

Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP)

Town of Alabama
County of Genesee, New York



Lead Agency and Project Sponsor:

Genesee County Economic Development Center (GCEDC)

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APPENDIX A
FGEIS TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLE 4.1
Land Use and Density at Build-out

Land Use and Density at Build-out	Building SF	Floor Area Ratio
Gross Site Area (Acres)		1,243.40
Buildable Site Area (Acres)		599.0
Percentage Buildable Site Area		48.2%
Technology Manufacturing	4,000,000	
Flex Space	1,400,000	
Office	500,000	
Retail	180,000	
Demonstration Center/Town Hall Multi-Use	50,000	
Subtotal	2,130,000	
Totals	6,130,000	0.11

TABLE 4.4
Required Permits and Approvals

Re-Zoning and Site Plan approval	Town of Alabama, Genesee County Planning Board
Approval of Water Plans	Genesee County Dept. of Health
Major Entrance Permit	NYS Department of Transportation
Utility Work Permit for Infrastructure	NYS Department of Transportation
Public Water Supply Permit	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
SPDES	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
SPDES General Permit for Stormwater	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Chemical Bulk Storage (if required)	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Sanitary Sewer Approval	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Section 404 Clean Water Act (wetlands, if required)	US Army Corps of Engineers
Article 24 - Environmental Conservation Law	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Article 15 – Environmental Conservation Law	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Title V Air Permit, State Facility Permit or Air Facility Registration (if required)	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Historic Preservation Project Review	NYS Office of Historic Preservation
Electrical Connection	NY Independent Systems Operators, NY Power Authority, Rochester Gas & Electric, and National Grid
Part 373 Hazardous Waste Management Permit	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Individual Section 401 Water Quality Certification	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Article 15 Protection of Waters Dam Safety Permit	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

TABLE 5.2
Land Use and Density at Build-out

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Subtotal	2,130,000	
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TABLE 6.1

Existing Wetlands and Associated Technical Information

Wetland Number/ Parcel Number (s)	Community Type(s)/ Comments	Wetland Size (acres)	Preliminary Jurisdiction	Primary Functions/Values	Condition
Wetland 1 Parcel 1	PFO Hardwood Swamp and PEM Cattail Marsh, adjacent to active farming, high quality, subdued kettle hole on the lake plain	0.63	ACE/DEC	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	High
Wetland 2 Parcel 1 & 2	PFO Floodplain Forest and PFO Hardwood Swamp, with linear water course through farmed areas, linear features, include reed canary grass (RCG), nice uplands within, some areas shrubby in field, few openings, adjacent to active farming, high quality, slight micro-depressions, lake plain, kettle holes	18.48	ACE/DEC	floodflow alteration, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	High/Low
Wetland 3 Parcel 1	PSS scrubby, fragmented by farming, overgrown with vines, invasive species, debris, adjacent to active farming	0.07	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 4 Parcel 1	In hedge row, PEM/PSS, scrubby, RCG, adjacent to active farming	0.45	NON		Low/Medium
Wetland 5 Parcel 1	PFO hardwood swamp, fragmented by farming, small, adjacent to active farming	0.04	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low/Medium
Wetland 6 Parcel 1	PFO hardwood swamp, edges contain invasive species, adjacent to active farming, dissected lake plain, flowing water in sw direction in concave trough	4.43	ACE/DEC	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	High
Wetland 7 Parcel 1	PEM Shallow Emergent Marsh, fragmented by farming, small, adjacent to active farming	0.06	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium
Wetland 8 Parcels 1 & 2	PFO Hardwood Swamp and PSS Shrub Swamp, contains farm pond with fish, adjacent to active farming	0.99	ACE	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium/ High
Wetland 9 Parcel 2	PFO Hardwood Swamp, adjacent to active	1.71	ACE	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant	High

	farming, high quality, nearly level micro-relief, lake plain, power line right of way through wetland			retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	
Wetland 10 Parcel 3	PEM Shallow Emergent Marsh, farmed, possibly contains contaminants, water stagnant adjacent to active farming	1.28	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium
Wetland 11 Parcel 2	PEM- Reed Canary Marsh (RCG), adjacent to active farming, concave	0.11	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 12 Parcel 3	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming	0.08	NON*	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 13 Parcel 3	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow	0.38	NON*	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 14 Parcel 3	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming	0.06	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 15 Parcel 3	PEM Shallow Emergent Marsh, man-made farm pond, adjacent to active farming, ground moraine, concave	0.25	NON*	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium
Wetland 16 Parcel 3	PEM Shallow emergent marsh reed canary grass, adjacent to active farming	0.05	NON*	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 17 Parcel 8	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming	0.02	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 18 Parcel 8	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming, slightly concave	0.15	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low

Wetland Number/ Parcel Number (s)	Community Type(s)/ Comments	Wetland Size (acres)	Preliminary Jurisdiction	Primary Functions/Values	Condition
Wetland 19 Parcel 8	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming	0.34	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low

Wetland 20 Parcels 7, 8, 9	PFO Floodplain Forest, PSS Shrub swamp and PFO Hardwood Swamp, with linear water course through farmed areas, includes reed canary grass nice uplands within, some areas shrubby in field, few openings, adjacent to active farming, concave drainageway, concave, lake plain, kettle hole	31.75	ACE/DEC	floodflow alteration, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	High/Low
Wetland 21 Parcel 7	PFO Hardwood Swamp, adjacent to active farming, hemlock swamp within as well as vernal pools	0.50	ACE	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	Medium
Wetland 22 Parcel 8, 21	Whitney Creek corridor, Class C- non-trout, PFO Hardwood Swamp, some invasive species, fish present in channel, fringe of wetlands/floodplains, adjacent to active farming, high quality, concave, small farm dump area located by D28	6.93	ACE	floodflow alteration, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	High
Wetland 23 Parcel 21	PEM Shallow emergent marsh adjacent to active farming	0.33	ACE	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium
Wetland 24 Parcel 8	PEM Phragmites marsh adjacent to active farming, lake plain, concave	0.40	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 25 Parcel 8	PEM cattail marsh adjacent to active farming, adjacent to road, concave drainageway	0.23	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low/Medium
Wetland 26 Parcel 9	PEM/PSS linear water course through farmed areas, includes reed canary grass, some areas shrubby in field, adjacent to active farming, concave	1.37	ACE	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 27 Parcel 9	PFO Hardwood swamp, fragmented edges from farming, squared wood edges,	3.75	NON*	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium

	upland islands within, farm pond or old farm dump within some logging trails present and/or debris, adjacent to active farming, wetland hummocks				
Wetland 28 Parcel 20	PFO Hardwood swamp, small, adjacent to active farming	0.02	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	Medium
Wetland 29 Parcel 20	PFO Hardwood swamp, fragmented from farming, squared wood edges, upland islands within, some logging trails present and/or debris, adjacent to active farming, vernal pools present	4.66	ACE	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	Medium
Wetland 30 Parcel 6	PSS Shrub Swamp, along road/ part of road side ditch, adjacent to active farming, lake plain, concave	0.25	ACE	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 31 Parcel 6	PSS Shrub Swamp-scrubby, Old channel scar, adjacent to active farming, lake plain, concave and convex, ground moraine, convex slope to maintained drain, old foundation found, some debris at southern end.	0.64	ACE	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 32 Parcel 6	PEM Shallow Emergent/Cattail Marsh, adjacent to active farming	0.05	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium
Wetland 33 Parcel 6	PFO hardwood swamp with some shrubs, some open water, garbage, somewhat disturbed from farming, adjacent to active farming, ground moraine, concave, excavated pit	0.31	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low/ Medium

Wetland Number/ Parcel Number (s)	Community Type(s)/ Comments	Wetland Size (acres)	Preliminary Jurisdiction	Primary Functions/Values	Condition
Wetland 34 Parcel 11	PEM/PSS linear water course through farmed areas, include reed canary grass, some areas shrubby in field, adjacent to active farming, irregular topography, slightly altered, lake plain	1.78	ACE	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 35 Parcel 11	PEM shallow emergent marsh, overgrown and scrubby, some debris, old foundation within wetland area, adjacent to active farming	0.11	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium
Wetland 36 Parcels 16, 17, 18, 22	PFO Hardwood swamp, fragmented edges from farming, squared wood edges, upland islands within, some logging trails present and/or debris, adjacent to active farming, lake plain, nearly level with microtopography, concave drainageway	12.04	ACE/DEC	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	Medium
Wetland 37 Parcels 16, 17, 22	PFO Hardwood swamp, fragmented edges from farming, squared wood edges, upland islands within, some logging trails present and/or debris	5.63	ACE/DEC	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	Medium
Wetland 38 Parcel 16	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming	0.02	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 39 Parcels 16, 22	PEM/PSS linear water course through farmed areas, include reed canary grass, some areas shrubby in field, adjacent to active farming	0.89	ACE	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 46 Parcel 18 &12	PEM/PSS linear water course through farmed areas, include reed canary grass, some areas shrubby in	1.72	ACE	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low

	fields, very dense in spots				
Wetland 47 Parcel 12	PEM Shallow emergent marsh, roadside, Phragmites and reed canary grass, concave, recessional moraine	0.06	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low
Wetland 48 Parcel 12	PSS- shrub swamp, successional shrubland, very dense in spots	2.08	ACE	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium
Wetland 49 Parcel 12	PSS- shrub swamp, successional shrubland, very dense in spots	0.11	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium
Wetland 50 Parcel 12	PSS- shrub swamp, successional shrubland, very dense in spots	0.97	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium
Wetland 51 Parcel 18	PFO/PEM hardwood swamp and reed canary grass marsh in hedgerow	0.22	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low/Medium
Wetland 52 Parcel 12	PSS- shrub swamp, successional shrubland, very dense in spots	0.56	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium

*Pending assessment of tile drainage

TABLE 6.2

Wetlands Impacted by the Preferred Alternative

Wetland Number / Parcel Number (s)	Community Type(s)/ Comments	Wetland Size (acres)	Preliminary Jurisdiction	Primary Functions/ Values	Condition	Wetlands Impacted (acres)
Wetland 2 Parcel 1 & 2	PFO Floodplain Forest and PFO Hardwood Swamp, with linear water course through farmed areas, linear features, include reed canary grass (RCG), nice uplands within, some areas shrubby in field, few openings, adjacent to active farming, high quality, slight micro-depressions, lake plain, kettle holes	18.48	ACE/DEC	floodflow alteration, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat, potential t/e species habitat	High/Low	1.18
Wetland 3 Parcel 1	PSS scrubby, fragmented by farming, overgrown with vines, invasive species, debris, adjacent to active farming	0.07	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxic ant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low	0.07
Wetland 4 Parcel 1	In hedge row, PEM/PSS, scrubby, RCG, adjacent to active farming	0.45	NON		Low/ Medium	0.45
Wetland 10 Parcel 3	PEM Shallow Emergent Marsh, farmed, possibly contains contaminants, water stagnant adjacent to active farming	1.28	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium	1.28
Wetland 11 Parcel 2	PEM- Reed Canary Marsh (RCG), adjacent to active farming, concave	0.11	NON	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low	0.11
Wetland 12 Parcel 3	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming	0.08	NON*	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxic ant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low	0.08
Wetland 13 Parcel 3	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow	0.38	NON*	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxic ant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low	0.38
Wetland 14 Parcel 3	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming	0.06	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxic ant retention,	Low	0.06

				nutrient removal, wildlife habitat		
Wetland 15 Parcel 3	PEM Shallow Emergent Marsh, man-made farm pond, adjacent to active farming, ground moraine, concave	0.25	NON*	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium	0.25
Wetland 16 Parcel 3	PEM Shallow emergent marsh reed canary grass, adjacent to active farming	0.05	NON*	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low	0.05
Wetland 17 Parcel 8	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming	0.02	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxic ant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low	0.02
Wetland 18 Parcel 8	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming, slightly concave	0.15	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxic ant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low	0.15
Wetland 19 Parcel 8	PSS Shrub Swamp, in hedgerow, adjacent to active farming	0.34	NON	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxic ant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low	0.34
Wetland 26 Parcel 9	PEM/PSS linear water course through farmed areas, includes reed canary grass, some areas shrubby in field, adjacent to active farming, concave	1.37	ACE	nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Low	1.37
Wetland 27 Parcel 9	PFO Hardwood swamp, fragmented edges from farming, squared wood edges, upland islands within, farm pond or old farm dump within some logging trails present and/or debris, adjacent to active farming, wetland hummocks	3.75	NON*	floodflow alteration, sediment/toxic ant retention, nutrient removal, wildlife habitat	Medium	3.75
Total Wetlands Impacted						9.54

*Pending assessment of tile drainage

TABLE 6.3
Drainage Ways Impacted by the Preferred Alternative

Water Feature	Approximate Reach Beginning (NAD83)		Approximate Reach End (NAD83)		Approximate Linear Feet	Direction of Flow	Rosgen Classification	Drainage Way Impacts (LF)
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude				
Unnamed Stream #1 Impacts								
DW1	43.08921	78.41258	43.09655	78.42628	5,490.4421	NW	E6/C6	1,950
DW10	43.08914	78.41717	43.08925	78.4228	1,602.6806	W	E6	1,602.6806
DW12	43.08869	78.40982	43.08802	78.40383	1,722.1426	W	E6	1,722.1426
DW13	43.08682	78.39913	43.088	78.40365	1,423.4795	NW	G6	1,423.4795
DW19	43.08313	78.39167	43.08555	78.39744	2,035.5375	NW	E6	600
DW20	43.08523	78.4038	43.08423	78.40123	791.8156	SW	G6	791.8156
					Total Unnamed Stream #1 Impacts			
Drainageway Impacts								
DW4	43.08914	78.41717	43.08925	78.44228	1,602.6806	W	E6	1,602.6806
DW16	43.08523	78.4038	43.08423	78.40123	791.8156	SW	G6	791.8156
DW22	43.09228	78.40973	43.09523	78.41887	3,481.8	NW	G6	3,481.8
DW23	43.08990	78.41938	43.09157	78.42220	1,073.4	NW	G6	1,073.4
					Total Drainageway Impacts			
							Grand Total	15,039.8145

TABLE 6.8
Criteria Pollutant Emissions from Fuel Combustion Sources

Pollutant	Single Factory Emission (tpy)	All Facilities (tpy)
NOx	22.4	164.1
CO	16.8	123.4
SO2	6.2	45.8
PM10	1.7	12.8
PM2.5	1.7	12.8
VOC	1.2	8.5

TABLE 6.9

Criteria Pollutant & HAP Emissions from Manufacturing Process Operations

Hazardous Air Pollutant	Single Factory (tpy)	All Facilities (tpy)
Hydrofluoric Acid	5.8	10.6
Hydrochloric Acid	5.3	11.8
Glycol Ethers	4.0	4.0
Methanol	5.6	9.0
Cadmium	0.00061	0.00061
Phosphine	0.100	0.014
Chlorine	nil	1.1
HAP Total	20.7	36.5
Criteria Pollutant		
VOC	47.6	102.3
NOx	20.0	20.0
PM2.5	14.4	14.6
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.1	0.4
Criteria Total	82.1	137.3
Other		1.2
Ammonia	6.8	24.9

TABLE F.1
Existing Wetland Condition Totals
























Wetland Condition	Total Acres*	Total Number of Wetland Bodies
High Quality	64.92	7
Medium Quality	33.65	21
Low Quality	8.39	18
Total	106.96	46

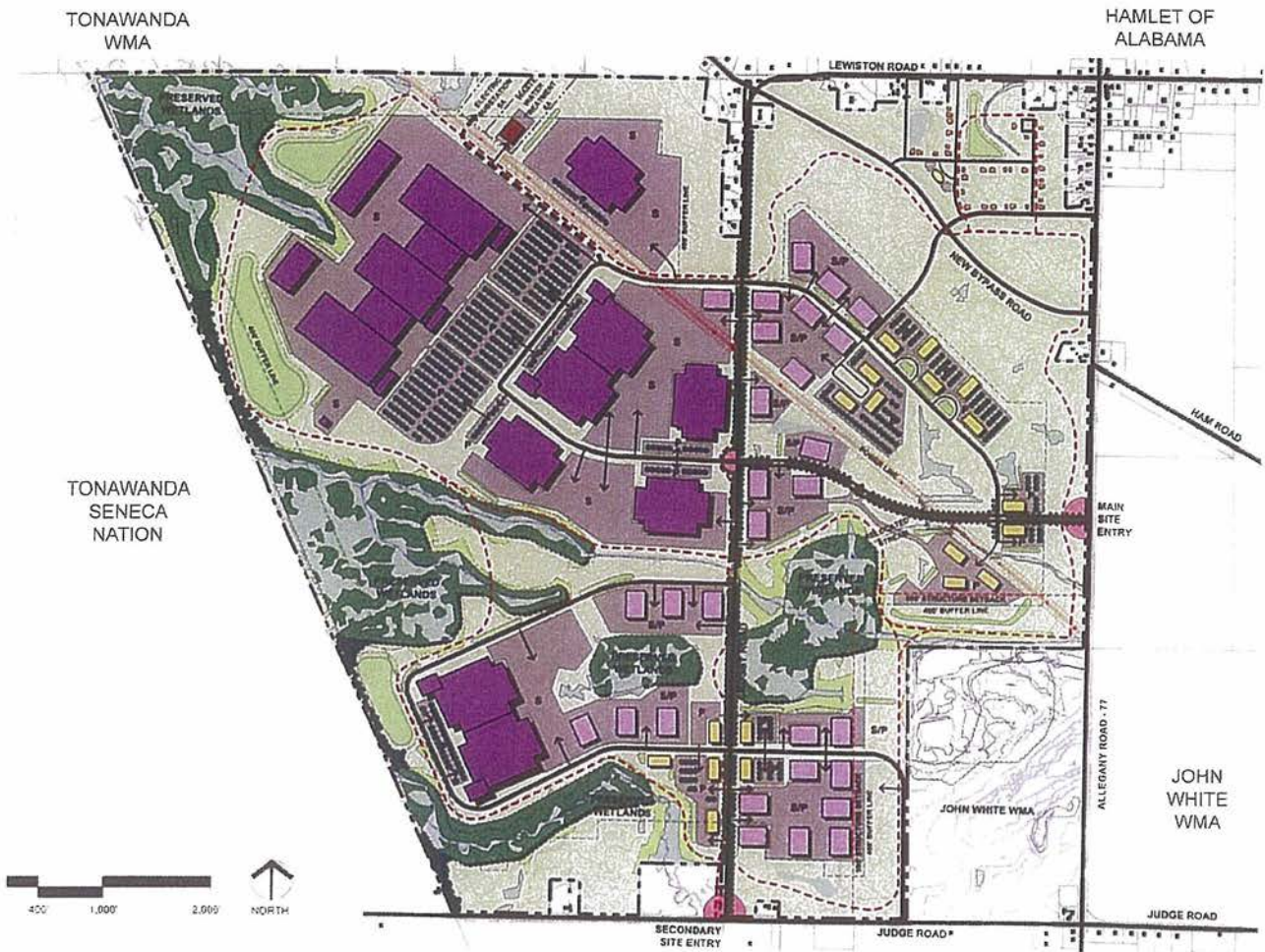
*NOTE: When a wetland body is comprised of more than one wetland condition, the higher quality wetland definition was used for this calculation, regardless of specific field conditions, for order of magnitude purposes.

TABLE F.2
 Archeological Phase 1B 2010-2011 Fieldwork Summary

Parcel #	Area Surveyed	Results
3	34.7 ha (85.8 ac)	Two moderately large, high density sites. Three other small-medium size, low-moderate density scatters also identified. Scattered artifact findspots elsewhere.
6	40.0 ha (98.7 ac)	One small low density lithic scatter. Scattered findspots elsewhere.
8	30.0 ha (74.1 ac)	Large prehistoric lithic scatter bounding Whitney Creek includes two high density and one moderate density sites. Large area of scattered findspots lies nearby along high elevations. Low density scatter at north end of field. Scattered findspots throughout other areas.
9	31.4 ha (77.6 ac)	Two small, low density lithic scatters. Scattered artifact findspots elsewhere.
11	27.7 ha (68.3 ac)	One moderately large, moderate density lithic scatter. Scattered findspots elsewhere.
Total	163.8 ha (404.5 ac)	



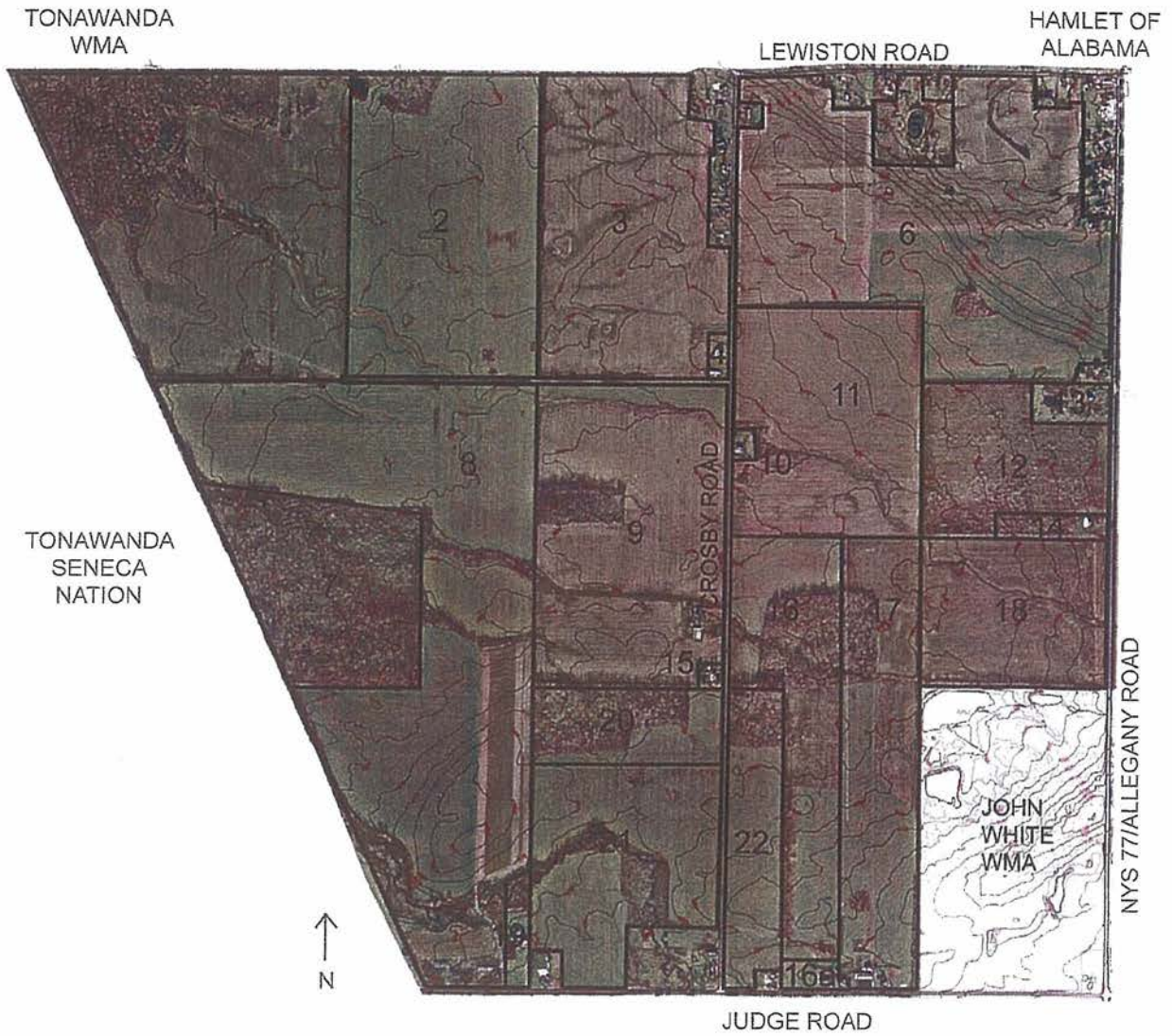
	STAMP BOUNDARY		EXISTING WOODED AREA
	PUBLIC ROADS		STREET TREES
	ACCESS ROADS		SURFACE PARKING / SERVICE YARDS
	DRAINAGE WAYS		
	LANDSCAPE BUFFER		TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING
	STRUCTURE SETBACK		TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING SUPPORT / FLEX
	POTENTIAL TRAIL NETWORK		OFFICE BUILDINGS
	POWER LINE AND SETBACK		COMMERCIAL / MIXED-USE / RETAIL / HOTEL
	DELINEATED WETLANDS		TOWN HALL / COMMUNITY CENTER / MUSEUM / ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
	100' NYSDEC WETLAND BUFFER		WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES		SITE ENTRANCE POINT
	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POND BUFFER		



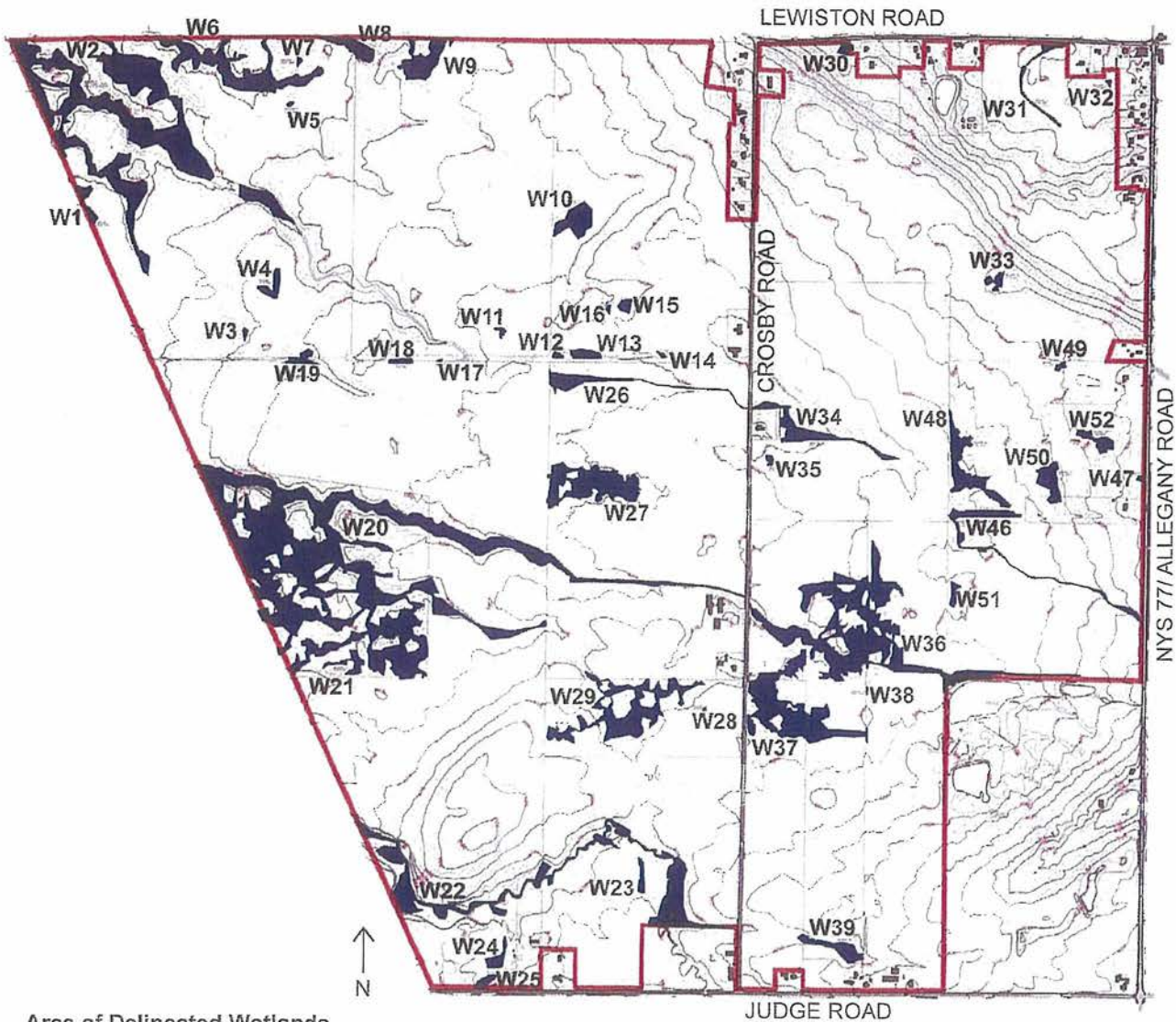
	STAMP BOUNDARY		EXISTING WOODED AREA
	PUBLIC ROADS		STREET TREES
	ACCESS ROADS		SURFACE PARKING / SERVICE YARDS
	DRAINAGE WAYS		TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING
	LANDSCAPE BUFFER		TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING SUPPORT / FLEX
	STRUCTURE SETBACK		OFFICE BUILDINGS
	POTENTIAL TRAIL NETWORK		COMMERCIAL / MIXED-USE / RETAIL / HOTEL
	POWER LINE AND SETBACK		TOWN HALL / COMMUNITY CENTER / MUSEUM / ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
	DELINEATED WETLANDS		WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
	100' NYSDEC WETLAND BUFFER		SITE ENTRANCE POINT
	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES		
	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POND BUFFER		

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Figure 1-3
Preferred Alternative




Project Site Parcel Number



Area of Delineated Wetlands

W1	0.63 ac	W17	0.02 ac	W33	0.31 ac
W2	18.48 ac	W18	0.15 ac	W34	1.78 ac
W3	0.07 ac	W19	0.34 ac	W35	0.11 ac
W4	0.45 ac	W20	31.75 ac	W36	12.04 ac
W5	0.04 ac	W21	0.50 ac	W37	5.63 ac
W6	4.43 ac	W22	6.93 ac	W38	0.02 ac
W7	0.06 ac	W23	0.33 ac	W39	0.89 ac
W8	0.99 ac	W24	0.40 ac	W46	1.72 ac
W9	1.71 ac	W25	0.23 ac	W47	0.06 ac
W10	1.28 ac	W26	1.37 ac	W48	2.08 ac
W11	0.11 ac	W27	3.75 ac	W49	0.11 ac
W12	0.08 ac	W28	0.02 ac	W50	0.97 ac
W13	0.38 ac	W29	4.66 ac	W51	0.22 ac
W14	0.06 ac	W30	0.25 ac	W52	0.56 ac
W15	0.25 ac	W31	0.64 ac	TOT.	106.96 ac
W16	0.05 ac	W32	0.05 ac		

 Delineated Wetlands

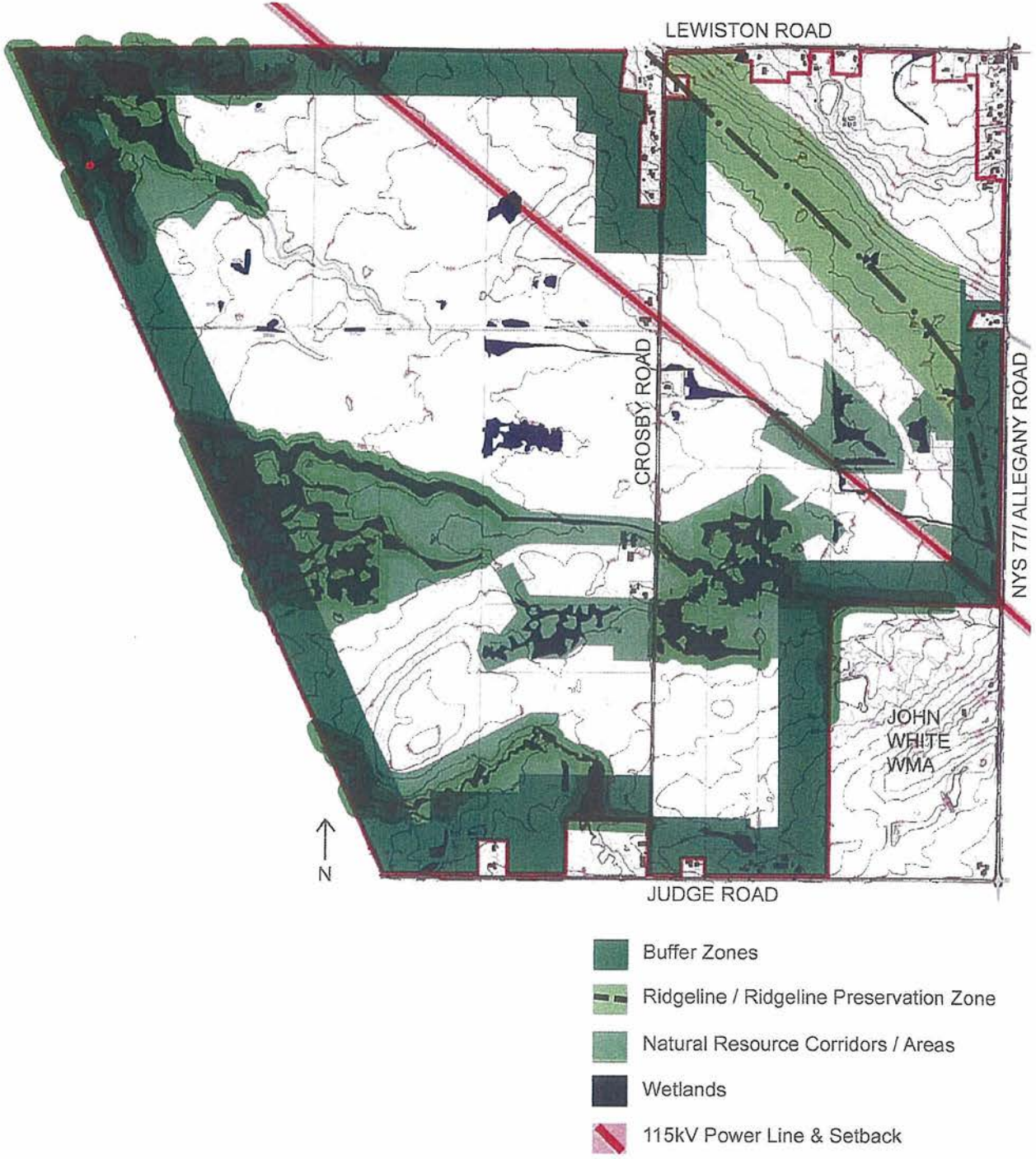
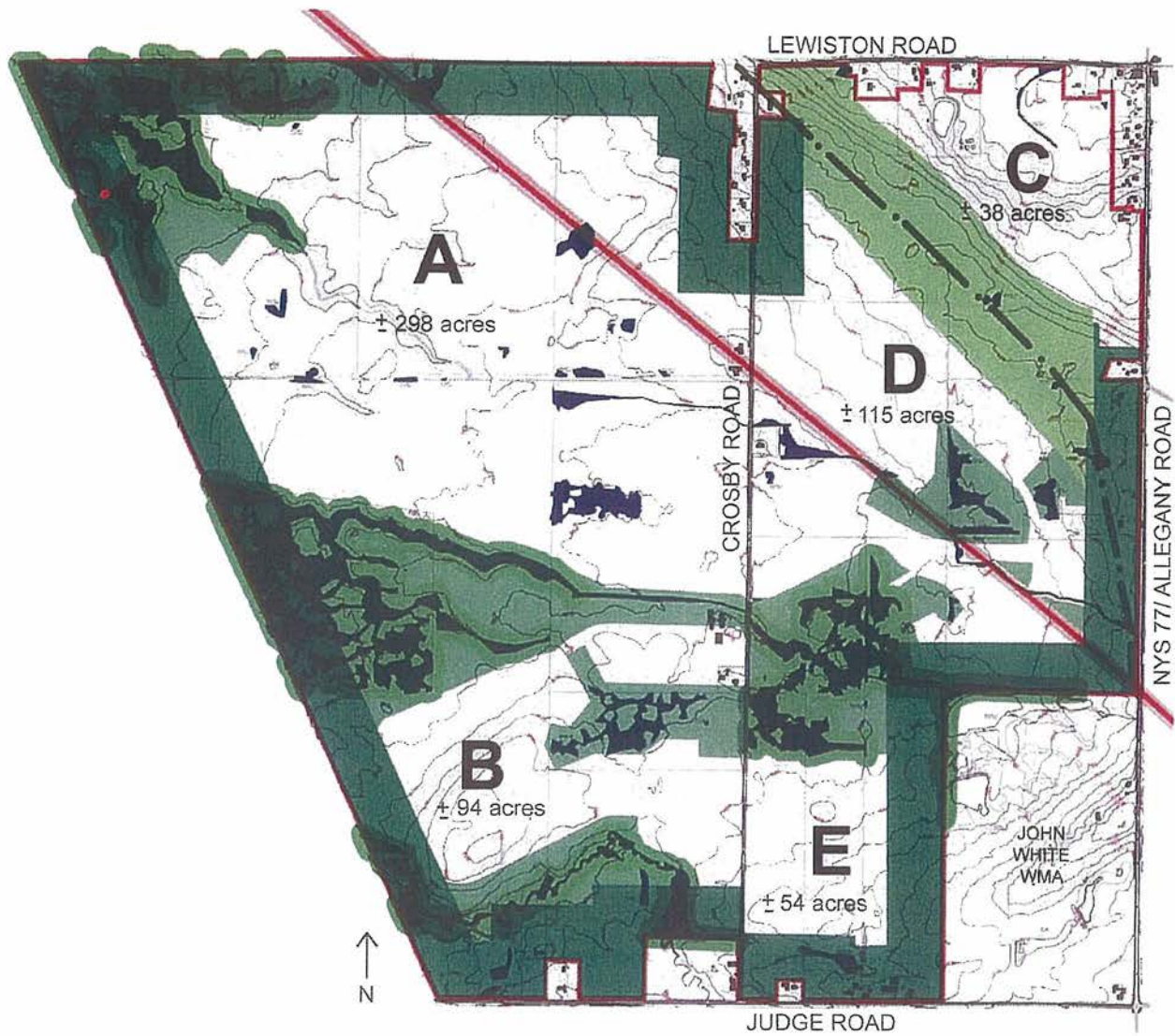


Figure 4-6
 Site Constraints & Opportunities Map








- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|
| --- | STAMP BOUNDARY | | EXISTING WOODED AREA |
| == | PUBLIC ROADS | ●●●●● | STREET TREES |
| - - - | ACCESS ROADS | | SURFACE PARKING / SERVICE YARDS |
| - · - · - | DRAINAGE WAYS | | |
| - - - - - | LANDSCAPE BUFFER | | TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING |
| - · - · - · - | STRUCTURE SETBACK | | TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING SUPPORT / FLEX |
| - · - · - · - · - | POTENTIAL TRAIL NETWORK | | OFFICE BUILDINGS |
| - · - · - · - · - · - | POWER LINE AND SETBACK | | COMMERCIAL / MIXED-USE / RETAIL / HOTEL |
| | DELINEATED WETLANDS | | TOWN HALL / COMMUNITY CENTER / MUSEUM / ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER |
| | 100' NYSDEC WETLAND BUFFER | | WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT |
| | STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES | | SITE ENTRANCE POINT |
| | STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POND BUFFER | | |

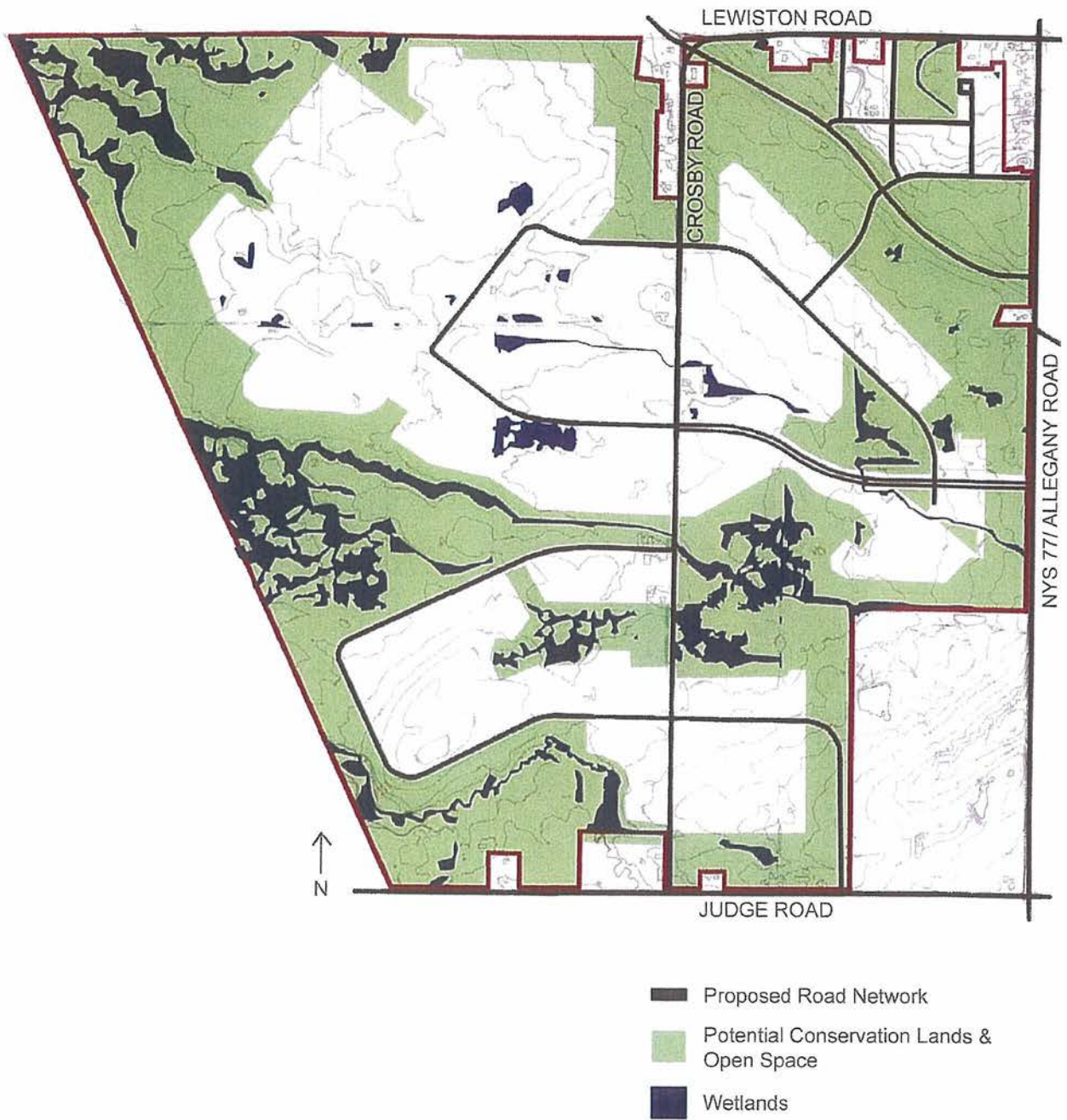
Figure 4-7
 Preferred Alternative

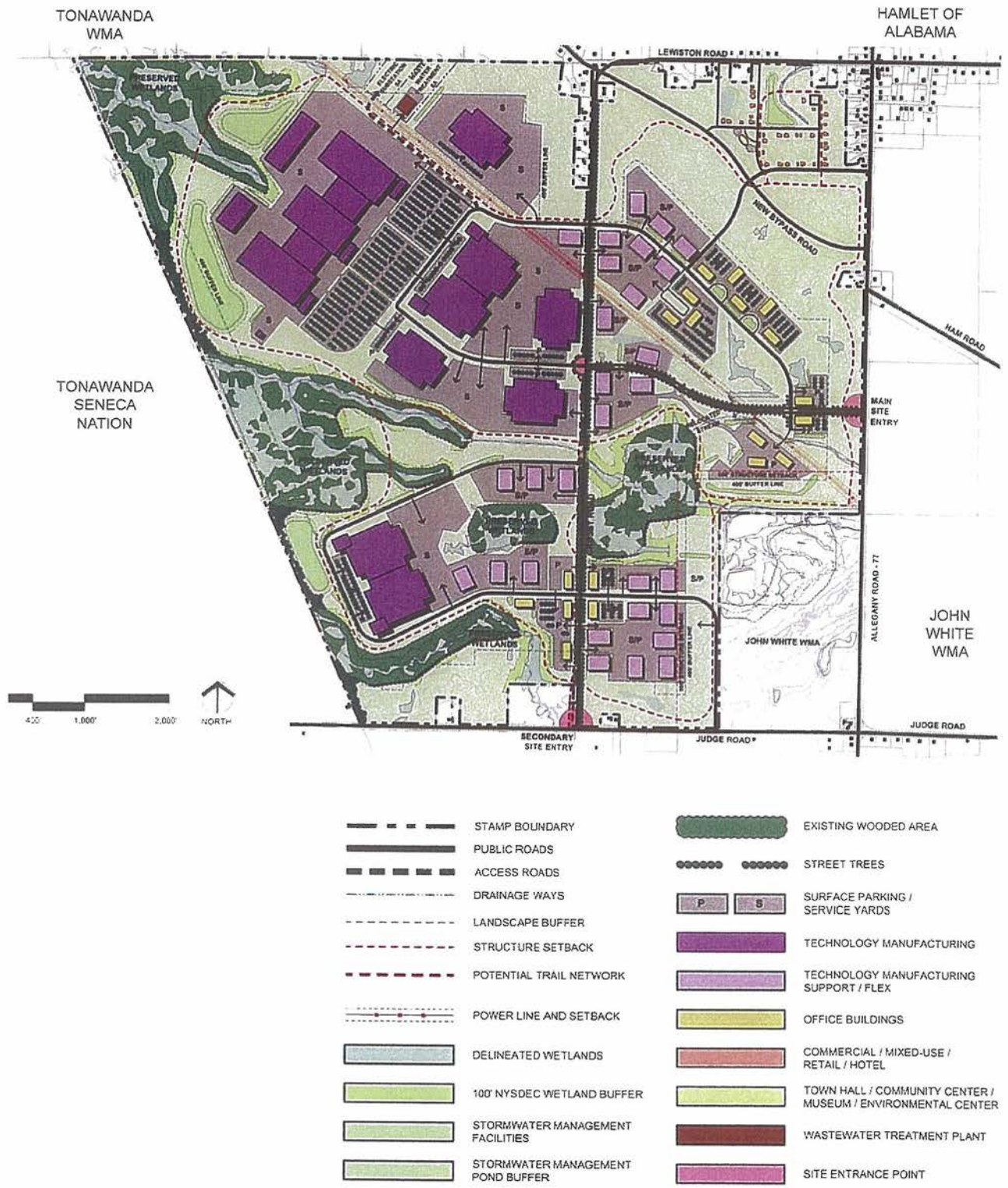


Approximate Buildable Areas

Area A	298 ac
Area B	94 ac
Area C	38 ac
Area D	115 ac
Area E	54 ac
Total	599 ac

-  Buffer Zones
-  Ridgeline / Ridgeline Preservation Zone
-  Natural Resource Corridors / Areas
-  Wetlands
-  115kV Power Line & Setback



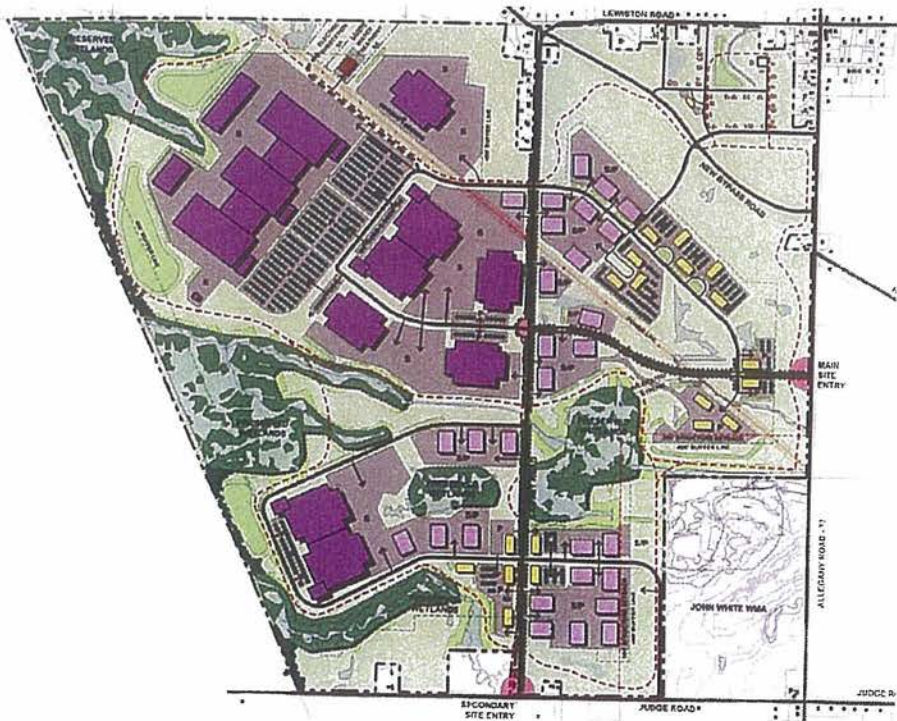


STAMP
Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement

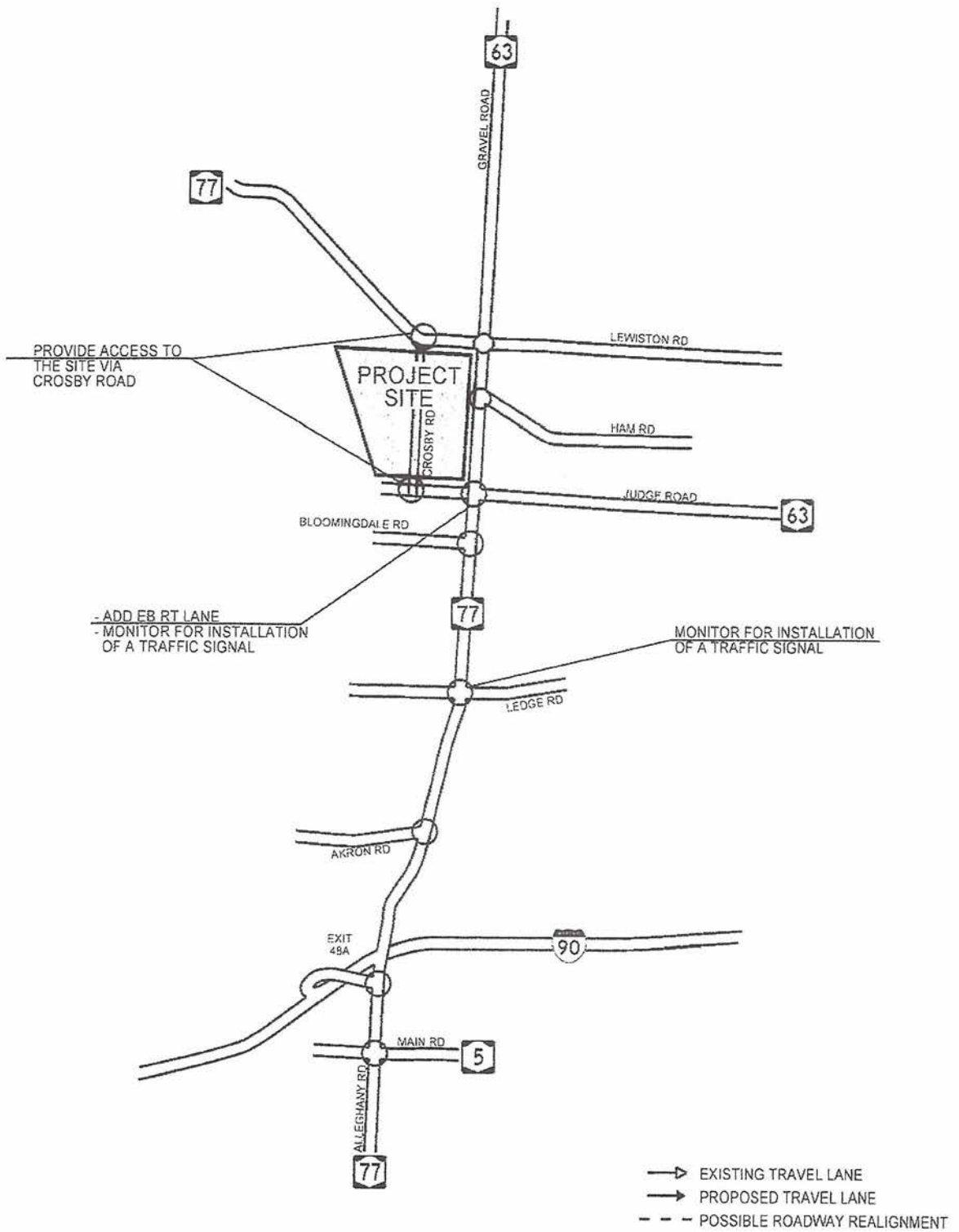
Figure 5-5
Preferred Alternative

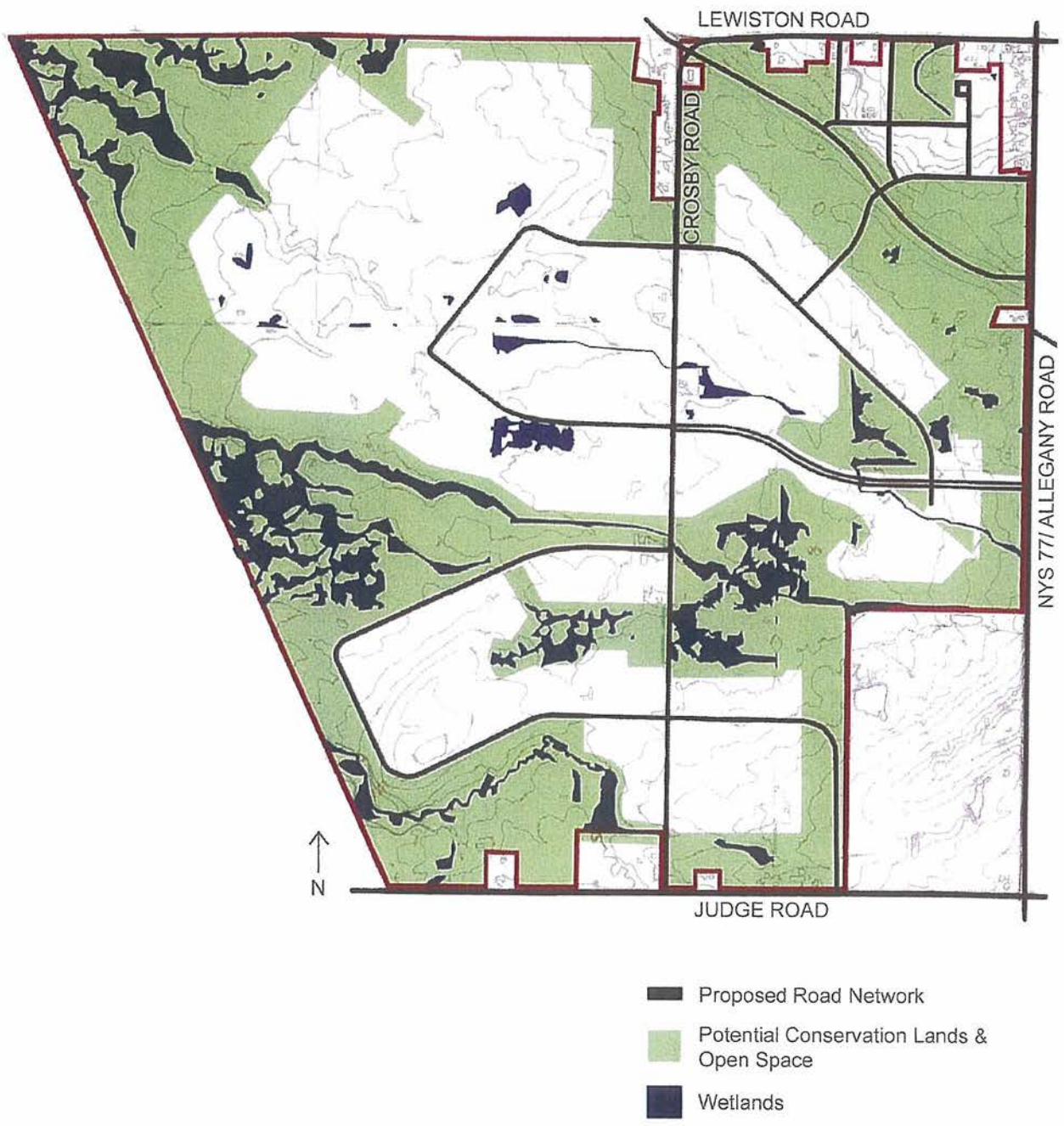


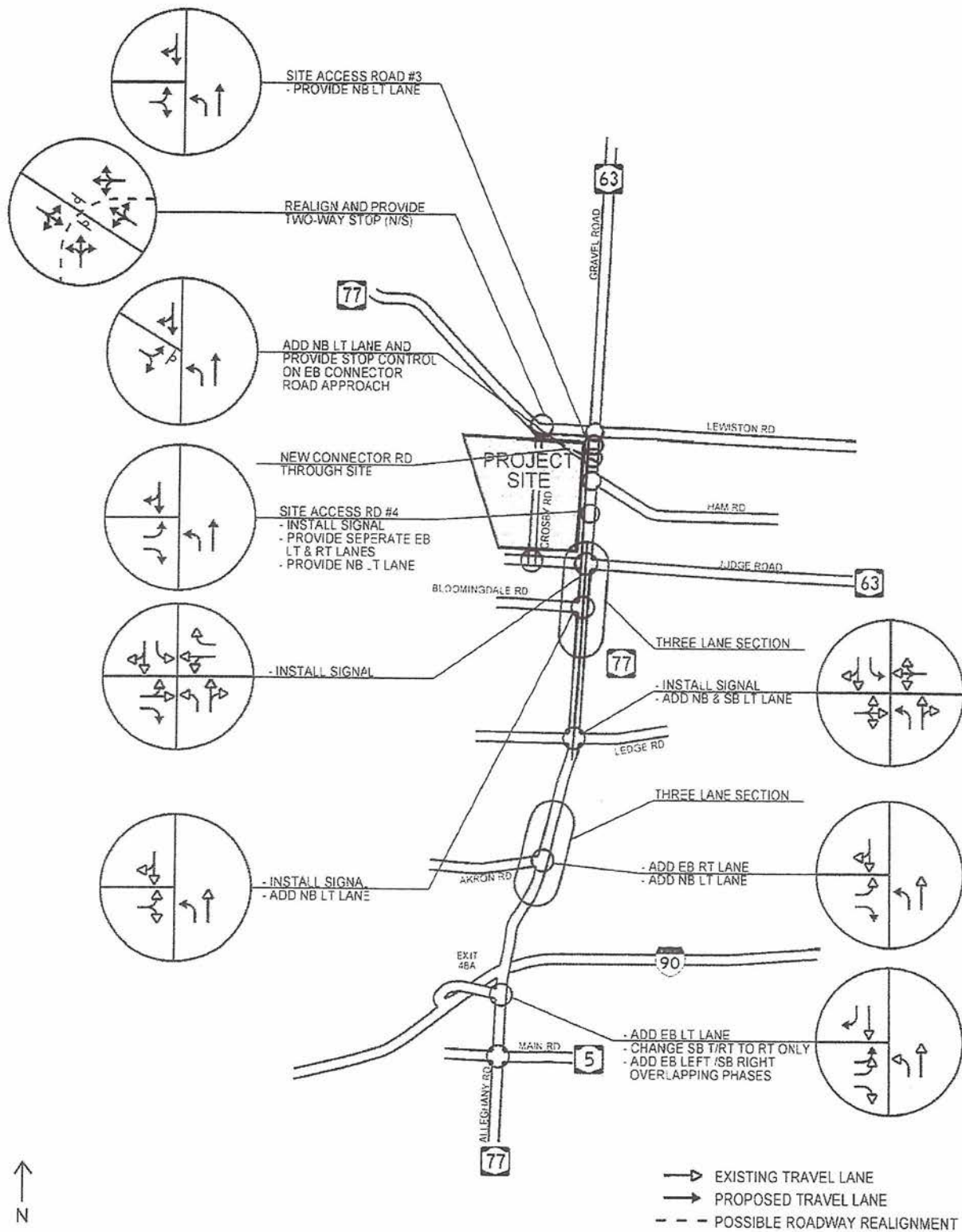
Feasibility Study Plan (2008)

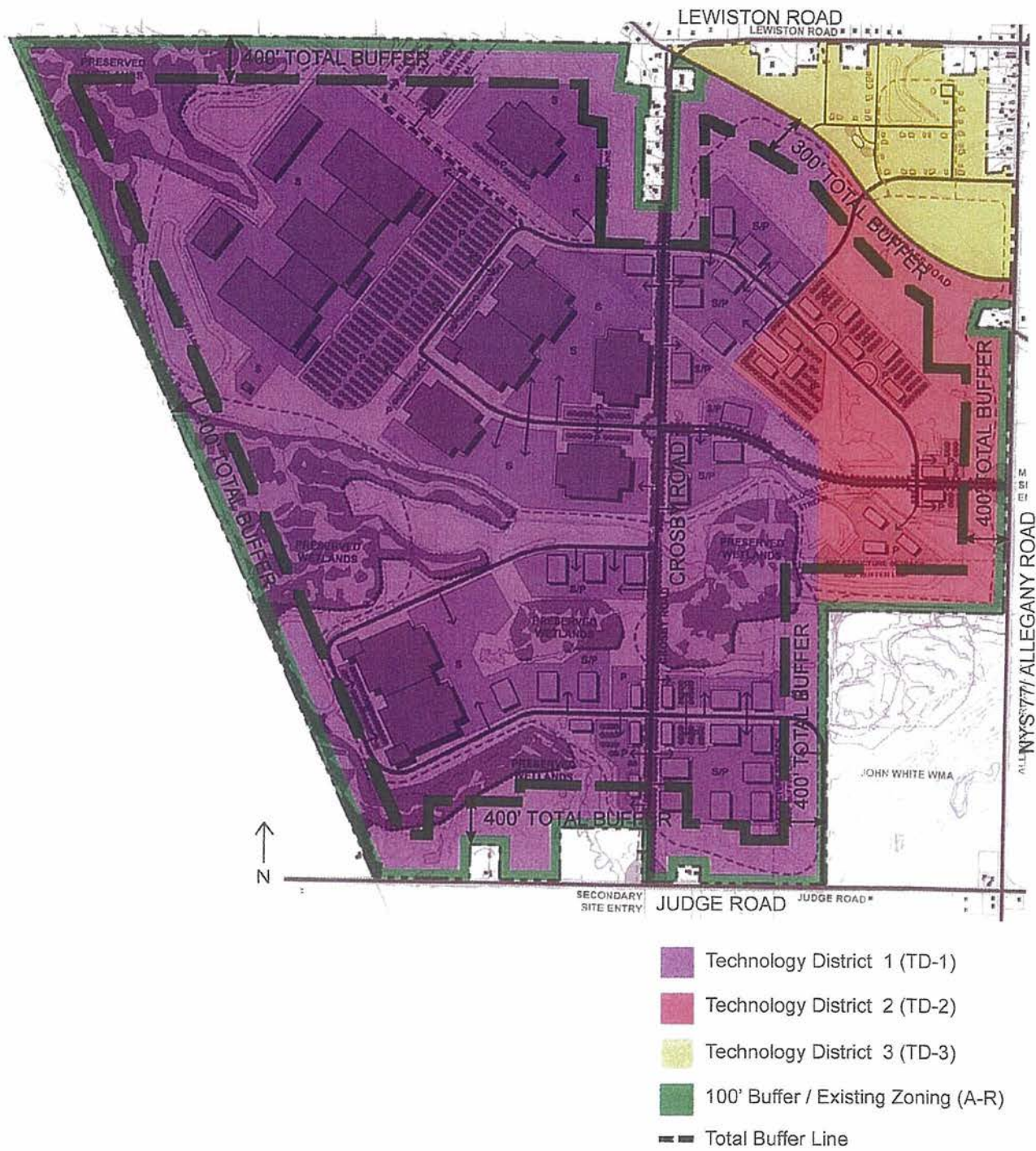


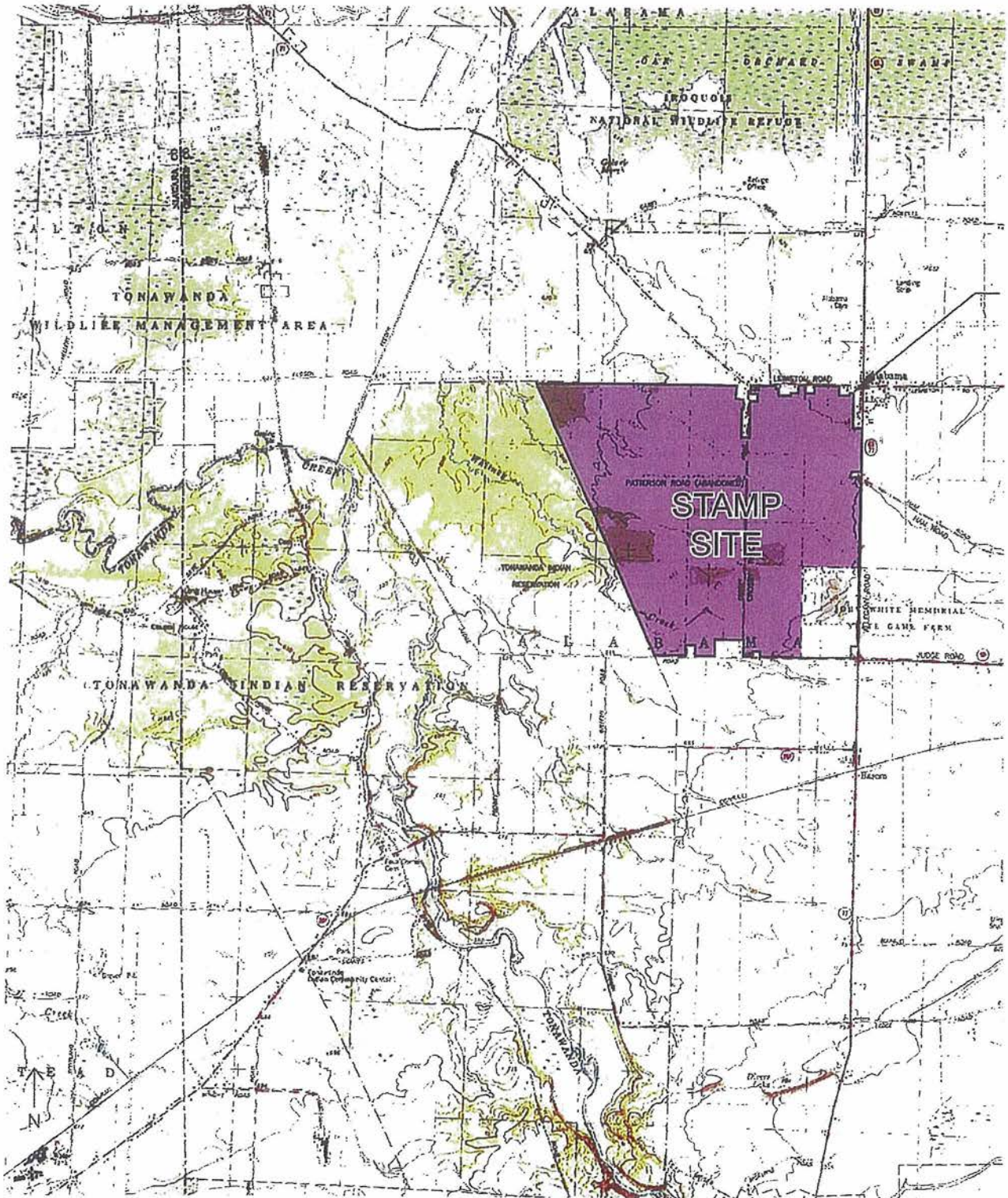
Preferred Alternative Plan





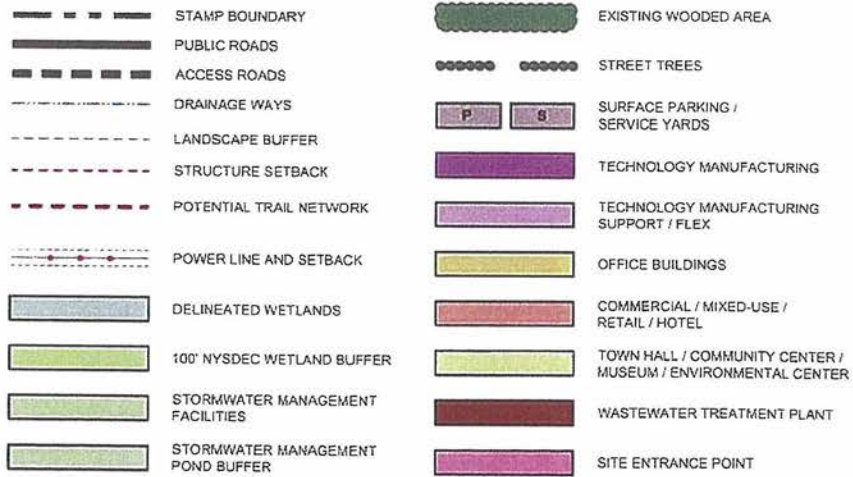
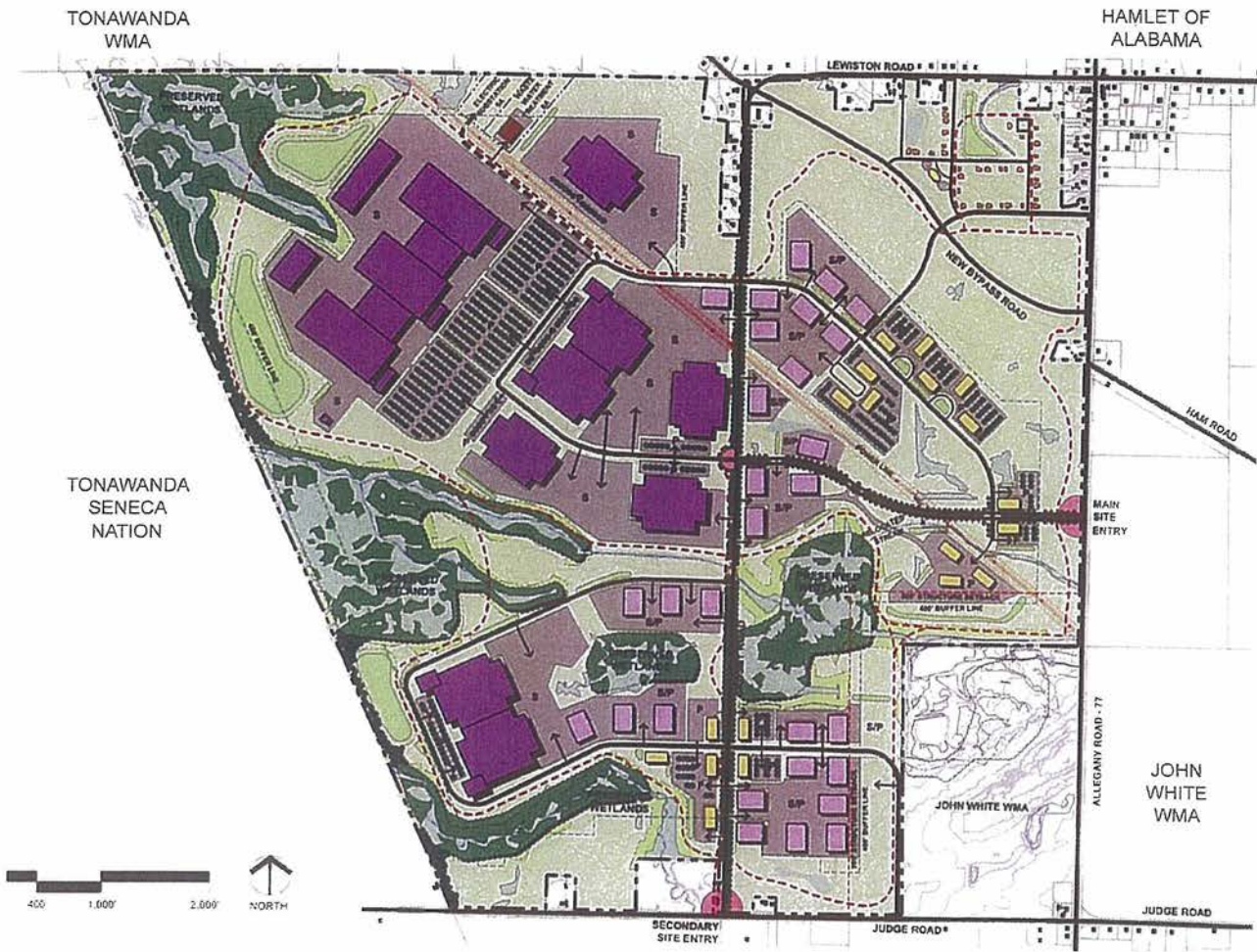






STAMP
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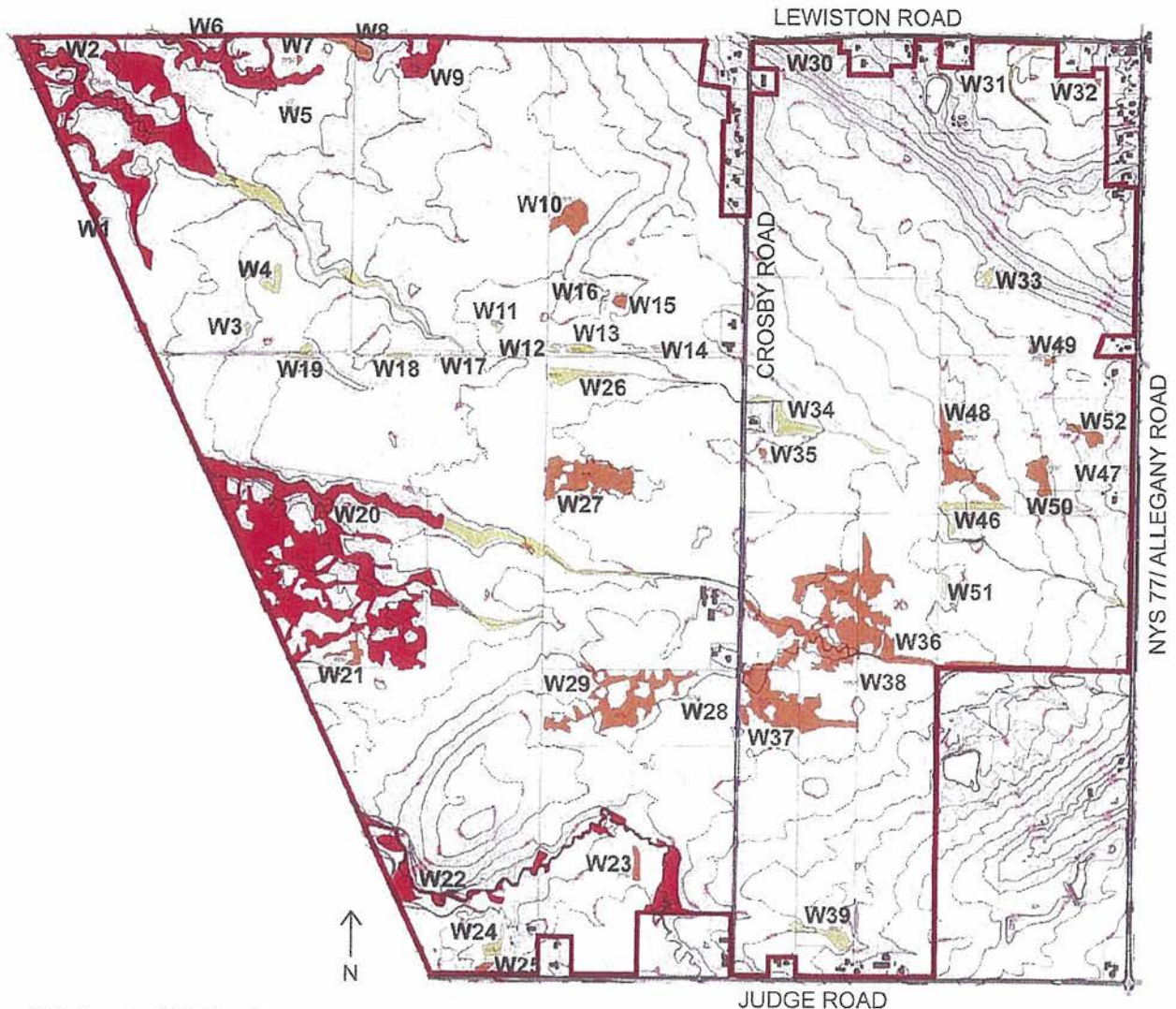
Figure 6-21
Public Lands Location Map



STAMP
Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement

Town of Alabama, New York

Figure 6-22
Preferred Alternative



Area of Delineated Wetlands

W1	0.63 ac	W17	0.02 ac	W33	0.31 ac
W2	18.48 ac	W18	0.15 ac	W34	1.78 ac
W3	0.07 ac	W19	0.34 ac	W35	0.11 ac
W4	0.45 ac	W20	31.75 ac	W36	12.04 ac
W5	0.04 ac	W21	0.50 ac	W37	5.63 ac
W6	4.43 ac	W22	6.93 ac	W38	0.02 ac
W7	0.06 ac	W23	0.33 ac	W39	0.89 ac
W8	0.99 ac	W24	0.40 ac	W46	1.72 ac
W9	1.71 ac	W25	0.23 ac	W47	0.06 ac
W10	1.28 ac	W26	1.37 ac	W48	2.08 ac
W11	0.11 ac	W27	3.75 ac	W49	0.11 ac
W12	0.08 ac	W28	0.02 ac	W50	0.97 ac
W13	0.38 ac	W29	4.66 ac	W51	0.22 ac
W14	0.06 ac	W30	0.25 ac	W52	0.56 ac
W15	0.25 ac	W31	0.64 ac	TOT.	106.96 ac
W16	0.05 ac	W32	0.05 ac		

- Wetland - High quality
- Wetland - Medium quality
- Wetland - Low quality

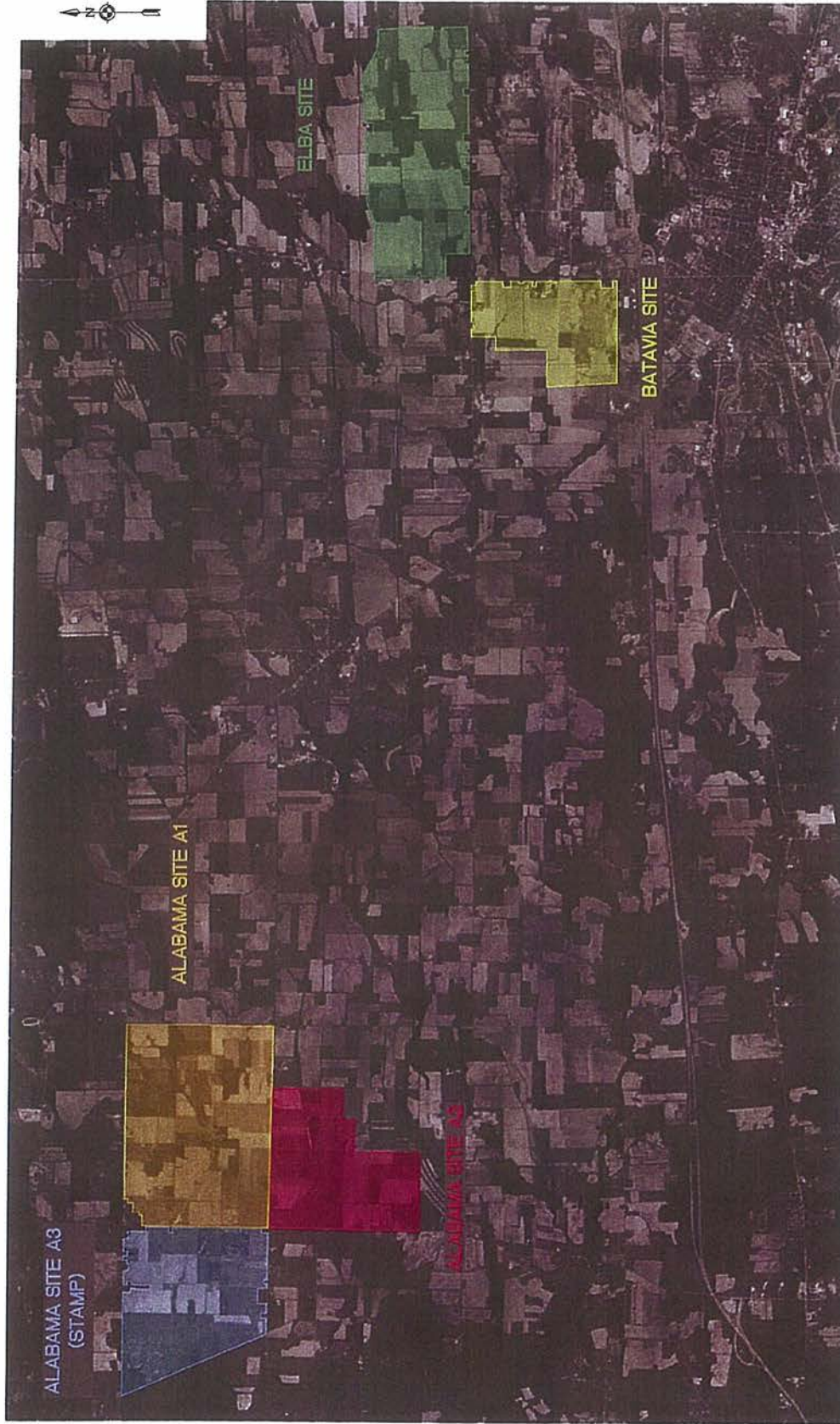
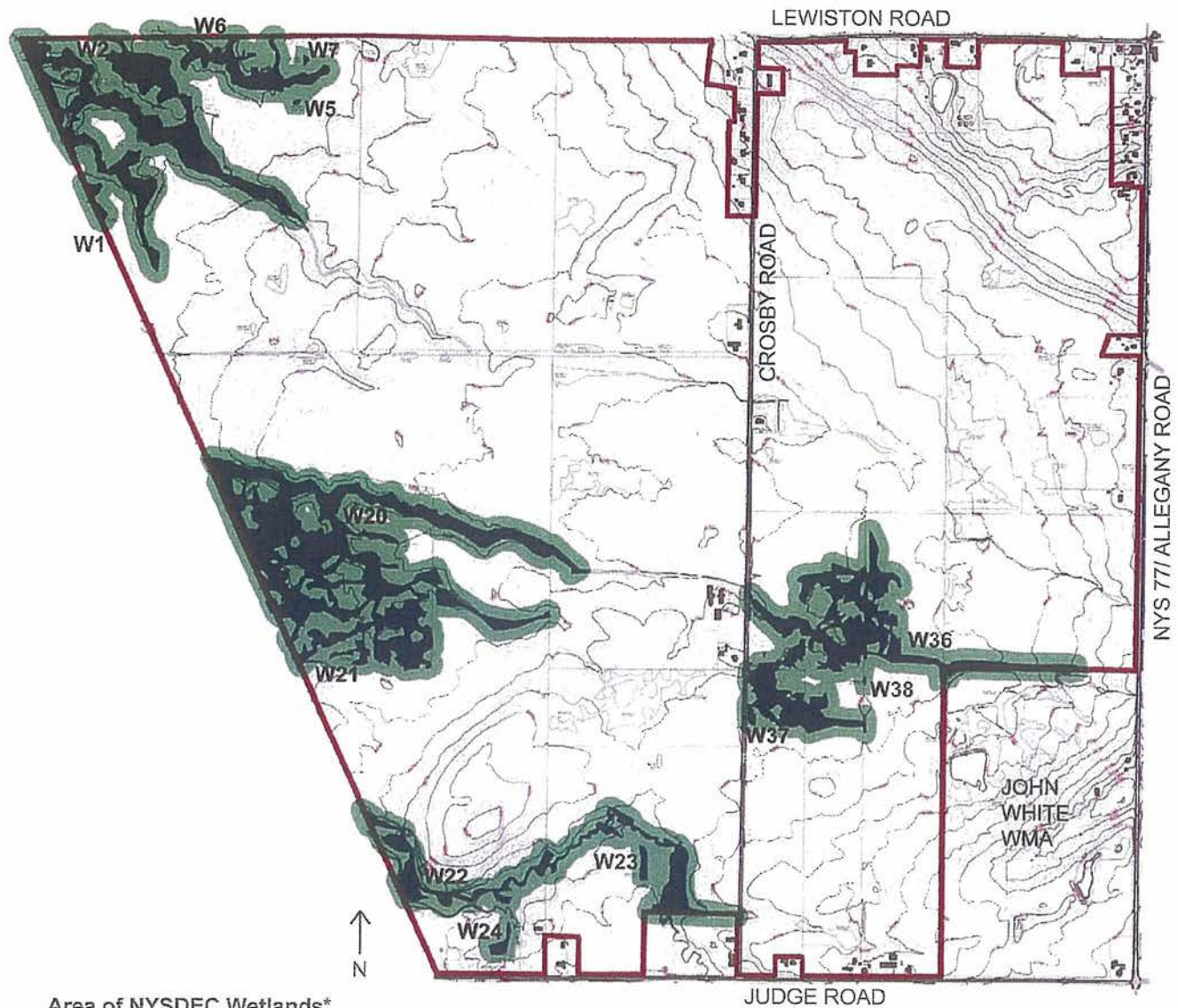


Figure F-1
Off-Site Alternatives Map

STAMP
Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement

Town of Alabama, New York



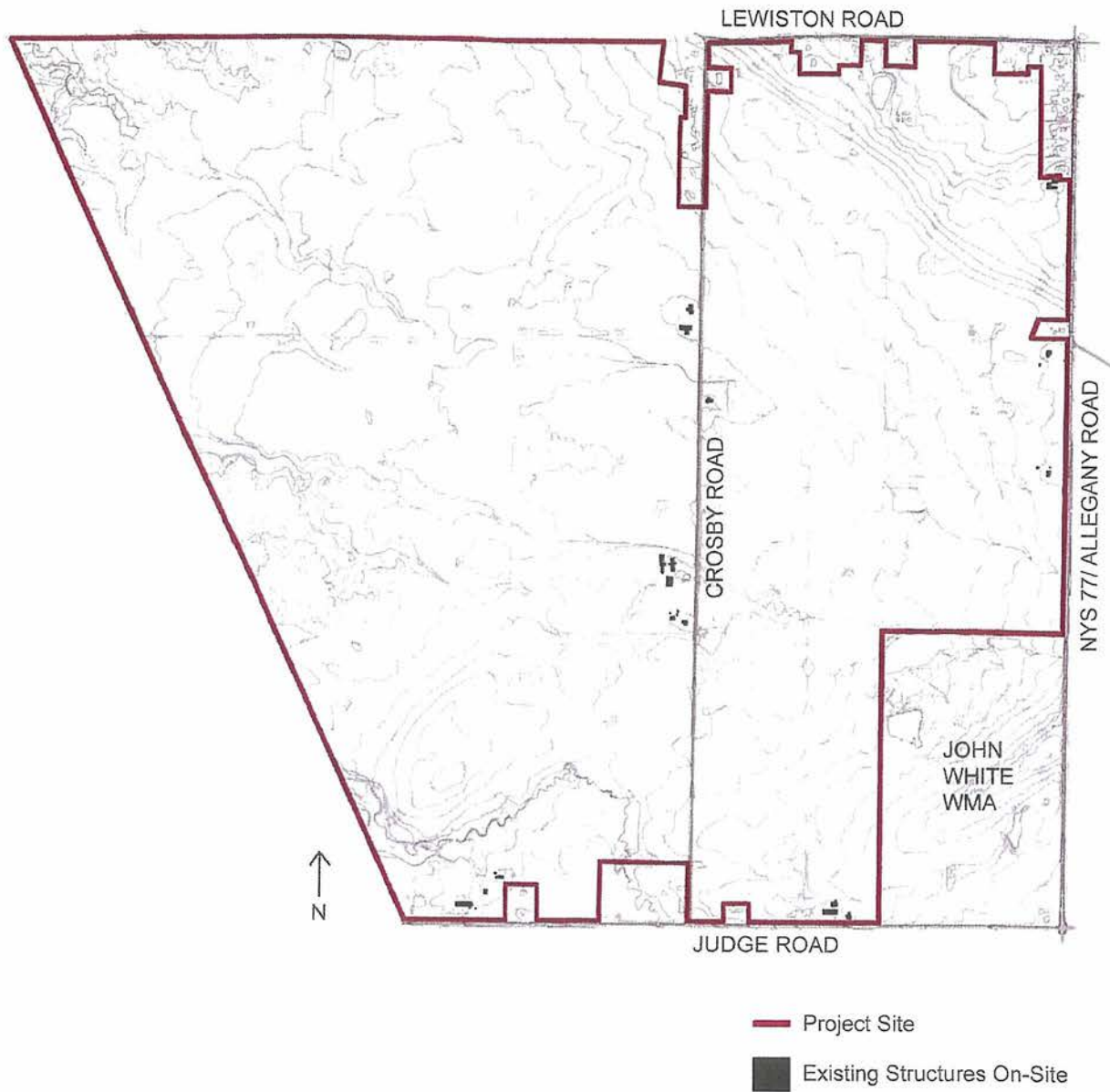


Area of NYSDEC Wetlands*

W1	0.63 ac
W2	18.48 ac
W5	0.04 ac
W6	4.43 ac
W7	0.06 ac
W20	31.75 ac
W21	0.50 ac
W22	6.93 ac
W23	0.33 ac
W24	0.40 ac
W36	12.04 ac
W37	5.63 ac
W38	0.02 ac
TOT.	81.24 ac

*NYSDEC wetlands used as noted in NYSDEC correspondence dated February 8, 2011, less wetland numbers W42, W43 & W44, which are no longer included within the Project Site.

- Project Site
- Delineated Wetlands
- 100-foot Buffer (required)



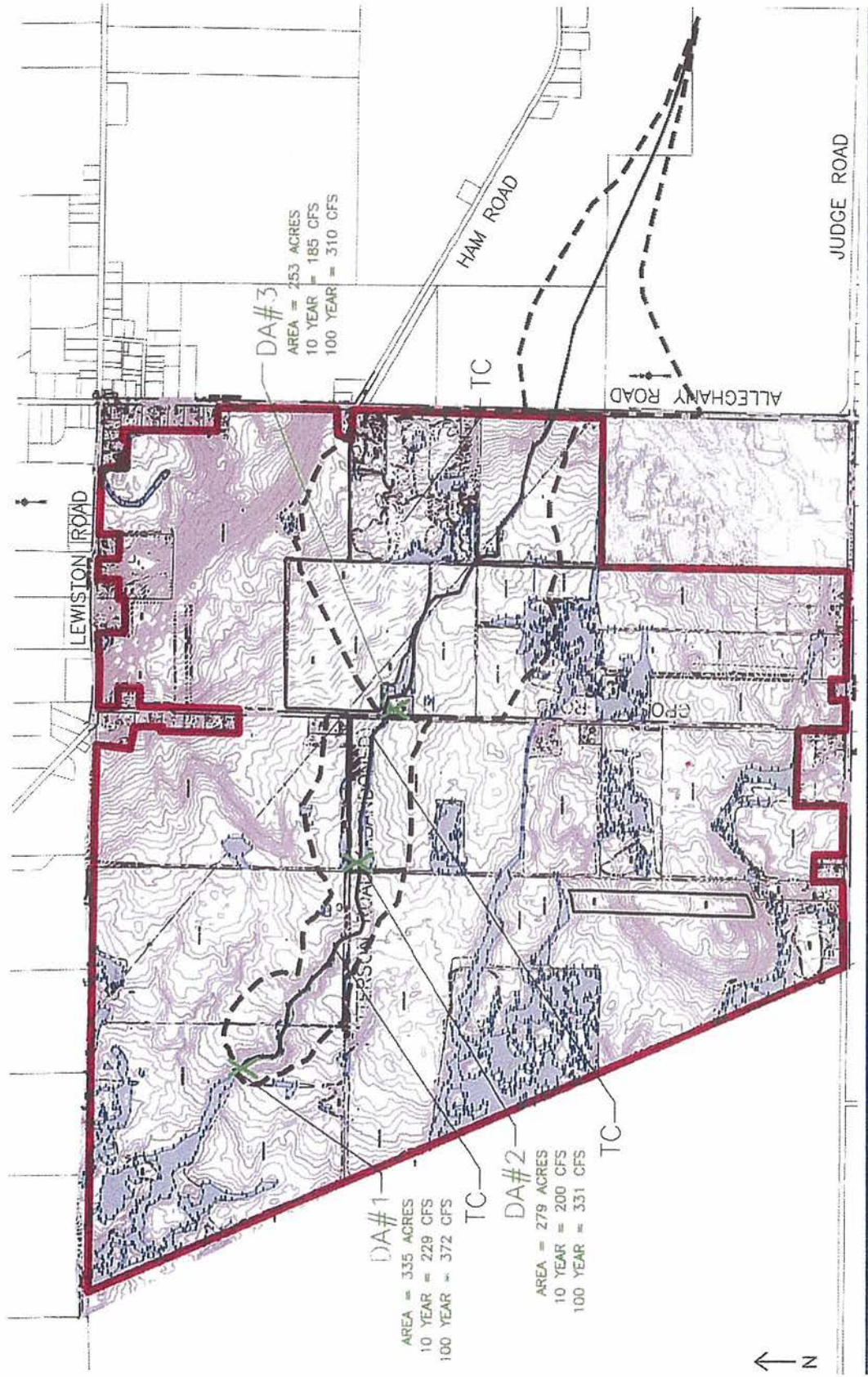


Figure F-5
Additional Drainage - North Headwater



Site Furnishings:

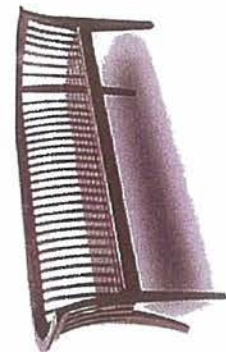
- Street Light: Landscape Forms - alcott
- Path Light: Landscape Forms - Hawthorne
- Bench: Landscape Forms - Melville
- Trash Receptacle: Landscape Forms - Poe



Street Light



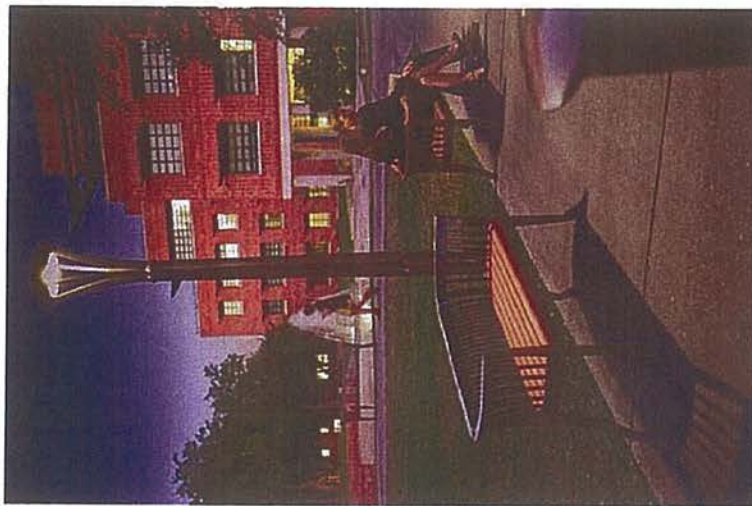
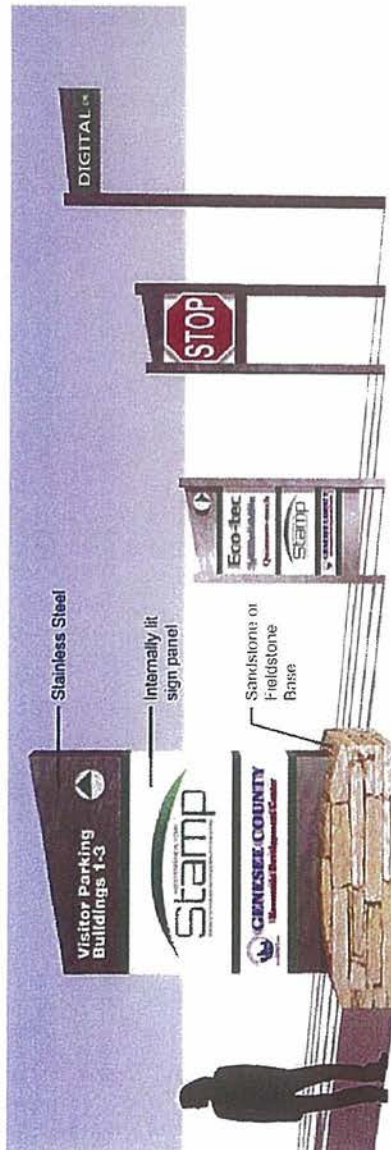
Trash Receptacle



Bench



Path Light



STAMP
Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement

Figure F-6a
STAMP Branding & Character Imagery

Canopy and Ornamental Trees:

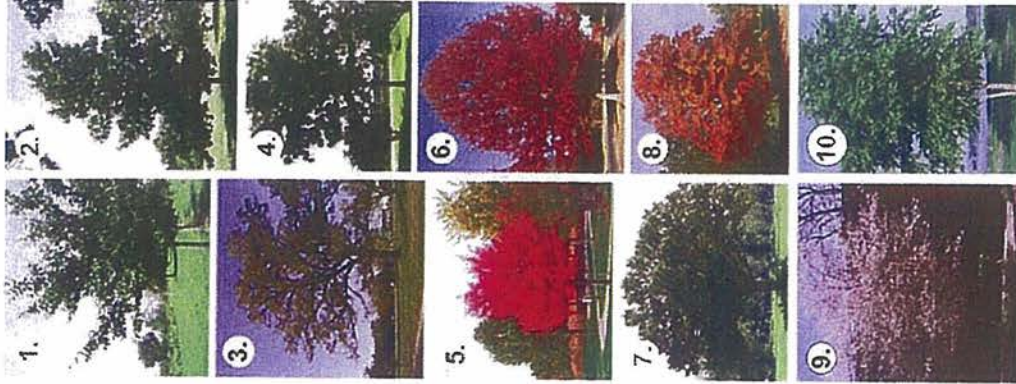
The following canopy and ornamental trees have been chosen due to the nature of the existing site as previous agricultural lands, proximity to Lake Ontario and current species found on the proposed site.

The species are native to Genesee County and are known to thrive within the Great Lakes Watershed Region.

These trees can be used as street trees, parking lot trees or as shade trees in mass groupings or as stand-alone specimens. These species exhibit strong survivability, tolerating a wide variety of moisture conditions, soil types and shade conditions.

They also provide strong seasonal interest with brilliant fall color, interesting branching form and texture and flowering foliage.

1. American Beech
2. Butternut Hickory
3. Bur Oak
4. Black Walnut
5. Red Maple
6. Red Oak
7. White Oak
8. Sugar Maple
9. Shadblow Serviceberry
10. River Birch



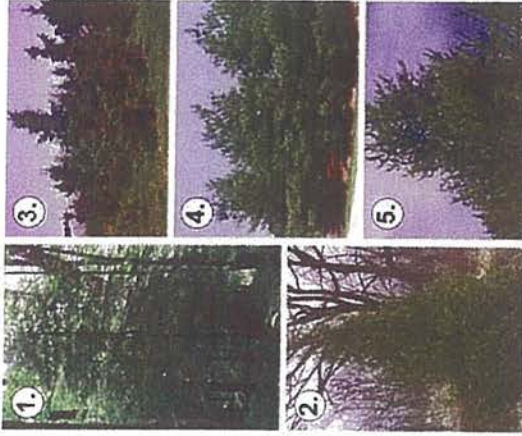
Evergreen Trees:

The following evergreen trees have been chosen due to the location of the site and the landscape use in this region. The species are native to Genesee County and are known to thrive within the Great Lakes Watershed Region.

These evergreen trees can be used in groupings as wind-breaks, sheltering the site from the winds associated with the proximity to Lake Ontario, as well as screening purposes associated with the proposed land uses. These species exhibit strong survivability, tolerating a wide variety of moisture conditions, soil types and shade conditions.

As evergreen trees they provide strong seasonal interest with dark green shades during the winter months and interesting branching form and texture.

1. Eastern Hemlock
2. Eastern White Cedar
3. Black Spruce
4. Eastern White Pine
5. Jack Pine

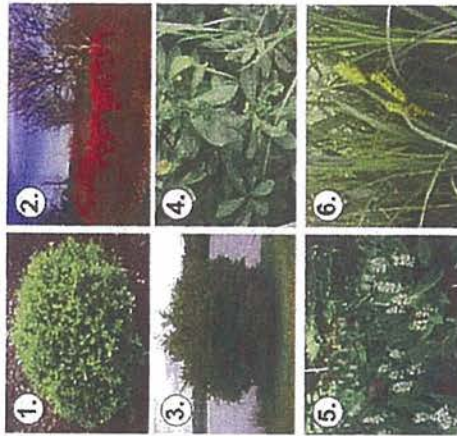


Shrubs and Groundcovers:

The following shrubs and groundcover have been chosen due to the location of the site near Lake Ontario and current environmental conditions on the proposed site. The species are native to Genesee County and are known to thrive within the Great Lakes Watershed Region.

These selected species provide a variety of landscape character in terms of colors, sizes and shapes as well as qualities that enhance and preserve the current environmental conditions. These species exhibit strong survivability, tolerating a wide variety of moisture conditions, soil types and shade conditions.

1. Inkberry
2. Winterberry
3. Smooth Alder
4. Sweetgale
5. Canada Mayflower
6. Lake Sedge



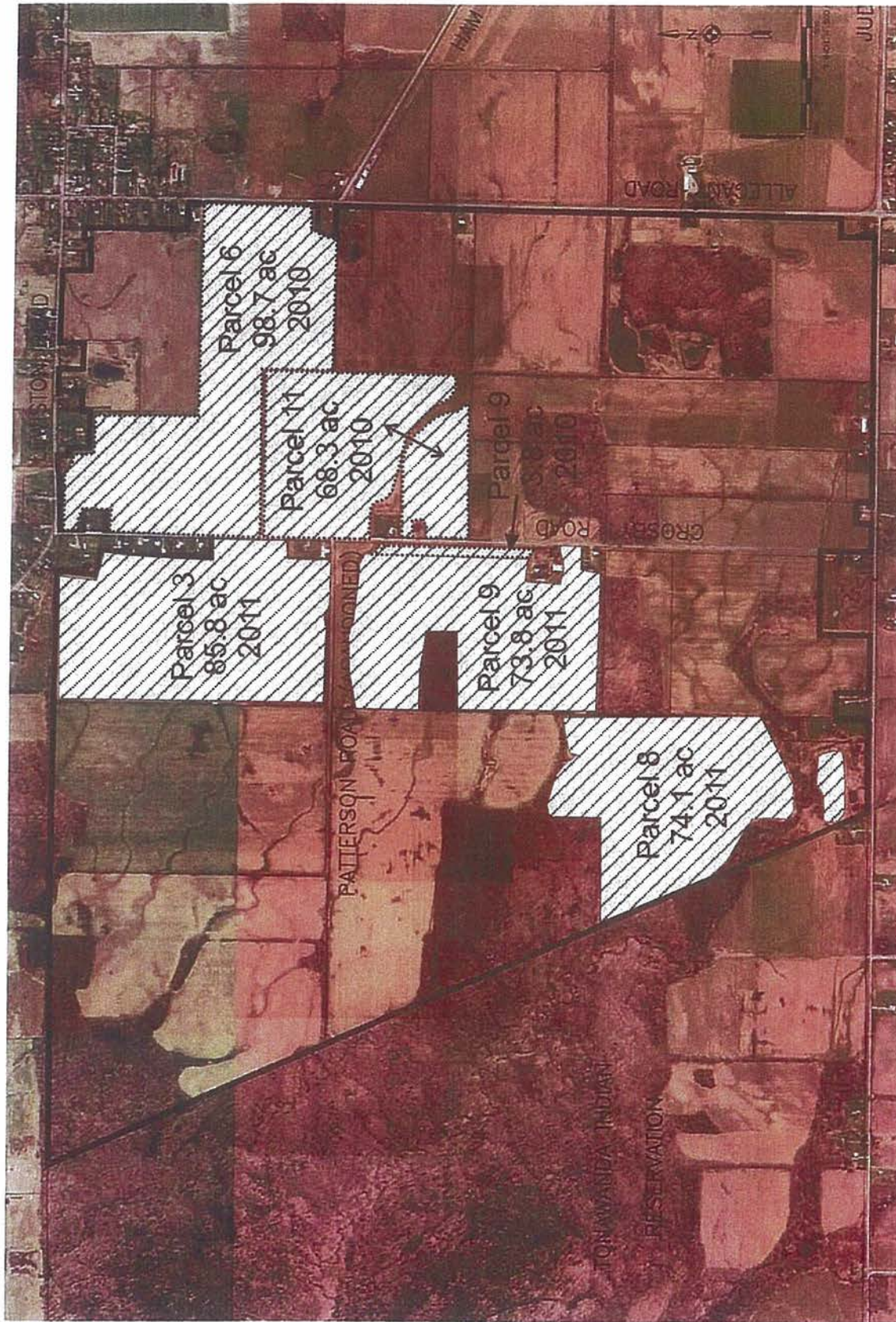


Figure F-7
 Archeological Phase 1B -
 Locations of 2010-2011 Phase 1 Surface
 Inspections for STAMP

APPENDIX B
COPIES OF COMMENTS AND
TRANSCRIPT OF DGEIS PUBLIC HEARING



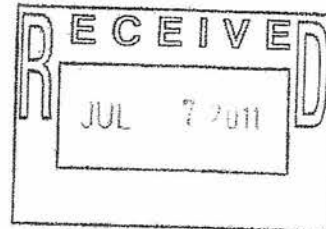
Howard P. Milstein
Chairman

New York State Thruway Authority
New York State Canal Corporation

455 Cayuga Road, Suite 800, Cheektowaga, NY 14225-1901
www.thruway.ny.gov



Michael R. Fleischer
Executive Director
TDD/TTY 1-800-253-6244



July 5, 2011

Mr. Mark A. Masse, Senior Vice president of Operations
Genesee County Economic Development Corporation
99 MedTech Drive, Suite 106
Batavia, New York 14020

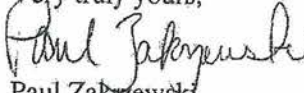
RE: Draft Generic Impact Statement/Traffic Impact Study Review
WNY Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park ("STAMP")
Town of Alabama, Genesee County

Dear Mr. Masse,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Draft Generic Impact Statement/Traffic Impact Study for the above referenced project. Based on our review of the material sent with your 5/13/11 letter, we do not have any additional comments on the project at this time. The traffic study appears to have addressed our previous comments and concerns from the project meetings regarding potential impacts on Thruway facilities, specifically those at the Interchange 48A ramp intersection with Route 77 and the existing toll plaza at Interchange 48A.

We would like to be updated on the status of the project as it moves toward the completion of Phase I and the 70 percent threshold. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at (716) 635-6218.

Very truly yours,


Paul Zakrzewski
Capital Program Manager
Buffalo Division

cc: Mark A. Sargent, P.E., Creighton Manning Engineering, LLP

NYS DEPT. of TRANSPORTATION

**@ Regional Operations Group
1530 Jefferson Road
Rochester, NY 14623**

FAX TRANSMISSION

Date: 6/23/11

To: mark Sargent

Fax: 518-446-0397

Voice: 518-446-0396

From: David Boehring

Fax: (585) 272-3474

Voice: (585) 272-3481

Message:

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE = 5

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW? YES or NO



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REGION FOUR
1530 JEFFERSON ROAD
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14623-3161
www.nysdot.gov

ROBERT A. TRAVER, P.E.
ACTING REGIONAL DIRECTOR
June 24, 2011

JOAN McDONALD
COMMISSIONER

Mr. Mark Sargent
Creighton Manning
2 Winners Circle
Albany, NY 12205

Re: Western New York Science & Technology
Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP)
Route 63 and Route 77
Town of Alabama, Genesee County

Dear Mr. Sargent:

We have completed our review of the March 8, 2011 Traffic Impact Study for the proposed STAMP project located on the southwest quadrant of the Route 63/Route 77/Lewiston Road intersection. This project proposes 6,130,000 square feet (S.F.) of floor space with over 9,000 employees, and will be constructed in three phases. Phase 1 will consist of 1,000,000 S.F. of floor space, and Phase 2 consists of 70% build out.

1. In regards to Phase 1, we have the following comments:

- a. At the Route 77 and Judge Road intersection, and at the Route 77 and Ledge Road intersection, it is recommended that each of these intersections be monitored for the installation of a traffic signal. We agree with this recommendation, however more detail needs to be provided on the plan to monitor. For instance, at what timeframe will it be monitored? Included in the review should be existing volumes, near term projected volumes, measured delays and accident history review. Volume threshold warrants are only part of the consideration to signalize. This comment applies to all locations where signalization is being considered.
- b. Prior to installing a traffic signal at an intersection a second side street lane should be considered. Right turn volumes are projected to increase significantly. During Phase 1, failing levels of service (LOS) are documented for the eastbound/westbound approaches to each of these intersections. Right turn lanes would mitigate traffic impacts at each of these intersections and possibly avert the need for a traffic signal. A determination needs to be made if a right turn lane is physically constructible. The right turn lanes will be considered required mitigation pending this determination.

Mr. Mark Sargent
June 24, 2011
Page 2

2. In regards to Phase 2, or 70% build-out, we have the following comments:
- a. At the Route 77 and Judge Road intersection, an eastbound right turn lane is warranted as part of Phase 1 and so should be assumed in base conditions. The warrants for a three-color traffic signal should be reviewed and documented, with a traffic signal installed if warranted.
 - b. At the Route 77 and Bloomingdale Road intersection we agree with the construction of a northbound left turn lane, and extending this lane north to the northbound left turn lane at Judge Road. An eastbound right turn lane is also warranted at this intersection, and the warrants for a three-color traffic signal should be reviewed and documented, with a traffic signal installed if warranted.
 - c. At the Route 77 and Ledge Road intersection, in addition to the eastbound right turn lane warranted in Phase 1, we agree with the installation of northbound and southbound left turn lanes on Route 77. The warrants for a three-color traffic signal should be reviewed and documented with a traffic signal installed, if warranted.
 - d. At the Route 77 and Akron Road intersection, we agree with the installation of an eastbound right turn lane and northbound left turn lane and extending this lane through the Hamlet of Indian Falls.
 - e. At the Route 77 and Route 190 exit, we agree with the installation of a second eastbound left turn lane. We also agree with changing the existing shared southbound through/right lane to an exclusive right turn lane and providing a protected southbound right turn arrow overlapping with the eastbound phase.
 - f. At the Route 63/Route 77/Lewiston Road intersection, the overall LOS in the P.M. peak hour degrades from a LOS "C" to a LOS "D". To mitigate this traffic impact, an additional lane on one or more approaches to the intersection should be investigated. We recommend the installation of a northbound right turn lane at this intersection.
 - g. We agree with the recommendation to construct a bypass road through the site (bypassing the Hamlet of Alabama) from Route 63/77 just north of Ham Road, to the Route 77 and Crosby Road intersection. This new road will make Route 77 a more direct route for existing and generated vehicles, and reduce impacts in the Hamlet of Alabama. As this phase progresses, the intersection of this bypass road at Route 63/77 should be reviewed to document that sufficient storage lengths on Route 63/77, between the bypass road and Ham Road can be achieved with full development of the site. A short southbound left turn lane on Route 63/77 at Ham Road should be considered. Another alternative that should be explored is for the bypass road to meet Route 63/77 at Ham Road. The north/south corridor (Route 63) should be maintained as the main thoroughfare. In other words, the bypass should tee into Route 63 and not vice versa.

Mr. Mark Sargent
June 24, 2011
Page 3

- h. Route 77, Lewiston Road, west of Route 63 is not under the jurisdiction of the state, even though it is a marked touring route. Therefore, designating the bypass as Route 77 will not result in any need for jurisdictional transfer of highways.
 - i. At the Route 63/77 and Site Access #4 intersection, we agree with providing eastbound left and right turn lanes approaching Route 63/77. A northbound left turn lane on Route 63/77 is also warranted at this intersection. The warrants for a three-color traffic signal at this intersection should be reviewed and documented, with a traffic signal installed, if warranted.
 - j. At the Route 63/77 and the Bypass Road intersection, we agree with the construction of a northbound left turn lane on Route 63/77. We also agree with providing separate eastbound right and left turn lanes, under stop or yield control. Stop or yield control is determined by approaching sight distance.
 - k. At the Route 63 and Site Access #3 intersection, we agree with providing one eastbound lane approaching Route 63. However, a northbound left turn lane on Route 63 is also warranted and required for safety reasons.
 - l. Because the Route 77/Crosby Road/Bypass Road intersection is not under state jurisdiction, we have not commented on the proposed mitigation.
 - m. The storage length of each left or right turn lane should be a minimum of the stopping sight distance for the 85th percentile approach speed. Taper lengths for each left turn lane should be based on the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for the 85th percentile approach speed.
 - n. We also agree that the timing of the improvement in this phase is contingent upon how the site is built after Phase 1. Accordingly, we agree that the phasing of the site access and off-site improvements be re-evaluated after completion of Phase 1.
3. In general, we agree with the report's findings that even with mitigation measures proposed, some intersections will experience level of service degradations from no-build to build conditions. Where auxiliary lanes can be added to minimize these impacts, these lanes should be included as mitigation. Assuming this land-use change is supported by the local municipalities (county and town), we would be open to granting an exception to department policy of requiring mitigation that achieves no-build levels of service.
 4. Recent legislation known as the State Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act, requires the department to screen any proposal requiring permits from the New York State Department of Transportation for compliance. Guidance on interpretation and procedures related to this act are under development by the department. Likely, it will require some level of impact review but the extent and outcome of such a review is still undetermined.

Mr. Mark Sargent
June 24, 2011
Page 4

5. With full build-out of the site, additional mitigation may be necessary. We are agreeable with the recommendation to provide a supplemental impact assessment after Phase 2 (70% completion) to determine the scope, better evaluate future conditions and the required traffic mitigation.
6. To enter into a phased mitigation agreement to allow deferment of mitigation measures until a later date, a Phased Mitigation Plan must be developed and agreed upon by the department, developer and lead agency. A resolution from the Genesee County Economic Development Corporation and the Town of Alabama is required for this purpose. It should state that they are agreeable to the phasing of this project, and that all traffic mitigation required by the New York State Department of Transportation will be constructed before the opening of the respective phase. This resolution will be included with the required Highway Work Permit for the initial permitting any work within the Route 63 and or Route 77 right-of-way.

If there are any questions regarding our review please contact me.

Sincerely,



David C. Gochring, P.E.
Regional Traffic Engineer

DCG/RLD/bap

cc: Mark Masse, GCEDC
Pat Reinhold, Resident Engineer, Genesee County
Jeff Frank, Permits

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Region 8 Office of Natural Resources

6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414-9516

Phone: (585) 226-5371 • Fax: (585) 226-6323

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Alexander B. Grazioplene
Commissioner

August 16, 2010

Ms. Sheila Hess
Conservation Connects
5787 Salt Works Road
Middleport, New York 14105



Dear Ms Hess:

You recently contacted our office seeking information regarding the process by which land managed by the Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) could be transferred to the Genesee County Economic Development Corporation (GCEDC). The property being explored is the John White Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in the Town of Alabama, Genesee County. The purpose of the transfer would be in support of the Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP) being considered by the GCEDC. You had also asked for the acquisition history of the John White WMA.

The Department acquired the John White WMA (formerly known as the John White Game Farm) from Alida Norton by deed on June 27, 1945. The purchase price was \$21,000 and it was funded by an appropriation from the Conservation Fund (Chapter 300 Section 16 Laws of 1945).

The intent of the Department's Open Space Conservation Program is to permanently preserve the natural resources and lands it acquires. This policy is established under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Section 3-0301, General functions, powers and duties of the Department and the Commissioner. ECL 3-0301(2v) provides that "... the Department, by and through the commissioner, shall be authorized to: except for the forest preserve which is under the care, custody and control of the Department pursuant to paragraph d of subdivision one of this section and subdivision one of section 9-0105 of this chapter, administer and manage the real property under the jurisdiction of the Department for the purpose of preserving, protecting and enhancing the natural resource value for which the property was acquired or to which it is dedicated, employing all appropriate management activities."

The Department does not have the statutory authority to convey lands. Only the legislature has this authority and they may at their discretion allow an exchange through legislation. An exchange being considered for the STAMP project would involve compensation. Should the State decide (and the Department agrees) to an exchange, the lands being considered must be of equal or greater value and benefit.

Ms. Shiela Hess
Page 2
August 16, 2010

Because the Department receives federal funding for wildlife management on its WMA's, any property transfer or change in management would be a violation of the assent legislation, resulting in a loss of that aid. Accordingly, the Department must receive permission from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) before any proposal proceeds. This is a critical component, as the Department would not approve of any transaction that jeopardizes its federal funding. Ms Colleen Sculley of the USFWS accurately explained the application of federal funds in her e-mail to you on July 15, 2010.

Exchanges that have been executed in Region 8, within the last ten years generally adhered to the following process:

1. Formal land exchange request submitted by the sponsor to the Department.
2. Department provides a conceptual approval or declines to exchange.
3. Sponsor locates a parcel of land of equal or greater value. Before conducting an appraisal, the sponsor should inform the Department of the perspective parcel to be exchanged.
4. Once the Department approves of the property to be exchanged, the sponsor provides appraisals of both properties using Department and Federal standards.
5. In this specific case federal funding applies; approval from the USFWS is required.
6. Sponsor provides surveys and descriptions of the properties to be exchanged using Department standards.
7. Sponsor provides language for legislation to the local State Assemblyman and Senator. The Department can assist in drafting the language.
8. Legislation is submitted and considered.
9. Once legislation is passed, the Attorney General's Office reviews and approves title and drafts agreements.
10. Once title is certified, the Office of the State Comptroller reviews and approves the contract.
11. Once all approvals are secured the exchange is executed.

Ms. Sheila Hess
Page 3
August 16, 2010

Land exchanges are not common activities exercised by the Department. In all instances, legislation is required. Please note that the procedure described above is only a general description subject to change as the process evolves. The timeframe for land exchanges are indeterminate. However, several years is not unusual. Should you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Randall C. Nemecek
Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources
Region 8, Avon

cc: P. D'Amato
M. Wasilco
D. Mager
H. Kennedy

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Permits, Region 8

6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon NY 14414-9519

Phone: (585) 226-5400 FAX (585) 226-2830

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Joe Martens
Commissioner

June 23, 2011

Via E-mail (gcedc@gcedc.com) and U.S. Mail

Mark A. Masse, CPA, Senior Vice President of Operations
Genesee County Economic Development Center
99 MedTech Drive, Suite 106
Batavia, New York 14020



Re: SEQR Generic EIS Comments
Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park ("STAMP")
DEC Pre-application No. 8-1820-00020/00001
Town of Alabama, Genesee County

Dear Mr. Masse:

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has reviewed the draft generic environmental impact statement (DGEIS) circulated by Frank Pavia for the above-referenced project, which we received on April 21, 2011. The DGEIS has been prepared by the Genesee Economic Development Center to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park ("STAMP"), which is proposed on a 1,337-acre site in the Town of Alabama, Genesee County.

We have reviewed the DGEIS in light of the Department's expected jurisdiction, and offer the DGEIS comments below for your consideration. These comments are organized by topic, which may not closely follow the order of the DGEIS, but hopefully our letter is easier to follow in this way.

General

1. In several locations throughout the DGEIS (e.g., pp. 1-10, 1-13, 6-19, 6-82, Section 8.2.5), the document indicates that land use changes and impacts associated with the project will be buffered by the public lands and ecological functions and services being provided by an abundance of existing high quality natural resources that exist nearby. It should be noted that all adverse impacts of the project should be avoided, minimized, and mitigated within the project site to the greatest extent practicable, or as required by applicable regulations. The position that surrounding ecosystems or public lands will act as a buffer to absorb any inadequately avoided or mitigated impacts is questionable, particularly since those surrounding areas are held and managed for their own intrinsic value as natural ecosystems and public lands by state and federal agencies (Tonawanda State WMA, John White WMA, Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge), or as the sovereign territory of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation.
2. Required Approvals - In our prior correspondence dated January 21, 2010 the Department provided the GCEDC with information related to the Department's jurisdiction and several related issues. In addition to the potential approvals listed in our January 21, 2010 letter, information contained in the

GEIS indicates that the following additional DEC approvals will likely be required and Section 4.10 of the GEIS should be revised to reflect the following:

- a. Section 6.5 and Appendix H of the DGEIS indicates that operation of certain facilities at the site will likely require coverage under a DEC Part 373, Hazardous Waste Management Permit for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous wastes. This permit requirement should be added to the list provided in Table 4-4.
 - b. The need for an Individual Section 401 Water Quality Certification should be added to the list of approvals provided in Table 4-4.
 - c. Table 6-6 on page 6-18 of the DGEIS provides estimated stormwater detention storage requirements for the various drainage areas that will be created by the project. These estimated storage requirements range from 5.19 acre-feet (approximately 1.7 million gallons) to 77.09 acre feet (approximately 25 million gallons). According to Figure 6-8, which provides a conceptual plan for the number and location of stormwater management ponds, there could be approximately four separate stormwater management ponds developed to meet these stormwater requirements. Please note that an Article 15, Protection of Waters Dam Safety permit is required from the DEC for the construction of any impoundment structure that meets the following criteria:
 - i. height over 6 feet and impounding at least 3,000,000 gallons of water; or
 - ii. height of 15 feet or greater and impounding over 1,000,000 gallons of water.Given these thresholds, it is possible that a Dam Safety permit may be needed for the construction of the stormwater retention ponds and the development of the site. Additional guidance regarding our Dam Safety program and regulatory requirements is available on our website at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4991.html>.
 - d. This section of the DGEIS should also provide a brief summary of what approvals are required to acquire a portion of the John White State Wildlife Management Area (WMA), as proposed in the preferred project alternative. As noted in prior correspondence, these procedures would include approval from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and New York State Legislature (see additional comments below under "Public Open Space and Recreation").
3. Section 4.5 (p. 4-7) implies that the building and development footprint is flexible. It indicates that "Should the proposed total development remain within the development numbers set forth in Table 4-1 above, further review under SEQR will not be required." Table 4-1 contains information only on the total building square footage of each proposed land use. This may be consistent with the generic nature of the DGEIS, however, it would be beneficial for the development limits to be more precisely identified. This would help to provide a clear reference for future development so that the need for additional SEQR review in the future can be determined. This would also be consistent with the approach identified in Section 3.4 of the final scope, which indicates that "Building footprint sizes and layouts, general layouts, green spaces, configurations of the development areas . . . will be established, as well as reasonably foreseeable locations for utility and infrastructure improvements." For this purpose, we suggest that Figure 4-7 be converted to a larger scale site plan that clearly defines a development limit boundary, and shows other key features of the site (e.g., wetlands, streams, etc.). This development boundary should include within it proposed buildings, roadways, stormwater management measures, infrastructure (e.g., roadways, utilities, drainage features, etc.), and required parking. The proposed parking requirements are defined in Appendix I (p. 4) and should be used to estimate the parking coverage requirements for the project.
4. Maps showing the locations and approximate boundaries of the off-site alternatives described in Section 5.2 should be provided.

Wastewater Treatment

5. Page 1-9 and elsewhere in the DGEIS the projected wastewater flow at full buildout is estimated at 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD). However, Table 4-3 lists flat-panel display and semiconductor sewer requirements at 3-7 MGD. This table is inconsistent with other portions of the GEIS (e.g., Table 5.3-1 on p. 33 of Appendix H) and the basis for the estimated sewer demand should be more clearly explained. In this regard we note that the 3.0 MGD estimate provided in the DGEIS is higher than the 1.8 MGD estimate contained in the preliminary water and sewer infrastructure evaluation for STAMP included with the feasibility study, and the 2.39 MGD estimate provided by Andrew Kosa, P.E. in his e-mail to me dated December 20, 2010. The GEIS should better document the basis for the projected wastewater flows and more clearly specify the volume threshold for wastewater treatment capacity that would require additional SEQR review if exceeded.
6. Pages 31-34 of Appendix H of the DGEIS ("Industry Requirements and Environmental, Health & Safety Report") include a general discussion of the industrial wastewater pre-treatment methods. This report indicates that after initial treatment, wastewater would be discharged to the local municipal sanitary sewer in accordance with pre-treatment standards, local effluent limits, and permit conditions. Page 6-71 of the DGEIS also indicates that effluent would be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). However, the preferred wastewater treatment alternative identified in the DGEIS (p. 1-8, Fig. 4-7) includes an on-site, presumably private, wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) with a discharge to Whitney Creek. Please note that any privately-owned WWTF would be required to be operated in accordance with the following:
 - a. A sewage works corporation duly-formed in accordance with the requirements of Article X of the New York State Transportation Corporations Law is required to operate a sewage collection and treatment system that services more than one privately-owned property. According to this law, the consent of the municipality in which the WWTF would be located is required for the formation of the sewage works corporation and the posting of performance bonds is required. It is not clear whether there is any municipal support for the formation of a sewage works corporation and operation of a private WWTF at the site.
 - b. The provisions and restrictions contained in an Industrial State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit issued by the DEC. Such a permit, would require all industrial pollutant constituents to be treated in accordance with state water quality standards prior to discharge. In addition, the Department would probably require the implementation of pre-treatment requirements for process wastewater at each manufacturing facility prior to discharging to the WWTF.
 - c. Non-contact cooling water would need to be separated from any sanitary and process wastewater prior to discharge to the WWTF.
7. Discharge of non-contact cooling water would also require a separate, site-specific SPDES permit.
8. The DGEIS describes the construction of an on-site WWTF with a discharge to Whitney Creek. However, Figures 4-7 and 5-5 show the location of the WWTF at the northern boundary of the project site, while Whitney Creek is located in the southern portion of the project site. Please clarify where a WWTF would most likely be located given the proposed discharge to Whitney Creek. Figure 6-20 suggests that a force-main would be constructed from the site of the proposed WWTF south along Crosby Road a distance of approximately 1.5 miles to a discharge point on Whitney Creek.
9. Paragraph 2 on page 6-73 indicates that the downstream impacts of the WWTF would be evaluated during the permitting process. However, the analysis of the on-site WWTF alternative presented in

Section 6.8.2 of the GEIS should include an evaluation of the potential impacts downstream of the point of discharge, both in terms of water quality and water volume (see additional comments regarding volume below under "Public Open Space and Recreation").

Water Supply

10. Table 6-17 on page 6-66 indicates that full buildout water supply demand would be approximately 3.0 MGD. While page 6-17 (second paragraph) states that no groundwater will be withdrawn (on the site), the adequacy of potential off-site water supply sources should be evaluated. Appendix N (p. 1) indicates that the site will require the "development of a network with multiple sources" to meet the water supply needs of the facility. Table 6-19 (pp. 6-67 & 6-68) provides a summary of potential sources and costs for water supply alternatives. This table, and the analysis contained in Section 6.8.1, should more clearly indicate the existing and surplus capacities of any system being contemplated for use by the STAMP project.
11. The Department anticipates changes in the law affecting water supply permits in the near future. As regulatory changes are made to the public water supply program, we will continue to keep STAMP representatives and other affected parties informed of any new water supply or withdrawal requirements. At the present time, Public Water Supply permits will be required from the Department for the following:
 - a. The development of new sources by any water supplier;
 - b. The expansion of approved service areas; and
 - c. The distribution and sale of water within the STAMP project site by a single private entity.
12. As noted in prior correspondence, the construction of water mains would be subject to Department permit requirements where state-protected streams or wetlands are involved. The locations of water mains identified on Figures 6-18 and 6-19 would require the following permits:
 - a. Article 15, Protection of Waters permit for the crossing of Tonawanda Creek (Class B) along Route 77
 - b. Article 24, Freshwater Wetland permit for work within Freshwater Wetland OK-23 (Class 2) or its 100-foot adjacent area along Galloway Road
 - c. Potential Section 401 Water Quality certification(s) for work within streams regulated by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Stormwater Management

13. As noted above, the storage requirements of the anticipated stormwater management facilities may require Article, 15 Dam Safety permits if the structure designs exceed regulatory thresholds.
14. The Whitney Creek watershed assessment on page 6-12 should mention that the watershed includes portions of both Tonawanda WMA and Iroquois NWR and that Whitney Creek flows directly into Tonawanda WMA. The conservation priorities outlined in the document (protect and restore headwater streams and wetlands; and restore stream buffers in native vegetation cover) are commendable and will certainly have positive impacts, however, the assessment should also consider the impacts of discharging the proposed quantity and quality of wastewater into the system as noted below.
15. Stormwater management practices must comply with the technical standards in effect at the time the developer submits the applicable SPDES "Notice of Intent" for the site, including runoff reduction criteria (i.g., green infrastructure). These standards must be included with the SWPPP for the site. Given the lengthy build-out time frame estimated for this site, additional future SPDES stormwater management criteria may also apply to construction on this site.

16. Page 6-19 of the DGEIS asserts that the discharge of treated stormwater into streams and wetlands on the site that the integrity of these systems will be “maintained and even enhanced”. If the systems will actually be enhanced in some fashion, further explanation or support for the enhancement of the existing systems should be provided.

Air Resources

17. Section 6.3 – Air Resources. The description of the potential air permitting requirements associated with the project is helpful. We believe this section of the GEIS should be revised to address the following:
 - a. Our comments on the GEIS scoping document recommended that the potential impacts of greenhouse gas emissions be evaluated. GCEDC’s commitment to providing this evaluation was reflected in Section 5.3 of the final scoping document for the GEIS. Table 5-3 on page 5-12 of the DGEIS indicates that approximately 318,600 CFH of natural gas and 185 megawatts (MW) of electricity will be needed at full buildout. Page 6-74 of the DGEIS estimates the annual consumption of natural gas for all facilities at 2700 MMCF. The discrepancy on the natural gas consumption should be clarified. In addition, Section 6.3.2 (p. 6-28) should be revised to incorporate an evaluation of potential greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Department’s guidance on evaluation of greenhouse gases, which is available on–line at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/56552.html>.
 - b. The Department recognizes that the EIS provided for this project is a generic one and that all details related to each manufacturing plant or emission source that may ultimately be located within the project site (i.e., “facility) have not been identified. Nevertheless, a useful inventory of potential sources, potential pollutants, and estimates of emission volumes has been provided for the entire project, and the GEIS also correctly points out that each plant will need to meet all applicable air permitting requirements prior to construction and operation. As each plant is constructed, each would be subject to a cumulative analysis of facility-wide emissions, and more stringent emission control requirements may apply. However, we suggest that modeling be provided within the current GEIS to evaluate potential air quality impacts based on the site’s topography and other relevant factors to determine whether emissions from the entire facility could be prone to inversions or other localized effects that could adversely impact nearby communities. The results of such modeling should be provided and discussed in the GEIS.
 - c. Page 6-28 of the DGEIS indicates that backup air quality control systems will be activated in that a primary system fails or is taken off-line for maintenance. We support the use of back-up systems where necessary and proposed.
 - d. Stand-alone references to Air Guide-1 should be replaced by, or used in along with, references to the Division of Air Resources’ Process Emissions regulations found at 6 NYCRR Part 212. The following revisions in italics should be made to the document:
 - i. Page 6-25, last paragraph: “Air Guide-1 was developed in order to evaluate the short-term and annual impacts from sources of air emissions in the State of New York *to comply with 6 NYCRR Part 212.*”
 - ii. Page 6-26, second paragraph: “These contaminant concentrations are then compared to the SGC and AGC for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Air Guide-1 *and 6 NYCRR Part 212.*”
 - iii. Page 6-26, third paragraph: “Facilities seeking to locate at the Project Site will need to satisfy the requirements of *6 NYCRR Part 212.*”
 - e. Tables 6-8 and 6-9 should be revised to include the units of measurement.
 - f. The reference on page 6-26 to a “200 megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic (PV) plant” is unclear. Whether the 200 MW refers to the assumed energy consumption of the plant, the PV production

capacity, or something else should be explained. The rate (presumably annual) is also not identified.

- g. The fourth paragraph on page 6-26 states that the estimated annual emissions from any single stationary source is expected to be below major source thresholds. While this may be true, the major source thresholds would be applicable to the entire facility and Title V permitting requirements would apply once the cumulative emissions from the site exceed major source thresholds.

Other Utilities

18. As noted above the estimated amount of natural gas consumption should be clarified. With regard to the location of a potential gas line to serve the facility, we note that there are presently no state-protected streams or wetlands along Route 63, as identified in Figure 1 of Appendix P – “Gas Service Analysis”, date March 2011. There are several “Class C” streams and it remains possible that an individual Section 401 Water Quality Certification would be required for the installation of gas service to the site along the route shown.
19. Page 6-73 of the DGEIS contains a brief description of the availability of existing electric power for the site. It also contains a somewhat ambiguous statement about the need to install or expand electric transmission lines to serve the site: “Upon analyzing the various options, National Grid has identified an interconnection alternative to be feasible that will not result in a potential significant adverse impact to existing electrical resources.” The DGEIS should identify any potential impacts to public lands and state-regulated resources (e.g., wetlands, streams, state-listed wildlife) that may result from electric transmission facility construction or expansion. To the extent that such information may be considered confidential or proprietary pursuant to SEQR regulations (6 NCYRR Part 617.16), we respectfully request that the information be provided directly to the DEC for agency review. As an SEQR involved agency, we would consider the information confidential to the extent that it is consistent with the confidentiality provisions contained in the Freedom of Information Law (FOIL).

Public Open Space and Recreation

20. Sections 4.5.6 (p. 4-11) and 6.9 (pp. 6-78, 6-79, 6-82, and 6-83) address recreation and open space aspects of the project. Elsewhere in the DGEIS, the proposed project alternative envisions acquisition of that portion of the John White Wildlife Management Area (WMA) west of Route 77 for the purposes of constructing a new town hall for the Town of Alabama, along with a community center and potential environmental education center. The DGEIS indicates that losses of wildlife habitat and existing public uses that would result from the acquisition and use of the western portion of the John White WMA would be mitigated by an exchange of lands whereby DEC would be compensated with lands of equal or greater benefit elsewhere. As conveyed in our prior discussions with STAMP representatives, and as outlined in our letter from Randy Nemecek to Sheila Hess dated August 16, 2010 (copy attached), the private acquisition of state conservation lands obtained under the Department’s Open Space Conservation Program is a long and difficult process which requires the passage of state legislation and federal approval from the US Fish & Wildlife Service.

There is no explanation in the DGEIS for the need to acquire the west side of the John White WMA for a town hall/community center and it does not appear that the proposed use of the John White WMA is an integral component of the manufacturing and business development proposed on the larger portion of the STAMP project area. In light of this, and the difficult and uncertain approval process involved, we suggest that other, more suitable locations for the construction of a town hall and community center be pursued. Further, to date there has been no meaningful discussion with the Department on specific locations or sites where the existing public uses and benefits situated on the

western portion of the John White WMA are proposed to be mitigated. Insofar as the DGEIS would be used to support the development of the preferred alternative, including any eventual acquisition of some of the John White WMA, specific sites for the required compensation of state wildlife management area lands must be identified and evaluated. In this regard, we also note that the acquisition of lands for state use is subject to the requirements of SEQR (See 6 NYCRR Part 617.2 (b) (1) and 617.4 (b) (4)) and the potential impacts of any new lands proposed for use as a state WMA should also be evaluated in the DGEIS.

21. To the extent that the western portion of the John White WMA may not ultimately be acquired as part of the project, it would be appropriate to identify this in one of the potential development alternatives and further evaluate the impacts on existing uses in the DGEIS. Specifically, the impacts to universally-accessible hunting on the John White WMA by the construction of new structures adjacent to the area should be identified. If necessary, mitigation measures (e.g., property line setbacks, etc.) to preserve existing uses on the site should also be identified.
22. The volume of water that would be discharged under full buildout is estimated at 3,000,000 GPD. This equates to approximately 9.2 acre-feet/day being discharged to Whitney Creek. Because Whitney Creek is a primary source of water for the Tonawanda WMA, the proposed increase in flow could have significant impacts on the Tonawanda WMA and the surrounding area. Based on this, the potential impacts associated with the increase flow should be included in the list off-site considerations listed on page 4-4, and the following issues should be evaluated further in the GEIS:
 - a. Water levels on the Tonawanda WMA can already be seasonally high with flooding of adjacent roadways sometimes becoming a problem. (Area flooding used to be even more significant in the past when Whitney Creek flows were augmented by flows from the U.S. Gypsum Plant near Alabama.) Because of the proposed increase in flow, we recommend that coordination be undertaken with FEMA to determine whether further evaluation of the Whitney Creek watershed should be performed to determine whether the flood hazard maps (Flood Insurance Rate Maps FIRMs) would need to be adjusted as a result of the project.
 - b. The DEC Division of Water, Dam Safety Program out of Albany has informed DEC regional wildlife that the Tonawanda WMA facilities appear to be designed to pass the 25-year event from Whitney Creek and so do not comply with current spillway criteria. They have recommended that a hydrology and hydraulics analysis, using current techniques, be conducted for the Whitney Creek watershed and the entire Tonawanda WMA facility to assess whether there is sufficient spillway capacity to meet dam safety guidelines. Because the STAMP project proposes significantly increasing the flow of Whitney Creek, an H&H study would seem to be necessary. The study would need to determine if current impoundments, control structures and spillways could handle the proposed amount of additional water in the system and also outline any changes that would need to be made to the system.
23. Page 6-82 of the DGEIS states that “there are no significant adverse impacts from the project expected to existing public recreational or open space assets associated with the TIO complex.” An increase in public use of the John White, Tonawanda, and Oak Orchard WMAs and Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge as a result of a significant increase in the area population may have both positive and negative impacts. If increased use is in the form of legitimate, compatible, wildlife-dependent activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, wildlife observation etc.) then an increase may result in increased community support and awareness of the public resource as stated in the document. However, there may also be an increase in incompatible and illegal activities that may result in impacts to habitat and wildlife species and a need for increased enforcement activity on the area. In addition, development immediately

adjacent to public lands may result in issues such as loss of areas for hunting due to setbacks, illegal vehicle use, encroachment issues, etc.

Vegetation, Fish & Wildlife

24. The Department identified several state-listed species in our prior correspondence that were to be evaluated in the GEIS. In general, the evaluation of potential impacts to wildlife is thorough and well-prepared.
25. Page 1-6 of the DGEIS notes that two state-listed threatened species were observed on the project site, but does not mention the other state-listed species that were also observed on the project site and discussed in more detail in Section 6.4 of the document. An additional statement regarding the other observed state-listed species should probably also be included in the executive summary.
26. Page 6-32 indicates there will be approximately 451 acres maintained as open space/landscaped area managed to provide green space and recreation areas within STAMP, and that approximately 268 acres will be set aside as conservation lands. A figure showing the general locations of these designated land uses would be helpful. In addition, we suggest that more of the open space/landscaped area be set aside as conservation lands instead, which could include areas maintained as grassland habitat through a schedule of infrequent mowing (e.g. annual, biannual or longer). Other strategies to minimize the intensity of landscape maintenance could also be employed elsewhere on the site and should be considered (e.g., low-frequency mowing, no fertilizer/pesticides, etc.).
27. Page 6-33 paragraph 3 states that "Any plantings associated with restoration activities will include native species to the fullest extent possible." Typically, we would approve a planting list that included only native species. In addition, the project sponsor should consider getting a list of "species of greatest conservation need" from the DEC Bureau of Wildlife to work in cooperation with our State Wildlife Grant (SWG) biologist(s) to develop conservation plans that will potentially benefit these species.

Wetlands and Streams

28. According to the DGEIS (p. 6-13), approximately 9.54 acres of wetlands will be impacted by the project. While this represents a significant reduction of the 69 acres that would have been impacted under initial development scenarios, a notable accomplishment, further efforts should be made to further minimize impacts to on-site wetlands and streams. As noted in prior correspondence, it may be necessary to reduce the scale of development, or utilize upland areas currently envisioned as roadway or hamlet setbacks to avoid further minimize wetland impacts. In particular, the filling and diversion of Stream No. 1 noted in Section 6.2.2 (p. 6-15) and Appendix E of the DGEIS should be avoided if possible. According to page 6-15, additional data would be collected and hydrologic modeling would be conducted prior to the diversion. We believe the data and modeling should be provided in the DGEIS so that a meaningful evaluation can be made of the potential impacts of the diversion on the stream itself, and on the wetlands located immediately downstream (northwest corner of the STAMP site). The analysis should include an evaluation of the potential impacts of water level changes to the habitat for heartleaf plantain, which is a NYS threatened plant species that was located in these wetlands. In addition, a more thorough analysis of the effects of the proposed Stream No. 1 diversion on wetlands W38 and W20 (as shown in Figure 6-3) should also be provided. Without knowing the typical and peak flow rates of water that would be diverted at the proposed diversion point these analyses are not possible.
29. To the extent that wetland and stream impacts have been avoided and minimized to the greatest extent practicable, the mitigation of such impacts is required, and the SEQR record developed by this GEIS

will be used to support permit applications related to wetland impacts, specific mitigation sites and concepts should be identified and discussed in the DGEIS. It is our understanding that further discussions with the DEC and US Army Corps of Engineers are being undertaken to address impacts to regulated wetlands and streams and mitigation requirements. The outcome of these discussions should be reflected in the DGEIS. For any site-specific impacts associated with wetland mitigation requirements that are not adequately addressed in the DGEIS, a site-specific SEQR review would be required in the future.

30. In prior correspondence dated February 8, 2011, the DEC identified four wetland complexes on the site that could qualify as potential state-regulated wetlands based on their size. At our meeting on December 3, 2010 a map labeled "Potential Wetland Jurisdiction" was provided where these wetland complexes were identified as potential NY State wetlands and 100-foot buffers were drawn around each complex. In addition, page 1-5 indicates that "with the exception of potential temporary impacts to adjacent areas due to development of a recreational trail no wetlands likely to be regulated by New York Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC") under Article 24 of the Freshwater Wetland Act will be impacted." We support GCEDC's recognition of potential state wetland jurisdiction on this site. However, while Table 6-1 loosely reflects the potential DEC jurisdiction on the largest portions of these wetland complexes (e.g., Wetlands 2, 20, 42), it does not include all the wetlands identified in our February 8, 2011 letter. In addition, there appears to be no figure in the DGEIS comparable to the drawing provided on December 3, 2010 that shows potential 100-foot buffer areas around these wetland complexes and Figure 6-3 does not include this information. The DGEIS should be revised to identify potential state-regulated wetlands on the site and include a figure that shows all potential 100-foot buffer areas. In addition, now that certain conceptual stormwater management information is available, which was not available at our December 2010 meeting, this information should be examined to determine the extent of any potential impacts within 100 feet of potential state-regulated wetlands. Including this information will help ensure that future developers are aware of these areas and every effort can be made to avoid impacts.
31. Further detail on the potential impacts of trail construction in wetland areas should be provided. We note that there is wide variability in the types of recreational trails that can be developed and that not all trail types are compatible with the functions and benefits that wetlands provide. For instance, trails that are wide enough for vehicle use and have hardened surfaces (e.g., asphalt, packed gravel) would generally not meet the permit issuance standards within the freshwater wetland permitting regulations (6 NYCRR Part 663). On the other hand, the establishment of walking/ recreational trails involving the clearing of a narrow, defined walking path, cutting low hanging branches and selective removal of "tripping" stones may be exempt from permitting if no heavy equipment is used, and no fill (including mulch) is placed.

Cultural Resources

32. The DGEIS (pp. 6-92 and Appendix T) provides a discussion of the Phase 1A survey that was provided for the project site. According to this survey, additional Phase 1B surveys are recommended due to the high sensitivity of the site for prehistoric sites, and moderate to high sensitivity for historic sites. Because the general footprint of the development has been identified, we recommend that to the greatest extent practicable, especially for the initial portion of the development ("Phase 1"), that the recommended Phase 1B cultural resources survey be undertaken and presented in the DGEIS so that a meaningful discussion of potential impacts to cultural resources can be provided. In addition, the comments of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) on the surveys performed should be sought and addressed in the GEIS. For any potential impacts to cultural resources not adequately addressed in the GEIS, subsequent site-specific SEQR review would

be required, which could likely require the preparation of an EIS based on potential significant adverse impacts to cultural resources.

33. The Phase 1A survey recommends that an invitation be extended to representatives of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation to monitor Phase 1B field work for all phases of development. We support this recommendation and encourage GCEDC to fully consider concerns conveyed by Tonawanda Seneca Nation representatives. As noted in our prior correspondence, during the Department's review of permit applications associated with this project, we will be required to comply with the requirements of the State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA), and follow the guidance contained in the Department's policy on Contact, Cooperation, and Consultation with Indian Nations Section (CP-42). As a result, any SEQR findings issued by the Department based on the GEIS will need to address cultural resources. Therefore, the GEIS should also include and address comments from the Tonawanda Seneca Indian Nation on the cultural resources investigation of the project site.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our written comments on the GEIS for the STAMP project. We hope that the GCEDC will find the information we have provided helpful in the continued evaluation of environmental impacts, and identification of environmental mitigation measures, for this important regional project. If you have any questions about the information provided in this letter, you may call me at (585) 226-5382 or e-mail me at sesheelee@gw.dec.state.ny.us.

Sincerely,



Scott E. Sheeley
Regional Permit Administrator

Enclosure

Cc: (all w/enclosure)
Supervisor, Town of Alabama
Christine Abrams, Tonawanda Seneca Nation
USACOE, Buffalo District
Bob McNary, Empire State Development Corporation, Finger Lakes Region
Frank Pavia, Esq., Harris Beach, PLLC (also via e-mail: fpavia@harrisbeach.com)
Sheila Hess, Conservation Connects (also via e-mail: shess@conservationconnects.com)
Roger Pearson, CH2M Hill

Ec: (all w/enclosure)
Paul D'Amato, Regional Director
Frank Ricotta, Regional Engineer
Randy Nemecek, Regional Natural Resources Supervisor
Tom Marriott, DEC Region 8
Dixon Rollins, DEC Region 8
Heidi Kennedy, DEC Region 8
Steve Miller, DEC Region 8
Jeff Gregg, DEC Albany, Office of General Counsel (1500)



NEW YORK STATE
ACCREDITED AGENCY

Office of the Sheriff

Genesee County, New York

Gary T. Maha, Sheriff
William A. Sheron, Jr., Undersheriff

June 15, 2011

Mr. Steven G. Hyde
Chief Executive Officer
Genesee County Economic Development Center
99 Medtech Drive, Suite 106
Batavia, New York 14020

Dear Steve:

Re: Proposed STAMP Project - Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York

I have had the opportunity to review the Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement in reference to the proposed STAMP Project in the Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York.

During the June 15, 2011, Genesee County Traffic Safety Board meeting, I requested Genesee County Planning Director Jim Duval give a brief overview of this project to Board members. There was concern expressed in reference to the impact this project may have on traffic safety in the area and the impact this project may have on emergency services.

I am also concerned with the impact this project may have on law enforcement services. Certainly with the increased number of vehicles on the local highways and the projected number of possibly 9,000 employees, there will be a significant impact on law enforcement services.

A separate, in-depth study needs to be conducted to determine what this proposed project may have on emergency services, including fire, police and ambulance.

Sincerely,

Gary T. Maha
Sheriff

GTM/cdp

cc: Jim Duval

Sheriff's Office
165 Park Road
Batavia, New York 14020
(585) 345-3000

Genesee County Jail
P.O. Box 151
Batavia, New York 14021-0151
(585) 343-0838

RECEIVED

JUN 22 2011

GENESEE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING



Genesee County Pomona Grange No 10

Genesee County Legislature
Honorable Mary Pat Hancock, Chairperson
Old Courthouse
7 Main Street
Batavia, NY 14020

Dear Honorable Chairperson Hancock;;

The following resolution has been passed by the Genesee County Pomona Grange no
10.

Sincerely, *Robert W Mullen*

Genesee County Pomona Grange Master

Robert Mullen
5655 Mullen Rd
Stafford, NY 14143
(585) 343-6763

*cc: Hollis
Ray
Jay Mullen
Jim Duvall*

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the town of Alabama in Genesee County (NY) is zoned agriculture and residential and is in an agricultural district, and

Whereas, agriculture is the #1 industry in the town, county and state and,

Whereas, Genesee County Economic Development Corporation (GCEDC) plans to purchase and develop 1,300 acres of agricultural land in the town of Alabama to develop a Stamp Project (Industrial Park) using tax payers monies (grants) and, Whereas, by the GCEDC purchasing the land, will take this land off the town tax roll hurting the town financially, and

Whereas, there are no companies under contract to occupy this site,

Therefore be it resolved, that the Genesee County Pomona Grange #10 goes on record supporting the protection of agricultural land,

Further be it resolved that the Genesee County Pomona Grange #10 opposes the development of this Stamp Project by the GCEDC.



American Farmland Trust
SAVING THE LAND THAT SUSTAINS US

June 20, 2011

Mark A. Masse, CPA
Senior Vice President of Operations
Genesee County Economic Development Center
99 Med Tech Drive, Suite 106
Batavia, NY 14020



Dear Mr. Masse,

On behalf of American Farmland Trust, I am submitting these comments for consideration in the review process of the Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement (DGEIS) for the STAMP project proposed to be located in the Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York.

American Farmland Trust (AFT) is a national, nonprofit organization dedicated to the protection and stewardship of our nation's productive farmland. AFT's New York office, located in Saratoga Springs, has been working to protect New York's farmland for 20 years and is a leader in advocating for actions and policies that help protect working farms.

Agriculture is a significant element of New York's economy providing jobs and a \$31 billion dollar annual economic impact from the food and farm sector. Farms also play a key role in protecting New York's land, water, and other natural resources as well as providing a significant portion of our food supply, a critical component of long-term food safety and food security.

The STAMP project DGEIS recognizes the project's immediate impact on agricultural land in the Town of Alabama, specifically the incremental removal of 970 acres of farmland from agricultural production once full build out is realized (estimated to occur in 10-25 years). It is stated that "in return for the minimal loss of cropland, the Project will create over 9,000 high-paying technology-related direct jobs at the Project Site and will become a significant net contributor to the local economy," (p.1-12).

The vast majority of this project is not located within a development area of the Genesee County Smart Growth Plan. This is a significant concern as Genesee County has developed its Smart Growth Plan to encourage fiscally responsible development patterns that are less likely to cause conflicts with the county's important agricultural industry.

If this project, despite not adhering to the Smart Growth Development boundaries, is determined to be a project that is in the best interest of the local population, then considerable emphasis should be given to mitigating secondary growth and impacts from the project.

A project of this size and scope will create pressure on the town of Alabama and nearby communities to expand residential development – particularly if water extensions are included in the project as is stated in the amenities that the Project Sponsor will provide in exchange for granted zoning changes.

The Genesee County Smart Growth Plan was developed with the express purpose of limiting conversion of farmland due to development pressure from growth spurred by water service extensions. The 970 acres of farmland that are not part of a Smart Growth Development area directly impacted by this project will be compounded by the loss of neighboring farmland unless strong mitigation actions are taken.

AFT recommends preventing the extension of water service extensions in agricultural areas. If such extensions are deemed necessary to protect public health and safety it becomes extremely important that a strong lateral restriction policy is enforced. And it will take political and community will to maintain and enforce a lateral restriction policy over time.

While the DGEIS does recommend mitigation of some impacts on the remaining farmland and farms in the town, key tools and techniques must be **adopted** in order to strengthen the viability of those farms and to compensate for the loss of 970 acres of working farmland in the county. Appendix K, the *Farmland Protection Strategies Report* (FPSR), identifies possible zoning considerations that can provide protection for the remaining farmland.

First, developing an Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, and/or adding language to the Comprehensive Plan that asserts the value of agriculture to the town, is testimony to the Town's commitment to farming. Second, developing an agricultural zoning district that gives preference to agricultural uses, identifies residential development as a secondary use, and establishes a minimum lot size requirement that protects land for farming is vital. AFT's publication *Planning for Agriculture: A Toolkit for Towns and Counties* (p.36, 2011) states that "on the East Coast ... the minimum lot size required for profitable, field-based agricultural use tends to range from 20 to 40 acres." Third, creating a subdivision law that requires town board approval for **all** subdivision requests would provide additional oversight in order to protect working farmland in the town. And finally, permanently protecting 1000 acres of prime farmland elsewhere in the Town of Alabama, or in Genesee County, would help to offset the impact of losing that acreage to the STAMP project.

Creating a fund to finance these farmland protection tools can support the town in developing an agricultural and farmland protection plan, reviewing and revising town zoning code to protect the viability of the local farms, and purchasing the development rights on 1000 acres of farmland. The cost to accomplish these items would be in the range of \$1 to \$1.1 million: at an estimated value of \$1000 per acre, it would cost \$1 million to purchase the development rights; \$25,000 to develop an agricultural and farmland protection plan; and \$30,000 to review and revise the zoning code.

Communities frequently must make tough choices between worthy alternatives. The STAMP Project has the potential to create thousands of jobs, but productive farmland will be lost to that development. Minimizing secondary impacts to neighboring farmland and farms is absolutely critical to the long-term viability of agriculture in the town if the STAMP Project proceeds. Strong zoning protections and tough lateral restrictions on water service extensions are necessary to protect remaining farmland in the Town of Alabama. Choosing to permanently protect 'like' agricultural land in Alabama would be a strong statement of the community's desire to support the viability of local farms.

Your consideration of these recommendations is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Diane B. Held
Sr. New York Field Manager
American Farmland Trust
716/652-0100
dheld@farmland.org

Alabama Volunteer Fire Department Inc.



Dear Mr. Massee:

June 22, 2011

We have reviewed the Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement dated April 2011.

Statements are made that the impact to public fire agencies are 'insignificant'. We do not agree. It is our opinion that adding 9000 direct employees, 7000 indirect employees, significant structures up to 110 feet, and uses vastly different than anything existing currently will have a significant impact to Emergency Services.

In a letter dated March 4, 2010, copy attached, commenting on the Draft Scoping Document, the Fire Department expressed concern as follows:

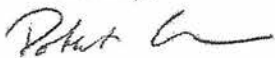
Typical chemical and physical processes be documented and studied. This was not done.
Expected traffic accident call volume study was requested. This was not done.
We requested that the Fire Departments equipment, resource, training, and Volunteer pressures be studied. This was not done.
We requested that incentives that would encourage sufficient persons join and be active in the Fire Department be explored. This was not done.
We requested a financial study be commissioned to assess the short and long term impacts to the Fire Department. This was not done.

At the DGEIS public hearing on May 12, 2011 the Fire Department again expressed these concerns and requested that a detailed study be performed with regard to Emergency Services. The GCEDC has verbally agreed to pay for such a study and has requested the Fire Department seek competitive costing.

As of this date we are developing a scope of work. With the assistance of the County Planning Department the Fire Department will send out a RFP. The Fire Department will then select a consultant and seek approval of the cost from the GCEDC.

The impact statement should not be finalized until the study is completed and any resulting issues addressed.

Sincerely,



Robert Crossen,
President, Town of Alabama Fire Department

Cc: Daniel Mangino, Town of Alabama Supervisor

Alabama Volunteer Fire Department Inc.



March 4, 2010

The Town of Alabama Fire Department would like to make the following requests and comments regarding the Draft Scoping Document for the Western New York Science and Technology Park.

The Fire Department requests to be considered an "Interested Agency".

Typical on site chemical and physical processes should be documented and studied as it relates to all aspects of the Fire Departments responsibility to provide services.

The traffic study should include expected additional call type and volumes the Fire Department will have to respond to.

Our district encompasses approximately 40 square miles and 2000 residents. At build out it is expected that 9000 persons will be employed on site with an unknown number of additional persons in supporting businesses off site. It is inevitable that our call volume will significantly increase. Therefore we request that the Fire Department's equipment, resource, training, and volunteer pressures be studied.

With a project of this scope it is reasonable to request that businesses being sought be good cooperate citizens. We will request that any actual applicant provide real incentives that will encourage sufficient numbers to join and be active in the Fire Department. Ways of encouraging cooperate responsibility, including the incentive zoning, should be included in the study.

The financial burden to the Fire Department will be significant. Therefore the study should include projected cost figures and funding sources from the beginning of site work to full build out.

After the proposed visits to plants coming up, we will likely be requesting the other items be added to the GEIS.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Crossen", written over a horizontal line.

Robert Crossen
President

cc: Janet Sage, Deputy Supervisor Town of Alabama

Dear Mr. Masee:

6/23/11

Comments from Robert Crossen on the April 2011 Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement.

Sound levels. Data Collected at just 6 points over a single week period is insufficient. Data collection from continuous monitoring at offsite points, including nearby residences, should be done. No discussion was provided regarding just what the increase (at any given distance) in sound levels will be. What level sound increase is expected and considered acceptable? There are no triggers for mitigation and are no plans for future monitoring. The Town should adopt noise ordinance as or more restrictive than the NYSDEC guidelines with continuous monitoring and enforceable triggers.

Buffer Zones. Distances from property line have changed over time. During the initial meeting, the GCEDC stated buffer zones would be 1000 feet. The current DGEIS calls for a site buffer of 100 feet with an additional open space zone of 300 feet in A/R and R zones. I agree that 1000 feet is not necessary. However 100 feet is not enough. More important than the distance is how will the zone be configured? The DGEIS should address, in detail, the buffer zone distances, how they will be constructed, and just how much of the site will be visible from nearby residences. Berms should be of sufficient size and scope to support trees and other vegetation so as to provide additional buffering.

Roads. Notes taken by myself at the initial meetings indicate that Town Roads use would be limited to the greatest extent possible. The initial traffic study shows only minor increases in traffic on Judge and on 77 West of Crosby. The current DGEIS shows Judge and Crosby as the main access points through 70% build out extrapolated to 6300 direct employees. Using the 1925 peak vehicle trips per hour stated in the report, equates to a vehicle every 4 seconds at Crosby and 77 and at Judge and Crosby. Further no estimate or consideration is given to the significant amount of traffic that will choose to exit Crosby and Judge going West on to largely unimproved Reservation Roads. The initial report had this increase at 5% which is a significant underestimate with the current plan and needs to be corrected. The initial traffic study has been take down from the GCEDC web site and should be reposted in its entirety.

Traffic from this project should not be funneled on to any Town Roads especially at Crosby and 77 which is a Residential Zone. Any configuration that funnels traffic onto the Reservation should also be avoided.

It seems to me that an onsite circular road system would lend itself well to the site. Entrances could be placed to connect the site to State Route 77 East and West of Crosby and South of the hamlet of Alabama Center. Lesser connections could be made at Crosby and to Judge Roads. This would eliminate a need for a bypass to Alabama Center as the bypass will be part of the internal road system. This would also eliminate any increased traffic in the Residential Zone encompassing the area of Crosby and 77.

In any case the road improvements should be the first thing done and the project should not rely on any significant use of Town roads.

Community Character. The DGEIS states that 'The project will not result in a potential significant adverse impact to the Town of Alabama's community character'.

This statement is flat out incorrect. The total assessed value of all taxable properties last year is about \$75 million dollars. Adding an investment of more than 50 times our current value and up to 16000 persons on and off site to a Town of 2000 persons will impact all aspects the Town's character. I am willing to accept change, but we must be honest in our assessment of the impacts and the changes to our Town will experience.

Police and Court Service. This document lacks any meaningful detail documenting the impact the project will have on the demand for Police and Court Services. Adding 16000 on and off site persons to a Town of 2000 persons will have a significant impact. Without any real plan, the only comment I can make is that an assessment must be done.

Growth and Farm Land Protection. The DGEIS makes the following statement

'The Project is not expected to have any potential significant adverse cumulative impact to the environment, nor provide a potential for a significant adverse inducement of growth to the Town of Alabama.'

This statement is ridiculous. We are increasing the value/and or investing over 50 times the current value of our entire Town's assessment and are bringing in on a regular basis 8 times the number of persons living in the Town. It is reasonable to assume that businesses and significant numbers of people will want to locate in the Town.

Significant changes to our Zoning Laws and the implementation of a real farmland protection plan (prior to any approval of this project) is critical to reducing the undeniable impact. If nothing is done Alabama will end up like many other nearby Town's with the loss of farm land to huge single family lots, several acres each, with a house in the middle and none of the land in agricultural production. Other Communities with recognized development pressures have implemented Zoning and Protection plans that have worked. If this Town does not do so in advance of the projects approval we will regret it.

Finally, I don't support any Farm Land protection plan that regulates, forces, or restricts a land owners right to do with what they want with their property. I would support a plan that funds the purchase of Agricultural Easements from a willing land owner. There are many models for such a plan. This plan can ultimately be very effective at protecting farm land and preserving private property rights.

If reasonable Zoning changes are made and a well funded farm land protection plan is implemented, this Town can have more housing units and more land in farm production in 50 and 100 years than the no build alternative.

Property Tax Impact. On March 4, 2010 I requested the following.....

'An in depth study and reporting of costs and projected revenues for each taxing entity and the tax payer should be provided. This should include the impact of the increased property value and subsequent sales tax payments to the Town under the current sales tax formula. Since the County Legislature controls that formula the possibility of future changes to the formula should also be considered. Finally, the impact of the project to the revenue stream in the State aid formula for the Oakfield-Alabama School District must be analyzed'.

The DGEIS did not respond sufficiently. Yes there are statements like could provide this or could provide that. Little if any real analysis is provided. Further the issues of State School Aid, which will be impacted, the differences between a PILOT and assessed value tax calculation in the Sales tax formula and the County Legislatures control of that formula have been ignored.

Alabama is being requested to accept a facility that will provide for a Regional expansion in employment. It is reasonable to expect to know, in advance, how we will be treated tax wise.

Sincerely,

Robert Crossen
1198 Judge Road
Basom, NY 14013

June 23, 2011

Mr. Mark Masse
GCEDC
Suite 106
99 Med Tech Drive
Batavia, NY 14020

RE: WNY STAMP DGEIS Review

Dear Mr. Masse,

We are writing you this letter to provide you the list of questions that we have regarding the WNY Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park project in general, and specifically to respond to the Draft Generic Environment Impact Statement.

First and foremost, we'd like to state that we are neither for nor against this project. The ideas that you are bringing forth - to both bring jobs to an area and state that is in need of additional workers, and to keep residents in the state is both admirable and exciting. The project has the potential for great benefit to the overall area.

At the same time, with the unique situation that our neighbors and us are in (i.e. being directly adjacent to the site), we need to ensure that our family's well being and our investment in our home and community is protected. I can't state enough how happy we are to see that the community at large is being taken into consideration in the design and decisions of the project to date.

Our questions are as follows:

1. We understand that the draft plan presented may be adjusted to take into consideration the responses or other changes. If the plan is modified, will a new statement be available for public review and comment prior to final approval of the plan? What are the tentative dates for finalizing the GEIS?
2. RE: Potential environmental degradation impacting health and property values. The report identifies the potential chemicals, their delivery, use, and disposal based on the industries that may pursue access to the site. I understand all regulated standards will be met to ensure health and safety of employees and residents, however, accidents can still happen.
 - a. Where on the site will the outdoor and indoor hazardous material storage and management facilities reside?
 - b. When a developer is identified, what level of notice is required be provided to the community re: the potential hazards that will exist and where the biggest risk resides, in terms of physical location, types of chemicals, types of environmental risk?
 - c. Will a potential developer be asked to provide residents of the immediate perimeter and within it a clause to protect them from environmental and financial losses sustained during the development and operational period of the facility? For example, health problems resulting from manufacturing or construction; explosions; physical accidents; deterioration of quality of life due to aesthetics during construction, or odors and 24 hour site activity during operation; etc. Will there be an

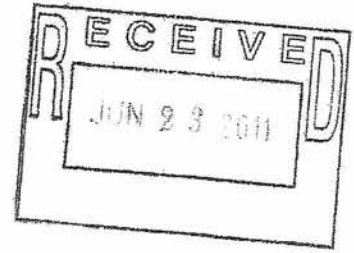
- actual buyout plan instituted for these residents who will or have experienced hardship and who specifically would be eligible?
3. RE: development of Water systems, it appears that the initial study (March 2010 Appendix M) differs from current plans in that the more recent plan eliminates many of those residences that had been targeted for water line upgrades, including the areas immediately adjacent and within the site (e.g. Judge/Rte 77 to Crosby; Crosby/Judge to Lewiston; and Rte 77/63/Lewiston to Crosby).
 - a. Since these are the areas most likely to be impacted (both property value decreases during 20+ years of construction and potentially with the degradation of well water volume and quality) how does not providing public water to these individuals make any sense? Finances appear to be only factor in this decision and not logic of potential consequence. Not having a physical water supply would be such a basic human physical need that the effects would be devastating. How would you transport usable water to your home for day-to-day use or sell your property without that (working water source) basic need being met? We're already paying hundreds and invested thousands of dollars to install and maintain these water treatment systems.
 - b. Would the added expense to residents, if the USDA funds for 1/3 of the projected initial infrastructure investment be an added \$200/resident/year? It may be worth calculating and putting to vote. Even though the beneficiaries are limited (411 households), protecting the community property values may be important to all residents of the area.
 - c. For how long of a period would the long term debt repayment be required and would it be a logical expectation to ask the investing company to contribute to the expense within the immediate vicinity?
 4. During the multi-year construction phases, I understand there is a land buffer of 300' from any residences.
 - a. Since we will be on the property line of some of the construction (primarily temporary or permanent road construction) will there be a physical barrier placed to protect from the noise, debris, smells, and visible environmental conditions at that time?
 - b. Having school age children during this potential site development period, will care be taken not to have construction occurring in the area during the sleeping hours of the night?
 - c. Will any compensatory consideration be given to residents needing to sell homes and having property values negatively effected during this time?
 - d. What is the actual buffer zone between property lines and STAMP buildings (300 or 400')?
 5. RE: Traffic & roadways –
 - a. The new bypass road has the curve of the new intersection running directly towards our yard and buildings. Is there a way to route the path away from the homes and intersect further west of Crosby Rd, potentially creating a cul de sac for the homes at the southern side of Lewiston & Crosby?
 - b. Are there any compensatory protection clauses that will be placed into a development agreement to protect the residents and property inadvertently impacted by accidents in the area?

- c. The traffic study did not seem to evaluate the intersection of Crosby and Lewiston and the potential loss of service (LOS / increased wait time at intersection). Why is that since it is directly at the site line?
 - d. Was the intersection traffic degradation/LOS grades that are projected in the report during the construction phases based on current traffic to those points in time (i.e. 2010 to 2015 and 2010 to 2035) or were they graded based on the projected traffic between those periods of time (i.e. 2010 to 2015 and 2015 to 2035)? As a commentary, I can't see how current peak volumes of 955/hour at exit 48A or 421/hour at Rte 77 and Bloomingdale Road versus the projected 1,925/hour will not result in a greater score degradation or need for more police and fire protection (but I'm not the expert).
6. If the proposed development stalled -
- a. If the site is made shovel ready through these approval processes and a developer is not finalized in a reasonable period (e.g. 5 years), what is the projected net tax burden to the residents of Alabama and Genesee County?
 - b. What physical changes will have been made to the environment?
 - c. What guarantees from the town and county do we have that standards (i.e. seeking clean and green technologies) won't be compromised if the land remains vacant and a less desirable use of the property (e.g. dangerous chemical production, nuclear-type facility, etc.) is sought and approved?
 - d. Will there be a process to return the land to the town tax roles so the burden of vacant land not be left to be paid by fewer residents?
7. Luther Forest is often sited as a reference point for the type of facility and development planned.
- a. How is it doing in relation to its original economic projections – relative to the financial and environmental impact to the residents?
 - b. Have there been any unforeseen consequences that our community needs to build into its development or tax arrangements?
 - c. Has the site grown to the size projected and have the construction periods and costs been in line with the environmental study?
8. Are the town and GCEDC legally bound to act on behalf of, the interests of its residents or the companies it seeks to bring in? I understand that the objective will be to act in favor of both, but want to understand the legal, if any, obligations.

I thank you for your time and careful consideration of ours, and our community's questions. Again, don't mistake any of these for opposition to the project, but consider them ways to enhance the project and protect our community and state, while still presenting a business-friendly opportunity. We can be successful in creating a winning situation for all.

Sincerely,

Anne & Gerald Bacon
1183 Lewiston Rd
Basom, NY 14013
(585) 948-5930



June 21, 2011

Mark A. Masse, CPA
Senior VP of Operations
Genesee County Economic Development Center
99 MedTech Drive, Suite 106
Batavia, New York 14020

Dear Mark A. Masse,

The GCEDC will benefit from the creation of STAMP in Alabama in the near and long-terms. It gets grant monies, publicity and projects to add to its tally sheets. However, the consultants hired by the Town of Alabama to review the DGEIS have stated in two Town Board meetings that they don't expect the STAMP project to get past Phase I. Past history of the development of industrial parks can lead reasonable laypeople to the same conclusion.

Please provide real evidence that the GCEDC is genuinely concerned with, supportive of, working toward long-term success of this project for the benefit of Alabama and Genesee County rather than simply the circulation of monies through the GCEDC hands.

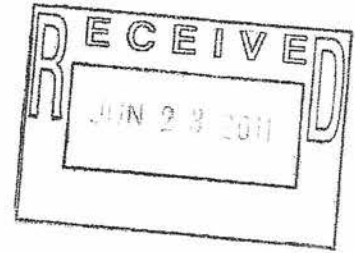
My question is based on the fact that the GCEDC does not intend to give the Town of Alabama any benefit incentives until at least 1,000,000sq.ft. of manufacturing space has been built. This seems to mean that the Town of Alabama will bear the cost in dollars and community changes for many years, perhaps forever, without getting any of the GCEDC proposed benefits. Mr. Steve Hyde used to say in public meetings regarding STAMP in Alabama, "Alabama may not experience the benefits directly, but this will transform Western New York from Buffalo to Rochester. The good of many is more important than the cost to a few." Mr. Hyde stopped saying this, at least in public meetings in Alabama.

I would ask that the GEIS spell out, more clearly, how the proposed STAMP project will benefit Alabama, or at least not hurt its tax-payers, in the realistic short-term as well as the optimistic long-term. The tax-payers of Alabama are not able to survive extreme tax increases for many years while we wait for the benefits predicted to come with full build-out.

Thank you for your attention to this concern.

Thank you,
Jennie Phelps
Jean Phelps
residents Town of Alabama

June 21, 2011



Mark A. Masse, CPA
Senior VP of Operations
Genesee County Economic Development Center
99 MedTech Drive, Suite 106
Batavia, New York 14020

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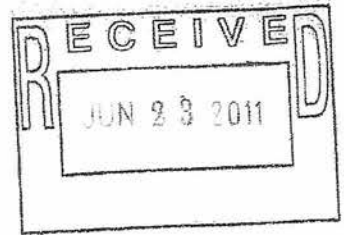
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Thank you for your attention to this concern.

Thank you,
Jeanie Phelps
Jean Phelps
Residents Town of Alabama



June 21, 2011

Mark A. Masse, CPA
Senior VP of Operations
Genesee County Economic Development Center
99 MedTech Drive, Suite 106
Batavia, New York 14020

Dear Mark A. Masse,

It is important to me that accurate figures be used to predict the potential benefits and costs to the Town of Alabama. In calculating the costs of building water lines large enough to serve the STAMP site, the draft GEIS uses numbers that include Federal stimulus money. That money is not available. The DGEIS does not include revised figures.

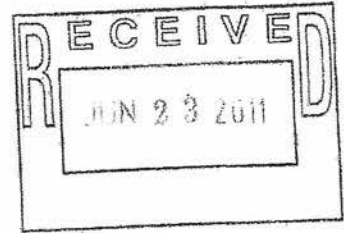
I would like a side-by-side comparison of the costs to Alabama of putting in its original planned water district and line, versus the costs to Alabama of combining its plan with that of the GCEDC's plan for STAMP.

I would ask that the DGEIS spell out, more clearly, who will bear the costs of building, staffing, operating and maintaining the required water and sewage treatment plants and/or transport lines. I am asking that the costs be spelled out for each phase of the project and for the preliminary time while the GCEDC is still recruiting manufactures.

Thank you for your attention to this concern.

Thank you,

Jean Phelps
resident Town of Alabama



June 21, 2011

Mark A. Masse, CPA
Senior VP of Operations
Genesee County Economic Development Center
99 MedTech Drive, Suite 106
Batavia, New York 14020

Dear Mark A. Masse,

The draft GEIS traffic study needs some revision before the Town Council of Alabama or the residents of the Town can make an informed decision about STAMP.

The DGEIS does not include any data about increased traffic coming from the east. Currently, many people from Genesee County go to jobs in Monroe, Orleans and Wyoming Counties, as well as residents of those counties come to Genesee County to work. The traffic study predicts an increase of 400+ trips per hour just in Phase I.

At the public information meetings, local residents repeatedly raised concerns about the already overwhelming traffic on Route 77 and 63, on Ledge Road and Maple Road, on Townline Road and Ledge Road and on Ledge Road and Route 77.

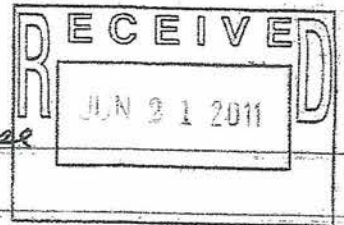
The DGEIS does not plan for mitigation of problems caused by increased traffic until 70% build-out. The influx of so many drivers without an understanding of or appreciation for rural roads and their occupants is bound to cause trouble.

I am asking that the GCEDC amend its study to include the rest of the surrounding counties and their traffic patterns through Alabama. This study needs to include the seasonal peaks in traffic associated with agricultural operations; to include the costs to the town of construction, maintenance and policing of roads due to increased traffic – even in the early phases of STAMP. This study needs to also include the costs of upgrading existing roads to handle heavy construction traffic; to include a plan to compensate local agricultural and non-farm businesses for the loss of business and/or increased costs of doing business associated with STAMP in Alabama.

Thank you for your attention to this concern.

Thank you,
James Phelps
Resident Town of Alabama

To GCEDC; Mark Masse



Subject DEIS

1. This project is nothing but a land grab by the GCEDC. It would and will affect the town for ever.
2. The soils are very productive, with high pH 7+ and high fertility. There is tile drainage, but needs more. Tiled drainage fields are your best fields.
3. The traffic study is a complete joke.
4. There should be no tax incentives for companies coming in.
5. The town board should have been lead agency but I guess that's in your favor.

Bryan Phelps

GCEDC
99 Medtech Drive
Suite 106
Batavia NY 14020

RE: WNY STAMP
DGEIS

Dear Mr. Masse,

As I looked through the DGEIS and at the Input Hearing on May 12, 2011 I have a couple of concerns that I feel have not been addressed.

1) With projected FTE of +1300 year 5 and +9300 year 15, this in itself is larger than the Village of Medina. There will be increased Public Safety concerns from traffic infractions, accidents, to even more violent crimes. This will happen as in every other Corporate Park. You have not addressed this issue and Genesee County nor the State Police had not commented on this. My concern is will require around the clock police presence on my property tax dollars as a Town of Alabama resident. This cost should be incorporated into the residents of the Corporate Park not on taxpayers expense. If the Park dissolves, the Town residents should not be left with the mess of dissolving a police force or breaking contracts with the Sheriff's department.

2) In conjunction with Rob Crossen's Fire Department concerns, the Town residents, again, should not have to pay for or deal with dissolving a Paid or Callmen Fire Department. This cost, again, should be paid for by the Corporate Park residents not the Town residents.

Thank you



David Culver
6913 Knowlesville Road
Oakfield NY 14125
Town of Alabama

Dear Mr. Masse,

I am one of the homeowners that lives between Bloomingdale Rd and Judge Rd. I work nights and was unable to attend the meeting about the stamp project. I am not for it. I moved to the country to get away from factories and traffic. I understand that you want to widen the road from Bloomingdale to Judge Rd, which means you would be taking away my front yard along with my driveways. I do not want to open my front door to constant traffic in my front yard especially trucks. This project would employ 9000 people that's huge, where will these people live?

I am also concerned about what chemicals will be filtered into the ground. I assume there will have to be water lines put in also, which means more construction. I am perfectly happy with my well and not having to pay a water bill. How much will my taxes go up because of this project? I am very concerned about chemicals seeping into the ground, the run off of water travels under Rt 77 right through my backyard. You would be taking my front yard away and possibly contaminating my whole yard. That might not happen, but my concern is what if it does?

Thank you,

Bonnie Dysinger
7142 Alleghany Rd
Basom, N.Y. 14013

memo



To: Alabama Town Board
From: Wendel
Date: 7/11/2011
RE: STAMP Project DGEIS Review

As you are aware, Wendel was authorized to assist the Town with your review of the DGEIS for the proposed STAMP Project.

The following Town meetings were attended by Wendel representatives and we performed the referenced reviews for those meetings:

A. Public Hearing on DGEIS

B. 5/23/2011 Town Board Meeting

- Wendel performed a cursory review of the DGEIS and utilized a memo entitled "Areas of Discussion from DGEIS" to discuss the DGEIS with the Town Board.

C. 6/13/2011 Town Board Meeting

- A review memo dated June 3, 2011 and a memo dated June 7, 2011 (on traffic) were issued to the Town via email on June 8, 2011.
- These memos (and a memo concerning Economic Impact that was brought to the meeting) were reviewed with the Town Board at their June 13, 2011 meeting (traffic memo was deferred to the following meeting).

D. 6/27/2011 Town Board Meeting

- Wendel representatives attended this meeting and reviewed the traffic memo and the June 27, 2011 memo concerning cumulative impacts.

For the 7/11/2011 Town Board meeting, Wendel has updated the memos that we have reviewed with the Town, and have revised them to just reflect the questions that will be sent to the County as the Town's input on the DGEIS.

140 John James Audubon Parkway, Suite 201, Buffalo, NY 14228 | 716.688.0766 | 716.625.6825 | wendelcompanies.com | groundforce.com

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memo



The Town Board should review these updated memos at the next Town Board meeting, if acceptable, they can recommend them to be finalized or issued. During that time period, the Town Board should identify any additional needs or provide input on the topics below:

1. What will be the timing (will it occur), of the second public opinion survey and what are the questions that should be asked?
2. Should the County do more outreach to the Reservation (Seneca Nation)?
3. It is our understanding that no additional information is needed on why this site was chosen over others.
4. Chatfield Engineers will address questions concerning drainage, water and sewer.
5. Under "Health and Safety", the Town should involve the Fire Departments with the discussion of the potential chemical usage and storage, and hazardous materials management that could be related with this project.
6. It is our understanding that Emergency Services / Fire Departments will be providing their own review memo.
7. It was agreed that Wendel should not review the impacts on wetlands, threatened or endangered species, and archaeological resources, as these will be thoroughly reviewed by State and Federal Agencies.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Town of Alabama Town Board

FROM: Andrew C. Reilly, P.E., AICP, Wendel
Frederick A. Frank, MUP, LEED@AP

DATE: July 11, 2011

SUBJECT: Updated Review of Traffic Impact Study for the WNY STAMP Project
WD Project #4360-02

As a follow up to the previous memo addressing the Traffic Impact Study (TIS), this memo outlines the specific traffic related questions and issues on the DEIS that should be addressed in the FEIS.

Questions/ Issues on the DEIS

1. Access to Phase I of the project is proposed via Crosby Road. The access road to SR 77/63 (Site Driveway #4) isn't proposed until 70% build out. It seems that it would make sense to construct Site Driveway #4 to SR 77/63 during Phase I of the project so that access to Phase I would be from SR 77/63 rather than from Crosby Road. This would keep construction vehicles and site traffic to the main thoroughfares and off the local streets that aren't equipped to handle the additional traffic. Further, the TIS does not propose any improvements to Crosby Road. Crosby Road is a local road with 20 feet of pavement with minimal or no shoulder width and no striping. This street will be transformed from a local road handling less than 100 vehicles a day to a roadway that handles hundreds of vehicles in a peak hour, including trucks. This additional traffic could result in a change to the functional classification of Crosby Road. Please clarify why site access for Phase I is not proposed from SR 77/63.
2. If Phase I access is proposed from Crosby Road, why did the TIS not evaluate the intersections of Crosby Road with Judge Road and SR 77 under the Phase I build out? Further, the TIS did not evaluate the intersection of the proposed site access with Crosby Road. Not only should these intersections be evaluated operationally but also geometrically to ensure that both the volume and size of vehicles anticipated can be handled on Crosby Road.
3. The TIS includes assumptions that employees of the high technology manufacturing use will operate on shifts of 6am-6pm and 6pm-6am, thus placing peak hour traffic generated by the project at different times than the peak hour traffic of the adjacent roads. This assumption means that the construction of Phase I, 70% build out, and full build out the project will result in multiple peak traffic hours during both the AM and PM (5:30am-6:30am and 7:30am-8:30am/ 4:30pm-5:30pm and 5:30pm-6:30pm). For purposes of analyzing a worst case scenario, peak hour traffic generated from the Phase I build out (5:30am-6:30am and 5:30pm-6:30pm) was shifted and compounded onto the peak hour traffic of adjacent roads to analyze a single peak hour (7:30am-8:30am and 4:30pm-5:30pm). The analysis of the 70% build out and

full build out does not shift this traffic to the peak hour of adjacent road traffic, resulting in traffic being split among two AM and two PM peak hours, thus a true worst case scenario for each is not evaluated. The reasoning for this approach should be explained.

4. Further, if any high technology business locating within the development proposes to operate with a shift structure different than what was analyzed in the TIS (6am-6pm and 6pm-6am), it would likely require a supplemental TIS to analyze the compounded traffic impact of the AM and PM peak hour under the new shifts.
5. Considering this development is in a rural area with no other means of access other than vehicular (and no other transportation service recommended) and considering the fact that employees will likely travel long distances to access the site, is it reasonable to assume that trip generation will occur at a rate of 1.2 employees for each vehicle?
6. The TIS trip generation for the technology manufacturing use for Phase I of the project during the AM peak hour (5:30am-6:30 during shift change) assumes that 274 employees will be exiting and 274 employees will be arriving, however, the TIS indicates that only 364 trips would be generated. Not only does this not conform to the 1.2 employees per vehicle equation, the trip generation seems unrealistically low for a rural business park. The trip generation for the AM peak hour (assuming the shift structure identified in the TIS) under the 1.2 employee per vehicle equation should be 438 trips (274 employees exiting, 274 employees arriving = total of 548 employees), however, the trip generation should likely be closer to 500 trips with all the single occupant vehicles that are anticipated. Likewise, trip generation for technology manufacturing uses during the AM peak hour (5:30am-6:30am) under the full build out was underestimated by nearly 300 vehicles without explanation. Clarification should be provided regarding the potential for undercounting the peak hour trip generation of the project.
7. The TIS analysis includes improvements made to the intersection of SR 77 and SR 5 that are identified in the build out of Buffalo East Technology Park. If development of STAMP commences prior to the improvements made to this intersection, how will traffic generated by STAMP impact this intersection? Will these improvements be necessary under the STAMP project and should they be included as recommended improvements under the STAMP TIS?
8. Clarification should be provided as to why certain impacts to the transportation system are identified in the DEIS to be unavoidable adverse impacts. All mitigation measures to improve traffic operations and avoid failing and unacceptable traffic operations should be identified and then individual agencies responsible for the respective roadways should be responsible for identifying whether they should be considered unavoidable adverse impacts or whether roadway improvements should be included to mitigate potential impacts.
9. Clarification should be provided as to who will be responsible for any traffic reevaluations or supplemental TIS's and who will be responsible for ensuring transportation improvements are implemented and how they will be funded.
10. The DEIS does not describe the potential impacts that slow moving farm equipment might have on traffic generated by the STAMP project. The FEIS should address this.
11. The FEIS should clarify why the 70% build threshold was decided on. Being that this is a Generic Environmental Impact Statement, would it make sense to indicate the build thresholds at which transportation improvements will be required?
12. The Alabama Town Board is requesting that Genesee County, as the Lead Agent, copy the Town on all agency comments submitted on the DGEIS.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Town of Alabama Town Board

FROM: Andrew C. Reilly, P.E., AICP, Wendel
Wendy E. Weber Salvati, AICP

DATE: July 11, 2011

SUBJECT: Updated Review of Cumulative Impacts for the WNY STAMP Project
WD Project #4360-02

As a follow up to the previous memo addressing Cumulative Impacts, this memo outlines the specific questions and issues on the DEIS that should be addressed in the FEIS.

Questions/ Issues on the DEIS

1. In Section 9.1 – Existing and Approved Projects, on page 9-2, the statement is made that the Town’s proposed public water project, which will provide service to approximately 455 residential dwellings or 70 percent of the households in the Town, in conjunction with the proposed STAMP project, will not present any potential significant adverse environmental impacts. There is no further information or analysis to substantiate this statement; how was this conclusion drawn? Although it is understood that the two projects are interconnected, an explanation or discussion of the evaluation of potential impacts should be included. As there is substantial redundancy in the GEIS, at the very least, information from other sections of the document that provide more analysis, which could support the conclusions offered here, should be included in this discussion.
2. The discussion in Section 9-1 further states that there are no potential cumulative impacts associates with the development of the proposed STAMP project and the 232-acre technology park at Routes 77 and 5, in Pembroke. It is possible that the development of portions of both projects may take place sequentially or simultaneously. Furthermore, it is assumed that any traffic mitigation that would be required for the intersection of Routes 5 and 77 would be undertaken as an element of the Pembroke project. However, this is not guaranteed if that project does not build out prior to development of the STAMP project. As no further information or analysis is provided, how was it determined that there would be no future cumulative impacts? Is it reasonable to conclude that the potential cumulative impacts of these two projects are not applicable or significant?



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Town of Alabama Town Board

FROM: Andrew C. Reilly, P.E., AICP, Wendel
Wendy E. Weber Salvati, AICP

DATE: July 11, 2011

SUBJECT: Updated Review of Growth Inducing Impacts for the WNY STAMP Project
WD Project #4360-02

As a follow up to the previous memo addressing Growth Inducing Impacts, this memo outlines the specific questions and issues on the DEIS that should be addressed in the FEIS.

Questions/ Issues on the DEIS

1. The DGEIS indicates that potential future residential growth will not occur in Alabama because the community does not want it; therefore, it will occur in the Town of Batavia and the Village of Oakfield, where it is desired. What about other communities, such as the Town of Newstead in Erie County, the Town of Pembroke and the Town of Oakfield. What is to prevent growth from occurring in those and other nearby communities? This was not assessed in the DGEIS. Is it reasonable to assume that residential growth will only occur in the areas identified in Section 9.2.3?
2. As the Town will need to revise its zoning and adopt other agricultural preservation strategies, which are not currently in place, is it reasonable to assume that residential growth will not occur in the Town of Alabama?
3. Sections 9.2.2 and 9.2.3 note that growth will be induced by the full build out of the STAMP; what will result from the completion of Phase 1, which includes 1 million s.f. of new development and the extension of public water service?
4. Section 9.2.4 indicates that the project will induce some level of complimentary secondary growth, especially in the area of supply and support enterprises and other high-technology entities (which is dependent upon the project securing an anchor advanced technology manufacturing company). The DGEIS does not approximate or otherwise indicate how much secondary growth may be expected, yet it was determined that such growth (which would support and supply the 1 million square feet of anchor development) would not induce growth. How was this determined?
5. Section 9.2.4 further states that the resultant secondary businesses would be complimentary to the anchor business and that these secondary businesses are not anticipated to result in any potential significant adverse impacts, be concentrated in any one portion of the development

schedule, or cause any significant growth inducing impacts by themselves. What about cumulatively?

6. If providing water supply to the project site is part of the provision of public water to portions of the Town of Alabama, how was it determined that the potential growth inducing impacts of this effort will be insignificant?
7. Section 9.2.6 states that the anticipated traffic improvements for the STAMP will not have the potential to induce growth. What about the proposed by-pass road, which will improve travel along Route 77?
8. Section 9.3 – Summary states that the proposed project has the potential to induce regional growth in both population and business activity and that some level of this induced growth has been anticipated in the overall design of the project and will be accommodated on the project site. How so?
9. Section 9.3 states that all potential induced growth that is related to the project shall be consistent with applicable local zoning and community comprehensive planning requirements. Is it reasonable to make this assumption? How do we know that induced growth will be consistent with the plans and procedures of other potentially affected communities (particularly when the only communities that have been identified as being affected are Batavia and Oakfield Village and the “urban” areas of Genesee, Erie, Niagara and Monroe Counties)? What about the rural areas of the affected counties?



5. How do museums and community and cultural facilities, and retail uses, meet the definition for technology manufacturing support?
6. It appears that the proposed Zoning would eliminate agriculture altogether as an allowable use on the site. Couldn't agriculture / farming be an allowable use in these districts?
7. Shouldn't the proposed Zoning districts include some design standards (architectural, landscaping, etc.)? If so, please provide greater detail for these standards.
8. What will the Town's incentives be, if the first phase of 1,000,000 square feet is never achieved?



To: Alabama Town Board
From: Wendel
Date: 7/11/2011
RE: Review of DGEIS for the WNY STAMP Project Update – Comprehensive Plan Impact

For the Town to rezone this property, it will be necessary for the Town to update its Comprehensive Plan. The following are the Town’s comments related to this impact on the Comprehensive Plan:

- 1. Who will complete the Comprehensive Plan update and who will pay for these costs?
2. How will this proposed project affect the different sections of the Comprehensive Plan:
a. How will the Goals and Objectives of the Town change? Does it impact the Goals and Objectives of the other two (2) communities (Town and Village of Oakfield) involved in this Regional Plan?
b. How would the Findings Section change?
c. What other recommendations would need to be included in Section 5.3 to address the changes that would take place with this project?
d. How would the Implementation Plan be affected?
3. If the Comprehensive Plan Update is adopted and the project moves forward, who will complete and pay for the Implementation Actions of the Plan update? Some of these actions would need to be completed prior to the project moving forward.



To: Alabama Town Board
From: Wendel
Date: 7/11/2011
RE: STAMP Project DGEIS Review –
Miscellaneous Comments

The following are some miscellaneous comments and questions that were generated during our review and discussions with the Town:

1. How many existing building or structures would be removed or affected by this development?
2. What is the physical relationship between the ridgeline preservation area and the proposed Route 63 Bypass?
3. What is the status of the proposed bypass; has the NYSDOT discussed this, and who will own it?
4. The DGEIS should specifically discuss the ownership of the facilities of the project (roads, sewer facility, greenspace, buffers, trails, etc.).
5. It is strongly recommended that the County consider evaluating a Phase I of the project that could include a single user of 100,000 – 500,000 square feet. Where would such a user locate and how would it affect the plans.
6. Further elaborate on the steps / actions that would take place if the County issues “Positive Findings” on the project. What happens next? Potential steps include; the County amending its Smart Growth Plan, the Town issuing its own SEQR Findings, the Town amending its Comprehensive Plan, the Town Rezoning the property, and potentially issuing Site Plan Approval?
7. The FGEIS should address how the project’s proposed traffic and traffic during construction would affect Agriculture and Agricultural related traffic, and mitigations for these impacts.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Town of Alabama Town Board

FROM: Andrew C. Reilly, P.E., AICP, Wendel
Wendy E. Weber Salvati, MUP, AICP
Ellen L. Parker, MUP, AICP

DATE: July 11, 2011

SUBJECT: Updated Review for the WNY STAMP Project
Community Character: Aesthetics
WD Project #4360-02

This memo presents the specific questions and issues pertaining to Aesthetics that the Town is requesting that the County address in the Final GEIS.

Questions/ Issues on the DEIS:

1. The DGEIS states that "the design of specific buildings, structures, signs and general streetscape, in addition to building materials selected, will be high-quality and will be chosen to reflect the rural agricultural vernacular of the area." The FEIS must indicate how this will be enforced. The most direct means of controlling these features is through the Town's zoning. Neither the Town's current zoning nor the proposed new zoning in the DEIS have any design standards or other provisions that would accomplish this goal. As a mitigation for potential aesthetic impacts, the county should assist the Town in developing improved zoning language to appropriately control the quality of the new development. These new zoning standards should address landscaping, architectural design, building materials, scale, visual character and buffering to address potential visual impacts.
2. Signage controls in the Town's zoning are inadequate to address potential impacts of signage at the proposed new development. In addition to the design standards noted above, an improved signage ordinance is needed. For example, the existing zoning allows free standing signs up to 25 in height. Rural design standards or standards that are created to address community character typically require ground or monument-style signage.
3. Along this same line, the DGEIS talks about how all exterior lighting will be minimized and focused downward. However, there are no provisions in the DGEIS, the proposed zoning or the existing zoning to mandate this. Excessive external site lighting and the protection of dark sky qualities is important for the protection of community character. The FEIS should discuss how this issue will be addressed to avoid adverse impacts due to lighting.

4. A field survey of the study area was conducted on December 9, 2010. Balloons were not flown as part of this study due to cold temperatures that would have limited the length of time the balloons would have accurately flown at the intended height and because of concerns about the proximity of potential balloon locations to local occupied residences. The visual impact assessment includes 26 photographs of the site, taken from a wide variety of vantage points. According to the analysis, the project will be potentially be visible from 17 of these sites. However, only four locations have photo-simulations that illustrate potential visibility of the site, including one site that was classified as not being potentially visible. In other words, 14 sites have potential visibility but no photo-simulation to illustrate potential visual impacts. The Town would like additional verification, through balloon tests and/or photo-simulations, that there will be limited visibility of the proposed new development from these sites.
5. Of the four photo simulations provided, only one was provided from the immediate vicinity of the site. The other three were taken from approximately 2.75 miles away in the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, from the Tonawanda Indian Reservation and the Ledge Road vicinity, respectively. It is recognized that the wildlife management area was identified as a sensitive receptor. As noted above, the report has already stated that due to changes in elevation and dense forests, views would not be available from the wildlife management area or the reservation. The visual assessment does not provide substantiation for why the locations in the wildlife area and the reservation were selected for simulation. Other locations closer to the site may have been more appropriate for simulation, providing a better picture of potential future impacts. (QUESTION: DOES THE TOWN HAVE ANY SPECIFIC LOCATIONS TO ADD?)
6. Alternative 2 of the Phase 1 water project proposes the construction of an on-site water storage tank with a capacity of 2 million gallons, expandable to 4 million gallons. Was this tank included in the Visual Impact Assessment? This facility, which would provide required on-site storage for fire flow and peak demands, is shown to be situated in close proximity to Route 77 and the hamlet of Alabama. How would this tank affect views from off-site?
7. What measures are proposed to limit removal of vegetation and trees from the project site?

GENESEE COUNTY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
d/b/a GENESEE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER

X - - - - - X

PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
ADVANCED MANUFACTURING PARK (STAMP) PROJECT

X - - - - - X

Transcript of proceedings held pursuant to notice
at the Town of Alabama Fire Hall, 2230 Judge Road,
Basom, New York on Thursday, May 12, 2011 commencing at
7:00 p.m.

Reported by:
COMPUTER REPORTING SERVICE
John M. DiMartino, CSR, RPR
16 East Main Street, Suite 7
Rochester, New York 14614 (585) 325-3170

2 MR. MASSE: I'd like to welcome and thank
3 every one for coming out today.

4 There is a sign up sheet that has been going
5 around. There's a box to check if you wish to come up
6 and make a comment.

7 The way this process will work is if you've
8 checked the box that you wish to come up and make a
9 comment, we would ask that you come up here, state your
10 name and address and make your comments.

11 All comments will be reported by a
12 stenographer.

13 They will then go into the Final Generic
14 Environmental Impact Statement and all those comments
15 will then be commented back in that process.

16 I have a formal introduction I guess I need
17 to go through since this is a legal hearing.

18 For those of you who don't know me, my name
19 is Mark Masse and I'm Senior Vice President of
20 Operations for the Genesee County Economic Development
21 Center which is acting as the lead agency under the New
22 York State Environmental Quality Review Act or SEQRA
23 for the environmental impact assessment of the proposed
24 Western New York Science and Technology Advanced
25 Manufacturing Park.

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 As many of you know, the STAMP project is
3 proposed to be located in the Town of Alabama on
4 approximately one thousand three hundred thirty seven
5 acres along New York State Highway 77 and 63 about five
6 miles north of the thruway.

7 Pursuant to the requirements of SEQRA, GCEDC
8 has noticed for this evening a hearing to obtain public
9 comment on the analysis and studies contained in the
10 Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statements that has
11 been prepared for STAMP.

12 Notice for this hearing was provided in The
13 Daily News.

14 On April 14th, 2011 GCEDC accepted for public
15 review the DGEIS. Copies of the DGEIS were then
16 distributed to all of the involved and interested
17 agencies participating in the SEQRA review of STAMP as
18 well as copies provided for public viewing at the Town
19 of Alabama Town Hall offices, GCEDC's offices and on
20 its website, www.gcedc.com.

21 A written comment period for the DGEIS has
22 been set to extend from April 21st through -- it was
23 originally May 4th, but at the request of Town of
24 Alabama board it has been extended now to June 23rd.
25 So up until June 23rd we will be accepting any comments

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11
2 on the DGEIS.

3 Those written comments on the DGEIS can be
4 provided by the public to my attention at 99 MedTech
5 Drive, Suite 106, Batavia, New York, 14020.

6 If there's a comment you'd like to make and
7 you don't have an opportunity to speak or the comment
8 comes to you at a later point in time, put that comment
9 in writing and send it to my attention and it will get
10 into the FGEIS.

11 The purpose of this hearing is to provide an
12 additional opportunity for members of the public to
13 provide comments on the analysis and studies provided
14 in the DGEIS.

15 It is not a representation on the STAMP
16 project nor is it a question and answer process.

17 Tonight is about obtaining feedback from the
18 public on the information provided in the DGEIS that
19 has been prepared for STAMP.

20 In order ensure that all of you who wish to
21 provide comments tonight are given an opportunity to do
22 so we are asking that every one comply with the
23 following procedures.

24 We ask that each speaker come to the
25 microphone in order to submit his or her comments.

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 The reason we want to do that is the closer
3 you get to the stenographer we can be more accurate and
4 ensure your comments will be reflected in the record.

5 As required by SEQRA we do have a
6 stenographer present tonight that will record all the
7 statements at this hearing.

8 We ask everybody to use the microphone to
9 make sure he can record everybody.

10 We ask that each speaker limit their initial
11 comments to five minutes. This is to ensure that every
12 one has an opportunity to provide comments if they want
13 to.

14 If there is time remaining after every one's
15 initials comments, speakers that have already spoken
16 can make additional brief comments that are different
17 in substance than their initial comments.

18 We ask that prior to making your comments you
19 identify your name and address.

20 This is to ensure that the accurate -- the
21 record accurately reflects the comments that are made
22 as well as to assist GCEDC in providing the necessary
23 written responses to your comments which will be
24 provided in the Final Generic Environmental Impact
25 Statement.

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 We also ask if someone has made a comment not
3 to have somebody come up and repeat that comment.

4 We really want to hear all the comments that
5 you have so we really hope if one comment is made and
6 that's the comment you were going to make that we would
7 just appreciate it if we could move the microphone on
8 to somebody else to hear a different comment.

9 We ask that everybody be polite and quiet
10 when a speaker is making a statement. Any one who
11 wishes to make comments should be provided an
12 opportunity to do so in a respective environment.

13 If more than one person is talking at the
14 same time the stenographer will not be able to record
15 the comments accurately.

16 Again, the purpose of this hearing is for
17 members of the public to provide comments on the
18 information provided in the DGEIS that has been
19 prepared for the STAMP project.

20 With that I now turn it over to Roger Pearson
21 who will provide a brief summary of the STAMP project
22 and the analysis and studies contained in the DGEIS.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. PEARSON: Thank you, Mark.

25 Maybe a little bit more on procedures here.

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 Now, Mark mentioned the five minutes that we're asking
3 that you hold to in your initial comments.

4 The way we're going to try and set that up is
5 that Rachel has agreed to be the time keeper here and
6 she has a yellow card.

7 After four minutes she'll hold that up and
8 after five minutes she'll hold up the red card.

9 Again, it seems maybe a little, you know,
10 military or something, but what we want to do is to
11 provide everybody who wants to speak a chance to speak.

12 We want to at least go down the road and
13 start this way and see how we get here.

14 So we have just a very, very short
15 presentation.

16 This really is your night. By SEQRA the
17 public hearing is intended to provide the public a
18 chance to comment for the record so that we then after
19 tonight - not tonight, but in the Final Generic
20 Environmental Impact Statement.

21 We are under SEQRA law required to respond to
22 the comments that are made in writing, and so that's
23 really -- you know, this is really your night.

24 So the presentation that I've got tonight, I
25 think there are five or six slides here and the purpose

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 here is really to just sort of highlight the GEIS
3 document that's out there for review and talk very
4 briefly about the plan, the proposed action that you
5 all have seen now - most of you have seen through I
6 think we've had fourteen public information meetings.

7 This is a hearing tonight which is different,
8 but I just want to highlight some of the features of
9 the master plan that we're all here talking about
10 tonight and then we're going to shut off our part of
11 the presentation here and turn it over to you for
12 comments.

13 I wanted to mention the yellow box there.
14 The DGEIS is available for review in three different
15 venues.

16 One, there's a hard copy at the Town of
17 Alabama Town Hall right, Dan?

18 SPEAKER: Yes.

19 MR. PEARSON: It's available for review for
20 anybody that wants to see it. It's right next door
21 there.

22 Second, the GCEDC offices there's a hard copy
23 there as well, and then if you want to just go on the
24 web - www.gcedc.com - there's a copy there.

25 Those that haven't had a chance to look at it

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 there are three different venues for viewing the
3 project.

4 The eleven items I have here are from the
5 Table of Contents of the draft GEIS.

6 We've talked about these before and these
7 are -- I'm going to say it. We've worked very hard to
8 address each of these items.

9 These are SEQRA law mandated items and we
10 have worked very hard to address them. So if you
11 haven't had a chance to look at the draft GEIS please
12 do so.

13 One of the early comments I think that's come
14 in is that, "Boy, it's a complex document. Who can go
15 through all this?"

16 You know, that's true. I would encourage you
17 though to look at item one. Get a copy - go on the
18 web, whatever - and look at item one which is the
19 Executive Summary.

20 It's twenty pages, something like that, but
21 it we think pretty concisely summarizes the conclusions
22 of the document.

23 So if you don't do anything else, take a look
24 at the Executive Summary.

25 The plan that you all have seen has not

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11
2 changed since we met back in April - I'm sorry - back
3 in February.

4 Crosby Road is here and 77 is here. The
5 Hamlet of Alabama is here.

6 To the west of Crosby Road are large
7 technology, manufacturing structures. East of Crosby
8 Road are smaller structures.

9 The purple are flex buildings. The orange
10 buildings are office -- commercial office kinds of
11 structures.

12 There's also a retail component that would
13 grow off of the character of the Hamlet of Alabama.

14 Down the southeast corner which is part --
15 currently part of the John White Wildlife Management
16 area, these little yellow shapes represent what could
17 be a new town hall or multi-purpose building for the
18 town here. It would take the place of this facility.

19 That's an opportunity that's -- that is part
20 of this plan.

21 You've seen this before. There's no change.
22 At build out, fifteen, twenty years from now we're
23 talking about six point one million -- over six million
24 square feet of space.

25 The employment projection is just over nine

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 thousand people direct jobs at the STAMP site, and
3 resulting in a ratio which is .11 which is very, very
4 low for -- maybe more understandable terms, the
5 percentage of the site that we have -- that this plan
6 proposes as buildable site area is forty-six percent.

7 So less than fifty percent of the land is
8 shown in this plan as buildable.

9 These two drawings show -- this map is the
10 environmental constraints.

11 The white areas are what this plan proposes
12 as buildable area and you can see just comparing these
13 two how the development plan conforms to the places
14 that have development in the white areas.

15 So we believe that we've been pretty
16 environmentally responsible with the designation of
17 buildable area.

18 Probably from what we're hearing the key
19 issue of this proposed action is environmental
20 agricultural resources.

21 You can read this. I'm not going to read all
22 this, but, you know, from our perspective, our argument
23 is that you look at these percentages of crop land in
24 Genesee County that this project will displace, they're
25 very low. They're very low.

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2 That's really the essence of our argument of
3 our case regarding the agricultural land issue.

4 Much of the site -- remaining site acreage is
5 classified prime when drained. Much of the prime when
6 drained land is currently being farmed.

7 So the land have either had drainage
8 improvement installed or they have received prior
9 converted status which is farmed prior to 1985
10 potentially exempting them from DGEIS and Army Corp of
11 Engineers permitting requirements.

12 The last bullet here talks about a long term
13 land management plan that's set forth in the draft GEIS
14 document.

15 Essentially the essence of it is that until
16 such time, you know, if -- until such time as
17 development were to occur the land can continue to be
18 farmed.

19 So, I mean, I probably shouldn't say this in
20 front of my client here, but God forbid this project
21 doesn't go forward then there's no -- the land will
22 continue to be farmed and so there's nothing lost in
23 that regard.

24 So that really is the essence of our I guess
25 argument about the use of agricultural resources.

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2 The last slide I have before turning it over
3 to you is the benefits of this proposed action.

4 Creating nine thousand jobs, is that a bad
5 thing?

6 I was talking to a gentleman earlier before
7 who was worried about his taxes going up.

8 This project will increase -- dramatically
9 increase the amount of the total assessment value of
10 the Town of Alabama.

11 The net result of that is a decrease in
12 property taxes for the residents.

13 We've shown you the numbers - I believe we
14 did in February - and they're certainly in the draft
15 GEIS document.

16 It's got to be that way. It's going to
17 dramatically increase the total assessed value of the
18 town.

19 So there's more money. It's being paid by
20 this development.

21 So the individual property taxes are going --
22 you know, it's up to the town board, but there's every
23 opportunity for them to dramatically decrease.

24 Providing certain public improvements the
25 public provides such as public water, public sewer in

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2 Alabama center and potentially we talked about the new
3 town hall slash community center.

4 Something that this project will do if it
5 didn't happen - probably wouldn't be done - is protect,
6 restore and enhance and maintain wildlife habitat, head
7 water wetland and extreme habitat.

8 The project proposes using that wetland
9 corridor that runs through the site and it enhancing it
10 using it as an amenity to the project.

11 Then lastly it provides an aesthetically
12 pleasing environment including public outdoor
13 recreation facilities.

14 You guys heard me talk before about how I
15 think that this is going to be a visually positive
16 thing, a visually great thing.

17 We've set back -- as very low density we set
18 it back from the road. The road is very far. We
19 worked with the land form that is there.

20 I actually took a drive out to the site
21 tonight. I got here a little early. So I took a drive
22 out.

23 I was kind of visualizing in my mind the way
24 this project would lay in the land, and keeping the
25 trees -- we're preserving much of the tree cover that

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2 is on the site.

3 You know, it's -- you're going to see it.
4 You're going to see it, but you're going to be seeing
5 it through a filter of vegetable or getting glimpses
6 over the hill tops.

7 It's not -- I believe that the project will
8 provide an aesthetically pleasing environment.

9 With that we're going to go into the
10 commentary. This slide will stay up during the comment
11 period just for reference.

12 That is where we are.

13 MR. MASSE: What I will do is there are a few
14 people who marked that they would stand up and like to
15 make some comments.

16 What I would like to do is go through that
17 first. After all those people who have signed up to
18 make a comment have come up and made their comments we
19 will then if anybody else has any other comments they'd
20 like to make at that point in time we'll figure out a
21 way to have that happen.

22 So I guess the first name I'll go with is
23 Lorna Klotzbach.

24 MS. KLOTZBACH: My name is Lorna Klotzbach,
25 7659 Macomber Road, Batavia, New York, but it is in the

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2 Town of Alabama.

3 The issue that I would like the environmental
4 impact study to address is how will and will the Town
5 of Alabama be compensated for the loss of tax revenue
6 for each parcel the Gateway Corporation buys on behalf
7 of the GCEDC during the years before the build out of
8 this project pays off.

9 Each year that you buy land it goes off the
10 tax rolls right away and so we need to be compensated
11 for that.

12 How will Alabama and Genesee County be
13 compensated for the increased cost to farmers of doing
14 business because of the increased traffic that would
15 come from this project, the increased regulation, and
16 just the definite increase of complaints by people who
17 are not familiar with agriculture?

18 How will Alabama and Genesee County be
19 compensated for the cost of implementing these farmland
20 preservation plans that you said you presented to our
21 board if the Town Board decides to go with this
22 project?

23 And if the Town Board decides to preserve
24 farmland all of those farmland preservation options
25 cost public tax money. How will Alabama and

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2 individuals be compensated for that?

3 How will Alabama and Genesee County be
4 compensated for the loss of sales tax revenue if the
5 GCEDC decides to waive the construction sales tax and
6 pay a payment to itself in lieu of that tax?

7 How will the town and county be compensated
8 for the loss of that tax revenue?

9 If the project doesn't pay off will the GCEDC
10 return that money to the town and to the county?

11 And how will the Town of Alabama and Genesee
12 County be compensated for the cost of installing the
13 infrastructure in this farmland during the years before
14 this fifteen to twenty year pay off?

15 MR. MASSE: Thank you.

16 The next name is Rob Crossen.

17 MR. CROSSEN: Thank you. My name is Rob
18 Crossen.

19 I'm the current President of the fire
20 department. My comments here are going to be just
21 associated with the fire department.

22 We have no dog in the hunt. We are entrusted
23 in what we have to do to protect this facility if it
24 does come.

25 I noticed today that the previous studies are

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2 no longer online. The initial work that was done, some
3 of the initial handouts that were on the IDA land site
4 are no longer there.

5 We have five directors, three chiefs and
6 myself. We communicate that way.

7 Everything that was ever done with STAMP
8 should be online on the website for the IDA.

9 We sent a letter March 4, 2010 and asked that
10 typical chemical and physical processes should be
11 documented.

12 This study does not seem to do that.

13 We asked for a traffic study and additional
14 expected call volumes -- increase in call volumes the
15 fire department would experience and we don't see that
16 in there.

17 We asked that incentives be looked at to help
18 get volunteers in the fire department.

19 Eighteen hundred people, two thousand people
20 maybe is what we have to draw from.

21 We have a difficult time now making calls,
22 and if you're going to bring nine thousand people
23 working here, seven thousand people off site in the
24 community with two thousand people without putting
25 additional houses in the Town of Alabama we have no

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2 additional people to draw from and that's going to be a
3 problem.

4 We also sent a questionnaire that we got in
5 March of 2011 back, and I'm going to hand this in for
6 part of the record, but I think the IDA has this, but
7 the general comment is that we lack the potential
8 expensive and needed equipment, current training,
9 experience levels lacking in dealing with industrial
10 facilities, and volunteers is extremely difficult for
11 this fire department and all fire departments.

12 So those difficulties need to be addressed.

13 If we have to purchase a new engine or ladder
14 truck, an engine is around three hundred fifty thousand
15 dollars and a ladder truck is really very expensive,
16 and the training required each year to maintain a
17 ladder truck we just couldn't staff it at this point if
18 we had to get one.

19 We got barely two paragraphs in the draft
20 statement here and a couple of things that we take
21 great exception to, potential impact to the fire agency
22 arising from the manufacturing facilities are
23 insignificant.

24 We believe they are very significant and a
25 study needs to be done and I could bother you with a

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2 lot of dry stuff, but to that end the fire department
3 would like the IDA to fund a study for this fire
4 department with a consultant of our choosing and pay
5 for such a study so that we don't get blind sided with
6 the needs of the fire department in the end.

7 Thank you.

8 MR. MASSE: Thank you.

9 Next is Myra Phelps.

10 MS. PHELPS: Myra Phelps, 1978 Ledge Road.

11 I didn't expect to say anything when I came
12 and they wanted to know if I wanted to speak and all of
13 a sudden I thought of something.

14 I'm one of the old guys in town. Some of you
15 will remember when we were the last town in the county
16 to have zoning.

17 If any of you remember what was going on in
18 Alabama, we did past zoning. It was very important and
19 we need zoning today.

20 This land is being sold or whatever. They
21 want it rezoned and they mentioned farming -- that they
22 can farm this before and after.

23 Well, you know, we can farm after the stone
24 quarry if you remember. I don't see anybody farming
25 the stone quarry up there.

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2 We've got a big hole and we thought we were
3 going to get a lot of money and Alabama didn't get
4 rich.

5 So I can't believe three out of four of our
6 voting town members -- Town Board members or four of
7 the four town members haven't said no to this STAMP
8 project.

9 Thank you.

10 MR. MASSE: Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 MR. MASSE: Next name Vance and Shirley
13 Wyder.

14 MR. WYDER: I'm Vance Wyder, 1181 Judge Road.

15 I can't speak for the Tonawanda Indian
16 Reservation. However, they're very disgusted.

17 One of the things they're concerned with is
18 the water runoff environment.

19 We like to take care of mother nature because
20 we know that mother nature is going to take care of us
21 eventually.

22 All the farmers here know that better than
23 anybody, and that's one of their primary concerns.
24 It's also one of mine - the runoff - which we have no
25 idea in regards to where it's going to go as of yet.

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2 Also, one of the other things that I'm
3 concerned of is the chemical reaction in regards to
4 what they're going to use.

5 We have no idea in regards to what they're
6 going to use as far as chemicals are concerned.

7 We don't have a lot of people who are trained
8 to fight and recover chemicals especially in the water
9 in regards to where it's going to go. No one knows
10 that.

11 There's a lot of water in that area in that
12 land. There's a lot of drainage. Yes, there is.

13 It all points down to Feeder Canal. That's
14 where most of the water goes, and if any of you have
15 the opportunity to take a walk back there you'll see
16 how wet it really is.

17 I know they're probably going to do something
18 in regards to allowing that to be fixed I guess, but as
19 of right now I haven't got an idea.

20 I also have an idea in regards to where all
21 these buildings are going to go.

22 I'd like to know if it's going to go directly
23 behind my house, behind your house or where. We know
24 they're going up there somewhere, but nobody knows
25 where.

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2 Thank you very much.

3 MR. MASSE: Thank you.

4 Mark Williams.

5 MR. WILLIAMS: Mark Williams, 7756 Macomber
6 Road, Batavia which is also in the Town of Alabama.

7 Lorna made a lot of good points, but one of
8 the things that I've noticed is -- your archeological
9 study, how did you seem to get that done so quick?

10 Did you work with the Seneca Nation? Were
11 they involved in this?

12 They had to be involved in horizons and that
13 took an awful long time.

14 Along with all your other studies, this book
15 got created in no time, and I think the town should go
16 through it very, very thorough.

17 On the road of 77 I don't think you explained
18 to the people enough how everything on the east side of
19 77 at your build out will be gone.

20 You keep talking about a future expansion,
21 but tell these people what you're going to do.

22 MR. MASSE: Thank you.

23 James Christopher. Did I say that right?

24 I'm sorry.

25 MR. CHRISTNER: Chrisner.

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2 I'm a neighbor to the east. I live in LeRoy.
3 I grew up on a small farm in the Town of Bethany and
4 have -- well, I originally got involved when the LeRoy
5 school was going to renovate its facilities and
6 eventually just discovered colossal fraud that was
7 perpetrated.

8 I'm very concerned that eventually Senator
9 John Sheffer, New York State Senator who has resided in
10 the area, and he hosted a meeting in the LeRoy
11 facilities having to do with the landfill site in Riga,
12 and I looked into -- he looked into it a great deal and
13 it was obvious that powers very high in the state were
14 involved in that matter and I looked into it.

15 He's since moved on. I've looked into it,
16 and most recently the Dean of the College of
17 Agriculture on the 7th of April this year was in the
18 County at a meeting of alumni and other interested
19 people, and -- at Mow's Restaurant, and I decided to go
20 and prepared myself by going to the Richmond Library
21 and making some copies of articles that appeared in The
22 Daily News beginning with the 28th of April of 1998 in
23 which the -- it was indicated that the environmental
24 community assistance consortium report, sixty-one page
25 report prepared I guess by the Cornell Cooperative

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2 Extension, and it was -- well, they were -- Martin
3 Culik was the Executive Director of that agency, and
4 the newspaper article indicated that all those -- that
5 all local libraries were in possession of that report
6 so that interested citizens could avail themselves of
7 it and inform themselves.

8 I went to my local library. They didn't have
9 it. I called the Richmond library. They didn't have
10 it. The community college didn't have it.

11 And so I called the extension office and
12 asked to be provided one. I waited a week or so and
13 still hadn't showed up so I went to the office and
14 asked about it.

15 Don Merkel responded. He's -- I talked to
16 him. He said that he'd mail me one, and he says,
17 "Well, gee, Jim, I sent that out to you right after we
18 talked."

19 Well, it didn't show up, and he says, "I
20 wonder if somebody's sitting on it." I says, "I" -- I
21 said, "I think that's probably the case."

22 And Martin Culik, the Executive Director,
23 came out of his office - didn't say a word - and they
24 did scratch together an unbound copy for me, but by
25 that time it was really too late for me to study the

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2 thing.

3 I never got a complete copy until the night
4 of the meeting on the 12th of May.

5 Anyway, I provided these materials to Dean
6 Boore and asked her -- they indicated -- the article
7 indicated that Cornell University, Syracuse University
8 and University of Buffalo were involved in the
9 preparation of that report and so I asked her to look
10 into it.

11 I asked her at that meeting if she had
12 administrative responsibility for the extension
13 service. She indicated she did.

14 So she looked into it and responded and
15 indicated that neither the College of Agriculture nor
16 Cornell University was involved in the preparation of
17 that report, and she indicated furthermore that
18 apparently the local extension service has no record of
19 it and Martin Culik has since moved on.

20 I discovered in my research that basically
21 the county water project was what I consider to be a
22 fraud.

23 There was -- and I think -- I think -- you
24 know, I don't know all the particulars because I don't
25 get much help on this matter, but I think the siting of

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2 Monroe County's landfill --

3 MR. MASSE: Sir, I don't mean to interrupt
4 you, but we would really like to take this time to
5 solicit feedback on the Draft Generic Environmental
6 Impact Statement.

7 I don't know if you have any comments. Are
8 you coming to that?

9 MR. CHRISTNER: Well, I'm familiar with this,
10 but I'm somewhat familiar with what Monroe County put
11 out.

12 MR. MASSE: Well, the purpose of this is to
13 solicit feedback on this particular project. I think
14 the five minutes is up too.

15 So I appreciate your comments, but in the
16 light of the time and trying to get through everybody I
17 think we'd like to have the next comment, the next
18 speaker.

19 MR. CHRISTNER: All right. These issues,
20 however, are not unrelated and anybody that'd like
21 further information I'd be happy to give it.

22 MR. MASSE: Charles Silvernail.

23 MR. SILVERNAIL: I'm not going to say
24 anything.

25 MR. MASSE: There was one maybe, Joe

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2 Stellrecht.

3 That is the end of the people who have signed
4 up to make comments.

5 SPEAKER: Can I ask a question?

6 MR. MASSE: This is for soliciting comments.
7 If you wish to come up and you have a comment on the
8 DGEIS -- this public hearing is not meant to be a
9 question and answer period.

10 If you wish to come up and make a comment
11 that comment will be addressed and responded to in the
12 course of our document.

13 MS. WITTER: My name is Mary Witter. We live
14 up on the end of 77 going into Lockport near Salt Works
15 Road.

16 MR. MASSE: What's your exact address, ma'am?

17 MS. WITTER: 383 Lewiston Road.

18 I want to just make a statement. Basically I
19 don't know if this was covered because I came in a few
20 minutes late - about ten.

21 What I want to ask was if anybody has thought
22 about like helping Alabama out instead of getting a tax
23 cut right now or tax exemption or whatever you guys
24 call it right now.

25 You know, manufacturing there for like

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2 five -- three to five years or whatever, and as soon as
3 you're in the black or close to it and we know you're
4 not going to go belly up and move to Canada or Mexico
5 or Guatemala -- you know, I don't mean to insult
6 anybody, but then there could be a raise in the taxes.

7 I don't know if that would -- what that would
8 benefit, but it just makes sense to me.

9 Also, the other thing I was just wondering
10 about if somebody already said it was the time of day
11 the trunks come in and out and the most heaviest
12 traffic path.

13 I know 77 it's going to affect me because I'm
14 off 63 going that way. I don't know where I am right
15 now. I'm a little directional deficient.

16 But those are the questions I just came up
17 with sitting here, and basically those -- there's a
18 whole lot more in my head, but I just can't get it
19 down, and if I try to speak without writing them down
20 I'll be here forever. So you don't want to hear that.

21 Thank you.

22 MR. MASSE: I would say if you do happen to
23 think of those comments after this meeting, please we
24 encourage everybody to submit them in writing to me.
25 We will put them in with the report.

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2 All of those comments will be responded to in
3 the Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement.

4 Is there anybody else who wishes to make a
5 comment?

6 MR. CROSSEN: My name is Rob Crossen. I live
7 at 1198 Judge Road in Basom.

8 My comment is about the buffer zones. First
9 conversations were they were going to be a thousand
10 foot.

11 MR. MASSE: This is you personally and not
12 the fire department.

13 MR. CROSSEN: Yes. That's why I came up
14 twice.

15 MR. MASSE: I wanted to make sure.

16 MR. CROSSEN: Trying to draw a line here.

17 Anyways, first the buffer zones were a
18 thousand foot in conversations. Then four hundred
19 foot. In this new document I see three hundred foot
20 and a hundred foot also.

21 I guess I would ask that these buffer zones
22 be maintained as deep as possible and that they be
23 bermed also to the greatest extent possible and to push
24 those buffer zones especially in residential areas
25 instead of high side four hundred foot instead of three

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2 hundred or hundred foot.

3 Also, initially we were told the greatest
4 extent possible town roads wouldn't be used and now
5 it's changed somewhat and the secondary site entrance
6 which is really the prime site entrance in the first
7 phase of this construction is coming out at Judge and
8 Crosby and eventually it's going to come out at Crosby
9 and 77 also.

10 That just doesn't seem right to me.

11 I think that my personal belief is those
12 roads are town roads and they shouldn't be used and
13 that if you do dump a lot of traffic out here it's
14 going to go through the reservation.

15 People are going to take the shortest route
16 to Buffalo which is through the reservation and that's
17 not good.

18 If you look at the distance you'd have to
19 improve compared with the distance, building on a white
20 piece of paper a new road I think that road should be
21 built initially for phase one and all town roads should
22 be kept out of it to the greatest extent possible.

23 It says in here the project will not result
24 in potential significant adverse impact in the Town of
25 Alabama's community character.

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2 I think it's going to change a lot. I mean,
3 I'm not opposed to this project in any way, but I think
4 that's kind of a misstatement that they say we're not
5 going to change because you can't put that many people
6 here and not have it change.

7 Last comment is my one I constantly make and
8 that's sales tax.

9 We're assessed for about seventy-five million
10 dollars right now. Some of the numbers I've seen are
11 ten times what this property is worth in assessable
12 value, seven hundred fifty million.

13 If you put that money into the sales tax
14 program outside the payment in lieu of taxes program,
15 our sales tax revenue in the town goes up dramatically.

16 With payment in lieu of taxes it doesn't go
17 up and that's just not right.

18 Thank you.

19 (Applause.)

20 MR. MASSE: Is there anybody else who would
21 like to come up and make a comment?

22 MR. FALKER: Ben Falkner, 7379 Kenyon Avenue
23 in Basom.

24 By trade I'm a dairy farmer and I'm concerned
25 about this project. I just want to make a quick

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2 statement.

3 Even though my talk here is going to be on
4 the traffic, I know from -- it was brought up earlier.
5 I brought this up to Town Board members.

6 Studying this map that you done, I wonder if
7 you really can handle the traffic, and my question
8 would be -- they want to widen it from Bloomingdale to
9 Lewiston Road. That's what I was told. That's what I
10 have here.

11 Is that really going to solve the traffic
12 problem?

13 What about the traffic coming off the thruway
14 coming down 77?

15 Something is going to have to be done at
16 Ledge Road, and this traffic study says seventy percent
17 threshold before they'll do anything.

18 Well, that's not going to happen because we
19 have enough trouble now with the traffic at Ledge and
20 77, and if you want to put this many more cars on -- I
21 did some rough figuring.

22 I brought it to the Town Board's attention.
23 It's about eight hundred fifty, eight hundred sixty
24 more cars per road per day in this town on your main
25 roads, your inlets here. That's county roads, state

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2 roads coming in.

3 I don't believe they can handle it.

4 Our county roads are in really sad shape.
5 They need some major improvement. I want to know who
6 is going to pay for that.

7 Is it possible this is going to have to be
8 widened all the way to the thruway?

9 I don't know. I'm asking that question. I
10 think it needs to be addressed.

11 But I do really have a concern with the 77
12 and Ledge Road intersection. I do not believe that can
13 handle any more traffic and that is a question I would
14 like to see answered in this.

15 The other thing that concerns me is if you
16 widen this from Bloomingdale to Lewiston Road, you're
17 affecting some -- a couple businesses down there.

18 Of course, Tee Off is down there. That's a
19 small private run business. You're going to put a four
20 lane right in their parking lot.

21 How are you going to handle that?

22 The store which probably is the most viable
23 business down in the Town of Alabama as far as I'm
24 concerned, Alexander's Market there, IGA - whatever you
25 wish to refer to - what are you going to do about that?

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2 That store is going to be gone if you widen
3 that road.

4 How you going to compensate them people for
5 that store and make up that?

6 You also have at the corner of Ham Road the
7 highway building.

8 I don't know how close a four lane is going
9 to bring that to the Highway Department building, but
10 it'll be close enough there may be a concern.

11 Are you going to be able to afford to replace
12 the Highway Department building if -- if it's too
13 close? I don't know.

14 These are the questions I'm asking because
15 this greatly concerns me on the traffic.

16 Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. MASSE: Anybody else like to come up and
19 make a comment?

20 SPEAKER: My name is Keith Danner, 7533 Route
21 77 between Marble and Ledge Road.

22 The traffic there is obnoxious already. My
23 little boy gets on the bus there. Semis roll by and
24 blatantly ignore the school bus all the time.

25 Ledge Road is terrible, terrible. They come

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2 down around that hill. Them semis are going seventy,
3 seventy-five miles an hour and we don't need no more
4 traffic around here.

5 We live in a quiet community that I love and
6 we don't need it.

7 That's all I got to say.

8 MR. MASSE: Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MS. THURBER: Kathryn Thurber, 1534 Ledge
11 Road.

12 I'm speaking -- my comments are a lot like
13 the rest of them.

14 From the farming aspect where are we going to
15 grow your food once its -- the land is paved over?

16 And to bring in nine thousand people, you
17 can't tell me that that isn't going to change this
18 town.

19 There's going to be so much residential here
20 because people aren't going to want to travel, not if
21 they can build here, and it's just frightening to think
22 that you want to bring that many people in here.

23 There's not going to be any land left to farm
24 and I'd like to know where your food is going to come
25 from.

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2 We have a son that lives out in North Dakota.
3 People don't realize how desperate it's getting for the
4 farmers to be able to grow food and especially with all
5 the weather conditions that we've had lately, but to
6 pave over good land -- and the drainage problem, I
7 agree. I get concerned about all of the chemicals.

8 We've got so many brown fields already all
9 over the place - not just Alabama - and how do you
10 clean them up?

11 I have no idea how they're going to clean
12 them up.

13 There comes a time when there's not going to
14 be a place to dump those -- that contaminated ground or
15 water. Then what?

16 MR. MASSE: Thank you.

17 Anybody else that wants to make a comment on
18 the DGEIS?

19 MR. THURBER: My name is Ron Thurber, live at
20 1546 Ham Road.

21 My concerns are the traffic at the end of Ham
22 Road and how we're going to be able to handle getting
23 out, going to work every day.

24 I'd also like to know if you addressed the
25 Town of Pembroke.

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2 If you're going to take the whole east side
3 of the 77 away you're going to eliminate Basom. You're
4 going to eliminate Indian Falls.

5 What's going to be done about that?

6 Nine thousand people, even if they car pooled
7 that's a lot of traffic. That's forty-five hundred
8 cars a day. They got to come in there from some place.

9 And we've been told that our education around
10 here wouldn't necessarily employ us here. They would
11 be outside sources that would be coming in.

12 So those of us that live in the town I guess
13 probably wouldn't get one of those jobs anyway so I'd
14 like to know how that's being addressed.

15 I just don't understand some of the reasoning
16 behind it, and then I'd like to address the board and
17 tell them they need to get a little teasel and
18 fortitude and say no.

19 (Applause.)

20 MR. MASSE: Anybody else who wishes to make a
21 comment on the DGEIS?

22 MR. LINDSEY: My name Gordon Lindsey. I
23 bought Jordy Rady's house.

24 It's a wonderful town. I loved it when I
25 first came here. I grew up in Attica.

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 Love being in the country. Hate to see this
3 town turn into a suburb because that's what's going to
4 happen. It's going to turn into a suburb.

5 You're not going to bring nine thousand
6 people to work on the corner of 77 and 63 there or
7 Judge Road and not want them to live closer.

8 Price of gas is supposed to go -- keep
9 rising. Nobody's going to want to drive half an hour,
10 forty-five minutes to come to work.

11 They're going to want to buy our homes.

12 I talked to my one neighbor. He said, "If
13 somebody offered me fifty percent for my house I'll
14 sell."

15 So is it the GCEDC goal to try to get us to
16 sell our homes to bring in new people who are about
17 industrialization, about suburbs to get new people on
18 the board and get them to do what they want them to do?
19 Because that's what it looks like to me.

20 Eminent domain, when are they going to do it,
21 right away before everybody decides they want to move
22 here so that property values are low?

23 Are we going to be a ghost town on Route 77?

24 On the east side they're going to tear
25 everything down right away. What's going to happen

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 there?

3 I don't see -- you know, nothing good is
4 going to happen with this.

5 This is a great town. We're being peer
6 pressured and the board just needs to - like the
7 gentleman before said - just say no.

8 And I haven't been shown any other industrial
9 parks put in the middle of farmland that hasn't
10 affected it by the GCEDC.

11 So just say no.

12 It's not going to work. It's not going to
13 work at all.

14 And the next question is where's the housing
15 complex -- complex that's going in?

16 You guys already know where you want them.
17 Where are they going in?

18 Going in Oakfield?

19 You going to peer pressure to put them in
20 Alabama? Because our taxes are going to rise because
21 our property values will sky rocket.

22 Our homes are going to go up a minimum of
23 fifty percent. For them saying our taxes are going to
24 go down - I'm sorry - to me it's a bold face lie and
25 they know it.

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 Thank you.

3 (Applause.)

4 MR. MASSE: Ma'am, you wanted to make a
5 comment.

6 MS. RUMBOUGH: Hi. My name is Pam Rumbough.
7 I live at 7033 Allegheny Road in Basom.

8 I've lived here since I was six weeks old. I
9 have lived in the same house, same community.

10 I don't want to see it damaged by what they
11 plan on bringing in here. They're going to take
12 farmland my sister and I used to ride back there when
13 we were younger.

14 It's beautiful. It's pristine. It's
15 gorgeous. I don't think people have been back over
16 there to see it.

17 Once you pave it over, how you going to take
18 it down?

19 You're never going to get that land back.
20 We're not making any more land in this country.

21 The other gentleman is right. We're not
22 going to get the jobs. How many people think they're
23 going to get jobs when that goes in?

24 I'm not going to get one.

25 I work in Lockport in a small industrial

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 park, but the neighbors hate it.

3 What are you going to do with the trucks?

4 You're only supposed to idle a semi for five
5 minutes. When you have semis going up and down all
6 hours of the day and night, what are you going to do
7 with the fumes?

8 You ever go down to the truck stop at 77 and
9 see the blue haze?

10 That's what's going to happen if you bring
11 this into this community.

12 They'll be no more Basom.

13 There's only nineteen hundred fifty-four
14 people -- two thousand people in the Town of Alabama
15 They want to bring in nine thousand.

16 Where are you going to put them?

17 It's not going to happen. They'll be no more
18 Basom, no more Town of Alabama.

19 You think this is such a good idea, you
20 people ought to put it in your back yard. Don't put it
21 in ours.

22 Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. MASSE: I appreciate everybody's patience
25 and I appreciate everybody's concern.

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 Really though the purpose of this meeting is
3 to restrict all comments to the DGEIS.

4 If anybody has any comments on the DGEIS and
5 would like to come up and say them -- anybody else?

6 SPEAKER: Where can we get a copy of that?

7 MR. MASSE: It's available at the town hall.
8 It's available on our web site.

9 Where else was it?

10 MR. PEARSON: In your office.

11 MR. MASSE: In our offices as well.

12 SPEAKER: One other question.

13 MR. MASSE: This isn't --

14 SPEAKER: I know it's going to go on record.
15 You can do whatever afterwards.

16 Have you given any consideration to the
17 Darien Lake traffic?

18 A lot of traffic is going to come from the
19 thruway.

20 MR. MASSE: We'll put that in there and that
21 will be responded to in the FGEIS.

22 MS. JEWITT: Hello. My name is Joyce Jewitt.
23 I live in Batavia, but it's Town of Alabama.

24 I want to say I drove school bus for Oakfield
25 for over twenty years, and my route is mainly Lewiston

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 Road out past Ledge Road and back.

3 I deal with truck traffic non-stop. In the
4 wintertime sometimes we have a horrible time getting
5 them to stop for us.

6 The school did pass a policy that we don't
7 cross on Lewiston Road because of this, but it's still
8 non stop every day.

9 It has increased trifold in the last five
10 years alone. It's just unbelievable.

11 And another concern I have in addition to the
12 traffic that a lot of you others have mentioned, I know
13 Ledge Road is a main concern with 77.

14 There's accidents there non stop. There's
15 constant, constant calls for rescue personnel over
16 there on the way to the res.

17 I mean, you hear the whistles go off and nine
18 times out of ten it's Ledge Road and Allegheny. You
19 avoid that area.

20 You know, the other thing is millions of
21 gallons of industrial waste water -- that's all a swamp
22 region.

23 Where is it going to drain, into the
24 wildlife? Who knows?

25 (Applause.)

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 MR. MASSE: Anybody else any comments on the
3 DGEIS?

4 Again, if you happen to think of any or have
5 any more after this meeting please, please, please feel
6 free to send them to my attention at GCEDC. We will
7 put them in.

8 All the comments will be addressed in the
9 FGEIS. All your responses will be there.

10 MS. KLOTZBACH: I have another one. Lorna
11 Klotzbach, 7650 Macomber Road, Batavia, New York, but
12 it's the Town of Alabama.

13 At the February 10th I think it is meeting
14 that you had here for the informational meeting -- let
15 me preface by saying I'm a high school teacher at
16 Oakfield Alabama for twenty-three years.

17 A man named Ed Spinks stood up and said that
18 he had worked for Kodak until he was downsized and his
19 current job is as a work force development trainer or
20 whatever you do when you're a work force developer.

21 As a high school teacher I constantly spend
22 study hall time trying to help students get jobs and
23 give them tips on how to get them, and I have listened
24 to plans about the STAMP project for many, many years
25 now.

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 Ed Spinks, the work force developer, said
3 that the people of Alabama lack the skill set to get
4 the jobs for the kind of manufacturing park that you
5 are planning on bringing even though that's still --
6 that's changed and so I'm not exactly sure what you're
7 planning.

8 I guess I want to ask for the environmental
9 impact study to address whether or not the Town of
10 Alabama residents and even the Genesee County residents
11 will have any sort of program so that the jobs will be
12 targeted toward Alabama residents.

13 If we're being asked to bear the primary cost
14 and the change of our lifestyle and changing from a
15 rural to a suburban or industrialized urban zone, I
16 want to know if there's going to be compensating work
17 for development.

18 I know about the trial one that you informed
19 us of and have recommended students to go to it - your
20 trial program for this year, but prior to this the big
21 push was we were going to work with the University of
22 Buffalo and GCC for biomedical issues and now suddenly
23 we're changing all that.

24 How is the Genesee County population, the
25 Town of Alabama population going to be compensated for

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 all the tax money that went into educating people for
3 biomedical research and now it's going back to this
4 clean room STAMP manufacturing?

5 At one of your earlier public meetings the
6 attorney who is the attorney for the Town of Alabama
7 and also for the Gateway Corporation looked up the Town
8 of Malta to compare it to the Town of Alabama.

9 The GCEDC has made comparisons between the
10 two and I would like the GC -- or your environmental
11 impact statement -- I forget the acronym.

12 The Town of Alabama has a population of
13 approximately two thousand. The Town of Malta has a
14 population of fourteen thousand six hundred fifty-one.

15 The median income in the Town of Alabama is
16 forty thousand two hundred twenty-three dollars.

17 The median income in Malta is seventy-eight
18 thousand three hundred dollars.

19 I couldn't find the median house price in the
20 Town of Alabama, but the median house price in the Town
21 of Malta is two hundred forty thousand one hundred six
22 dollars.

23 When I went on the junket that you paid us to
24 go on or paid for us to go on, stayed at the Hilton in
25 downtown Saratoga Springs, I realized that the Town of

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 Malta and the Town of Alabama bear no resemblance to
3 each other.

4 Mr. Klotz who serves on the Town Board or the
5 Planning Board - I have his card at home - said that if
6 Luther Forest - the project that you compare this one
7 to - was such a good idea, why did it take two hundred
8 forty million dollars of taxpayer money to make it fly?
9 And I don't think it's flying yet.

10 Will it take two hundred forty million
11 dollars of taxpayer money to make the Town of Alabama
12 project fly?

13 Who is going to pay for that?

14 And our Senator is not Senator Bruno and
15 their Senator was Senator Bruno and he's now waiting to
16 be sentenced or appealing his conviction on corruption.

17 So I don't know that we have the same
18 possibility of getting that tax money to fund the STAMP
19 project.

20 As a public high school teacher I care very
21 deeply about providing jobs, but I also think if the
22 GCEDC - I guess I would like them to address this - had
23 put a fraction of the money they paid to Roger
24 Pearson -- much as I like you, Roger, where you ever,
25 you're establishment.

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 If you had put a fraction of that money into
3 developing a work force suitable for agriculture we
4 would not have to have such a problem with illegal
5 aliens working here.

6 We could train our own work force and our
7 county would be prospering.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. MASSE: Thank you.

10 Anybody else who wishes to make a comment on
11 the DGEIS?

12 Again, if there are any other comments,
13 please submit them in writing.

14 We've given -- the Town Board of Alabama
15 requested we extended another thirty days to June 23rd.
16 We'll take any and all comments up to that point in
17 time.

18 Okay. I'd like to thank everybody who has
19 provided comments today for input and feedback on the
20 DGEIS.

21 At this point should any one have additional
22 comments they wish to make regarding the DGEIS GCEDC
23 will be accepting the written comments through June
24 23rd.

25 All written comments can be provided to my

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11
2 attention at 99 MedTech Drive Suite 106, Batavia, New
3 York 14020.

4 We would also like to remind every one that
5 copies of the DGEIS are available for public viewing at
6 the Town of Alabama Town Hall as well as at GCEDC's
7 offices and on its website at www.gcedc.com.

8 After GCEDC receives all the comments
9 regarding the DGEIS a Final Generic Environmental
10 Impact Statement will be prepared which will contain in
11 part the GCEDC's responses to all the pertinent and
12 relevant comments that have been provided.

13 Although there is no required time frame by
14 which the FGEIS shall be completed, it is GCEDC's
15 intent to have the document completed as soon as
16 possible.

17 Copies of the FGEIS will again be made
18 available to all involved and interested agencies as
19 well as for public viewing at the Town of Alabama Town
20 Hall, GCEDC's offices and on our web site at
21 www.gcedc.com.

22 I'd like to thank every one for attending
23 tonight's meeting.

24 SPEAKER: You gave me the red card. I have
25 another issue and you're cutting me off. You said I

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11
2 could start over again so I have this one more comment
3 that nobody else has said

4 MR. MASSE: We've really closed the hearing
5 at this point.

6 Is that -- one more statement.

7 SPEAKER: Lorna Klotzbach, 7650 Macomber
8 Road, Batavia, New York, but it's the Town of Alabama.

9 At a prior -- one of the prior meetings a
10 gentleman asked what would happen to his favorite
11 hunting grounds which happened to be in the footprint
12 of the proposed STAMP project and another women asked
13 about the wildlife; specifically the echo plane and
14 another gentleman tonight said back there he was
15 concerned about the wildlife.

16 You said in your presentation benefits
17 here -- Mr. Pearson said that one of the things this
18 project would provide was recreation, and I think he
19 said it protects, restores, enhances, maintains
20 wildlife, wetland and extreme habitat and that it would
21 provide for recreation opportunities.

22 I guess I would like the environmental impact
23 statement to address whether or not residents of the
24 Town of Alabama will be able to bow and shotgun hunt
25 and snowmobile and ride horses through this area once

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

2 it's built up.

3 What will happen to someone if they carry a
4 bow or shotgun through that area or ride their
5 snowmobiles through that area?

6 And if this development of this STAMP project
7 takes away those opportunities for recreation that we
8 currently enjoy, how will the Town of Alabama residents
9 be compensated for that?

10 MR. MASSE: Thank you.

11 SPEAKER: I have a question since it's still
12 open.

13 MR. MASSE: It's not really question and
14 answer. If you'd like to make a comment we can put it
15 into the record and address it.

16 MS. GORAS: Yeah. I'll make it as a comment.

17 My name is Anita Goras and I live -- well, on
18 this map I don't live, but I personally would like to
19 know where my house is on this. Okay?

20 Thank you.

21 MR. MASSE: Last call for any other comments
22 on the DGEIS.

23 Okay. I'd like to thank everybody for
24 coming.

25 Again, if you have any additional comments,

1 Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11
2 please submit them in writing to my attention at the
3 GCEDC offices.

4 Thank you again. We appreciate all your
5 input. We will address those in our FGEIS.

6 Thank you very much. We're officially closed
7 at 8:10.

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Re: STAMP Public Hearing 5/12/11

REPORTER CERTIFICATE

I, John M. DiMartino, CSR, RPR, do hereby certify that I did report in stenotype machine shorthand the proceedings held in the above-entitled matter;

Further, that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate transcription of my said stenographic notes taken at the time and place hereinbefore set forth.

Dated

6/29/11

At Rochester, New York

John DiMartino

John M. DiMartino, CSR, RPR

APPENDIX C
EARTH DIMENSIONS NOVEMBER 16, 2011
WETLANDS DELINEATION UPDATE

Wetland Delineation Report

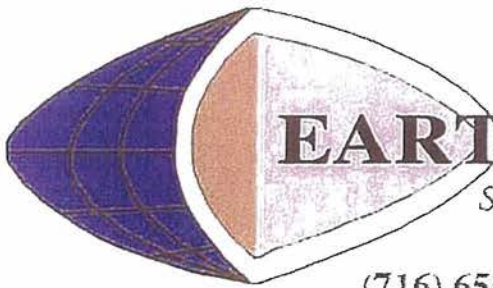
for

Alabama STAMP

**Town of Alabama
Genesee County, New York**

for

Clark Patterson Lee



EARTH DIMENSIONS, INC.

Soil & Hydrogeologic Investigations • Wetland Delineations

1091 Jamison Road • Elma New York 14059

(716) 655-1717 • Fax (716) 655-2915 • www.earthdimensions.com

July 14, 2010

Revised 9/14/2010

Revised 11/11/10

Revised 11/16/2011

EDI Project Code: W9A10

REPORT SUMMARIZING
THE RESULTS OF
A WETLAND DELINEATION SURVEY OF

ALABAMA STAMP

Prepared for Submission to

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1776 NIAGARA STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14207

Prepared by

EARTH DIMENSIONS, INC.
1091 JAMISON ROAD
ELMA, NEW YORK 14059

for

CLARK PATTERSON LEE
205 ST. PAUL STREET
SUITE 500
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14604

DATE PREPARED

July 14, 2010

Revised 9/14/2010

Revised 11/11/10

Revised 11/16/11

Project Code: W9A10

The following table lists and characterizes on-site water features, as depicted on Figure 7 of Attachment A.

Water Feature	Approximate Reach Beginning (NAD83)		Approximate Reach End (NAD83)		Approximate Linear Feet	Direction of Flow	Rosgen Classification
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude			
DW1	43.08921	78.41258	43.09655	78.42628	5490.4421	NW	E6/C6
DW2	43.09655	78.41995	43.09655	78.42195	1000.1846'	NW	C6
DW3	43.09644	78.41644	43.09626	78.41593	152.1858'	SE	C6
DW4	43.08914	78.41717	43.08925	78.4228	1602.6806'	W	E6
DW5	43.08957	78.42238	43.08963	78.4225	174.2336'	NW	C6
DW6	43.08374	78.40399	43.08674	78.42077	4852.2237'	W	E6/C6
DW7	43.08316	78.40999	43.08596	78.41835	2460.8809	NW	C6
DW8	43.07617	78.40641	43.07863	78.41594	5126.3817'	NW	G6/G3
DW9	43.08184	78.39155	43.08354	78.40377	3770.7015'	NW	G6
DW10	43.08869	78.40982	43.08802	78.40383	1722.1426'	W	E6
DW11	43.09449	78.39386	43.09641	78.39376	1066.5112'	NW	G6
DW12	43.08682	78.39913	43.088	78.40365	1423.4795'	NW	G6
DW13	43.08313	78.39167	43.08555	78.39744	2035.5375'	NW	E6
DW14	43.08143	78.39394	43.0812	78.39544	80.6623	W	C6
DW15	43.08132	78.39288	43.08145	78.39311	422.6645'	W	G6
DW16	43.08523	78.4038	43.08423	78.40123	791.8156'	SW	G6
DW17	43.08127	78.40211	43.08225	78.40192	65.2870'	NE	G6
DW18	43.08063	78.40144	43.0809	78.40142	98.3415'	N	G6
DW19	43.08866	78.40997	43.08919	78.41258	844.4982'	NW	G6
DW20	43.08552	78.39766	43.08679	78.39912	659.8702'	NW	G6
DW21	43.08253	78.4162	43.08268	78.41613	59.1630'	NW	G6
DW22	43.09228	78.40973	43.09523	78.41887	3481.8'	NW	G6
DW23	43.08990	78.41938	43.09157	78.42220	1073.4'	NW	G6

RSD: Road Side Ditch / DW: Drainage Way / FD: Field Ditch

Alabama STAMP

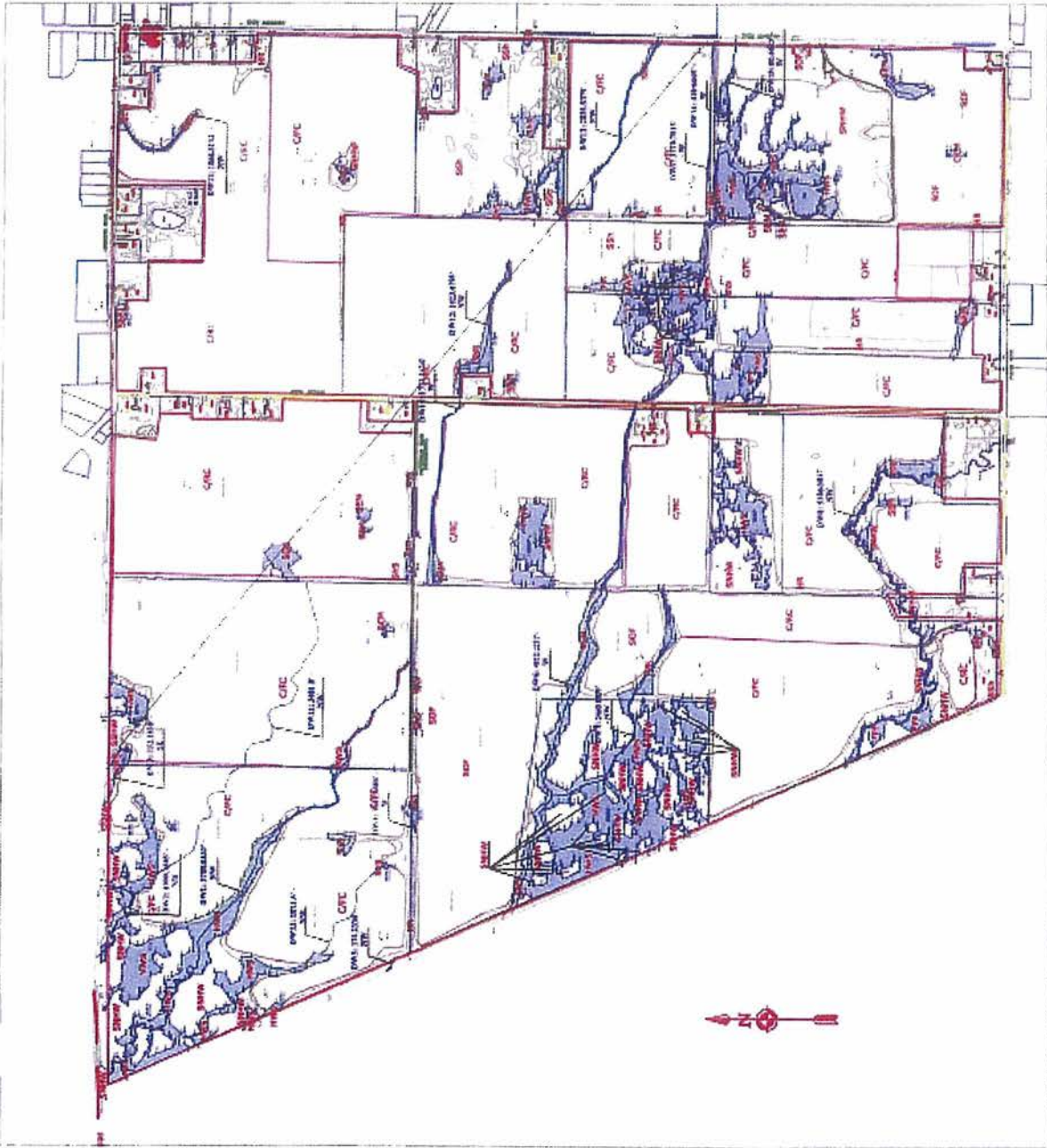
Attachment H: Vegetation Map	
Form of Alabama	Grantee: Crumby, New York

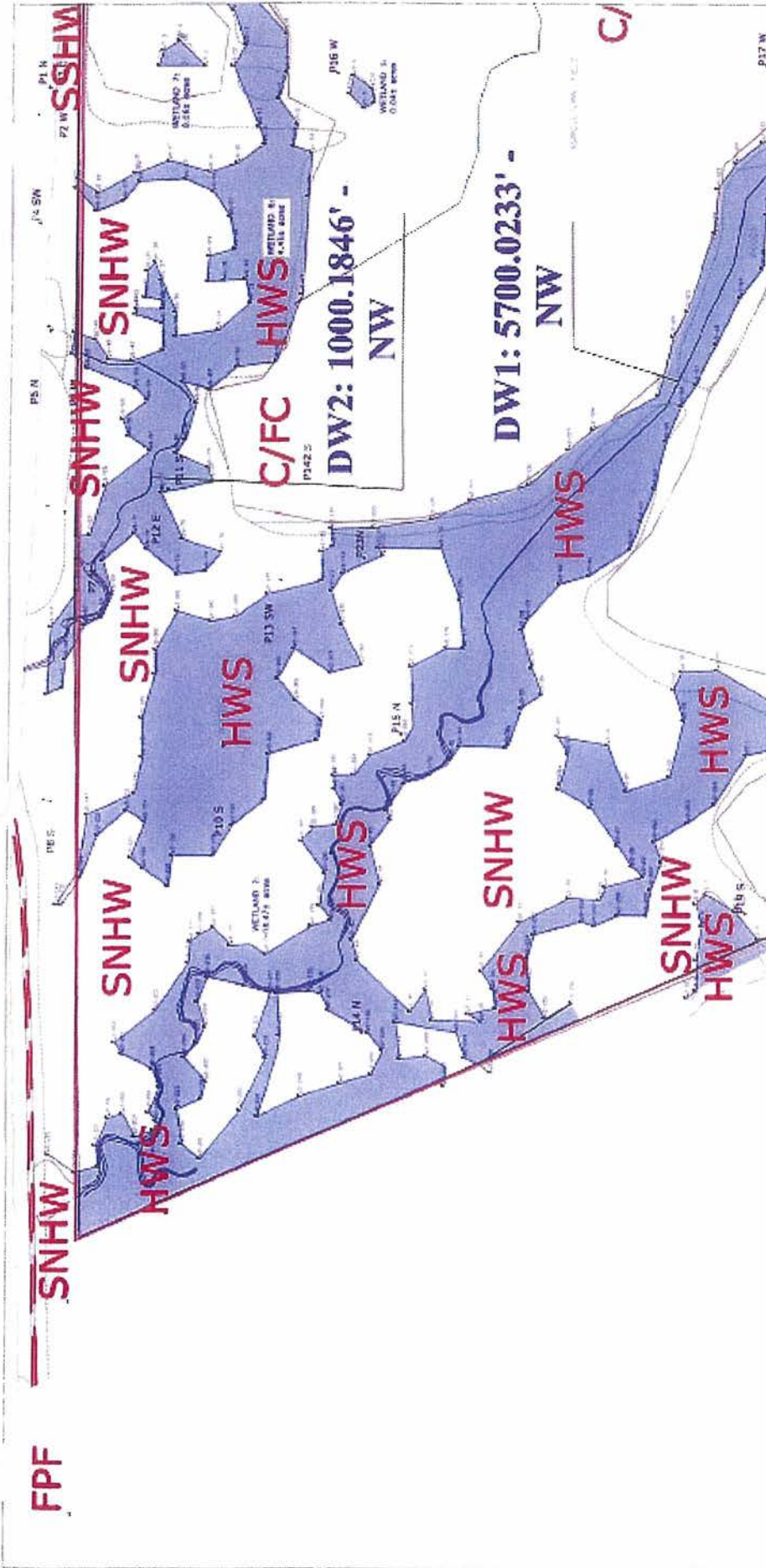
Scale: Not To Scale
Map Date: July 7, 2010/ CMS for EDI
Revised: November 18, 2011 JMC/EDI
Base Map Provided By: Clark Patterson Leg
File Name: FIRAL MAP.dwg
EDI Project Code: WGA10

LEGEND

	Vegetation Boundaries
	Tree Line
	Limits of Investigation
	Wetland
	Drainage Channel

C/FC	-	Cropland/Field Crop
C/RC	-	Cropland/Row Crop
SNHW	-	Successional Northern Hardwoods
SSHV	-	Successional Southern Hardwoods
SSH	-	Successional Shrubland
Hedge Row	-	Hedge Row
Field	-	Field
SEM	-	Shallow Emergent Marsh
FPF	-	Flats/Plain Forest
HWS	-	Hardwood Swamp
PM	-	Phragmites Marsh
RCM	-	Reed Canary Marsh
SEM	-	Shallow Emergent Marsh
SHS	-	Shrub Swamp





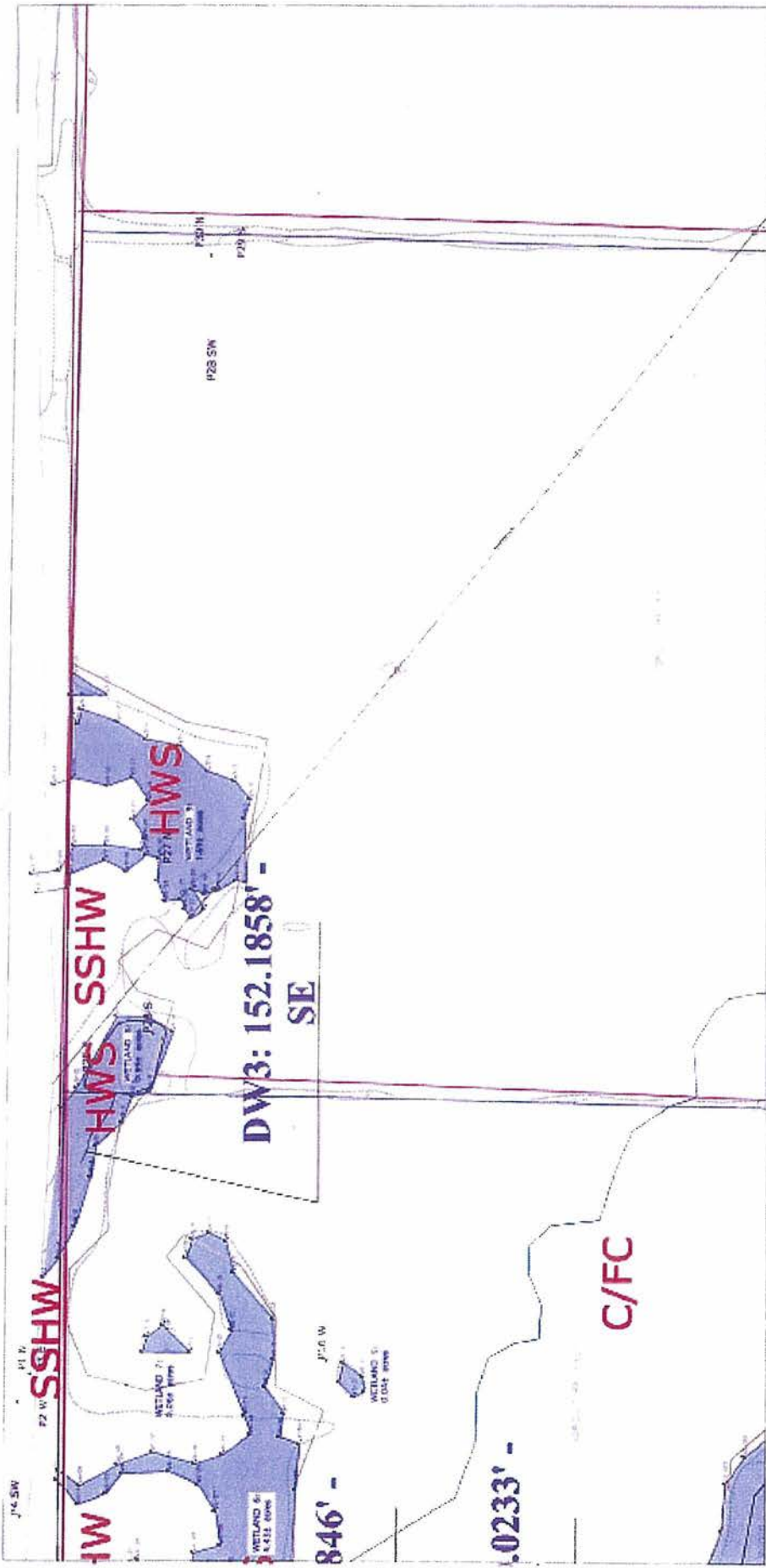
Alabama STAMP

Worksheet for Quadrant A
 Wetland Delineation Map
 Geneva County, New York
BARTH DIMENSIONS, INC.

LEGEND


	Data Point		Limits of Investigation		Frag. line
	Photo Location		Wetland		Drainage Channel
	Wetland Flag		Quadrat Location		

Scale: Not To Scale
Map Date: July 7, 2010; CHS for EDI
Revised: November 16, 2011; JMC/FBE
Base Map Provided by: Clark Patterson Ltd
File Name: FDM1_Map.dwg
EDI Project Code: W9610












Alabama STAMP

Attachment B, Quadrad B
 Wetland Delineation Map
 Iron G. Adams
 Greene County, Ala. York

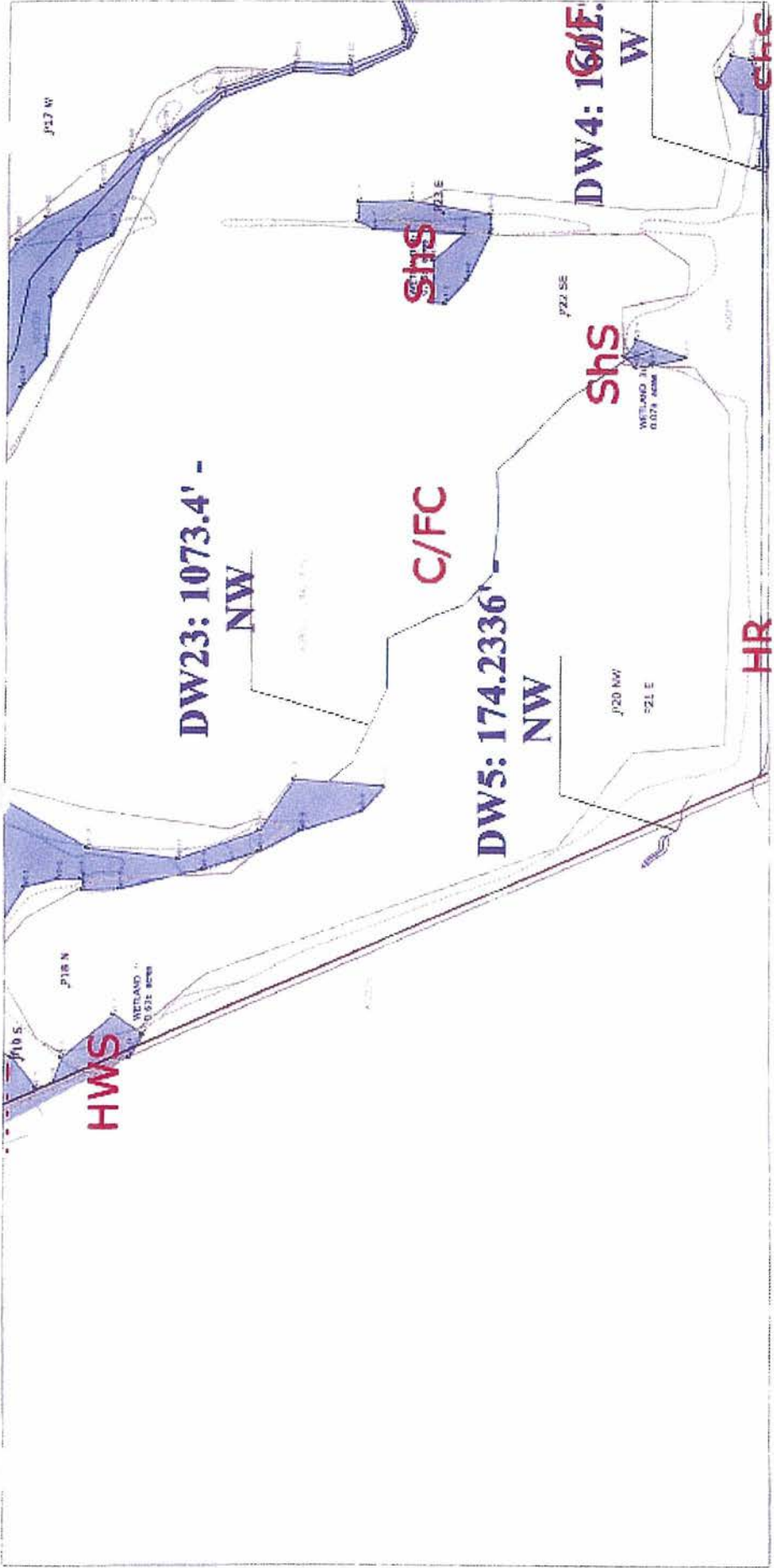


EARTH DIMENSIONS, INC.

LEGEND

-  D1
-  Delta Point
-  Photo Location
-  Wetland Flag
-  1 units of Investigation
-  Wetland
-  Quadrat Location
-  Tree Line
-  Drainage Channel

Scale: Not To Scale
Map Date: July 7, 2010; RMS for EOI
Revised: November 10, 2011; MFC EOI
Base Map Provided By: Clark Patterson Lee
File Name: F364_1001.dwg
RDE Project Code: W0A10



Alabama STAMP

Attachment G: Quadrat E
 Wetland Delineation Map
 Town of Alabama
 Walker County, New York

EARTH DIMENSIONS, INC.

LEGEND

	Data Point		Limits of Investigation
	Photo Location		Wetland
	Wetland Flag		Drainage Channel
	Quadrat Location		

Scale: Not To Scale
Map Date: July 2, 2010; CHS for EIS
Revised: November 18, 2010; HIC EIS
Base Map Provided By: Clark Patterson LLC
File Name: Final Map.dwg
DDI Project Code: W0610

Alabama Stamp

Attachment 2: Drainage Features Map

Total Address	Greenville Comm., New York
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Scale: Not To Scale
Map Date: July 7, 2010; CMS for EDI
Revised: November 16, 2011; JMC EDI
Base Map Provided By: Clark Patterson Lee
File Name: FINAL MAP.dwg
ED1 Project Code: WBA10

LEGEND	
	Data Point
	Photo Location
	Wetland Flag
	Limits of Investigation
	Wetland
	Quadrat Location

