property.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation

99	Restore areas of lake shore to support native wildlife	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat	Lake Shoreline	Restore habitat along the lake shore in order to support native animals like insects; amphibians (especially breeding populations of turtles, salamanders, and frogs); birds (e.g. herons, bitterns, snipes, ospreys, sandpipers, plovers); small mammals (e.g. shrews, moles, voles, mice, otter, mink, muskrat, beavers); and large mammals (e.g. deer, elk, moose, bears, wolves). This project idea is one of dozens presented in The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010). Information regarding project cost, potential funding sources, and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010)	Onondaga Nation	Internal deliberation
103	Native tree plantings	Ecological; Cultural Use	Watershed-wide	Restore native trees throughout the Onondaga Lake watershed, including those of cultural or historical importance (e.g. maple, butternuts, willow, American elm, fruit trees) and those that can help remove pollution from water and soil (e.g. poplar, basswood). The goals of this project are to support traditional resource uses and provide ecological benefits. Project success is dependent upon restoration of habitat that can support native trees as well as efforts to protect trees from disease (e.g. Dutch elm disease) and invasive species (e.g. emerald ash borer, Asian long horned beetle). This project idea is one of dozens presented in The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010). Information regarding project cost and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Project success is dependent upon restoration of habitat that can support native trees as well as efforts to protect trees from disease (e.g. Dutch elm disease) and invasive species (e.g. emerald ash borer, Asian long horned beetle).	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010)	Onondaga Nation	Internal deliberation
104	Walleye fingerling rearing ponds	Ecological: Aquatic / Fisheries Habitat; Recreational Use: Fishing	Lake Shoreline	Create a pond near Onondaga Lake for rearing walleye until they reach fingerling size, at which point they will be transferred to the lake or a tributary. The purpose of this project is to increase the walleye population of Onondaga Lake by providing rearing habitat that is safe from alewives, non-native fish that feed on walleye fry. Increasing the walleye population will improve the lake's coolwater fishery and support recreational fishing. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation examined project feasibility and estimated that it would cost about $20,000-$30,000 to design and construct a shallow, half-acre pond. Creating a walleye fingerling rearing pond is one of over 40 recommended projects presented in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Specific information regarding project feasibility and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation examined project feasibility and estimated that it would cost about $20,000-$30,000 to design and construct a shallow, half-acre pond.	A feasibility study was done by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; results were not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation

105	Improve and restore habitat to support native fish species	Ecological: Aquatic / Fisheries Habitat	Within Lake; Tributaries	Improve and restore habitat in Onondaga Lake and its tributaries to support native fish species like sturgeon, eel, whitefish, Atlantic salmon, horned dace, and brook trout. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation could establish Onondaga Lake as a priority habitat for lake sturgeon; this effort would depend upon the reinstatement of a statewide lake sturgeon hatchery program and the success of habitat restoration work by Honeywell.These various project ideas were drawn from multiple sources, and all or any portion of them could be completed. The goal of this work is to enhance reproduction and survival of native fish species and support the restoration of a healthy aquatic ecosystem with fish that are safe to eat. Information regarding project cost was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Establishing Onondaga Lake as a priority habitat for lake sturgeon depends upon reinstatement of a statewide lake sturgeon hatchery program and the success of habitat restoration work by Honeywell. No other information regarding project feasibility was located in the available literature.	Establishing Onondaga Lake as priority lake sturgeon habitat: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation No other information about potential funding sources was located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010); Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010); Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action (1993); Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Onondaga Nation Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action (1993): Onondaga Environmental Institute (formerly Onondaga Lake Cleanup Corporation) / Onondaga Lake Management Conference Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Internal deliberation Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action (1993): Citizens Advisory Committee gathered public input, which was considered by the Onondaga Lake Management Conference during development of the Plan. Open Public Participation: The draft Plan was submitted to the public for a 45-day comment period, during which one public meeting was held. Onondaga Creek Conceptual

106	Develop and implement a long-term approach to addressing sedimentation from the Tully Valley mudboils	Ecological: Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Tully Valley	There have been a variety of long-term approaches considered for addressing sedimentation from the Tully Valley mudboils. The following project ideas come from multiple sources: 1) Discontinue all efforts to remediate the mudboils and allow sediment loads in Onondaga Creek to remain high. This project would aim to eliminate expenditures on monitoring and mitigation after an estimated one-time cost of $150,000. Information regarding project feasibility was not located in the available literature. 2) Continue the control maintenance and monitoring efforts undertaken by the Onondaga Lake Partnership, with a goal of keeping sediment loading at about 0.5 to 1 ton per day. This work would cost approximately $210,000 annually, or potentially more in the event of unexpected changes in hydrogeologic conditions. Feasibility constraints include limited availability of funds for long-term maintenance activities. 3) Expand the Onondaga Lake Partnership's mudboil control and monitoring program to include source control measures. The goals of this work would be to reduce mudboil discharges to seasonal (instead of daily) events and ultimately lessen the need for long-term control maintenance. This project would require a one-time investment of about $620,000 in addition to an annual expediture of approximately $210,000. Project feasibility would depend upon availability of funds for long-term maintenance and the success of pilot studies on mudboil source control. 4) Find a way to correct the mudboils so that they no longer discharge sediment into Onondaga Creek and the creek's waters can flow clear. Information regarding cost and feasibility of this work was not located in the available literature. Potential funding sources for the aforementioned project ideas include Onondaga	Conceptual	Dependent upon selected approach. For example: 1) Discontinuing all remediation efforts: estimated one-time cost of $150,000 2) Continuing control maintenance and monitoring efforts undertaken by Onondaga Lake Partnership: about $210,000 annually, or potentially more in the event of unexpected changes in hydrogeologic conditions 3) Expanding the Onondaga Lake Partnership's mudboil control and monitoring program to include source controls: approximately $620,000 + $210,000/year 4) Eliminating mudboil discharges: Cost information was not located in the available literature.	Limited availability of funds is a feasibility constraint for projects involving long-term mudboil control maintenance. Adoption of source control measures depends upon the success of pilot studies.	Onondaga Lake Partnership and other federal funds	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010); Tully Valley Mudboils Long-Term Management Needs (2008); Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Onondaga Nation Tully Valley Mudboils Long-Term Management Needs (2008): William M. Kappel, U.S. Geological Survey / Onondaga Lake Partnership Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Internal deliberation Tully Valley Mudboils Long-Term Management Needs (2008): Internal deliberation Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation

107	Restore flow to isolated wetlands	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Terrestrial/Wetlands,	Lake Shoreline: Northwest corner	Maintain the wetlands hydrologic connection project constructed on the northwest lakeshore in 2000-2001. The project consists of two culverts that run under the west shore trail and provide direct hydrologic connection between the lake and previously isolated shoreline wetlands. The purpose of this connection is to improve habitat and enhance the wetlands' ability to support wildlife reproduction. Project function is dependent upon continuous maintenance. Needed maintenance work includes removal of silt build-up that is impeding water flow through the culverts (approximately $3,000 initial investment), restoration of native vegetation (to be completed as part of an estimated $6000 one-time effort to restore native wetland and shoreline plants in the area), and long-term site upkeep and/or project modification with a goal of promoting self-sustaining habitat (cost information was not located in the available literature). Information regarding project feasibility and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature. Maintenance of the wetlands hydrologic connection project is one of over 40 recommended projects presented in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010).	Conceptual	Needed maintenance work includes removal of silt build-up that is impeding water flow through the culverts (approximately $3,000 initial investment), restoration of native vegetation (to be completed as part of an estimated $6000 one-time effort to restore native wetland and shoreline plants in the area), and long-term site upkeep and/or project modification with a goal of promoting self-sustaining habitat (cost information was not located in the available literature).	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Partnership - unrecorded suggestion/discussion; Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation
110	Redeveloping wastebeds to provide public access	Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking, Other	Lake Shoreline: Wastebeds 1-8 ; Tributary - Ninemile Creek: Wastebeds 9-15	There have been a variety of ideas put forward for redeveloping industrial wastebeds around Onondaga Lake for public access. Suggestions include re-using wastebeds as park lands, installing parking facilities on Wastebeds 1-8, and creating hiking/biking trails on Wastebeds 9-15. These project ideas come from multiple sources, and all or any portion of them could be realized. The goal of wastebed redevelopment is to facilitate recreational access to Onondaga Lake and its environs. Project feasibility depends upon factors such as anticipated ecological impacts, prior implementation of remedial actions that support public uses, and suitability of the physical conditions of the wastebed material. Information regarding project cost and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Project feasibility depends upon factors such as anticipated ecological impacts, prior implementation of remedial actions that support public uses, and suitability of the physical conditions of the wastebed material.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991); Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action (1993); City of Syracuse - unrecorded suggestion/discussion	Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991): The Reimann Buechner Partnership, in association with: Halcyon Ltd., Calocerinos & Spina Engineers PC, The Winters Group Inc., Knowledge Systems & Research Inc. Sponsors: Metropolitan Development Foundation of CNY, NYS Urban Development Corp., Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency, City of Syracuse Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action (1993): Onondaga Environmental	Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991): Limited Public Participation: Series of meetings with appointed subcommittee; interviews with elected government officials, agency officals, and other community leaders; 1 design workshop with local design and planning professionals. Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action (1993): Citizens Advisory Committee gathered public input, which was considered by the Onondaga Lake Management Conference during development of the Plan. Open Public

111	Onondaga Creek Valley Recreation Access	Recreational Use: Fishing, Hiking/Biking, Boating, Other	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: from Newell Street to Nedrow	There have been various project ideas for creating or improving public recreational access along the transitional stretch of Onondaga Creek through Nedrow and the Valley neighborhood of Syracuse. These project ideas range from creating nature/interpretive trails connected to existing public lands, pedestrian bridges, park and land easements, fishing access points, boating (canoe/kayak) rental and launch facilities, and trails for cross country skiing and biking between Nedrow and Newell Street to protecting the land along Onondaga Creek from Dorwin Avenue north to Ballantyne Road as open space with public access and amenities. These project ideas come from multiple sources, and all or any portion of them could be completed. The City of Syracuse would be responsible for completing some of this work, though information about potential funding sources was not located in the available literature. Information regarding project feasibility and costs was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The City of Syracuse would be responsible for completing some of this work, though information about potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009); Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012)	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009): Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012): City of Syracuse	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009): Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings. Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012): Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings (Tomorrow's Neighborhoods Today and other neighborhood-specific meetings); 1 city-wide public meeting; 1 year-long public comment period on draft plan. Limited
113	Connect City of Syracuse's open spaces	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat	Upland Areas: City of Syracuse	Connect publicly owned open spaces and parks throughout the City of Syracuse and identify "environmentally sensitive" private property for which development restrictions or public acquisition would serve to enhance the open space network. The City of Syracuse would be responsible for completing this work, though information about potential funding sources was not located in the available literature. Increased connectivity of open spaces would improve wildlife habitat. This project is one of dozens of recommendations presented in the Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012). Information regarding project feasibility and costs was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The City of Syracuse would be responsible for completing this work, though information about potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012)	City of Syracuse	Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings (Tomorrow's Neighborhoods Today and other neighborhood-specific meetings); 1 city-wide public meeting; 1 year-long public comment period on draft plan. Limited Public Participation: 1 focus group of local developers.

119	Complete Phase I of Onondaga Creekwalk	Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking, Other; Economic/Community Development; Education and Outreach	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Armory Square to Onondaga Lake	The City of Syracuse has completed Phase I of the Onondaga Creekwalk (Creekwalk), extending the original trail segment south to Armory Square and north to the shore of Onondaga Lake. This project is part of a larger project to create a continuous and multi-use recreational trail along Onondaga Creek that will ultimately connect with the Loop-the-Lake Trail and Erie Canalway Trail. Interpretive / educational signage and other amenities could be installed along the Creekwalk as it is developed. The overall goals of the Creekwalk project are to connect communities; increase and enhance opportunities for public access, education, recreation, and use of waterways; and promote tourism and economic development. This project idea comes from multiple sources. Information regarding feasibility constraints and final cost of Phase I was not located in the available literature. Funding sources for Phase I included Federal Highway Administration and state transportation funds.	Complete	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Funding sources for Phase I included Federal Highway Administration and state transportation funds.	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004); Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009); Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010); Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012); Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976)	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009): Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012): City of Syracuse Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings. Limited Public Participation: Conversations with experts; series of stakeholder meetings. Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009): Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings. Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation. Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012): Open Public

120	Extend Onondaga Creekwalk south of Armory Square	Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking, Other; Economic/Community Development; Education and Outreach	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: South of Armory square	There have been a number of proposals to extend the Onondaga Creekwalk (Creekwalk) further south along Onondaga Creek. These include lengthening the existing trail from Armory Square to Kirk Park (known as Phase II); building a trail section that will connect Kirk Park to Dorwin Ave at the southern border of the City of Syracuse (known as Phase III); and extending the trail from Dorwin Ave south to the border with Onondaga Nation. Each of these proposed trail segments is part of a larger project to create a continuous and multi-use recreational trail along Onondaga Creek that will ultimately connect with the Loop-the-Lake Trail and Erie Canalway Trail. Interpretive / educational signage and other amenities could be installed along the Creekwalk as it is developed. The overall goals of the Creekwalk project are to connect communities; increase and enhance opportunities for public access, education, recreation, and use of waterways; and promote tourism and economic development. This project idea comes from multiple sources. The urban portions of the trail would be constructed by the City of Syracuse. Constructing a trail from the lakeshore to Dorwin Ave and connecting it to the Loop-the-Lake and Erie Canalway trails is estimated to cost $25-30 million. Funding sources include Federal Highway Administration and state transportation funds. Feasibility studies have been conducted for Phase II but no specific information was located in the available literature. Coordination between planning efforts is necessary to achieve comprehensive restoration and management of waterways.	Conceptual	Constructing a trail from the lakeshore to Dorwin Ave and connecting it to the Loop-the-Lake and Erie Canalway trails is estimated to cost $25-30 million.	Feasibility studies have been conducted for Phase II but no specific information was located in the available literature. Coordination between planning efforts is necessary to achieve comprehensive restoration and management of waterways.	Funding sources include Federal Highway Administration and state transportation funds.	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004); Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009); Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010); Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012); Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976)	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009): Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012): City of Syracuse Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976): Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Study	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings. Limited Public Participation: Conversations with experts; series of stakeholder meetings. Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009): Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings. Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation. Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012): Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings (Tomorrow's

122	Loop-the-Lake Trail: Southwest and Southeast shoreline trails	Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking, Other; Economic/Community Development; Education and Outreach	Lake Shoreline: Southwest and Southeast shores	Extend trails along the southwest and southeast shores of Onondaga Lake and link them to the Onondaga Creekwalk at the Inner Harbor. Costs of completing this work are expected to exceed $50 million; dedicated funding sources have not yet been identified. Feasibility constraints for the project include private ownership of some shoreline areas, ongoing remediation activities, lack of information about whether polluted land will be suitable for a trail following remediation, and access challenges created by the Onondaga Lake Parkway and active railroad tracks. Coordination between planning efforts is necessary to achieve comprehensive restoration and management of waterways. These proposed trails are the final stages of a larger project to complete a continuous and multi-use recreational trail around Onondaga Lake (known as the Loop-the-Lake Trail). The Loop-the-Lake Trail could include interpretive / educational signage. The goals of the Loop-the-Lake Trail project are to connect communities; increase and enhance opportunities for public access, education, and recreation; and promote tourism and economic development. This project idea comes from multiple sources.	Conceptual	Costs of completing this work are expected to exceed $50 million.	Feasibility constraints for the project include private ownership of some shoreline areas, ongoing remediation activities, lack of information about whether polluted land will be suitable for a trail following remediation, and access challenges created by the Onondaga Lake Parkway and active railroad tracks. Coordination between planning efforts is necessary to achieve comprehensive restoration and management of waterways.	Dedicated funding sources have not yet been identified.	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004); Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010); Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976) (All of these sources except *Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County* expand upon the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976): Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Study	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings. Limited Public Participation: Conversations with experts; series of stakeholder meetings. Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976): Limited Public Participation: Series of meetings with local government officials; collaboration with Syracuse University; county-wide telephone survey. Open Public Participation: Series of
1	Biological monitoring program to document trends and sources of ecosystem-wide problems	Ecological: Water Quality, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Watershed-wide	Continue to implement an annual biological moni-toring program to show trends in the health of aquatic communities and to identify sources and causes of ecosystem-wide problems (such as water quality or habitat impairments) throughout the Onondaga Lake watershed. The program is intended to show improvements, identify sources of pollutants, and assess restoration efforts. Onondaga County is required to operate this program as part of the broader Ambient Monitoring Program under the terms of the Amended Consent Judgement (ACJ). It has been recommended that a long-term biological monitoring program be developed if necessary after the time period mandated by the ACJ, and that this program be tailored to meet needs for specific ecological data. Continuation and possible long-term extension of the biological monitoring program represent one of over 40 recommendations published in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Costs for this project will be approximately $105,000 to $110,000 with an estimated additional $40,000 every five years for macroinvertebrate monitoring in Onondaga Lake. Information regarding project feasibility was not located in the available literature.	In Progress	Costs for this project will be approximately $105,000 to $110,000 with an estimated additional $40,000 every five years for macroinvertebrate monitoring in Onondaga Lake.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga County is required to operate this program as part of the broader Ambient Monitoring Program under the terms of the Amended Consent Judgement (ACJ).	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* expands upon the recommendations of the Amended Consent Judgement and *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal Deliberation; required by legal decision or enforcement action.

2	Species-specific fish monitoring programs	Ecological: Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Tributaries; Lake Outlet	Implement species-specific fish monitoring programs for Onondaga Lake's tributaries and outlet with the goal of obtaining information about fish movement and reproductive patterns. Monitoring would initially be focused on Onondaga Creek, Ninemile Creek, and the Onondaga Lake Outlet, and would examine seasonal migration patterns of species of interest in order to locate habitats where breeding and/or spawning are occurring. This is one of over 40 recommended projects presented in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Specific information about project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature; costs will vary depending on the scope of the program and research needs (not yet determined). Before monitoring can begin, a fisheries management plan must be developed to identify species and areas of interest and to provide context for evaluating results.	Conceptual	Costs will vary depending on the scope of the program and research needs (not yet determined).	Before monitoring can begin, a fisheries management plan must be developed to identify species and areas of interest and to provide context for evaluating results.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation
12	Stream bank stabilization program	Ecological: Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek subwatershed	Identify and stabilize sites of streambank erosion in the Onondaga Creek subwatershed to help reduce non-point source pollution and thereby protect aquatic habitat. This work involves updating and prioritizing an inventory of erosion sites developed in 2000 by Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District; the updated inventory would include new sites and previously identified minor erosion problems that may have become more severe. Sites would be prioritized and remediated based on severity of erosion and contribution to overall sediment pollution load, degree of property loss, damage to infrastructure, and threat of flooding suffered. Periodic maintenance may be required for streambank stabilization projects, especially where planting is involved. To gain construction access for projects on privately owned land, it is necessary to acquire easements. Inventorying sites throughout the Onondaga Creek subwatershed is estimated to cost up to $10,000, with additional funding of $700,000 to $1.2 million necessary to complete design and construction work on priority sites (funding requirements will depend upon the scope of the program). Erosion inventorying and remediation represent 2 of over 40 recommended projects listed in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Inventorying sites throughout the Onondaga Creek subwatershed is estimated to cost up to $10,000, with additional funding of $700,000 to $1.2 million necessary to complete design and construction work on priority sites (funding requirements will depend upon the scope of the program).	To gain construction access for projects on privately owned land, it is necessary to acquire easements.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation

13	Assessment and enhancement of aquatic plants	Ecological: Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Within Lake	Continue annual assessments of aquatic plant cover in Onondaga Lake through aerial photography and/or ground-level observation, and pursue enhancement actions as necessary. To meet the requirements of the Amended Consent Judgment (ACJ), Onondaga County conducts assessments to identify parts of the lake with too much vegetative cover and areas where non-native invasive species predominate (conditions that degrade aquatic habitat). This information is used to evaluate the effects of remediation and restoration efforts on aquatic plant communities, and to direct efforts to maintain optimum types and levels of vegetative cover. For instance, Onondaga County is working to control undesirable algae by reducing municipal and non-point source pollution. Areas of the lake where poor quality sediments limit plant growth will be addressed as part of the Superfund remediation of the Onondaga Lake Bottom site, in accordance with an enforcement agreement between New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the primary responsible party Honeywell International Inc. Approximate costs for Onondaga County's aquatic plant assessments are $22,000 per annual flight survey with an additional $32,000 every five years for a more detailed study of submerged vegetation. Specific cost information for aquatic plant enhancement actions was not located in the available literature. Management of native plants will be attempted only if they can be separated from non-native species. Assessment and enhancement of aquatic plants is one of over 40 recommended projects presented in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010).	In Progress	Approximate costs for Onondaga County's aquatic plant assessments are $22,000 per annual flight survey with an additional $32,000 every five years for a more detailed study of submerged vegetation. Specific cost information for aquatic plant enhancement actions was not located in the available literature.	Management of native plants will be attempted only if they can be separated from non-native species.	Aquatic plant assessment and enhancement (via municipal and non-point source pollution control): Onondaga County Substrate remediation: Honeywell International Inc	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal Deliberation; required by legal decision or enforcement action

17	Microbial assessment to identify origins of elevated bacterial concentrations	Ecological: Water Quality	Tributaries	Continue investigations to identify point and/or non-point source origins of elevated bacterial concentrations in Onondaga Lake tributaries during dry weather conditions. The goal of this work is to inform efforts to reduce bacteria pollution and meet water quality standards in Onondaga Lake and its tributaries. The project involves defining bacteria sources and addressing data gaps by: sampling total coliform and fecal coliform bacteria during dry weather at sites along Onondaga Creek and Harbor Brook; assessing the role of sediment in contributing to high bacteria levels during dry weather; investigating possible leakage of intercepting sewers into receiving waters; and examining the apparent loss of flow from Harbor Brook into a sewage conveyance line that ultimately flows to the lake. In the future, the project may be expanded to include investigation of rural wet weather bacteria sources and the relative significance of urban wet weather bacteria sources, and the scope may be expanded to include all tributaries of Onondaga Lake presently on NYS Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) list of impaired waters for which pathogens are a pollutant of concern, beginning with Bloody Brook and Ley Creek. The project has been allocated $145,000 in Onondaga County Environmental Benefit Project (EBP) funds. The US Environmental Protection Agency contributed $210,000 through NYSDEC. Additional funding needs will be determined by changes to the project scope. This is one of over 40 project recommendations presented in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding project feasibility was not located in the available literature.	In Progress	The project has been allocated $145,000 in Onondaga County Environmental Benefit Project (EBP) funds. The US Environmental Protection Agency contributed $210,000 through New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Additional funding needs will be determined by changes to the project scope.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga County Environmental Benefit Project (EBP) funds, US Environmental Protection Agency grant funds through New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* expands upon the recommendations of "OEI analyses of CSO capture and pathogens in Onondaga Lake," a 2007 communication by Onondaga Environmental Institute.)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation

19	Evaluate source control as an alternative solution for mudboil management	Ecological: Water Quality	Upland Areas: Tully Valley; Tributary - Onondaga Creek	Evaluate the outcome of pilot studies to reduce Tully Valley mudboil activity at the source and conduct additional studies as needed to determine whether this would be the best long-term strategy for managing mudboils and their harmful impacts on Onondaga Creek's water quality. The project would involve assessing results from two USGS pilot studies that attempted to reduce groundwater pressure (and therefore reduce the mudboil discharges) by preventing rain and snowmelt from infiltrating the aquifer underlying the mudboils. Assessment of results is supported by the existing study funding ($40,000 in total). Depending on the outcomes of the pilots, additional studies would be conducted to refine source control methods and apply them on a larger scale. These studies could cost between $500,000 and $2 million. $166,000 in federal funds from EPA has been approved to study enhanced remediation options. Evaluation and expansion of source control studies are 2 of the over 40 project recommendations presented in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding project feasibility was not located in the available literature.	In Progress	Assessment of pilot results is supported by the existing study funding ($40,000 in total). Depending on the outcomes of the pilots, additional studies would be conducted to refine source control methods and apply them on a larger scale. These studies could cost between $500,000 and $2 million.	Information was not located in the available literature.	$166,000 in federal funds from EPA has been approved to study enhanced remediation options. No other information was located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation
20	Evaluate the contribution of sediment from mudslides in Tully Valley to Onondaga Creek and Lake. Determine options that would minimize damages.	Ecological: Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek; Upland Areas: Tully Valley	Complete studies to determine the contribution of sediment to Onondaga Creek and Lake from landslides in the Tully Valley. Determine whether there are any remedial actions that could be taken to minimize damage to water quality. Difficult access and the steep, unstable nature of the slopes have proven barriers to developing a permanent remedy. Regular excavations of eroded sediment are being undertaken as part of road, bridge and culvert maintenance operations in landslide-prone areas, with the goal of reducing the amount of sediment that reaches Onondaga Creek. One of the over 40 project recommendations in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) is to provide state, county, and town highway and transportation departments with financial and technical assistance to ensure that this maintenance work remains a priority; annual labor and equipment costs are estimated between $15,000 to $25,000. Cost and funding information for study completion and development of new remedial actions was not located in the available literature.	In Progress	$15,000 to $25,000 per year in financial and technical support to state, county, and town highway and transportation departments for temporary remedial actions Cost information for study completion and development of new remedial actions was not located in the available literature.	Difficult access and the steep, unstable nature of the slopes have proven barriers to developing a permanent remedy.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation

21	Install green infrastructure to help reduce combined sewer overflows (CSOs)	Ecological: Water Quality	Upland Areas: City of Syracuse	Install green infrastructure throughout the City of Syracuse to help ultimately minimize or eliminate pollution from combined sewer overflows (CSOs) in accordance with the Amended Consent Judgment, a federal court order requiring Onondaga County to upgrade its wastewater collection and treatment systems so that they do not violate water quality standards. Green infrastructure projects could include any or all of the following: green roofs, rain barrels and cisterns, permeable pavement, green street design, rain gardens, bioretention swales, curb cuts, and revegetation of vacant lots. These project ideas come from multiple sources. Information regarding project costs was not located in the available literature. The success of projects installed on private property will depend upon education of landowners and possibly formal agreements regarding proper maintenance.	In progress	Information was not located in the available literature.	The success of projects installed on private property will depend upon education of landowners and possibly formal agreements regarding proper maintenance.	Onondaga County	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010); Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* expands upon the recommendations of the *Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan*.)	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Onondaga Nation Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Internal deliberation Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal Deliberation; required by legal decision or enforcement action.
22	Development of non-point source management computer model	Ecological: Water Quality	Watershed-wide	Finish development of a computer model that will be used to identify areas of the Onondaga Lake watershed with significant sources of non-point source (NPS) pollution. The goal of this work is to support the development of a watershed-wide NPS Management Strategy by targeting and prioritizing locations where best management practices can be implemented to reduce pollution and restore water quality. The project involves calibrating the existing computer model (the Onondaga Lake Surface Water Watershed Model) to ensure the reliability of results as well as developing and implementing model scenarios to provide a framework for interpreting watershed conditions. The US Geological Survey has been funded $178,000 to complete this work. This is one of over 40 project recommendations presented in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding project funding sources and feasibility analysis was not located in the available literature.	In progress	The US Geological Survey has been funded $178,000 to complete this work.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation

23	Model to determine necessary improvements to METRO in order to achieve Amended Consent Judgment (ACJ) goals	Ecological: Water Quality	Watershed-wide	Complete work on the Onondaga Lake Water Quality Model (OLWQM) to determine the maximum daily quantity of phosphorus allowed to enter Onondaga Lake from METRO and all other sources in the lake's watershed (known as a Total Maximum Daily Load, or TMDL). The goal of this work is to help determine how Onondaga County may need to improve METRO in order to reduce phosphorous pollution reaching the lake, in accordance with the terms of the Amended Consent Judgment (ACJ). If METRO cannot be brought into compliance with the phosphorous pollution limits for Onondaga Lake, then its discharge must be diverted to the Seneca River (without violating the river's water quality standards). The completion of the OLWQM project and its peer review were funded $490,000 (out of a total project cost of $1.8 million) by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the US Army Corps of Engineers. This was one of over 35 action items presented in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding project feasibility was not located in the available literature.	In Progress	The completion of the Onondaga Lake Water Quality Model project and its peer review were funded $490,000 (out of a total project cost of $1.8 million).	Information was not located in the available literature.	The completion of the Onondaga Lake Water Quality Model project and its peer review were funded $490,000 (out of a total project cost of $1.8 million) by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the US Army Corps of Engineers.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation

24	Continue implementation of the Agricultural Environmental Management program	Ecological: Water Quality; Education and Outreach	Watershed-wide	Continue the Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM) program to assist farms throughout the Onondaga Lake watershed in implementing best management practices (BMPs) that reduce agricultural non-point source pollution. This program is operated by the Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District with funding from US Environmental Protection Agency (through the Onondaga Lake Partnership) and the New York State Environmental Protection Fund (cost-share dollars through the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and Soil and Water Conservation Committee). It is part of a broader non-point source pollution management strategy intended to help restore and protect water quality in Onondaga Lake and its tributaries. AEM program initiatives include education and outreach; fertilizer, pesticide, and manure management; restricting access to streams by cattle; and program integration with suburban and urban non-point source pollution management programs to facilitate evaluation of cumulative problems. As the AEM program is voluntary and incentive-based, its success depends upon the commitment of farmers to implement and maintain BMPs over the long-term. $3 million has been spent on the program to date but it may not be possible for funding to continue at the same level in future years. Completing the program with all currently enrolled farms would cost approximately $3 million (annual costs are estimated at $165,000, if program operations are maintained at their current levels). This is one of over 40 project recommendations presented in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010).	In Progress	To date, approximately $3,000,000 has been spent. A similar amount is required to complete the program with all currently enrolled farms. Annual costs are estimated at $165,000 per year if operations continue at their current level, although the amount varies depending on the level of farm participation.	As the Agricultural Environmental Management program is voluntary and incentive-based, its success depends upon the commitment of farmers to implement and maintain best management practices over the long-term.	This program is operated by the Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District with funding from US Environmental Protection Agency (through the Onondaga Lake Partnership) and the New York State Environmental Protection Fund (cost-share dollars through the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and Soil and Water Conservation Committee).	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation

25	Sewer separation and conveyances to abate combined sewer overflows (CSOs)	Ecological: Water Quality	Upland Areas: City of Syracuse	Complete construction of sewer separation and conveyance projects in the City of Syracuse to abate combined sewer overflows (CSOs) in accordance with the Amended Consent Judgment, a federal court order requiring Onondaga County to upgrade its wastewater collection and treatment systems so that they do not violate water quality standards. The work includes installing a conveyance pipeline between CSO 044 and the Midland Regional Treatment Facility, thereby increasing storage capacity for combined sewage and reducing the frequency of overflows to Onondaga Creek. Sewer separation projects, which increase overall system capacity and eliminate CSO discharges, will be completed in cases where they are identified as the most appropriate solutions. Sewer separation and the CSO 044 conveyance project are 2 of over 35 action items presented in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding project cost and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	In Progress	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga County	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* expands upon the recommendations of *Rationale for Moratorium on ACJ CSO Projects* ; the *Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan* ; and "Request for Action Pertaining to Onondaga Lake," a 2000 communication by Onondaga	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal Deliberation; required by legal decision or enforcement action.
33	Publicize potential uses of Onondaga Creek shoreline for recreation, tourism and economic development	Education and Outreach; Economic / Community Development	Tributary - Onondaga Creek	Publicize potential uses for Onondaga Creek's shoreline in order to promote increased recreation, tourism, and economic development. Project tasks include developing a community vision, installing signs for creek crossings, educating about the creek, holding public meetings, obtaining media exposure, holding an annual event to celebrate the creek, and supporting use of the vacant fire station as a trail rest stop with educational, historical, and safety displays. This is one of 27 recommendations presented in the F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004). Information regarding project cost, feasibility, and funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004)	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse	Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings. Limited Public Participation: Conversations with experts; series of stakeholder meetings.
34	Parking/pull off areas	Recreational Use: Hikiing/Biking, Fishing, Other	Lake Shoreline	Create parking/pull off areas along the Onondaga Lake shoreline that include visitor facilities with restrooms, shelter, etc. The goal is to improve public access to the lakeshore trail, shoreline fishing spots, and other recreational areas along the lake. This is one of over 20 project ideas presented in Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007). Information regarding project cost, potential funding sources, and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007)	EcoLogic LLC (in association with Dr. Thomas Vawter, Dr. Linda Wagenet, QEA LLC) / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of public outreach events. Limited Public Participation: Interviews; focus groups; telephone survey.

39	Boat "pump-out" stations	Recreational Use: Boating; Ecological: Water Quality	Within Lake	Determine if the single pump-out station provided at the Onondaga Lake marina meets requirements for establishing a “No Discharge Zone” (NDZ) for Onondaga Lake and connected waters. (An NDZ is an area of navigable waters in which it is prohibited for any vessel to discharge sanitary sewage.) If not, construct additional pump-out stations as needed to meet requirements. Maintain all facilities regularly. The goal of developing and maintaining pump-out stations is to increase the lake’s capacity to support recreational boating and to facilitate the establishment of an NDZ, which in turn will help protect water quality. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation is coordinating the process of NDZ review and designation. This is one of over 40 project recommendations presented in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding project cost, project feasibility, and potential funding sources for pump-out station development and maintenance was not located in the available literature.	In Progress	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation is coordinating the process of NDZ review and designation. Information regarding potential funding sources for pump-out station development and maintenance was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation
44	Public swimming beach on the Lake	Recreational Use: Swimming, Other	Lake Shoreline: possibly northern end of lake	Establish public swimming beaches on Onondaga Lake to facilitate shoreline recreational uses and help restore people’s relationships with the lake environment. The lake must be clean in order for people to safely engage in primary and secondary contact recreational uses. The goal of reestablishing shoreline swimming at Onondaga Lake has been raised by multiple sources, with varying interpretations of what constitutes a “clean” and “swimmable” lake. High bacteria levels have been identified as a limiting factor, particularly in the southern end of the lake. Some have suggested the northern shore as a potential beach location because the bacteria levels are currently low enough in that part of the lake to allow swimming on most days. Information regarding project cost and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	The lake must be clean in order for people to safely engage in primary and secondary contact recreational uses. High bacteria levels have been identified as a limiting factor, particularly in the southern end of the lake.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010); Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007) (*The 2020 Vision Project* expands upon the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Onondaga Nation Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007): EcoLogic LLC (in association with Dr. Thomas Vawter, Dr. Linda Wagenet, QEA LLC) / Onondaga Lake Partnership	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Internal deliberation Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007): Open Public Participation: Series of public outreach events. Limited Public Participation: Interviews; focus groups; telephone survey.
45	Eagle observation area/deck	Recreational Use: Other	Lake Shoreline	Construct an observation area/deck on the lake shoreline in order to provide improved access for viewing wildlife, especially eagles. This project idea comes from multiple sources. Information regarding project cost, potential funding sources, and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 7 - unrecorded suggestion/discussion	Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action (1993): Onondaga Environmental Institute (formerly Onondaga Lake Cleanup Corporation) / Onondaga Lake	Citizens Advisory Committee gathered public input, which was considered by the Onondaga Lake Management Conference during development of the
50	Green Infrastructure Ecosystem	Ecological: Water Quality, Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic /	Tributary - Onondaga Creek	No information available	No information available	No information available	No information available	No information available	US Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District - unrecorded	US Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District	No information available

51	Southwest Lakeshore Enhancements	Ecological: Water Quality, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Wildlife Habitat; Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking, Other	Lake Shoreline: Southwest corner; Tributary - Harbor Brook	The Southwest Lakeshore enhancements are intended to improve habitat and facilitate recreational uses in the southernmost corner of the lake shoreline. Project tasks could include improving and connecting Harbor Brook and the surrounding wetlands, creating habitat to support northern pike spawning, creating recreational/nature trails that can be connected to a larger trail system, installing interpretive signage and a wildlife viewing station, designing open space for group events, providing options for mixed use development, enhancing scenic views, and varying the topography to reduce noise from traffic on I-690. Plans will be finalized by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in conjunction with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the New York State Department of Health. Honeywell International Inc is required to complete this project as part of the Onondaga Lake Superfund remediation. The Southwest Lakeshore enhancements represent one of 5 projects discussed in Honeywell's October 2011 Onondaga Lake Project presentation. Information regarding project costs and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	In progress	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Honeywell International Inc is required to complete this project as part of the Onondaga Lake Superfund remediation.	Honeywell Onondaga Lake Project presentation (2011)	Honeywell International Inc	Series of small group meetings with over 60 community members, municipal representatives, and local planners.
53	Public Access along Onondaga Creek	Recreational Use: Fishing, Other	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Honeywell-owned property in Tully, NY	Provide public access for fishing on portions of Honeywell-owned land along Onondaga Creek (and its tributaries) in the Town of Tully. This project includes the construction of parking areas and trails where necessary to provide safe access. Access will be provided for 3 years and Honeywell will undertake a study, in consultation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), of potential additional future recreational activities at the site. This project is one of 7 Environmental Benefit Projects required of Honeywell International Inc as part of the closure of Wastebeds 9-15, under the terms of an enforcement action taken by NYSDEC (Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03). The goal of this project is to facilitate recreational uses along Onondaga Creek. Information regarding project cost and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Planned	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	This project is one of 7 Environmental Benefit Projects required of Honeywell International Inc as part of the closure of Wastebeds 9-15, under the terms of an enforcement action taken by NYSDEC (Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03).	Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03 (2010)	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Information was not located in the available literature.

54	Public Access along Nine Mile Creek	Recreational Use: Fishing, Other	Tributary - Nine Mile Creek: Honeywell property along creek between Amboy dam and Onondaga Lake	Provide public access for fishing and other recreation on Honeywell's property located along lower Nine Mile Creek (between the Amboy dam and Onondaga Lake). This project includes the construction of trails and parking areas where needed for safe access. Access will be provided for at least 5 years and will be coordinated with site remediation work. This project is one of 7 Environmental Benefit Projects required of Honeywell International Inc as part of the closure of Wastebeds 9-15, under the terms of an enforcement action taken by NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03). The goal of this project is to facilitate recreational uses along Nine Mile Creek. Information regarding project cost and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Planned	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	This project is one of 7 Environmental Benefit Projects required of Honeywell International Inc as part of the closure of Wastebeds 9-15, under the terms of an enforcement action taken by NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03).	Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03 (2010)	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Information was not located in the available literature.
58	Onondaga Lake Watershed Interpretive Signage	Education and Outreach	Upland Areas	Install interpretive signage in the southern part of the Onondaga Lake watershed to mark the headwaters of Onondaga Creek, the divide between Chesapeake Bay watershed and St. Lawrence River watershed, the location where the Cardiff Giant was "discovered," as well as other cultural and ecological highlights. The goal of this project is to increase public awareness of and interest in important local places. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
63	Transform Mudboil Area Into Public Park (Otisco Rd - Rt 80)	Education and Outreach; Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Mudboil Area (Otisco Road to Town of LaFayette line) (42°51’18.9” / -76°8’18.7”)	Purchase the Mudboil area (42°51’18.9” / -76°8’18.7”) along Onondaga Creek from Honeywell International, Inc. to create a county- or state-owned public park. As part of the park, interpretive trails are recommended in order to create educational and recreational access to this unique area. Land subsidence and treacherous conditions at active mudboil sites require an investigation into landowner liability before public access is created. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Land subsidence and treacherous conditions at active mudboil sites require an investigation into landowner liability before public access is created.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
64	Reconstruct bridge at Otisco Road crossing	Economic / Community Development	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Otisco Rd Crossing (42°51'31.2" / -76°8'17.84")	Reconstruct bridge over Onondaga Creek at Otisco Rd crossing (42°51'31.2" / -76°8'17.84"). This economic and community development project is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project goals, feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

65	Onondaga Creek Headwaters Gravel Mine Permit Investigation	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Headwaters Gravel Mine	The project area is in the upper Onondaga Creek watershed near the Cranesville Block Company Inc gravel mine, south of Solvay Rd in Tully, NY. Investigate the status of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) permit for mine operation and enforce the permit. The purpose of this project is to regulate the runoff from the gravel mine in order to restore terrestrial and aquatic habitat, particularly for the protection of wild brook trout. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
70	Scenic Overlook and Nature Trail at NY State Rt 11A and Rt 20	Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: between Save the County land south of Route 20 and Apple Festival property	Create a scenic overlook area at the intersection of Routes 11A and 20 for public recreational use. Save the County Land Trust owns a parcel of land to the south of the road that might host an interpretive trail. It will be necessary to investigate possible easements with landowners to extend the trail along the creek corridor between the Save the County Land Trust-owned land and the Apple Festival land. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	It will be necessary to investigate possible easements with landowners to extend the trail along the creek corridor between the Save the County Land Trust-owned land and the Apple Festival land.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
83	Clinton Square Pocket Parks	Education and Outreach; Recreational Use: Other	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Clinton Square area (43°3'3.3" / -76°9'10.4")	Create pocket parks around Clinton Square, in downtown Syracuse (43°3'3.3" / -76°9'10.4") for public recreation and education. The parks will enhance visual access and capitalize on the prime Art Deco-period architecture of the National Grid building (formerly Niagara Mohawk). They will also highlight the historical stonework over Onondaga Creek near Fayette Street (railroad bridge) and West Genesee Street (Erie Canal viaduct). This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

89	West Branch Onondaga Creek Rural Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Ecological: Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Water Quality	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: South Onondaga area of West Branch	The project location is in the South Onondaga portion of the West Branch, a tributary of Onondaga Creek. Work with local golf course and gravel mine owners to enhance Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stream and wetland protection. The goal of this project is to protect habitat and water quality. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project costs and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Project depends upon cooperation with local golf course and gravel mine owners.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
92	Hemlock Creek Interpretive Trail	Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Hemlock Creek, upstream of Kennedy Creek confluence	Facilitate public recreational access to Hemlock Creek by creating an interpretive trail system in collaboration with Grimshaw Elementary School, located at the intersection of Interstate 81 and Route 20. The potential project area encompasses the headwaters of Hemlock Creek, which is also protected wetland. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.
94	Furnace Brook Interpretive Trail System	Education and Outreach; Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking	Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Furnace Brook (43°1’5.4” / -76°10’2.9”)	The Furnace Brook Interpretive Trail System Project focuses on the entire stretch of Furnace Brook, a tributary of Onondaga Creek located on the southwest side of Syracuse, NY (43°1’5.4” / -76°10’2.9”). It aims to develop an interpretive trail system to enhance public recreational uses (hiking and biking) and facilitate educational uses by local educational institutions. This is one of dozens of projects recommended by the Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009). Information regarding project feasibility, costs, and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Creek Conceptual Revitalization Plan (2009)	Onondaga Environmental Institute / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Open Public Participation: Series of 7 public meetings (community forums). Limited Public Participation: Working Group; series of 8 stakeholder meetings.

96	Interpretive / Educational Center / Museum	Education and Outreach	Potential Locations: Lake Shoreline: possibly current site of Salt Museum on eastern shore; Tributary - Onondaga Creek: Inner Harbor	There have been various proposals for creating an interpretive / educational center or museum near the shores of Onondaga Lake. Proposals include expanding the Salt Museum to a year-round interpretive center with displays on all facets of the Lake's history; creating a natural history/environmental education center with information about the history of changes to the lake, remediation and restoration efforts, and lake ecology; and creating a cultural education center to promote dialogue about a shared vision for the future of the lake and the region and/or to explore possibilities for collaboration between traditional Haudenosaunee ecological knowledge and western science. Suggested locations for the center(s) include the lake shoreline (perhaps the Salt Museum, as previously mentioned, or possibly another area that's accessible from the Loop-the Lake trail) and the Inner Harbor near the mouth of Onondaga Creek. These proposals come from multiple sources, and all or any portion of them could be completed. The goals of this work are to provide education, promote inclusive community dialogue, and enhance public stewardship of the environment. Information regarding project cost, potential funding sources, and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Nation - unrecorded suggestion/discussion; City of Syracuse – unrecorded suggestion/discussion; Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007); Onondaga Lake Environmental Action Plan (1974); Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991) (*The 2020 Vision Project* expands upon the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007): EcoLogic LLC (in association with Dr. Thomas Vawter, Dr. Linda Wagenet, QEA LLC) / Onondaga Lake Partnership Onondaga Lake Environmental Action Plan (1974): Schumm & Werle Landscape Architects / Onondaga County Environmental Management Council Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991): The Reimann Buechner Partnership, in association with: Halcyon Ltd., Calocerinos & Spina Engineers PC, The Winters Group Inc., Knowledge Systems & Research Inc. Sponsors: Metropolitan Development Foundation of CNY	Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007): Open Public Participation: Series of public outreach events. Limited Public Participation: Interviews; focus groups; telephone survey. Onondaga Lake Environmental Action Plan (1974): Information was not located in the available literature. Onondaga Lake Development Plan (1991): Limited Public Participation: Series of meetings with appointed subcommittee; interviews with elected government officials, agency officals, and other community leaders; 1 design workshop with local design and planning professionals.
100	Restore traditional food gardens around Onondaga Lake	Cultural Use	Lake Shoreline; Upland Areas	Create access to Onondaga Lake shore and/or related uplands areas for traditional food gardens. Plantings could include corn, beans, squash, berry plants, and fruit trees. Restoring traditional gardens will support cultural uses. The land around the lake must be cleaned in order for gardens to be reestablished. This is one of dozens of project ideas presented in The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010). Information regarding project cost and potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	The land around Onondaga Lake must be cleaned in order for traditional gardens to be reestablished.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010)	Onondaga Nation	Internal deliberation

101	Light pollution reduction projects	Ecological: Wildlife habitat	Watershed-wide	Reduce light pollution on and around Onondaga Lake so that wildlife habitat is protected and people can see and learn from the stars. This work could involve installing energy-efficient, downward-shining lights, following the model of the Dark Sky Initiative. This project idea is one of dozens presented in The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010). Information regarding project cost, potential funding sources, and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010)	Onondaga Nation	Internal deliberation
102	Small wind power projects to fuel Onondaga Lake clean-up and restoration	Ecological: Other	Information was not located in the available literature.	Consider using wind power to fuel the cleanup and restoration of Onondaga Lake. This project would utilize small-scale wind power technology to avoid harming birds. The goal would be to reduce the ecological footprint of remediation and restoration work carried out in the Onondaga Lake watershed. This is one of dozens of project ideas presented in The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010). Information regarding project location, cost, potential funding sources, and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010)	Onondaga Nation	Internal deliberation
108	Education and outreach programs about the Onondaga Lake watershed	Education and outreach	Watershed-wide	Conduct public education / outreach programs about the Onondaga Lake watershed for adults and youth, focusing on topics such as local natural history (especially relating to fish and wildlife), how people have changed the watershed over time, present-day ecology, language and culture, fishing and boating, progress of the lake remediation, and the impact of sedimentation from mudboils and landslides on water quality. Programs would take place throughout the watershed. Site visits, such as boat trips on the lake, could be organized. For example, students could visit a "floating classroom" to learn about the lake. Watershed education could also be brought to the schools. Goals of these education and outreach programs would include promoting public involvement in watershed restoration efforts and strengthening residents' positive relationships with the lake and its watershed. These project ideas are drawn from multiple sources. Annual cost estimates for education programs about sedimentation and natural history are $20,000 and $10,000, respectively. Information regarding potential funding sources and project feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Estimated annual cost of program to educate public about impact of sedimentation on water quality: $20,000 Estimated annual cost of natural history information and education program: $10,000	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010); F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004); The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010); Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* , the F.O.C.U.S. report, and *The*	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Onondaga Nation Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007): EcoLogic LLC (in association with Dr. Thomas Vawter, Dr.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings. Limited Public Participation: Conversations with experts; series of stakeholder meetings. The Onondaga Nation's Vision for a Clean Onondaga Lake (2010): Internal deliberation Onondaga Lake Rehabilitation Guidance: The 2020 Vision Project (2007): Open Public Participation: Series of public outreach events. Limited Public

112	Streams, wetlands, and steep slopes mapping	Ecological: Water Quality, Wildlife Habitat, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat, Terrestrial / Wetlands, Soils/Sedimentation	Upland Areas: City of Syracuse	Map streams, wetlands, and steep slopes throughout the City of Syracuse and protect them from impacts of inappropriate development through a protective zoning overlay. The zoning overlay(s) should identify areas where development must be restricted to avoid soil erosion, flooding, and other damage to natural habitats. The City of Syracuse would be responsible for completing this work, though information about potential funding sources was not located in the available literature. The goal of this project is to protect habitat and water quality in the Onondaga Lake watershed. This project is one of dozens of recommendations presented in the Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012). Information regarding feasibility and costs was not located in the available literature.	Conceptual	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	The City of Syracuse would be responsible for completing this work, though information about potential funding sources was not located in the available literature.	Syracuse Land Use & Development Plan 2040 (2012)	City of Syracuse	Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings (Tomorrow's Neighborhoods Today and other neighborhood-specific meetings); 1 city-wide public meeting; 1 year-long public comment period on draft plan. Limited Public Participation: 1 focus group of local developers.
114	Expand and connect bikeways throughout Onondaga Lake watershed	Recreational Use: Biking	Watershed-wide	Develop and improve bikeway facilities, create safer conditions for bicycle traffic, and link existing trails throughout the Onondaga Lake watershed. These tasks encompass dozens of projects recommended in the 1976 Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County. The purpose of this work is to expand and enhance public recreational access. Total estimated cost for county-wide improvements in 1976 was $1,529,834. Funding sources could include federal Department of Transporation highway funds, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, public power utilties,and local governments. Feasibility constraints include heavy car and truck traffic volume and the need to coordinate bikeways with existing and planned residential, commerical, and industrial development.	Conceptual	Total estimated cost for county-wide improvements in 1976 was $1,529,834.	Feasibility constraints include heavy car and truck traffic volume and the need to coordinate bikeways with existing and planned residential, commerical, and industrial development.	Funding sources could include federal Department of Transporation highway funds, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, public power utilties,and local governments.	Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976)	Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Study	Limited Public Participation: Series of meetings with local government officials; collaboration with Syracuse University; county-wide telephone survey. Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings.

115	Implement cleanup plans for Geddes Brook / Nine Mile Creek site	Ecological: Water Quality, Terrestrial/Wetlands, Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Tributary - Nine Mile Creek, Geddes Brook	Implement plans to remediate contaminated sediments in the floodplains of lower Geddes Brook and Nine Mile Creek. Project tasks include dredging polluted sediments, realigning the Geddes Brook channel, and restoring stream beds and banks, wetlands, and other habitat. Lack of gradient in these streams may prove a challenge to attaining desired habitat conditions. Honeywell International Inc is required to complete this project with oversight by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation as part of the Onondaga Lake Bottom Superfund remediation. The goals of this project are to help stop the movement of mercury and other toxic substances from upland areas to the lake; meet health standards; lessen the impact of industrial contamination on the fishery; and improve aquatic habitat to support residency by adult and juvenile coolwater and coldwater fish. Remediation of Nine Mile Creek is estimated to cost $35.4 million, plus $105,000 annually for maintenance. Information about the cost of remediating Geddes Brook was not located in the available literature. The Geddes Brook/Nine Mile Creek site remediation is discussed among the over 35 action items presented in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010).	Planned	Remediation of Nine Mile Creek is estimated to cost $35.4 million, plus $105,000 annually for maintenance. Information about the cost of remediating Geddes Brook was not located in the available literature.	Lack of gradient in these streams may prove a challenge to attaining desired habitat conditions.	Honeywell International Inc is required to complete this project with oversight by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation as part of the Onondaga Lake Bottom Superfund remediation.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal Deliberation; required by legal decision or enforcement action.
116	Identify and implement habitat improvements to benefit Northern pike	Ecological: Aquatic / Fisheries Habitat; Recreational Use: Fishing	Within Lake	Identify and implement spawning habitat improvements in Onondaga Lake to encourage increased use of the lake by Northern pike. The goal of this project is to improve the lake's coolwater fishery and support recreational fishing. This work is being undertaken as part of the Superfund remediation of the Onondaga Lake bottom, in accordance with an enforcement agreement between New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the primary responsible party Honeywell International Inc. Improving Northern pike habitat is one of over 40 recommended projects presented in Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010). Information regarding project costs and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	In Progress	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	This work is being undertaken as part of the Superfund remediation of the Onondaga Lake bottom, in accordance with an enforcement agreement between New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the primary responsible party Honeywell International Inc.	Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010)	Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Internal deliberation; required by legal decision or enforcement action.

117	Southwest shore boat launch and fishing pier	Recreational Use: Fishing, Boating	Lake Shoreline: Southwest corner, near Exit 7 off Interstate 690	Design and construct a boat launch near Exit 7 off Interstate 690, on the southwest shore of the lake. Amenities planned for this facility include a double launch for trailer boat launching, a car top/kayak launch, at least 30 parking spots for cars and trailers, at least 30 parking spots for individual cars, and a handicapped-accessible fishing platform or pier for deep water shoreline fishing. Once the boat launch is constructed, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) will own, operate, and maintain it as a public access site. This project is one of 7 Environmental Benefit Projects required of Honeywell International Inc as part of the closure of Wastebeds 9-15, under the terms of an enforcement action taken by NYSDEC (Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03). It is also one of over 40 recommended projects presented in the Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010).The goal of this project is to increase public access to Onondaga Lake for fishing and boating. Dredging and capping operations in the lake and any necessary shoreline remediation must be completed prior to installation of the boat launch. Information regarding project cost was not located in the available literature.	Planned	Information was not located in the available literature.	Dredging and capping operations in the lake and any necessary shoreline remediation must be completed prior to installation of the boat launch.	This project is one of 7 Environmental Benefit Projects required of Honeywell International Inc as part of the closure of Wastebeds 9-15, under the terms of an enforcement action taken by NYSDEC (Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03).	Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03 (2010); Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010) (*Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies* updates the recommendations of *Onondaga Lake: A Plan for Action* .)	Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03 (2010): New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership	Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03 (2010): Information was not located in the available literature. Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal Deliberation; required by legal decision or enforcement action.
118	Provide nearshore deep water fishing access	Recreational Use: Fishing; Ecological: Aquatic/Fisheries Habitat	Within Lake: Southwest corner	Create deep water habitat (greater than 7 feet deep) near the southwest shoreline of Onondaga Lake to enhance shoreline fishing opportunities. This project will complement future efforts to increase public fishing access in this corner of the lake. Honeywell International Inc is required to undertake this work as part of the Superfund remediation of the Onondaga Lake bottom.Conceptual drawings of nearshore deep water habitat are presented along with many other habitat designs in Onondaga Lake Remedial Design Elements for Habitat Restoration (2009). Information regarding project cost and feasibility was not located in the available literature.	Planned	Information was not located in the available literature.	Information was not located in the available literature.	Honeywell International Inc is required to undertake this work as part of the Superfund remediation of the Onondaga Lake bottom.	Onondaga Lake Remedial Design Elements for Habitat Restoration (2009)	Parsons / Honeywell International Inc., with assistance from: representatives from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Bureau of Remediation; NYSDEC Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources; United States Environmental Protection Agency; United States Fish and Wildlife Service; State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry; Mississippi State University; Terrestrial	Limited Public Participation: Input gathered from Onondaga Nation as well as local habitat conservation and environmental organizations such as Salt City Bassmasters, Izaak Walton League of America, Audubon Society, Ducks Unlimited, and Citizens Campaign for the Environment. Open Public Participation: Public comment period

121	Loop-the-Lake Trail: Wastebeds 1-8 trail	Recreational Use: Hiking/Biking, Other; Economic/Community Development; Education and Outreach	Lake Shoreline: Wastebeds 1-8	Extend the western Onondaga Lake shoreline trail approximately two miles across Nine Mile Creek and along the top ridge of Wastebeds 1-8. The trail will be accessible from Exit 7 off Interstate 690 and from the State Fairgrounds upper parking lots. This project is being completed by Onondaga County Department of Transportation (OCDOT). A feasibility study was conducted but results were not located in the available literature. A human health risk assessment found that off-trail use of the wastebeds should be prohibited to avoid health risks. This trail extension will cost about $3.5 million; funding is being provided through OCDOT and environmental fine money paid by parties responsible for pollution of the lake. This project is part of a larger project to complete a continuous and multi-use recreational trail around Onondaga Lake (known as the Loop-the-Lake Trail). The Loop-the-Lake Trail could include interpretive / educational signage. The goals of the Loop-the-Lake Trail project are to connect communities; increase and enhance opportunities for public access, education, and recreation; and promote tourism and economic development. This project idea comes from multiple sources.	Planned	This trail extension will cost about $3.5 million.	A feasibility study was conducted but results were not located in the available literature. A human health risk assessment found that off-trail use of the wastebeds should be prohibited to avoid health risks.	Funding is being provided through Onondaga County Department of Transportation and environmental fine money paid by parties responsible for pollution of the lake.	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004); Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010); Bike Trail Human Health Risk Assessment Fact Sheet (2009); Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976) (All of these sources except *Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County* expand upon the recommendations	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board / Onondaga Lake Partnership Bike Trail Human Health Risk Assessment Fact Sheet (2009): U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976): Syracuse Metropolitan	F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse Water & Waterways: Strategies Report (2004): Open Public Participation: Series of public meetings. Limited Public Participation: Conversations with experts; series of stakeholder meetings. Onondaga Lake Watershed Progress Assessment and Action Strategies (2010): Internal deliberation Bike Trail Human Health Risk Assessment Fact Sheet (2009): Open Public Participation: Public comment period for report. Bikeway System Plan for Onondaga County (1976): Limited Public
123	Recreational use of Wastebeds 9-15	Recreational Use	Tributary - Nine Mile Creek: Wastebeds 9-15	Develop public access recreational opportunities for up to 10% of the Wastebeds 9-15 property. This project is one of 7 Environmental Benefit Projects required of Honeywell International Inc as part of the closure of Wastebeds 9-15, under the terms of an enforcement action taken by NYSDEC (Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03). The project must be guided through a public planning process with the Town of Camillus, Town of Geddes, and other interested parties. Information regarding project cost was not located in the available literature.	Planned	Information was not located in the available literature.	The project must be guided through a public planning process with the Town of Camillus, Town of Geddes, and other interested parties.	This project is one of 7 Environmental Benefit Projects required of Honeywell International Inc as part of the closure of Wastebeds 9-15, under the terms of an enforcement action taken by NYSDEC (Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03).	Consent Order, Index No. D-7-0001-02-03 (2010) (The Consent Order expands upon the recommendations of *Preliminary design recommendations for conducting a demonstration project to assess stabilization and*	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Information was not located in the available literature.