



Meeting Agenda – STAMP Committee
 Genesee County Economic Development Center
 Wednesday, March 5th, 2025 - 8:00 a.m.
 Location: 99 MedTech Drive, Innovation Zone

Page #'s	Topic	Discussion Leader	Desired Outcome
	1. Call to Order – Enter Public Session	P. Zelif	
	1a. Executive Session Motion to enter executive session under the Public Officers Law, Article 7, Open Meetings Law Section 105 for the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussions regarding proposed, pending or current litigation. 2. The medical, financial, credit or employment history of a particular person or corporation, or matters leading to the appointment, employment, promotion, demotion, discipline, suspension, dismissal or removal of a particular person or corporation. 3. The proposed acquisition, sale or lease of real property or the proposed acquisition of securities, or sale or exchange of securities held by such public body, but only when publicity would substantially affect the value thereof. 1b. Enter Public Session	P. Zelif	
2-6	2. Chairman’s Report & Activities 2a. Agenda Additions / Deletions / Other Business 2b. Minutes: January 29, 2025 and February 5, 2025	P. Zelif	Vote
7-34 35-56 57-116	3. Discussions / Official Recommendations to the Board: 3a. Public Hearing Comments and Responses 3b. Staff Recommendation Memo on Proposed Data Center Projects 3c. SEQR Review Tech Team Memo 3d. Recommendation to Instruct Staff to Prepare SEQR and Approval Resolutions for Board Consideration	M. Masse M. Masse M. Masse M. Masse	Discussion Discussion Discussion Disc / Vote
	4. Adjournment	P. Zelif	Vote



GCEDC STAMP Committee Meeting
Tuesday, January 29, 2025
Location: 99 MedTech Drive, Innovation Zone
8:30 a.m.

MINUTES

ATTENDANCE

- Committee Members: C. Yunker (Video Conference*), C. Kemp, M. Clattenburg
P. Zelif (Video Conference. Not officially in attendance, as attendance location was not disclosed in public notice)
- Staff: M. Masse, L. Farrell, E. Finch, C. Suozzi, J. Krencik
- Guests: R. Ball (ESD / Video Conference), R. Crossen (Town of Alabama Supervisor), M. Fitzgerald (Phillips Lytle), M. Landers (Genesee County Manager), R. Gaenzle (Harris Beach / Video Conference), S. Maier (Harris Beach / Video Conference)
- Absent:

*Attending from a physical location identified in the meeting notice as open to the public.

1. Call to Order / Enter Public Session

M. Clattenburg called the meeting to order at 8:32 a.m. in the Innovation Zone.

1a. Executive Session

C. Kemp made a motion to enter executive session under the Public Officers Law, Article 7, Open Meetings Law Section 105, at 8:33 a.m., for the following reasons:

1. Discussions regarding proposed, pending, or current litigation.
2. The medical, financial, credit or employment history of a particular person or corporation, or matters leading to the appointment, employment, promotion, demotion, discipline, suspension, dismissal or removal of a particular person or corporation.
3. The proposed acquisition, sale or lease of real property or the proposed acquisition of securities, or sale or exchange of securities held by such a public body, but only when publicity would substantially affect the value thereof.

The motion was seconded by C. Yunker and approved by all members present.

1b. Re-Enter Public Session

C. Kemp made a motion to enter back into public session at 9:40 a.m., seconded by C. Yunker and approved by all.

2. Chairman's Report & Activities

2a. Agenda Additions / Deletions/ Other Business – Nothing at this time.

2b. Minutes: January 7, 2025 and January 8, 2025

DRAFT

C. Yunker made a motion to approve January 7, 2025 and January 8, 2025 minutes; the motion was seconded by C. Kemp. Roll call resulted as follows:

- P. Zelif - N/A (Attendance location not disclosed in public notice)
- C. Yunker - Yes (Video Conference*)
- M. Clattenburg – Yes
- C. Kemp - Yes

The item was approved as presented.

3. Discussions / Official Recommendations to the Board:

3a. Nothing at this time

4. Adjournment

As there was no further business, C. Yunker made a motion to adjourn at 9:40 a.m., seconded by C. Kemp and passed unanimously.



GCEDC STAMP Committee Meeting
Wednesday, February 5, 2025
Location: 99 MedTech Drive, Innovation Zone
8:00 a.m.

MINUTES

ATTENDANCE

Committee Members: C. Yunker, C. Kemp, M. Clattenburg, P. Zelif
Staff: M. Masse, E. Finch, C. Suozzi, J. Krencik
Guests: R. Ball (ESD / Video Conference), R. Crossen (Town of Alabama Supervisor), M. Fitzgerald (Phillips Lytle), E. Wells (E3 Communications), T. Hens (Genesee County Commission of Highway Department)
Absent:

1. Call to Order / Enter Public Session

P. Zelif called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. in the Innovation Zone.

1a. Executive Session

C. Yunker made a motion to enter executive session under the Public Officers Law, Article 7, Open Meetings Law Section 105, at 8:01 a.m., for the following reasons:

1. Discussions regarding proposed, pending, or current litigation.
2. The medical, financial, credit or employment history of a particular person or corporation, or matters leading to the appointment, employment, promotion, demotion, discipline, suspension, dismissal or removal of a particular person or corporation.
3. The proposed acquisition, sale or lease of real property or the proposed acquisition of securities, or sale or exchange of securities held by such a public body, but only when publicity would substantially affect the value thereof.

The motion was seconded by M. Clattenburg and approved by all members present.

1b. Re-Enter Public Session

C. Yunker made a motion to enter back into public session at 9:06 a.m., seconded by C. Kemp and approved by all.

T. Hens entered the meeting at 9:06am.

2. Chairman's Report & Activities

2a. Agenda Additions / Deletions/ Other Business – Nothing at this time.

2b. Minutes: January 14, 2025

M. Clattenburg made a motion to approve January 14, 2025 minutes; the motion was seconded by C. Kemp. Roll call resulted as follows:

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P. Zeliff - Yes
C. Yunker - Yes
M. Clattenburg - Yes
C. Kemp - Yes

The item was approved as presented.

3. Discussions / Official Recommendations to the Board:

The Committee voted on agenda items 3a through 3c collectively. The approval for these items follows agenda item 3c.

3a. Approval of CRA with National Grid - \$205,814 – Included with the meeting materials is a Cost Reimbursement Agreement (CRA) with National Grid for the construction costs associated with the tap to provide the Edwards project with power until the completion of the substation.

Fund commitment: \$205,814 included in the \$56 million or \$8 million.

Committee action request: Recommend approval to sign CRA for \$205,814.

3b. Approval of CRA with National Grid - \$719,778 – Included with the meeting materials is a Cost Reimbursement Agreement (CRA) with National Grid for the construction costs associated with adding a second set of davit arms on the pole structures to enable a second circuit to provide power to future tenants at STAMP.

Fund commitment: \$719,778 included in the \$56 million.

Committee action request: Recommend approval to sign CRA for \$719,778.

3c. Approval of CRA with National Grid - \$500,000 – Included with the meeting materials is a Cost Reimbursement Agreement (CRA) with National Grid for the construction costs associated with the increase in costs for the foundations and poles on the Edwards line that will enable us to carry a second circuit on that line for future tenants at STAMP.

Fund commitment: \$500,000 to be paid by the GCEDC and reimbursed through a National Grid Shovel Ready grant.

Committee action request: Recommend approval to sign CRA not to exceed \$500,000.

M. Masse provided additional information related to the funding commitments of these CRAs with National Grid based on a \$1,219,778 project cost (combination of 3b and 3c CRAs). M. Masse stated that the GCEDC would qualify for a \$500K shovel ready grant with National Grid. GCEDC will fund the \$500K payment to National Grid because it is complicated when state funds are utilized but ultimately returned. The rest of the payments for the CRAs would be covered under the \$56M grant or \$8M grant.

C. Yunker made a motion to recommend to the full Board the approval of agenda items 3a-3c as presented; the motion was seconded by C. Kemp. Roll call resulted as follows:

P. Zeliff - Yes

DRAFT

C. Yunker - Yes
M. Clattenburg – Yes
C. Kemp - Yes

Items 3a, 3b and 3c were approved as presented.

3d. Part 182 Mitigation Invoice – Norm Giess - The GCEDC hired a local farmer to seed the mitigation area with a winter cover crop and then with a grass mix to create new grassland habitat in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Part 182 permit.

Fund Commitment: \$1,260 from the mitigation escrow funds (STAMP Part 182).

Committee Action request: Recommend approval of the invoice from Norm Giess for the cover crop and grass mix for the mitigation field.

M. Clattenburg made a motion to recommend to the full Board the approval of the Part 182 Mitigation Invoice from Norm Giess not to exceed \$1,260 as presented; the motion was seconded by C. Kemp. Roll call resulted as follows:

P. Zeliff - Yes
C. Yunker - Yes
M. Clattenburg – Yes
C. Kemp - Yes

The item was approved as presented.

4. Adjournment

As there was no further business, C. Yunker made a motion to adjourn at 9:09 a.m., seconded by M. Clattenburg and passed unanimously.

2b

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**Comment Summaries and Responses for Data Center Comments
Received at the Public Hearings on February 3, 2025**

1. Public Comments Specific to Project Rampart

Summary: Inquiry about Retention Pond

The new application states that the project does not need water for cooling and references a closed loop system but includes an 8-acre retention pond. The retention pond is probably for cooling instead of storm water retention which may contaminate the environment.

Response: Inquiry about Retention Pond

- *The retention pond for Rampart is not for cooling water. Because Rampart involves the disturbance of more than one acre of land and the creation of impervious surfaces, they have proposed to handle stormwater flows through the development of comprehensive stormwater systems in accordance with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC") guidance and requirements. While Rampart's stormwater facilities are still in the conceptual design phase, they will be sized to adequately accommodate stormwater flows necessary to handle 100 year flood scenarios and will result in stormwater flows leaving their site which are equal or less than volumes currently existing while simultaneously treating for the quality of stormwater discharge (something that does not happen currently), resulting in no adverse impacts to downstream flows.*

2. Public Comments Specific to Project Hydroscale

Summary: Site Plan Inquiry

The site plan shows water tanks holding nearly 2 million gallons of water that would be required to serve the facility. What are the tanks for?

Response: Site Plan Inquiry

- *Project Hydroscale, if selected, proposes the construction of 6 water tanks on site with a capacity of 300,000 gallons each, which it proposes to use to store stormwater for closed loop liquid adiabatic cooling.*

Summary: Concerns regarding Jones Lang and LaSalle, LLC

Public money should not be directed to Jones Lang and LaSalle, LLC ("JLL") who is working on Project Potentia because they are "crooks" and were recently fined in the fall of 2024 for money laundering.

Response: Concerns regarding Jones Lang and LaSalle, LLC

- *JLL is not the applicant for Potentia, they are the site selector/commercial real estate brokerage firm assisting Potentia. If Potentia is chosen, JLL would not receive any proposed incentives. Nonetheless, GCEDC acknowledges that JLL was given an administrative fine by the Canadian government for certain limited record keeping and*

training violations related to Canada's Proceeds of Crime and Terrorist Financing Act and associated Regulations.

Summary: Project Area Inquiry

The square footage of Potentia was described as 892,000 square feet, but the EAF states that the square footage is 1.8 million square feet.

Response: Project Area Inquiry

- *By way of clarification, Project Hydroscale proposes to develop two, 2-story buildings, with each footprint totaling approximately 223,000 sq. ft., for a total of approximately 446,000 sq. ft of footprint. Each building will have a second story, raising the total area requiring heating and cooling to approximately 892,000 sq. ft. The earliest versions of the project included buildings totaling 892,000 footprint, with two stories each - those numbers were subsequently reduced, as accurately described in the latest versions of documents and the public notice.*

3. Public Comment Specific to Project Double Reed

Summary: Online Project Information

The website formerly had language that stated a commitment to environmental sustainability, social responsibility, long-term stewardship and aligning with the UN sustainable development goals, which was no longer on the website from around January 20, 2025. Therefore, it is questionable whether the developer is actually committed to such goals.

Response: Online Project Information

- *As of GCEDC's review in February 2025, the website for the applicant for Project Double Reed, Stream U.S. Data Centers, LLC ("Stream"), contains a detailed description of a myriad of sustainability and social responsibility commitments, including alignment with several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The website also contains links to several articles and reports on Stream's sustainability efforts and goals.*

4. Public Comments for All Projects (Rampart, Hydroscale, Double Reed)

Summary: Opposition to Financial Incentives

Some commenters, including some from the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, opposed any financial incentives for the projects. A number of commenters expressed the view that public funds should not be used for these projects because their benefits are uncertain.

Response: Opposition to Financial Incentives

- *No public funds would be provided to any of the Data Centers if selected to locate at STAMP. All of the proposed incentives are not payments made to the Data Centers, they are abatements of taxes that are required by NYS. The Data Centers are requesting limited sales and mortgage recording tax abatements, and in turn, the selected project would be providing GCEDC with payments in lieu of taxes ("PILOTs") which will provide substantial funding to local governments in exchange for little by way service demands. The PILOT payments will also provide funding to pursue other economic*

development projects in Genesee County. It is important to remember that the STAMP Site, including the parcel proposed for a data center project, has historically been utilized as farmland which, in general, provides limited property tax revenue. If selected, any one of the Data Centers has committed to over \$1 billion in investment in Genesee County, and, in exchange for limited tax abatements, will provide significant funding for local governments and critical infrastructure upgrades benefitting the region, and creating well-paying jobs for those who are employed by the chosen data center.

Summary: Self-Funding Inquiry

Why aren't the companies self-funding their substations? The developers must prevent local residents from subsidizing the cost of the projects.

Response: Self-Funding Inquiry

- *The Data Centers are not requesting or proposing that local residents subsidize the construction and operation of any of the projects. Each of the proposed Data Centers would be responsible for fully funding all costs associated with constructing and operating their projects, including a significant contribution toward the cost of development the substation servicing the STAMP Site. Instead, as explained above, the Data Centers are requesting limited sales and mortgage recording tax abatements, and in turn, the selected project would be providing GCEDC with PILOT payments which will provide substantial funding to local governments in exchange for little by way service demands.*

Summary: Job Inquiry

How many permanent jobs will be created and what will the salary range be?

Response: Job Inquiry

- *Each of the Data Centers proposes varying job and salary figures. However, the number of jobs proposed range from 105-200 full time jobs; and proposed salaries range from \$40,000.00-\$150,000.00.*

Summary: Adverse Environmental Impact

The projects will have adverse environmental impacts including increasing and emitting large amounts of air pollution by burning fossil fuels, disrupting wildlife and aquatic life, destroying surrounding bodies of water and wetlands, contaminating state endangered plants located downstream of the projects' runoff and drainage, detrimentally impact the hydrology of the region, and greatly increasing the consumption of electricity and water. The projects will be located in an ecological corridor and will threaten their surrounding ecosystems. The projects will also have a large visual impact which has not been addressed. The projects post environmental risks without expressing clear commitments to environmental preservation from the developers which may result in negative environmental consequences without local benefits.

Response: Adverse Environmental Impact

- *The STAMP Generic Environmental Impacts Statement ("GEIS") evaluated the potential environmental impact of a full buildout of STAMP totaling 6,130,000 sq. ft. of floor space*

of advanced technology manufacturing uses with over 9,000 employees. The maximum buildable acreage contemplated in the GEIS is 618.8 acres with potential impacts to wetlands within the STAMP Site limited to 9.54 acres. At this time, only a small portion of STAMP has been developed, and the environmental impacts from the development of a data center at STAMP were specifically contemplated in the limits and thresholds established in the GEIS for development at STAMP. None of the proposed Data Centers propose to impact any wetlands or surface waters, and are specifically designed to have no impacts on wildlife beyond the bounds of the STAMP Site. All three Data Centers are within the bulk building limits for the underlying zoning district, Technology District - 1, and are specifically proposed for the area of STAMP reserved for the largest uses under the GEIS. Any Data Center which ultimately locates at STAMP would also benefit from substantial setbacks built into the STAMP Site design, which extend up to 1,600 ft. from the STAMP border in some locations, further minimizing any impacts to surrounding uses. Finally, any project which seeks to locate at STAMP, would be required to comply with all environmental and safety regulations, including federal and state regulations under the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and the Endangered Species Act. STAMP has been designed and developed to maintain critical ecological health in the area through the avoidance of impacts to any high-quality wetlands and surface waters, as well as the retention of significant open space and natural communities.

Summary: Noise Study Request

The datacenters will create a disruptive amount of noise and increase noise pollution which may cause harm to the public. A new noise study should be completed by a qualified, independent third-party expert.

Response: Noise Study Request

- *The operation of any of the Data Centers will create noise impacts from data center cooling equipment and operation of the emergency power generators. The GEIS contemplated that projects at STAMP would not cause noise impacts beyond the STAMP Site boundary which exceed the NYSDEC noise guidelines of 65 dBA during daytime and 45 dBA at night. Each of the Data Centers provided detailed noise studies modeling estimated noise impacts at surrounding receptors within and beyond the STAMP Site, including under normal operations scenarios, under scenarios when they are operating proposed back up power generators for testing/maintenance, and under emergency power outage conditions. Additionally, various sound mitigation methods have been proposed by each of the Data Centers to further reduce any potential noise impacts to surrounding users. Environmental review is ongoing at this time, but any Data Center which may be selected to be located at STAMP would be required to meet the noise limits detailed in the GEIS or else face additional environmental review.*

Summary: Improper Facility

Datacenters are not a good fit for STAMP since they have high energy use, heavy environmental impact, are incompatible with the rural nature of the surrounding community and do not create jobs that pay well.

Response: Improper Facility

- *The environmental impacts of high technology manufacturing uses locating at STAMP has been thoroughly analyzed and mitigated or avoided to the maximum extent practicable through the GEIS, wherein data centers were specifically contemplated as potential industries to locate at the STAMP Site. Any of the Data Centers selected to locate at STAMP would be required to comply with the limits and thresholds laid out in the GEIS. The energy use proposed by the Data Centers has been expressly contemplated through the environmental review of STAMP, including the construction of a 600 MW substation servicing the Site and the utility providers servicing the STAMP Site have ample capacity. Location of one of the Data Centers at the STAMP Site is appropriate given the ample setbacks available from surrounding uses, the limited amount of overall STAMP acreage proposed to be utilized, and the availability of low-cost, renewable energy servicing the Site. Finally, all three Data Centers propose to add between 100 and 200 well paying, full-time jobs which currently do not exist.*

Summary: Impact to Local Residents

The projects have had little local input and will decrease the quality of life for nearby residents and will not economically benefit them. Local residents' personal electrical and water bills will increase as a result of the development of the project.

Response: Impact to Local Residents

- *Development of STAMP as a high-tech manufacturing campus has been publicly discussed and planned for almost two decades with substantial public input throughout that time period - particularly in connection with the preparation of the GEIS (2010 to 2012) and the rezoning of the STAMP Site to advanced manufacturing by the Alabama Town Board (2012-2013).*
- *The public need and benefits of the project are well documented - In 2012, the GCEDC Findings Statement which followed the issuance of the GEIS included a detailed explanation of the public need and benefit achieved through the development of STAMP. As detailed in the 2012 Findings Statement:*
 - *The Project's central purpose is to play a significant role in reversing a trend of economic stagnation that has affected the Western New York region in recent years. The need for reversing this trend may be seen locally in 2010 US Census figures indicating declines in population for both the Town of Alabama and Genesee County over the past ten (10) years. STAMP will result in a number of benefits that have the potential to mitigate this trend in a substantial way.*
- *In addition to providing over 100 (and up to 200) well paying full time jobs, the construction of one of the Data Centers would create substantial demand for local construction workers. Additionally, the Data Centers would provide over \$1 billion dollars in investment in the area as well as PILOT payments which will provide substantial funding to local governments in exchange for little by way service demands.*
- *Finally, development of one of the Data Centers would not result in any cost increases to local residents' utility bills. Data centers can help offset costs associated with the State's implementation of various initiatives such as the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, thus helping to reduce rate hikes in the future. The construction of the electric substation servicing the STAMP Site is being borne solely by GCEDC and its*

tenants, and no cost is being passed on to rate payers. All utilities servicing the STAMP Site and surrounding residents have ample capacity. Any upgrades to local utilities which would be required as a result of development of STAMP in the future would be funded entirely from the proposed developer and would not be passed to local ratepayers.

Summary: AI and Technology Concerns

Datacenters are used to power AI which will threaten jobs and make the world a worse place locally and globally. The projects may not boost local employment because data centers typically offer limited job opportunities compared to other industries. AI is predicted to result in job loss for blue color workers, which would mean that the incentives would harm taxpayers and reduce jobs. The facilities may be obsolete in a few years.

Response: AI and Technology Concerns

- *The alleged harms referenced in this comment are based upon alleged global trends rather than the specific proposals under consideration by GCEDC. Siting of one of the Data Centers would result in the creation of over 100 (and up to 200) well paying full time jobs, and the construction of one of the Data Centers would create substantial demand for local construction workers. These jobs do not currently exist and would not exist otherwise. The Data Centers propose to invest over \$1 billion dollars in Genesee County over the next several decades.*

Summary: Regulatory Compliance

The projects must comply with the CLCPA, Environmental Justice Siting Law, General Municipal Law. The proposals were not aligned with New York State's or international commitments to environmental sustainability, social responsibility or long term stewardship.

Response: Regulatory Compliance

- *All projects sited at STAMP are done so in full accordance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. GCEDC is not a "State Agency" for the purposes of the CLCPA; nevertheless, it endeavors to ensure it is contributing to New York's climate and sustainability goals to the maximum extent practicable, including insuring it has a reliable source of renewable energy serving the STAMP Site through the construction of a new electrical substation that could deliver hydropower generated at Niagara Falls. GCEDC has fully complied with the requirements of the General Municipal law in connection with its review of the projects. While the Environmental Justice Siting Law's provisions relating to permitting are not applicable to GCEDC (as they apply to NYSDEC as a permitting agency) and the Law's provisions relating to SEQRA do not apply to STAMP (as the Draft GEIS for STAMP was accepted over a decade ago), GCEDC is nevertheless carefully analyzing these issues.*

Summary: Adverse Impact to Indigenous Life

The projects will detrimentally impact the Tonawanda Seneca Nation by harming their lands and ecosystem and increasing noise and light pollution. A review should be completed of the impact of the data centers on the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, residents of the Great Lakes bio region and the environment.

Response: Adverse Impact to Indigenous Life

- *The siting of one of the Data Centers at STAMP would not detrimentally impact the Nation, nor would GCEDC permit any project seeking to locate at STAMP to have such adverse impact upon the Nation. A comprehensive environmental review of the development of STAMP was specifically undertaken, resulting in the acceptance of the GEIS, which determined that as proposed, STAMP would avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate any significant environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable. GCEDC is carefully evaluating the proposed Data Centers to ensure that a selected project would comply with the GEIS limits and thresholds, which would ensure that the project is not appreciable seen, heard, or smelled from the Nation's territory. Further, pursuant to an agreement between GCEDC, NYSDEC, and SHPO, the impacts of every development at STAMP are carefully analyzed to ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts upon the Nation or its Territory.*

Summary: Inappropriate Siting

The location of the datacenters is inappropriate because it is within one of New York State's DEC5 grassland Bird Conservation centers and the projects require large amounts of energy that are not available in the region.

Response: Inappropriate Siting

- *The impact of development of the STAMP Site, including the parcel proposed by the Data Centers, has been specifically analyzed through the GEIS and subsequent reviews. Prior to STAMP, the project area was subject to intensive agricultural practices which reduced the quality of available habitat. The STAMP Site has been specifically planned to minimize impacts to animals as much as practicable by reserving low quality habitat areas for development and preserving other areas for habitat preservation. The existing habitat onsite is currently low-quality agricultural land that is actively farmed and not afforded any protections for species. All projects that build at the STAMP Site are required to construct their facilities using bird safe windows.*
- *Notwithstanding the low quality nature of the actively-farmed fields, GCEDC applied for and NYSDEC has issued an Incidental Take Permit pursuant to Part 182 of the Endangered Species Act which authorizes the incidental take of certain bird species at the STAMP Site subject to a Net Conservation Benefit Plan which has since been implemented.*
- *With regards to energy, the STAMP Site lies within the Niagara Hydro Power Zone which provides abundant low-cost renewable energy to projects locating at the STAMP Site through a program administered by the New York Power Authority. Through the construction of a new electrical substation currently under way, STAMP tenants will have access to 600 MW of renewable energy, which is more than adequate to supply one of the Data Centers and the other current STAMP tenants simultaneously. The GCEDC spent 5 years working through the appropriate studies required by the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) to ensure that the utilization of 600 MW at STAMP had no adverse impacts on the overall electrical grid.*

Summary: EAF Concerns

Some commenters submitted comments and questions regarding the data center project EAFs. For instance:

1. The revised EAF contains internal contradictions. The new version is different from the old version.
2. The original EAF states that air permits would be required, but the revised one does not. Will air permits be required?
3. The project EAF states that there will be no impoundments, but the site shows a storm water retention pond totaling 20 acres therefore it appears that there will be impoundments. Further, the EAF claims that the pond would discharge from west to east, but the natural flow is from east to west. Which direction will the water discharge in?
4. The EAF does not state how many diesel fuel generators will be a part of the project. How many will there be?
5. The EAF does not outline a plan for waste disposal.

Response: EAF Concerns

- *The design proposals for the Data Centers have evolved over the course of the initial outreach to GCEDC. To the extent documents have undergone changes or revisions since initial submission to GCEDC and dissemination by same, GCEDC will be basing its ultimate SEQRA determination on the most current and final documents and information provided by the Data Centers. Any material inconsistencies identified in the EAF's have been requested to be addressed by the Data Center applicants as a condition for continued consideration of their respective project.*
- *GCEDC has requested that the applicants provide revised EAFs with all air emissions data updated to accurately reflect emissions from proposed backup power generators for each project, which are the primary emissions sources for the projects. In addition, GCEDC has requested that each Data Center applicant provide a detailed emission report detailing the emissions from each project against federal Clean Air Act standards. GCEDC has engaged a third-party expert consultant to review and analyze the emissions data for each Data Center in accordance with the expectations and analysis contained in the GEIS. The GEIS in turn expressly contemplates that all projects seeking to be sited at STAMP would be below the Title V Major Source thresholds and sets forth facility specific limitations on emissions for individual tenants of the site.*
- *With respect to stormwater design, all applicants have proposed designs in full compliance with NYSDEC's regulations and guidance as to quality, volume, and direction of flow.*
- *Project Double Reed proposes 6 back-up power generators; Project Rampart proposes 120 back-up power generators, and; Project Hydroscale proposes 200 back-up power generators.*
- *The operation of any one of the Data Centers are not anticipated to generate any substantial volume of waste. Solid waste from the Data Centers would be disposed at local landfills, or recycled. Any sanitary sewer discharge would be sent to the Village of Oakfield WWTF for treatment via forcemain.*

5. Public Comments for STAMP

Summary: Financial Incentives

The financial incentives offered to the projects will not benefit the local community. STAMP seeks financial incentives without providing clear commitments to funding their own infrastructure, protecting local resources or ensuring that operations will not increase costs to Western New York.

Response: Financial Incentives

- *STAMP was developed in close coordination with the local community including the Town of Alabama, including an incentive zoning agreement which provided for the development of STAMP resulting in direct benefits to residents. For example, GCEDC has funded the installation of public water to most of the Town of Alabama as a result of STAMP development, and has included water lines leading to the Nation's Territory should the Nation wish to seek access to public water in the future. Proceeds from land sales at STAMP are also allocated to a Town account for public improvements pursuant to the incentive zoning agreement.*
- *The Data Centers are requesting limited sales and mortgage recording tax abatements, and in turn the selected project would be providing GCEDC, the County, the Town, and the school district with significant payments to fund local government services and to pursue other economic development in Genesee County. Important to remember is that the STAMP Site, including the parcel proposed for a data center project, was previously utilized as farmland, and provided limited real property tax revenue to local governments. If selected, any one of the Data Centers has committed to more than \$1 billion in investment in Genesee County, funding critical infrastructure upgrades benefitting the region, and providing well-paying careers, none of which previously existed or would exist otherwise. Any additional costs for utility/road upgrades as a result of any project sited at STAMP, including the Data Centers, would be borne by the proposed project, with no cost increases to local residents. Furthermore, development of any project at STAMP undergoes extensive environmental review in accordance with SEQRA to ensure any potential impacts are avoided or mitigated within the limits of the GEIS.*

Summary: Transparency of Development

The development of the projects have not been transparent enough. Full details of the projects must be disclosed if public funds or taxpayer dollars are being used to subsidize the facility.

Response: Transparency of Development

- *The financial incentive applications for each project along with the current plans and environmental review documents were made publicly available in conjunction with the notice for the February 3, 2025 public hearings on the Data Centers. The Data Centers are requesting limited tax abatements, or no tax abatements, and in turn the selected project would be providing significant payments to local governments as described above.*

Summary: Improper Siting

The STAMP site was ranked as the worst in the state for a mega industrial manufacturing center in a 2013 study, so it does not make sense financially. Further, STAMP is incompatible with the

rural nature of the community it is located in as it is located in a wildlife management and refuge area and is near the Tonawanda Seneca Nation.

Response: Improper Siting

- *The STAMP Site was selected after a comprehensive review of alternatives, including a feasibility study that confirmed that the Site was well-suited for the proposed development. Various factors favor the Site, including the availability of abundant, low cost renewable energy, the close proximity to higher education institutions and populations, make STAMP an extremely attractive venue for locating cutting edge, well financed high tech manufacturing operations. This is evidenced by the hundreds of millions of dollars already invested at the STAMP Site by its current tenants, as well as the competitive proposals of the three Data Centers seeking to locate and invest over billions of dollars at STAMP.*
- *The STAMP Site has been carefully selected and designed to mitigate all potential significant adverse impacts to the environment and adjacent land uses, including a significant buffer surrounding the developable portions of the STAMP Site. The STAMP GEIS took a hard look at all potential adverse impacts relating to the development of the STAMP Site, including with respect to land use, wastewater, stormwater discharge, air emissions, health and safety, lighting, noise, archaeological resources, and traffic. As detailed in the STAMP GEIS, the STAMP Site offers the optimal combination of factors in terms of manageable environmental impact, and surrounding wildlife areas will in fact benefit from the development of STAMP's regulated stormwater discharge (currently consisting of untreated agricultural runoff exempt from the Clean Water Act) as well as the addition of 33 acres to the John White WMA resulting from the Part 182 Take Permit. The Nation's Territory is also well buffered from the development of STAMP through the maintenance of setback which ranges between 400-1,600 ft.*

Summary: Concerns about Indigenous Engagement

The development of STAMP does not sufficiently address Native American rights and is harmful to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. The STAMP site is on land that was stolen from the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. It should not be located on or near Tonawanda Seneca Nation land. The STAMP site threatens the existence and way of life of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. GCEDC has exhibited disregard for meaningfully engaging with the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and should strengthen tribal protections and have formal consultations with the tribes. The Tonawanda Seneca Nation was not consulted in regard to the project which violates the Treaty of Canandaigua. GCEDC should also ensure that construction does not disrupt indigenous ways of life and heritage. The Tonawanda Seneca Nation and Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge must be protected.

Response: Concerns about Indigenous Engagement

- *In regards to the comment that the STAMP site is on land that was stolen from the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, we would note that all land in western New York was once owned by indigenous nations, including the STAMP Site, the agricultural fields adjacent to it, and the residences and businesses in the surrounding area. GCEDC is sensitive to the historical strife the Nation has faced, and has at all times endeavored to be a good*

neighbor in its development of STAMP. GCEDC firmly believes that development of STAMP will have positive economic and environmental impacts on the Nation. The environmental review of the Development of the STAMP Site culminated in 2012 with the GEIS, which ensured impacts would be avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated to the maximum extent practicable. Surrounding lands and wildlife areas will in fact benefit from the development of STAMP's regulated stormwater discharge, which currently consists of untreated agricultural runoff which is exempt from Clean Water Act regulation. Furthermore, STAMP development has resulted in permanent conservation of high quality wetlands and habitat as well as the addition of 33 acres to the John White WMA resulting from the Part 182 Take Permit.

- GCEDC has and continues to make tireless efforts to consult with the Nation on all development at STAMP. GCEDC provides weekly email updates to the Nation and has monthly calls regularly scheduled with the Nation, DEC Region 8 and US Army Corps. or Engineers (USACE) staff to ensure that any questions the Nation may have regarding STAMP are answered. GCEDC also provides the Nation a detailed notice of all projects proposed for STAMP at least 60 days prior to taking any action on the same. GCEDC also entered into a Programmatic Agreement with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") regarding analysis of impacts to historic and archaeological resources outside the STAMP Site, and a Letter of Resolution with NYSDEC and the New York State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO") for the same purpose and requested the Nation to join as an invited signatory, but the Nation has declined.
- GCEDC did provide the Nation with all environmental and design documents for the Data Centers and requested comment on the same. The Nation, by letter dated January 31, 2025, provided extensive comments, which GCEDC utilized in requesting additional information from the applicants. While GCEDC has engaged in continued outreach and consultation efforts with the Nation on all projects at STAMP and will continue to do so, consultation is not a condition of the 1794 Treaty of Canandaigua, which protects the Nation's free use and enjoyment of its treaty protected lands. Notwithstanding, siting of any one of the Data Centers would be expected to be in accordance with the GEIS limits and thresholds, which would ensure that the project is not appreciable seen, heard, or smelled from the Nation's territory, and therefore would not violate any applicable Treaty provisions.

Summary: Beneficial Agreement Request

GCEDC must require the datacenter developers to enter into agreements that provide tangible benefits, job training, environmental restoration and funding for local infrastructure. GCEDC must also require power purchase agreements that incentivize renewables and efficiency measures.

Response: Beneficial Agreement Request

- If GCEDC determines to select one of the Data Centers, and grant its application for financial assistance, it would enter into concrete enforceable agreements requiring the project developer to provide substantial economic benefits in the form of promised jobs, salaries, payments for land, and additional payments which GCEDC will use to pursue economic development goals throughout Genesee County. Any utility or infrastructure

upgrades required as a result of the chosen project would be required to be funded by the developer. As discussed above, STAMP's development has already resulted in significant utility upgrades in the Town of Alabama.

- *STAMP tenants contract with the energy utility, National Grid, which services the STAMP Site and provides renewable energy to tenants.*

Summary: Reporting Request

GCEDC should require facility owners to report quarterly on their water and energy use and conduct environmental assessments. Third-party audits of electricity, water use, and environmental compliance should be completed. A noise study should also be completed.

Response: Reporting Request

- *Utility usage is monitored by the respective utility providers and will be paid for by the project developer. Should any utility usage from the selected Data Center rise above that which was contemplated under the environmental review of the same, additional review will be undertaken to ensure that the usage is in accordance with the expectation of the GEIS. If usage exceeds that which is contemplated under the GEIS, supplemental analysis will be completed to determine if there are significant adverse impacts from the same, and if so, what mitigation would be required to minimize them to the maximum extent practicable.*
- *The Data Centers each provided detailed noise studies modeling noise impacts at surrounding receptors within and beyond the STAMP Site, including under normal operations scenarios, under scenarios when it is operating its proposed generators for testing/maintenance, and under emergency power outage conditions. Additionally, various sound mitigation has been proposed by the Data Centers to further reduce any potential noise impacts to surrounding users. Environmental review is ongoing at this time, but any Data Center which may be selected to be located at STAMP would be required to meet all noise limits detailed in the GEIS.*

Summary: Environmental Concerns

The STAMP project poses environmental concerns including noise and air pollution, high water use, and threats to endangered and threatened species. Noise and air pollution may travel to surrounding areas, and high water use threatens waterways and increases the danger of toxic spills. Construction on a wetland may contaminate water and wildlife.

Response: Environmental Concerns

- *The environmental impacts of high technology manufacturing industrial uses locating at STAMP has been thoroughly analyzed and mitigated or avoided to the maximum extent practicable through the GEIS. Prior to STAMP, the project area was subject to intensive agricultural practices which reduced the quality of available habitat. The STAMP Site has been specifically planned to minimize impacts to animals as much as practicable by reserving low quality habitat areas for development and preserving other areas for habitat preservation. In addition, NYSDEC has issued an Incidental Take Permit pursuant to Part 182 of the Endangered Species Act which authorizes the incidental take of certain bird species at the STAMP Site subject to a Net Conservation Benefit Plan which has since been implemented. Any project which seeks to locate at STAMP, would be required*

to comply with all environmental and safety regulations, including federal and state regulations under the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and the Endangered Species Act. STAMP has been designed and developed to maintain critical ecological health in the area through the avoidance of high-quality wetlands and surface waters, as well as the retention of significant open space and natural communities.

Summary: Regulatory Compliance

GCEDC should follow the Environmental Justice Siting Law and CLCPA which would result in GCEDC not approving any of the three projects.

Response: Regulatory Compliance

- *All projects sited at STAMP are done so in full accordance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. GCEDC is not a "State Agency" for the purposes of the CLCPA; nevertheless, it endeavors to ensure it is contributing to New York's climate and sustainability goals to the maximum extent practicable, including ensuring it has a reliable source of renewable energy serving the STAMP Site through the construction of a new electrical substation. With regards to New York's Environmental Justice Siting Law, NYSDEC has released draft regulations regarding SEQRA review of impacts on disadvantaged communities ("DAC"). Under these regulations, an analysis would be required regarding the extent to which an action may cause or increase a disproportionate pollution burden on any DAC directly or significantly affected by the action for projects where a Draft EIS has not yet been completed. As a Draft GEIS for STAMP has been completed, the statute (and future regulations) do not, and will not, apply. Nevertheless, analysis regarding the same is being conducted by GCEDC.*
- *While the environmental review remains ongoing, selection of one of the Data Centers at STAMP would in turn further the goals of the GCEDC to reverse economic stagnation in Genesee County through critical investment and job creation.*

Summary: Previous Environmental Review

The environmental review completed in 2012 was inappropriate and did not include the input of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation.

Response: Previous Environmental Review

- *The Nation was specifically included in the development of the GEIS as an interested agency during which GCEDC conducted significant outreach to the Nation as part of the community input process and SEQRA review process. The Nation generally declined to participate in the SEQRA review of STAMP. The Nation did not send a representative to any of the public hearings held during the SEQR process, and the GCEDC received no comments on STAMP from the Nation on the Draft GEIS.*
- *With respect to the Data Centers, GCEDC continues its outreach to the Nation regarding each of the Projects. GCEDC has offered meetings with the Nation to discuss the projects dating back to September of 2024. GCEDC is pleased that the Nation*

recently accepted GCEDC's offer to meet to discuss the projects, and looks forward to continued dialogue with the Nation on the development of STAMP.

- Further, GCEDC, as lead agency for the review of STAMP since 2010, has undertaken an extensive analysis of potential environmental impacts relating to the development of STAMP, including the completion of the GEIS. The SEQRA process included two years' worth of public meetings on the development of STAMP, with feedback received from local stakeholders. The GEIS evaluated an extremely broad range of potential impacts associated with rezoning the entire STAMP Site from agricultural/residential use to industrial/advanced manufacturing use, and with constructing and operating 6,130,000 square feet of advanced technology manufacturing uses at full build-out, providing direct employment for over 9,000 people. The GEIS analyzed impacts to geology and topography, water resources, air resources, terrestrial and aquatic ecology, technology industry health and safety, traffic and transportation, land use and zoning, utilities (including water, wastewater, electric power, natural gas, telecommunications, and renewable energy), community facilities, community character, demography, historic and archaeological resources, and agricultural resources. Alternative sites were analyzed with a focus on each of the above issues. GCEDC has continuously updated the GEIS since the issuance of a Final GEIS in 2012, including updates in 2016, 2020, 2022, 2023, and 2024 as the Project Sponsor and the agency best-suited to identify and mitigate any potential adverse impacts relating to the development, utilizing a team of expert consultants.

MEMORANDUM

February 28, 2025

TO: Genesee County Industrial Development Agency d/b/a Genesee County
Economic Development Center
Attn: Mark A. Masse, President/CEO

FROM: Russell E. Gaenzle, Esq.

RE: Potentia Holdings, LLC; Stream U.S. Data Centers, LLC and Project Rampart,
LLC - Public Hearings

Dear Mr. Masse:

Background:

On February 3, 2025, in accordance with Section 859-a of the General Municipal Law (the "GML"), the Genesee County Industrial Development Agency d/b/a Genesee County Economic Development Center (the "Agency") conducted three (3) separate public hearings (collectively, the "Public Hearings" and individually, a "Public Hearing") in connection with certain prospective projects proposed to be undertaken by Potentia Holdings, LLC, Stream U.S. Data Centers, LLC and Project Rampart, LLC, respectively (hereinafter referred to as the "Companies"). In accordance with the GML, Notices of said Public Hearings (the "Notices") were submitted to *The Daily News* at least ten (10) days prior to said Public Hearings.

In connection with the Public Hearings, certain individuals of the public who were provided ample opportunity, both orally and in writing, to present their views relating to the Projects, challenged the procedural posture and substance of the Notices and Public Hearings. As such, the Agency has requested Harris Beach Murtha Cullina, PLLC ("We" or "Us" or "Our"), as counsel to the Agency, provide this memo in response to such challenges as to the legality of the Public Hearings.

Discussion:

Below is a synopsis of the various comments made in connection with the Notices and/or Public Hearings and our responses thereto. The below quotes derived from the minutes prepared by Suzanne Saeed Tacker, Certified Court Reporter of Forbes Court Reporting Services are for convenience of reference only and We do not certify as to the accuracy thereof.

Public Comment – "Pursuant to General Municipal Law 859-a, I'm ready to oppose proposed financial incentives for Project Rampart, Potentia, and Double Reed. The applicable General Municipal Law requires GCEDC to produce a written cost-benefit analysis by the agency that identifies the extent to which the project will create or retain permanent private sector jobs, the

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February 28, 2025

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estimated value of any tax exemptions to be provided, the amount of private sector investment generated or likely to be generated by the proposed project, the contribution of the project to the state's renewable energy goals and emission reduction targets as set forth in the state energy plan adopted pursuant to Section 6104 of the energy law. The likelihood of accomplishing the proposed project in a timely fashion and the extent to which the proposed project will provide additional sources of revenue from municipalities, school districts, and any other public benefits that might occur as a result of the project. In addition, the law requires the GCEDC to identify the owner-operator of the facility to the public. GCEDC has failed to produce such a cost-benefit analysis at a good time or inform the public of the data center's identity. And thus, these hearings are insufficient as a venue in which to solicit public comment."

Response – Section 859-a(5)(b) of the GML provides that "*prior to the approval of the provision of financial assistance*" a written cost-benefit analysis (hereinafter referred to as a "CBA") is to be provided. The GML does not require the provision/publication of a cost-benefit analysis prior to the expiration of any Agency mandated time periods in which interested members of the public are to submit written comments relating to a specific project or any time prior to the Public Hearings. More importantly, all project applications and CBAs were posted on the Agency's website for public viewing on or about January 31, 2025, well in advance of the Public Hearings. Further, Section 859-a(3) of the GML states "the notice of hearing must . . . identify the initial owner, operator *or* manager of the project." All Notices specifically identified the project owner. Additionally, according to the Companies, no tenants, operators and/or end-users have been identified/solidified and thus could not accurately be disclosed.

Public Comment

"There must be another public hearing that is extended in a reasonable timeframe for working people to attend the very earliest beginning at 5:00 p.m."

Response – Section 859-a(2) of the GML provides, "[a]t said public hearing, interested parties shall be provided reasonable opportunity, both orally and in writing, to present their view with respect to the project." Individuals who were unable to attend the Public Hearings in-person were afforded the opportunity to submit written comments to the Agency, the time period of which was extended by the Agency through 5:00 p.m., February 6, 2025. Furthermore, written comments received by the Agency subsequent to the time period in which written comments were to be submitted have been reviewed and accepted by the Agency and will be incorporated into the record for consideration by the Agency's board of directors.

"Furthermore, this public notice was only posted in the Batavia Daily News, which has paywall. Meanwhile, you could have published in the Penny Saver, Video News Service, the Orleans Hub, an investigative post, all of which have the ability to post a public notice."

Response – pursuant to Section 859-a(3) of the GML, "[t]he agency must give at least ten days published notice of said public hearing." Section 60(a) of the General Construction Law ("GCL")

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February 28, 2025

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states, "[i]n any case in which notice of any fact is required by law to be published or advertised in a newspaper, the term "newspaper" shall mean a paper of general circulation which is printed and distributed ordinarily not less frequently than once a week, and has been so for at least one year immediately preceding such publication or advertisement, and which contains news, articles of opinion (as editorials), features, advertising, or other matter regarded as of current interest, has a paid circulation and . . . has been entered at United States post-office as second-class matter." The Daily News constitutes a "newspaper" pursuant to Section 60 of the GCL. It is common practice of IDA's to publish public hearing notices in the same newspaper(s) (with printing capabilities) utilized by the municipality for whose benefit such IDA was established. Furthermore, all Notices were posted and made readily available on the Agency's website

Public Comment – "I'm going to keep speaking. Three minutes is an appropriate amount of time in which to brush your teeth, not comment on projects that are asking for hundreds of millions of in public [money]."

Response – The Agency, in its sole and absolute discretion, may set parameters relating to the amount of time allocated to members of the public who wish to speak on a particular Project. In this instance, Mark Masse, President/CEO of the Agency explicitly laid the parameters in which the Public Hearings would be conducted, specifically, that each speaker would be allotted three (3) minutes at each Public Hearing. Speakers routinely exceeded the time allotted without interruption or interference from counsel or staff, with the exception of an occasional reminder that the allotted three (3) minutes had expired. In fact, Mark Masse, at the request of a member of the public, read into the record this individual's comments. Furthermore, members of the public were permitted to provide oral comment(s) during the Public Hearings regarding any of the projects proposed by the Companies. Thus, theoretically, an individual speaker was provided at least nine (9) minutes to discuss the several Projects.

Public Comment – "The public is not given sufficient notice. It wasn't published properly. It doesn't contain the information about the money that is being offered, the incentives that are being offered."

Response – Section 859-a(3) of the GML states in pertinent part, "[t]he notice of hearing must state the time and place of the hearing, contain a general, functional description of the project, describe the prospective location of the project, identify the initial owner, operator or manager of the project and *generally describe the financial assistance contemplated by the agency with respect to the project.*" The Notices are in strict compliance with the GML in that they: (i) specifically state the time and place of the Public Hearings, (ii) contain a general, functional description of the project (of which both the prospective location of the project and the identity of the initial owner were specified in each application) and (iii) specifically state the types of incentives each project is requesting, whether that be (a) a sales and use tax exemption for purchases and rentals related to the acquisition, construction and equipping of the project, (b) a partial real property tax abatement structured through a proposed payment-in-lieu-of-tax agreement and/or (c) a mortgage recording tax exemption. The actual dollar value of the proposed incentives were made part of the

MEMORANDUM

February 28, 2025

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various CBAs relating to each Project, all of which were made readily available on the Agency's website on January 31, 2025 and further disclosed at the Public Hearings in advance by Mark Masse.

In Our legal opinion, Notices and Public Hearings were made and held in accordance with the GML and any and all applicable policies and procedures of the Agency.

Submitted at Public Hearing

First Name	Last Name	Organization	Town	State	Unknown	GC	NY	Out of NY
Christine	Abrams	TSN	TSN	NY		1		
Kate	Bartholomew	Sierra Club Atlantic Chapter	N/A	N/A	1			
Gina	Schelemanow	N/A	Batavia	NY		1		
Amy	Kahn	N/A	Rochester	NY			1	
Kate	Bartholomew	Sierra Club Atlantic Chapter	N/A	N/A	1			
Amy	Kahn	N/A	Rochester	NY			1	
Kate	Kramer	N/A	Lydonville	NY			1	
Shelby	Green	N/A	Shelby	NY			1	
Kate	Bartholomew	Sierra Club Atlantic Chapter	N/A	N/A	1			
Gina	Schelemanow	N/A	Batavia	NY		1		
Amy	Kahn	N/A	Rochester	NY			1	
Kate	Kramer	N/A	Lydonville	NY			1	
Shelby	Green	N/A	Shelby	NY			1	
Leigh	O'Brien	N/A	Orchard Park	NY			1	
David	Moomaw	N/A	East Aurora	NY			1	
John	Whitney	Western New York Environmental Alliance (WNYEA)	N/A	N/A	1			
Ronald	Jost	N/A	Buffalo	NY			1	
Dennis	Galucki	N/A	Buffalo	NY			1	
Deborah	Ciurczak	N/A	North Tonawanda	NY			1	
David	Giacherio	N/A	Kent	NY			1	
Janet	Lenichek	N/A	N/A	N/A	1			
David	Giacherio	N/A	Kent	NY			1	
John	Whitney	Western New York Environmental Alliance (WNYEA)	N/A	N/A	1			
Todd	Suckow	Holland High School	East Aurora	NY			1	
Nick	Twentyfive	Works in Tech	N/A	N/A	1			
Not Signed			N/A	N/A	1			
Karen	Jones	N/A	Shelby	NY			1	
Sarah	Howard	TSN Consultant	Syracuse	NY			1	
Not Signed		Cancer Cell Scientist	Ransomville	NY			1	
Sarah	Howard	TSN Consultant	Syracuse	NY			1	
Sarah	Howard	TSN Consultant	Syracuse	NY			1	
Not Signed		WNYEA and Allies of TSN	N/A	N/A	1			
Deborah	Gondek	N/A	North Tonawanda	NY			1	
Dr. Catherine	Landis, Ms, PhD	SUNY ESF	Syracuse	NY			1	
Jacob	Clarke	TSN	Akron	NY			1	
Josef	O'Malley	TSN	N/A	N/A	1			
Not Signed		WNYEA and Allies of TSN	N/A	N/A	1			
Shelby	Green	N/A	Shelby	NY			1	
Lynda	Schneekloth	Grandmothers Council of Niagara	Buffalo	NY			1	
John	Whitney	Western New York Environmental Alliance (WNYEA)	N/A	N/A	1			
Amy	Kahn	N/A	Rochester	NY			1	
Michael	Slosman	N/A	Buffalo	NY			1	
Sister Eileen	O'Connor	Interfaith Climate Justice Community	Grand Island	NY			1	
Not Signed		Cancer Cell Scientist	Ransomville	NY			1	
Kate	Kramer	N/A	Lydonville	NY			1	
Chris	Murawski	The Clean Air Coalition of WNY	N/A	N/A			1	
Not Signed		The Clean Air Coalition of WNY	N/A	N/A	1			
Virginia	Maier	N/A	Fairport	NY			1	
Amy	Kahn	N/A	Rochester	NY			1	
Gina	Schelemanow	N/A	Batavia	NY		1		
Christine	Zinni	N/A	Batavia	NY		1		
Christine	Zinni	N/A	Batavia	NY		1		
Christine	Zinni	N/A	Batavia	NY		1		
Not Signed			N/A	N/A			1	
Kirk	Scrito MD, MPH	Family Physcian for TSN	N/A	N/A			1	
Georgette	Stockman	Orleans County Resident	N/A	N/A			1	
Not Signed		WNYEA and Allies of TSN	N/A	N/A			1	
					13	7	37	0

Submitted by Email

First Name	Last Name	Town	State	UNK	GC	NY	Out of NY	Email	Date Received	Time Received
Mary	Smith	Rochester	NY			1		smithmarym@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	10:40PM
Mary	Smith	Rochester	NY			1		smithmarym@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	10:41PM
Mary	Smith	Rochester	NY			1		smithmarym@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	10:41PM
Eveleyn	Wackett	Buffalo	NY			1		even8r@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	11:01PM
Eveleyn	Wackett	Buffalo	NY			1		even8r@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	11:03PM
Eveleyn	Wackett	Buffalo	NY			1		even8r@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	11:05PM
Gina	Schelemanow	Batavia	NY		1			ginaschelemanow@gmail.com	1/28/2025	6:07PM
Gina	Schelemanow	Batavia	NY			1		ginaschelemanow@gmail.com	1/28/2025	6:07PM
Gina	Schelemanow	Batavia	NY			1		ginaschelemanow@gmail.com	1/28/2025	6:07PM
Maureen	Schiener	Amherst	NY			1		mscheener@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	6:38PM
Maureen	Schiener	Amherst	NY			1		mscheener@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	6:38PM
Maureen	Schiener	Amherst	NY			1		mscheener@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	6:38PM
Maureen	Schiener	Amherst	NY			1		mscheener@yahoo.com	1/28/2025	6:47PM
Evan	Lowenstein	Rochester	NY			1		evanrochester@gmail.com	1/28/2025	8:11AM
Evan	Lowenstein	Rochester	NY			1		evanrochester@gmail.com	1/28/2025	8:12PM
Howard	Henry	Buffalo	NY			1		hwhjr98@gmail.com	1/28/2025	8:19AM
Howard	Henry	Buffalo	NY			1		hwhjr98@gmail.com	1/28/2025	8:19PM
Howard	Henry	Buffalo	NY			1		hwhjr98@gmail.com	1/28/2025	8:20AM
Howard	Henry	Buffalo	NY			1		hwhjr98@gmail.com	1/28/2025	8:21PM
Siri	Ketha	New York	NY				1	siri@Nyrenews.org	1/28/2025	8:22PM
Siri	Ketha	New York	NY				1	siri@Nyrenews.org	1/28/2025	8:22PM
Siri	Ketha	New York	NY				1	siri@Nyrenews.org	1/28/2025	8:22PM
Siri	Ketha	New York	NY			1		siri@Nyrenews.org	1/28/2025	8:22PM
Howard	Henry	Buffalo	NY			1		hwhjr98@gmail.com	1/28/2025	8:23AM
Siri	Ketha	New York	NY			1		siri@Nyrenews.org	1/28/2025	8:23PM
Leah	Bargnesi	Buffalo	NY			1		bargnesileah@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:15AM
Leah	Bargnesi	N/A	N/A	1				bargnesileah@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:22PM
Leah	Bargnesi	Buffalo	NY			1		bargnesileah@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:29AM
Christel	Markevich	Nederland	CO				1	christelmarkevich@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:29PM
Christel	Markevich	Nederland	CO				1	christelmarkevich@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:29PM
Christel	Markevich	Nederland	CO				1	christelmarkevich@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:29PM
Christel	Markevich	Nederland	CO				1	christelmarkevich@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:29PM
Christel	Markevich	Nederland	CO				1	christelmarkevich@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:32PM
Leah	Bargnesi	Buffalo	NY				1	bargnesileah@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:32PM
Leah	Bargnesi	Buffalo	NY			1		bargnesileah@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:33AM
Leah	Bargnesi	Buffalo	NY			1		bargnesileah@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:33AM
Christel	Markevich	Nederland	CO				1	christelmarkevich@gmail.com	1/28/2025	9:33AM
Ryan	Madden	Massapequa	NY			1		rmadden@ipc.org	1/29/2025	9:47AM
Ryan	Madden	Massapequa	NY			1		rmadden@ipc.org	1/29/2025	9:47AM
Ryan	Madden	Massapequa	NY			1		rmadden@ipc.org	1/29/2025	9:47AM
Elaine	Hollis	Rochester	NY			1		ehollis@ssjrochester.org	1/29/2025	1:10AM
Elaine	Hollis	Rochester	NY			1		ehollis@ssjrochester.org	1/29/2025	1:10AM
Elaine	Hollis	Rochester	NY			1		ehollis@ssjrochester.org	1/29/2025	1:11AM
Yvonne	Taylor	Burdett	NY			1		gasfreesenecegirl@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:31PM
Yvonne	Taylor	Burdett	NY			1		gasfreesenecegirl@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:31PM
Yvonne	Taylor	Burdett	NY			1		gasfreesenecegirl@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:31PM
Frank	Lol Laurendi	North Tonawanda	NY			1		fal272be@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:35AM
Shelby	Green	Medina	NY			1		greenshelby31@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:46AM
Shelby	Green	Medina	NY			1		greenshelby31@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:47AM
Shelby	Green	Medina	NY			1		greenshelby31@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:47AM
Joelle	Pretty	Seattle	WA				1	joellepretty@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:49AM
Joelle	Pretty	Seattle	WA				1	joellepretty@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:49AM
Joelle	Pretty	Seattle	WA				1	joellepretty@gmail.com	1/29/2025	1:49AM
Rachel	Coyle	New York	NY			1		rachel@nyrenews.org	1/29/2025	10:09AM
Charles	Moon	New York	NY			1		cmoon@mail.einstein.yu.edu	1/29/2025	10:09AM
Rachel	Coyle	New York	NY			1		rachel@nyrenews.org	1/29/2025	10:09AM
Charles	Moon	New York	NY			1		cmoon@mail.einstein.yu.edu	1/29/2025	10:09AM
Rachel	Coyle	New York	NY			1		rachel@nyrenews.org	1/29/2025	10:09AM
Charles	Moon	New York	NY			1		cmoon@mail.einstein.yu.edu	1/29/2025	10:09AM
Laurel	Tumarkin	Brooklyn	NY			1		laurel.pcmny@gmail.com	1/29/2025	10:15AM
Lauren	Tomkinson	Rochester	NY			1		laurentomkinson@gmail.com	1/29/2025	10:16PM
Lauren	Tomkinson	Rochester	NY			1		laurentomkinson@gmail.com	1/29/2025	10:16PM
Lauren	Tomkinson	Rochester	NY			1		laurentomkinson@gmail.com	1/29/2025	10:18PM
Richard	Codding	Rochester	NY			1		rcodding123@gmail.com	1/29/2025	10:22AM
Richard	Codding	Rochester	NY			1		rcodding123@gmail.com	1/29/2025	10:25AM
Richard	Codding	Rochester	NY			1		rcodding123@gmail.com	1/29/2025	10:25AM
Anne	Moss, MD	Fairport	NY			1		amildred@mac.com	1/29/2025	10:28AM
Anna	Tsomo	New York	NY			1		anna@sixthstreetcenter.org	1/29/2025	10:36AM
Anna	Tsomo	New York	NY			1		anna@sixthstreetcenter.org	1/29/2025	10:36AM
Anna	Tsomo	New York	NY			1		anna@sixthstreetcenter.org	1/29/2025	10:36AM
Anna	Tsomo	New York	NY			1		anna@sixthstreetcenter.org	1/29/2025	10:38AM

First Name	Last Name	Town	State	UNK	GC	NY	Out of NY	Email	Date Received	Time Received
Ashanthi	Gajaweera	Rochester	NY			1		ashkadde@gmail.com	1/29/2025	11:44AM
Ariel	Peters	Buffalo	NY			1		arielpeters716@gmail.com	1/29/2025	12:09AM
Ariel	Peters	Buffalo	NY			1		arielpeters716@gmail.com	1/29/2025	12:11AM
Ariel	Peters	Buffalo	NY			1		arielpeters716@gmail.com	1/29/2025	12:11AM
Cyndi	Stroud	Buffalo	NY			1		cynthia@cacwny.org	1/29/2025	12:13AM
Adrienne	Markus	Brighton	NY			1		amarkus94@icloud.com	1/29/2025	12:30PM
Noa	Shapiro-Tamir	Ithaca	NY			1		noa.cowgirl21@gmail.com	1/29/2025	12:37AM
Noa	Shapiro-Tamir	Ithaca	NY			1		noa.cowgirl21@gmail.com	1/29/2025	12:37AM
Noa	Shapiro-Tamir	Ithaca	NY			1		noa.cowgirl21@gmail.com	1/29/2025	12:37AM
Taylor	Jeffe	Livingston Manor	NY			1		taylor.snowdance@gmail.com	1/29/2025	12:58PM
Taylor	Jeffe	Livingston Manor	NY			1		taylor.snowdance@gmail.com	1/29/2025	12:58PM
Taylor	Jeffe	Livingston Manor	NY			1		taylor.snowdance@gmail.com	1/29/2025	12:58PM
Carol	Hinkelman	Rochester	NY			1		carolhroc@gmail.com	1/29/2025	2:15AM
Carol	Hinkelman	Rochester	NY			1		carolhroc@gmail.com	1/29/2025	2:15AM
Carol	Hinkelman	Rochester	NY			1		carolhroc@gmail.com	1/29/2025	2:15AM
Clarke	Gocker	Buffalo	NY			1		clarke.gocker@pushbuffalo.org	1/29/2025	2:41PM
Clarke	Gocker	Buffalo	NY			1		clarke.gocker@pushbuffalo.org	1/29/2025	2:41PM
Clarke	Gocker	Buffalo	NY			1		clarke.gocker@pushbuffalo.org	1/29/2025	2:42PM
Diane	Ciurczak	Buffalo	NY			1		dianeciurczak@yahoo.com	1/29/2025	3:16PM
Diane	Ciurczak	Buffalo	NY			1		dianeciurczak@yahoo.com	1/29/2025	3:17PM
Diane	Ciurczak	Buffalo	NY			1		dianeciurczak@yahoo.com	1/29/2025	3:18PM
Hope	Herting	Pittsford	NY			1		mhherting@yahoo.com	1/29/2025	3:28PM
Hope	Herting	Pittsford	NY			1		mhherting@yahoo.com	1/29/2025	3:30PM
Gary	Ciurczak	Buffalo	NY			1		Gary.ciurczak@gmail.com	1/29/2025	3:31PM
Gary	Ciurczak	Buffalo	NY			1		Gary.Ciurczak@gmail.com	1/29/2025	3:32PM
Gary	Ciurczak	Buffalo	NY			1		Gary.Ciurczak@gmail.com	1/29/2025	3:32PM
Dr. Michi	Cole Wenderlich	Rochester	NY			1		michelle@metrojustice.org	1/29/2025	4:05PM
Dr. Michi	Cole Wenderlich	Rochester	NY			1		michelle@metrojustice.org	1/29/2025	4:07PM
Dr. Michi	Cole Wnederlich	Rochester	NY			1		michella@mertojustice.org	1/29/2025	4:09PM
AE	Kahn	Rochester	NY			1		kimlease@rochester.rr.com	1/29/2025	4:11PM
AE	Kahn	Rochester	NY			1		kimlease@rochester.rr.com	1/29/2025	4:13PM
AE	Kahn	Rochester	NY			1		kimlease@rochester.rr.com	1/29/2025	4:13PM
James	Swarts	Rochester	NY			1		jlswarts@frontiernet.net	1/29/2025	4:16PM
James	Swarts	Rochester	NY			1		jlswarts@frontier.net	1/29/2025	4:17PM
James	Swarts	Rochester	NY			1		jswarts@frontier.net	1/29/2025	4:17PM
Richard	Steinberg	Buffalo	NY			1		steinburg718@gmail.com	1/29/2025	4:25PM
Mary	Hensen	East Aurora	NY			1		hensenmary24@gmail.com	1/29/2025	4:55PM
Mary	Hensen	East Aurora	NY			1		hensenmary24@gmail.com	1/29/2025	4:55PM
Mary	Hensen	East Aurora	NY			1		hensenmary24@gmail.com	1/29/2025	4:56PM
Kathleen	Gill	Pittsford	NY			1		kmgillphd@aol.com	1/29/2025	4:56PM
Kathleen	Gill	Pittsford	NY			1		kmgillphd@aol.com	1/29/2025	4:56PM
John	Whitney	East Aurora	NY			1		whitneyjohnr@gmail.com	1/29/2025	4:56PM
Kathleen	Gill	Pittsford	NY			1		kmgillphd@aol.com	1/29/2025	4:57PM
John	Whitney	East Aurora	NY			1		whitneyjohnr@gmail.com	1/29/2025	4:57PM
John	Whitley	East Aurora	NY			1		whitneyjohn@gmail.com	1/29/2025	5:05PM
Ann	Jotdan	East Aurora	NY			1		Hubbardroadfarms@gmail.com	1/29/2025	5:21PM
David	Giacherio	Kent	NY			1		david.giacherio@gmail.com	1/29/2025	5:56PM
David	Giacherio	Kent	NY			1		david.giacherio@gmail.com	1/29/2025	5:56PM
David	Giacherio	Kent	NY			1		david.giacherio@gmail.com	1/29/2025	5:56PM
Liz	Macey	Rochester	NY			1		lizmacey17@yahoo.com	1/29/2025	7:45PM
Liz	Macey	Rochester	NY			1		lizmacey17@yahoo.com	1/29/2025	7:45PM
Liz	Macey	Rochester	NY			1		lizmacey17@yahoo.com	1/29/2025	7:46PM
Madeline	Hubert	Rochester	NY			1		madchubert@gmail.com	1/29/2025	7:58PM
Matthew	Nelson	N/A	N/A	1				matthewnelson18@gmail.com	1/29/2025	8:00PM
Adrienne	Yocina	Corfu	NY		1			8yocinaa@gmail.com	1/29/2025	8:02PM
Adrienne	Yocina	Corfu	NY		1			8yocinaa@gmail.com	1/29/2025	8:04PM
Adrienne	Yocina	Corfu	NY			1		8Yocinaa@gmail.com	1/29/2025	8:06PM
Travis	Covitz	Irondequoit	NY			1		tk.covitz@gmail.com	1/29/2025	8:43AM
Travis	Covitz	Irondequoit	NY			1		tk.covitz@gmail.com	1/29/2025	8:43AM
Travis	Covitz	Irondequoit	NY			1		tk.covitz@gmail.com	1/29/2025	8:43AM
Joan	Parker	Gardiner	NY			1		j.e.p.357@gmail.com	1/29/2025	9:08AM
Katharine	Tussing	Buffalo	NY			1		kathytussing@yahoo.com	1/29/2025	9:20AM
Linda	Almeter	N/A	N/A	1				linda.almeter@gmail.com	1/29/2025	9:38AM
Himanshu	Ahuja	Rochester	NY			1		himanshu.ahuja123@gmail.com	1/29/2025	9:38PM
Himanshu	Ahuja	Rochester	NY			1		himanshu.ahuja123@gmail.com	1/29/2025	9:38PM
Himanshu	Ahuja	Rochester	NY			1		himanshu.ahuja123@gmail.com	1/29/2025	9:38PM
Linda	Almeter	Buffalo	NY			1		linda.almeter@gmail.com	1/29/2025	9:39AM
Anne	Moss, MD	Fairport	NY			1		amildred@mac.com	1/29/2025	9:42AM
Anne	Moss, MD	Fairport	NY			1		amildred@mac.com	1/29/2025	9:52AM
Anne	Moss, MD	Fairport	NY			1		amildred@mac.com	1/29/2025	9:52AM
Anna	Schieckel	Rochester	NY			1		annaschieckel1@gmail.com	1/29/2025	9:54PM
Merle	Showers	Buffalo	NY			1		revshowers@gmail.com	1/30/2025	1:09PM
Merle	Showers	Buffalo	NY			1		revshowers@gmail.com	1/30/2025	1:09PM

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First Name	Last Name	Town	State	UNK	GC	NY	Out of NY	Email	Date Received	Time Received
Merte	Showers	Buffalo	NY			1		revshowers@gmail.com	1/30/2025	1:09PM
Anissa	Basnayake	Brighton	NY			1		anissab11@icloud.com	1/30/2025	1:24PM
Ronald	Jost	Buffalo	NY			1		jostronald.56.78@gmail.com	1/30/2025	1:26PM
Ronald	Jost	Buffalo	NY			1		jostronald.56.78@gmail.com	1/30/2025	1:27PM
Ronald	Jost	Buffalo	NY			1		jostronald.56.78@gmail.com	1/30/2025	1:27PM
Shelby	Green	Shelby	NY			1		sgelizabeth92@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:06AM
Alex	Baldwin	New York	NY			1		ghostbaldwin@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:11PM
Alex	Baldwin	New York	NY			1		ghostbaldwin@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:12PM
Alex	Baldwin	New York	NY			1		ghostbaldwin@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:14PM
Zora	Gussow	Rochester	NY			1		zmgussow@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:23PM
Zora	Gussow	Rochester	NY			1		zmgussow@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:24PM
Zora	Gussow	Rochester	NY			1		zmgussow@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:24PM
Terry	Belke	Lake View	OH				1	tbelke@roadrunner.com	1/30/2025	10:32AM
Terry	Belke	Lake View	NY			1		tbelke@roadrunner.com	1/30/2025	10:33AM
Terry	Belke	Lake View	NY			1		tbelke@roadrunner.com	1/30/2025	10:33AM
Heidi	Eberhardt	Amherst	NY			1		heidiebe@buffalo.edu	1/30/2025	10:45AM
Heidi	Eberhardt	Amherst	NY			1		heidiebe@buffalo.edu	1/30/2025	10:45AM
Heidi	Eberhardt	Buffalo	NY			1		heidiebe@buffalo.edu	1/30/2025	10:47AM
Mev	McMahon	Brighton	NY			1		mevcmahon@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:54AM
Mev	MaMahon	Brighton	NY			1		mevcmahon@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:56AM
Mike	Brady	Kings Park	NY			1		mikeseanbrady@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:56AM
Mev	McMahon	Brighton	NY			1		mevcmahon@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:56AM
Mike	Brady	Kings Park	NY			1		mikeseanbrady@gmail.com	1/30/2025	10:57AM
Jean	Dickson	Buffalo	NY			1		dickson.jean@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:06AM
Maeve	Sweeney	Buffalo	NY			1		maeve.o.sweeney@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:08PM
Dorothy	Janick	New York	NY			1		dorothy.janick@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:09AM
Jean	Dickson	Buffalo	NY			1		dickson.jean@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:09AM
Maeve	Sweeney	Buffalo	NY			1		maeve.o.sweeney@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:12PM
Jean	Dickson	Buffalo	NY			1		dickson.jean@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:14AM
Lisle	Coleman	Rochester	NY			1		lisle.coleman@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:17AM
Lisle	Coleman	Rochester	NY			1		lisle.coleman@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:17AM
Lisle	Coleman	Rochester	NY			1		lisle.coleman@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:17AM
Brooklyn	Bianchi	Greece	NY			1		brooklynbianchi@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:20PM
Brooklyn	Bianchi	Greece	NY			1		brooklynbianchi@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:20PM
Samantha	Dinga	Rochester	NY			1		samanthadigna@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:22AM
Samantha	Dinga	Rochester	NY			1		samanthadinga@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:24AM
Samantha	Dinga	Rochester	NY			1		samanthadinga@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:24AM
Dorothy	Janick	New York	NY			1		dorothy.janick@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:29AM
Marie	Evans	Amherst	NY			1		evans.marie@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:36AM
Marie	Evans	Amherst	NY			1		evans.marie@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:52AM
Marie	Evans	Amherst	NY			1		evans.marie@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:52AM
Marie	Evans	Amherst	NY			1		evans.marie@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:52AM
Pamela	Sander	Amherst	NY			1		sanderpamela88@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:54AM
Pamela	Sander	Amherst	NY			1		sanderpamela88@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:54AM
Pamela	Sander	Amherst	NY			1		sanderpamela88@gmail.com	1/30/2025	11:55AM
Brenda	Young	Clarence Center	NY			1		byoung@daemen.edu	1/30/2025	11:59AM
Brenda	Young	Clarence Center	NY			1		N/A	1/30/2025	12:01PM
Brenda	Young	Clarence Center	NY			1		byoung@daemen.edu	1/30/2025	12:01PM
Susan	Woods	Buffalo	NY			1		sew13att@gmail.com	1/30/2025	2:38PM
Susan	Woods	Buffalo	NY			1		sew13att@gmail.com	1/30/2025	2:40PM
Susan	Woods	Buffalo	NY			1		sew13att@gmail.com	1/30/2025	2:40PM
Eunice	Ko	New York	NY			1		euniko9@gmail.com	1/30/2025	3:16PM
Eunice	Ko	New York	NY			1		euniko9@gmail.com	1/30/2025	3:16PM
Eunice	Ko	New York	NY			1		euniko9@gmail.com	1/30/2025	3:16PM
Kathleen	Weider	Rochester	NY			1		kweider@ssjrochester.org	1/30/2025	3:21PM
Pamela	Hughes	East Aurora	NY			1		pmhwellness@gmail.com	1/30/2025	4:10PM
Cheryl	Forell-Tomasulo	Amherst	NY			1		cftomasulo@gmail.com	1/30/2025	4:45PM
Elizabeth	Carivan	Albany	NY			1		lizcarivan@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:12PM
Elizabeth	Carivan	Albany	NY			1		lizcarivan@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:12PM
Elizabeth	Carivan	Albany	NY			1		lizcarivan@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:12PM
Jennifer	Fendya	Buffalo	NY			1		jennifer.fendya@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:15PM
Jennifer	Fendya	Buffalo	NY			1		jennifer.fendya@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:16PM
Jennifer	Fendya	Buffalo	NY			1		jennifer.fendya@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:20PM
Shirley	Nagg	Rochester	NY			1		snagg@ssjrochester.org	1/30/2025	5:20PM
Shirley	Nagg	Rochester	NY			1		snagg@ssjrochester.org	1/30/2025	5:20PM
Shirley	Nagg	Rochester	NY			1		snagg@ssjrochester.org	1/30/2025	5:20PM
Kmaryn	Hartranft	Akron	NY			1		kamrynha@buffalo.edu	1/30/2025	5:32PM
Kamryn	Hartranft	Akron	NY			1		kamrynha@buffalo.edu	1/30/2025	5:32PM
Kamryn	Hartranft	Akron	NY			1		kamrynha@buffalo.edu	1/30/2025	5:34PM
John	Keevert	Rochester	NY			1		jkeevj@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:48PM
Paul	Kreher	N/A	N/A	1				paulkreher@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:52PM
AE	Kahn	Rochester	NY			1		rbaconservation@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:54PM
Amanda	Dunham Ely	N/A	N/A	1				amanda.ely@gmail.com	1/30/2025	5:59PM

First Name	Last Name	Town	State	UNK	GC	NY	Out of NY	Email	Date Received	Time Received
Paul	Lombardi	East Aurora	NY			1		palombardi52@yahoo.com	1/30/2025	6:28PM
Mariangela	Le Thanh	Rochester	NY			1		marilethanh@gmail.com	1/30/2025	6:42PM
Ashlyn	Hotchkiss	Brockport	NY			1		ashlynhotchkiss@gmail.com	1/30/2025	8:07PM
Ashlynn	Hotchkiss	Brockport	NY			1		ah.activism@gmail.com	1/30/2025	8:07PM
Ashlyn	Hitchkiss	Brockport	NY			1		ah.activism@gmail.com	1/30/2025	8:07PM
Wendy	Fast	Dansville	NY			1		ttouch22@me.com	1/30/2025	8:24PM
Brandon	Toye	Rochester	NY			1		toyboi88@aim.com	1/30/2025	8:25AM
Brandon	Toye	Rochester	NY			1		toyboi88@aim.com	1/30/2025	8:26AM
Wendy	Fast	Dansville	NY			1		ttouch22@me.com	1/30/2025	8:26PM
Brandon	Toye	Rochester	NY			1		toyboi88@aim.com	1/30/2025	8:28AM
Reyna	Cohen	New York	NY			1		reyna.cohen@hotmail.com	1/30/2025	8:40AM
Larry	Beahan	Amherst	NY			1		larry_beahan@roadrunner.com	1/30/2025	8:44PM
Larry	Beahan	Amherst	NY			1		larry_beahan@roadrunner.com	1/30/2025	8:44PM
Larry	Beahan	Amherst	NY			1		larry_beahan@roadrunner.com	1/30/2025	8:46PM
Rick & Karen	Jones	Medina	NY			1		ricandkarenjones@gmail.com	1/30/2025	8:54PM
Joan	Parker	Gardiner	NY			1		j.e.p.357@gmail.com	1/30/2025	9:08AM
Joan	Parker	Gardiner	NY			1		j.e.p.357@gmail.com	1/30/2025	9:08AM
Al	Howard	Skillman	NJ				1	ahoward@scarletmail.rutgers.edu	1/30/2025	9:13AM
Logan	Wyatt Cole	Batavia	NY			1		loganwyattcole@gmail.com	1/30/2025	9:30PM
Shelby	Green	Shelby	NY			1		sgelizabeth92@gmail.com	1/30/2025	9:37AM
Shelby	Green	Shelby	NY			1		sgelizabeth92@gmail.com	1/30/2025	9:53AM
Shelby	Green	Shelby	NY			1		sgelizabeth92@gmail.com	1/30/2025	9:53AM
David	Stout	Angola	NY			1		dstout354@gmail.com	1/31/2025	1:26PM
Logan Wyatt	Cole	Batavia	NY		1			loganwyattcole@gmail.com	1/31/2025	1:29AM
David	Stout	Angola	NY			1		dstout354@gmail.com	1/31/2025	1:31PM
David	Stout	Angola	NY			1		dstout354@gmail.com	1/31/2025	1:31PM
Victoria	Ross	Buffalo	NY			1		victoryross9@gmail.com	1/31/2025	1:59PM
Leah	Barney	Cheektowaga	NY			1		leahbarn@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	10:02AM
Leah	Barney	Cheektowaga	NY			1		leahbarn@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	10:04AM
Leah	Barney	Cheektowaga	NY			1		leahbarn@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	10:04AM
Mariangela	Le Thanh	Rochester	NY			1		marilethanh@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:17AM
Stepanie	Allen	South Wales	NY			1		sunshine_14456@yahoo.com	1/31/2025	10:17PM
Matthew	Nelson	Rochester	NY			1		matthewnelson18@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:29AM
Matthew	Nelson	Rochester	NY			1		matthewnelson18@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:29AM
Devin	Hogan	Medina	NY			1		devinlzhogan@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:29AM
Matthew	Nelson	Rochester	NY			1		matthewnelson18@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:29AM
Devin	Hogan	Medina	NY			1		devinlzhogan@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:29AM
Devin	Hogan	Medina	NY			1		devinlzhogan@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:31AM
Melissa	Carlson	Rochester	NY			1		melissacarlson22@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:33AM
Melissa	Carlson	Rochester	NY			1		melissacarlson22@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:33AM
Melissa	Carlson	Rochester	NY			1		melissacarlson22@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:35AM
David	Nelson	New York	NY			1		davenel621@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:40AM
David	Nelson	New York	NY			1		davenel621@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:40AM
David	Nelson	New York	NY			1		davenel621@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:40AM
John	Whitney	N/A	N/A	1				whitneyjohn@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:43AM
Holly	Adams	Hunt	NY			1		hollyberryred@aol.com	1/31/2025	10:47AM
Holly	Adams	Hunt	NY			1		hollyberryred@aol.com	1/31/2025	10:47AM
Jamie	Roche	Groveland	NY			1		jamieroche5@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:49AM
Jamie	Roche	Groveland	NY			1		jamieroche6@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:49AM
Virginia	Storey-Welch	Colton	NY			1		storeygi1977@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:49AM
Jamie	Roche	Groveland	NY			1		jamieroche6@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:49AM
Virginia	Storey-Welch	Colton	NY			1		storeygi1977@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:49AM
Virginia	Storey-Welch	Colton	NY			1		storeygi1977@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:50AM
Kyle	Leonard	Rochester	NY			1		kyle.3392@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:53AM
Holly	Adams	Hunt	NY			1		hollyberryred@aol.com	1/31/2025	10:53AM
Natasha	Besch-Turner	Fairport	NY			1		nbeschturner@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:56AM
Kyle	Leonard	Rochester	NY			1		kyle.3392@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:56AM
Natasha	Besch-Turner	Fairport	NY			1		nbeschturner@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:56AM
Kyle	Leonard	Rochester	NY			1		kyle.3392@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:56AM
Natasha	Besch-Turner	Fairport	NY			1		nbeschturner@gmail.com	1/31/2025	10:56AM
Heather	Squire	N/A	N/A	1				hesquire@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	10:57AM
Jamie	Roche	N/A	N/A	1				jamieroche6@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:00AM
Doug	Welch	Colton	NY			1		welch13625@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:03AM
Doug	Welch	Colton	NY			1		welch13625@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:03AM
Doug	Welch	Colton	NY			1		welch13625@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:03AM
Maeline	Schmitt	Brighton	NY			1		madelineschmitt@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:03AM
Lynda	Schneekloth	Buffalo	NY			1		lhs1@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	11:03AM
Isabel	Porto-Hannes	Buffalo	NY			1		isabelha@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	11:05AM
Madeline	Schmitt	Brighton	NY			1		madelineschmitt@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:06AM
Madeline	Schmitt	Brighton	NY			1		madelineschmitt@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:06AM
Diane	Ciurczak	Buffalo	NY			1		dianeciurczak@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:06AM
Kaylin	McCarthy	Albion	NY			1		thehotmesshomestead@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:08AM
Lynda	Schneekloth	Grand Island	NY			1		lhs1@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	11:08AM

First Name	Last Name	Town	State	UNK	GC	NY	Out of NY	Email	Date Received	Time Received
Gary	Ciurczak	Buffalo	NY			1		gary.ciurczak@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:09AM
Eva	Griffin Mooney	N/A	N/A	1				evegriffinmooney@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:12AM
Catherine	Shrady	Rensselear Falls	NY			1		cshrady1234@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:17AM
Neal	Keating	Brockport	NY			1		Nkeating@brockport.edu	1/31/2025	11:17AM
Catherine	Shrady	Rensselear Falls	NY			1		cshrady1234@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:18AM
Catherine	Shrady	Rensselear Falls	NY			1		cshrady1234@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:18AM
Neal	Keating	Brockport	NY			1		Nkeating@brockport.edu	1/31/2025	11:20AM
Neal	Keating	Brockport	NY			1		nkeating@brockport.edu	1/31/2025	11:21AM
Emily	La	Ithaca	NY			1		la.emilly@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:21AM
Ron	Rockwell	Rochester	NY			1		yetisbrother@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:29AM
Ron	Rockwell	Rochester	NY			1		yetisbrother@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:30AM
Ron	Rockwell	Rochester	NY			1		yetisbrother@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:30AM
Holly	Rockwell	Rochester	NY			1		hrockwell@ssjrochester.org	1/31/2025	11:33AM
Ron	Rockwell	N/A	N/A			1		yetisbrother@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:34AM
Holly	Jackwell	Rochester	NY			1		hrockwell@ssjrochester.org	1/31/2025	11:35AM
Ron	Rockwell	N/A	N/A			1		yetisbrother@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:35AM
Holly	Rockwell	Rochester	NY			1		hrockwell@ssjrochester.org	1/31/2025	11:36AM
Christina	Vega-Westhoff	Buffalo	NY			1		vegawesthoff@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:36AM
Ron	Rockwell	N/A	N/A			1		yetisbrother@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:36AM
Christine	Vega-Westhoff	Buffalo	NY			1		vegawesthoff@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:36AM
Christina	Vega-Westhoff	Buffalo	NY			1		vegawesthoff@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:38AM
Alexandra	Zirkle	Buffalo	NY			1		azirkle@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	11:38AM
Alexandra	Zirkle	Williamsville	NY			1		azirkle@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:39AM
Leah	Bargnesi	Buffalo	NY			1		bargnesileah@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:39AM
Logan	Wyatt Cole	Batavia	NY		1			loganwyattcole@gmail.com	1/31/2025	11:44AM
Margaux	Valenti	N/A	N/A	1				mvalenti@bnwaterkeeper.org	1/31/2025	11:58AM
Anna	Bunting	Pickney	MI				1	anna@freshwaterfuture.org	1/31/2025	12:00PM
Anna	Bunting	Pickney	MI				1	anna@freshwaterfuture.org	1/31/2025	12:00PM
Anna	Bunting	Pickney	MI				1	anna@freshwaterfuture.org	1/31/2025	12:01PM
Abigail	Cooke	Buffalo	NY			1		abigail.cooke@gmail.com	1/31/2025	12:01PM
Abigail	Cooke	Buffalo	NY			1		abigail.cooke@gmail.com	1/31/2025	12:03PM
Abigail	Cooke	Buffalo	NY			1		abigail.cooke@gmail.com	1/31/2025	12:03PM
Katherine	Xiong	Buffalo	NY			1		katherine.xiong.am@gmail.com	1/31/2025	12:12AM
Katherine	Xiong	Buffalo	NY			1		katherine.xiong.am@gmail.com	1/31/2025	12:12AM
Katherine	Xiong	Buffalo	NY			1		katherine.xiong.am@gmail.com	1/31/2025	12:13AM
Laurel	Tumarkin	Brooklyn	NY			1		laurel.pcmny@gmail.com	1/31/2025	12:27PM
Robin	Blakesley	Canadaigua	NY			1		mooney2@frontier.net	1/31/2025	12:30AM
Brett	Peters	Greece	NY			1		brett@climateff.org	1/31/2025	12:36PM
Brett	Peters	Greece	NY			1		brett@climateff.org	1/31/2025	12:37PM
Brett	Peters	Greece	NY			1		brett@climateff.org	1/31/2025	12:38PM
Eveleyn	Wackett	N/A	N/A	1				even8r@yahoo.com	1/31/2025	12:57PM
Eveleyn	Wackett	N/A	N/A	1				even8r@yahoo.com	1/31/2025	12:57PM
Eveleyn	Wackett	N/A	N/A	1				even8r@yahoo.com	1/31/2025	12:57PM
Victoria	Ross	Buffalo	NY			1		victoryross9@gmail.com	1/31/2025	2:05PM
Victoria	Ross	Buffalo	NY			1		victoryross9@gmail.com	1/31/2025	2:05PM
Arthur	Klein	Tonawanda	NY			1		arthurklein@me.com	1/31/2025	3:59PM
Arthur	Klein	Tonawanda	NY			1		arthurklein@me.com	1/31/2025	4:01PM
Amanda	Jones	Beacon	NY			1		jones.2h99f@passmail.net	1/31/2025	5:16PM
Amanda	Jones	Beacon	NY			1		jones.2h99f@passmail.net	1/31/2025	5:16PM
Amanda	Jones	Beacon	NY			1		jones.2h99f@passmail.net	1/31/2025	5:18PM
Arthur	Klein	Tonawanda	NY			1		arthurklein@me.com	1/31/2025	5:50PM
Anonymous	Mail	N/A	N/A	1				noreply@anonymousmail.eu	1/31/2025	6:12AM
Lynn	Saxton	Warsaw	NY			1		LBF_14569@yahoo.com	1/31/2025	7:31PM
Lynn	Saxton	Warsaw	NY			1		LBF_14569@yahoo.com	1/31/2025	7:31PM
Lynn	Saxton	Warsaw	NY			1		LBF_14569@yahoo.com	1/31/2025	7:31PM
Charles	Russ	Tonawanda	NY			1		bullz56russ@aol.com	1/31/2025	7:37PM
Charles	Russ	Tonawanda	NY			1		bullz56russ@aol.com	1/31/2025	7:39PM
Charles	Russ	Tonawanda	NY			1		bullz56russ@aol.com	1/31/2025	7:39PM
Deborah	Gondek	North Tonawanda	NY			1		dqgondek@gmail.com	1/31/2025	7:41PM
Heidi	Tschopp	N/A	N/A			1		heschopp@gmail.com	1/31/2025	7:45AM
Heidi	Tschopp	N/A	N/A	1				hechopp@gmail.com	1/31/2025	7:46AM
Meaghan	Boice-Green	Medina	NY			1		mboicegreen@outlook.com	1/31/2025	7:46AM
Heidi	Tschopp	N/A	N/A			1		N/A	1/31/2025	7:48AM
Sean	O'Neill	Rochester	NY			1		sean.tristan.oneill@gmail.com	1/31/2025	7:59AM
Sean	O'Neill	Rochester	NY			1		sean.tristan.oneill@gmail.com	1/31/2025	7:59AM
Sean	O'Neill	Rochester	NY			1		sean.tristan.oneill@gmail.com	1/31/2025	7:59AM
James	Burnette	Lackawanna	NY			1		jhburnette@hotmail.com	1/31/2025	8:06PM
James	Burnette	Lackawanna	NY			1		jhburnette@hotmail.com	1/31/2025	8:08PM
James	Burnette	Lackawanna	NY			1		jhburnette@hotmail.com	1/31/2025	8:08PM
Jillian	Carter	Fairport	NY			1		jyoung4612@gmail.com	1/31/2025	8:28PM
Linda	Almeter	Rochester	NY			1		linda.almeter@gmail.com	1/31/2025	8:36AM
Linda	Almeter	Rochester	NY			1		linda.almeter@gmail.com	1/31/2025	8:36AM
Isabel	Porto-Hannes	Buffalo	NY			1		isabelha@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	8:36AM

First Name	Last Name	Town	State	UNK	GC	NY	Out of NY	Email	Date Received	Time Received
Reyna	Cohen	New York	NY			1		ryna.cohen@hotmail.com	1/31/2025	8:38AM
Reyna	Cohen	New York	NY			1		ryna.cohen@hotmail.com	1/31/2025	8:38AM
Ryan	Madden	Brooklyn	NY			1		rmadden@ipc.org	1/31/2025	8:48AM
Ryan	Madden	Brooklyn	NY			1		madden@ipc.org	1/31/2025	8:48AM
Ryan	Madden	Brooklyn	NY			1		rmadden@ipc.org	1/31/2025	8:48AM
Mark	Rifkin	Buffalo	NY			1		mrifkin@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	8:51AM
Mark	Rifkin	Buffalo	NY			1		mrifkin@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	8:52AM
Mark	Rifkin	Buffalo	NY			1		mrifkin@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	8:52AM
Adam	Besch-Turner	Fairport	NY			1		adamturner21@gmail.com	1/31/2025	9:04AM
Adam	Besch-Turner	Fairport	NY			1		adamturner21@gmail.com	1/31/2025	9:04AM
Adam	Besch-Turner	Fairport	NY			1		adamturner21@gmail.com	1/31/2025	9:04AM
Leslie	Just	Buffalo	NY			1		ljust28@gmail.com	1/31/2025	9:19AM
Leslie	Just	Buffalo	NY			1		ljust28@gmail.com	1/31/2025	9:21AM
Leslie	Just	Buffalo	NY			1		ljust28@gmail.com	1/31/2025	9:23AM
Aubrey	Monaco	Buffalo	NY			1		almonaco@buffalo.edu	1/31/2025	9:33AM
Victoria	Zelin-Cloud	Rochester	NY			1		vzelin@gmail.com	1/31/2025	9:53AM
Victoria	Zelin-Cloud	Rochester	NY			1		vzelin@gmail.com	1/31/2025	9:53AM
Victoria	Zelin-Cloud	Rochester	NY			1		vzelin@gmail.com	1/31/2025	9:54AM
Christine	Zinni	Batavia	NY			1		cfzinni@hotmail.com	1/31/2025	N/A
Christine	Zinni	Batavia	NY			1		cfzinni@hotmail.com	1/31/2025	N/A
Christine	Zinni	Batavia	NY			1		cfzinni@hotmail.com	1/31/2025	N/A
Sharon	Murphy	Buffalo	NY			1		murphy.sharon2012@gmail.com	2/1/2025	10:03PM
Sharon	Murphy	Buffalo	NY			1		murphy.sharon2012@gmail.com	2/1/2025	10:04PM
Sharon	Murphy	Buffalo	NY			1		murphy.sharon2012@gmail.com	2/1/2025	10:04PM
Melissa	Hoffmann	Poughkeepsie	NY			1		melissahoffmann5@gmail.com	2/1/2025	10:28AM
Melissa	Hoffmann	Poughkeepsie	NY			1		melissahoffmann5@gmail.com	2/1/2025	10:28AM
Melissa	Hoffmann	Poughkeepsie	NY			1		melissahoffmann5@gmail.com	2/1/2025	10:28AM
Christine	Abrams	TSN	NY		1			N/A	2/1/2025	2:00PM
Estelle	Siener	Buffalo	NY			1		estelle.siener@gmail.com	2/1/2025	2:11PM
Estelle	Siener	Buffalo	NY			1		estelle.siener@gmail.com	2/1/2025	2:15PM
Estelle	Siener	Buffalo	NY			1		estelle.siener@gmail.com	2/1/2025	2:17PM
Reede	Goldberg	New York	NY			1		daphne.rappel721@eagereverest.com	2/1/2025	3:15PM
Reede	Goldberg	New York	NY			1		daphne.rappel721@eagereverest.com	2/1/2025	3:17PM
Reede	Goldberg	New York	NY			1		daphne.rappel721@eagereverest.com	2/1/2025	3:17PM
William	Siener	Buffalo	NY			1		whsiener@gmail.com	2/1/2025	4:00PM
William	Siener	Buffalo	NY			1		whsiener@gmail.com	2/1/2025	4:03PM
William	Siener	Buffalo	NY			1		whsiener@gmail.com	2/1/2025	4:03PM
EmmaGrace	Skove-Epes	Brooklyn	NY			1		emmagrace3@gmail.com	2/1/2025	9:00PM
Allison	McIntyre	Kingston	NY			1		allycatyou@yahoo.com	2/1/2025	9:14AM
Allison	McIntyre	Kingston	NY			1		allycatyou@yahoo.com	2/1/2025	9:16AM
Allison	McIntyre	Kingston	NY			1		allycatyou@yahoo.com	2/1/2025	9:16AM
Anna	Scime	Buffalo	NY			1		ascime@gmail.com	2/1/2025	9:27AM
Anna	Scime	Buffalo	NY			1		ascime@gmail.com	2/1/2025	9:27AM
Anna	Scime	Buffalo	NY			1		ascime@gmail.com	2/1/2025	9:28AM
Jen	Asturias	Kingston	NY			1		jeasturi@gmail.com	2/1/2025	9:59AM
Victoria	Adler	Jackson Heights	NY			1		vadler4444@gmail.com	2/2/2025	1:59PM
Robert	Caldwell	Nia	NY			1		jamais.vu@gmail.com	2/2/2025	10:22PM
Robert	Caldwell	Niagara Falls	NY			1		jamais.vu@gmail.com	2/2/2025	10:22PM
Robert	Caldwell	Nia	NY			1		jamais.vu@gmail.com	2/2/2025	10:23PM
Ginny	Maier	Fairport	NY			1		vmaier@gmail.com	2/2/2025	12:45PM
Victoria	Adler	Jackson Heights	NY			1		vadler4444@gmail.com	2/2/2025	2:00PM
Victoria	Adler	Jackson Heights	NY			1		vadler4444@gmail.com	2/2/2025	2:00PM
Georgette	Stockman	Medina	NY			1		gestockman@gmail.com	2/2/2025	9:17PM
Georgette	Stockman	Medina	NY			1		gestockman@gmail.com	2/2/2025	9:20PM
Georgette	Stockman	Medina	NY			1		gestockman@gmail.com	2/2/2025	9:20PM
Natalie	Bennett	Buffalo	NY			1		nataliebennett28@gmail.com	2/3/2025	1:19PM
Natalie	Bennett	Buffalo	NY			1		nataliebennett28@gmail.com	2/3/2025	1:21PM
Natalie	Bennett	Buffalo	NY			1		nataliebennett28@gmail.com	2/3/2025	1:23PM
Natalie	Bennett	Buffalo	NY			1		nataliebennett28@gmail.com	2/3/2025	1:29PM
Adam	Henne	Rochester	NY			1		adampetershenne@gmail.com	2/3/2025	11:59AM
Adam	Henne	Rochester	NY			1		adampetershenne@gmail.com	2/3/2025	11:59AM
Adam	Henne	Rochester	NY			1		adampetershenne@gmail.com	2/3/2025	11:59AM
Kristin	Mosher	Syracuse	NY			1		kjm.images@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:12PM
Kristin	Mosher	Syracuse	NY			1		kjm.images@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:12PM
Kristin	Mosher	Syracuse	NY			1		kjm.images@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:12PM
Ang	Axelrode	New York	NY			1		angelique.axelrode@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:38PM
Ang	Axelrode	New York	NY			1		angelique.axelrode@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:38PM
Ang	Axelrode	New York	NY			1		angelique.axelrode@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:39PM
Ang	Axelrode	New York	NY			1		angelique.axelrode@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:39PM
Laura	Grube	Buffalo	NY			1		laurgrube@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:48PM
Laura	Grube	Buffalo	NY			1		laurgrube@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:48PM
Laura	Grube	Buffalo	NY			1		laurgrube@gmail.com	2/3/2025	2:48PM
Gina	Brege	Elba	NY		1			ginarenee49@gmail.com	2/3/2025	9:20AM

First Name	Last Name	Town	State	UNK	GC	NY	Out of NY	Email	Date Received	Time Received
Avni	Pravin	Ridgewood	NY			1		avnipravin@gmail.com	2/3/2025	9:38PM
Avni	Pravin	Ridgewood	NY			1		avnipravin@gmail.com	2/3/2025	9:38PM
John	Keever	Rochester	NY			1		jkeevj@gmail.com	2/4/2025	11:24AM
Laura	Grube	Buffalo	NY			1		laurgrube@gmail.com	2/4/2025	11:28AM
David	Casales	Syracuse	NY			1		david@agreeny.org	2/4/2025	3:56PM
David	Casales	Syracuse	NY			1		david@agreeny.org	2/4/2025	3:56PM
Jenica	Faye	Amherst	NY			1		jenicasfaye@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:13PM
Jenica	Faye	Amherst	NY			1		jenicasfaye@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:13PM
Jenica	Faye	Amherst	NY			1		jenicasfaye@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:13PM
Melissa	Carlson	Rochester	NY			1		melissacarlson22@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:14PM
Melissa	Carlson	Rochester	NY			1		melissacarlson22@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:14PM
Matthew	Nelson	Rochester	NY			1		matthewnelson18@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:19PM
Matthew	Nelson	Rochester	NY			1		matthewnelson18@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:19PM
Patricia	Parkhurst	Mexico	NY			1		pontgram@aol.com	2/4/2025	4:24PM
Patricia	Parkhurst	Mexico	NY			1		pontgram@aol.com	2/4/2025	4:24PM
Jess	Cherofsky	Syracuse	NY			1		jess.cherofsky@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:31PM
Jess	Cherofsky	Syracuse	NY			1		jess.cherofsky@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:31PM
Kathleen	Gill	Pittsford	NY			1		kmgillphd@aol.com	2/4/2025	4:38PM
Kathleen	Gill	Pittsford	NY			1		kmgillphd@aol.com	2/4/2025	4:38PM
Joelle	Pretty	Seattle	WA				1	joellepretty@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:47PM
Joelle	Pretty	Seattle	WA				1	joellepretty@gmail.com	2/4/2025	4:47PM
Evelyn	Wackett	Buffalo	NY			1		even8r@yahoo.com	2/4/2025	4:54PM
Evelyn	Wackett	Buffalo	NY			1		even8r@yahoo.com	2/4/2025	4:54PM
Sue	Strapoli	Rochester	NY			1		suestar1@rochester.rr.com	2/4/2025	4:54PM
Sue	Strapoli	Rochester	NY			1		suestar1@rochester.rr.com	2/4/2025	4:54PM
Howard	Henry	Buffalo	NY			1		hwhjr98@gmail.com	2/4/2025	5:01PM
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Data Center Comparison Memorandum to the GCEDC Board

The GCEDC Board is currently considering three data center projects (Project Hydroscale; Project Rampart; Project Double Reed) who have submitted applications to locate on the same property at the STAMP Site located west of Crosby Road, just south of the substation access road in the Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York. These projects are mutually exclusive, as they essentially seek the same basic location on the STAMP Site. This memo will be a summary of each of the three proposed projects as well as the results of the detailed application reviews and additional due diligence and analysis that has been completed by GCEDC Staff and the STAMP Tech Team; along with a final Staff recommendation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information submitted by each of the three applicants, Staff recommends the approval of Project Double Reed for the reasons enumerated below. Please note that this is merely a summary of our findings. Additional details and back-up documentation can be found in the packet of materials to which this Executive Summary is attached.
- In Staff's view:
 - The environmental impact of these projects has been carefully considered by GCEDC Staff and Tech Team. Of the three projects under consideration, Project Double Reed has demonstrated that it will have by far the lowest level of air emissions, thereby having the smallest impact on air quality.
 - Each of the proposed projects will require the installation of back-up generators that are powered by diesel fuel. On-site diesel fuel storage will be limited to approximately 60,000 gallons for Project Double Reed, whereas diesel storage at the other projects would be more than ten times that level – 700,000 gallons for Project Hydroscale and 1.5 million gallons for Project Rampart. Minimizing on-site diesel fuel storage is directly

responsive to the public comments received expressing concerns regarding spill concerns and fire safety.

- Project Double Reed's facilities will have the lowest sound emission levels of the three projects, without the need for a mitigation buffer. It should be noted that while initial noise level estimates provided by Project Rampart were similar to those of Project Double Reed, subsequent updates have shown that both Rampart and Hydroscale's noise levels would exceed the STAMP GEIS thresholds and therefore, would require further study before any approvals could be issued.
- Landscaping proposals for Project Double Reed include vegetative screening that will help shield the building from view. The other two projects would be fully or partially visible when viewed from adjacent properties.
- Project Double Reed has demonstrated that it has the experience and financial capabilities to execute, develop, and deliver its project in a timely manner. It is backed by a proven developer with an impressive client base and a multitude of similar projects under its belt. In addition, Project Double Reed is the only project that has a soft commitment from a Fortune 500 company to utilize 100% of the data center capacity.
- Project Double Reed will pay over \$7,000,000 in sales tax and property taxes which will be allocated to Genesee County, the Town of Alabama, and its school district on an annual basis, subject to an escalator that will result in approximately \$10,000,000 being paid on an annual basis at the end of the PILOT for the project. It is anticipated that this revenue will have a critical impact on the County's ability to undertake vital updates to our infrastructure, thereby improving the health and welfare of all members of our community. In addition, Project Double Reed will pay \$50,000,000 (at a rate of \$200,000 per MW) to finance construction of the STAMP Substation and to reimburse GCEDC for costs associated with prior investment made to the same, while also paying GCEDC \$18,000,000 for the 60 acres it will purchase for the Project.
- Although Project Rampart proposes the highest PILOT/Host Agreement payments of the three projects, our community members made it clear during the public hearings held for these projects that money is not and should not be the only factor taken into consideration during this process.

Our directive is to determine which project, if any, is the best fit for Genesee County. Based upon the information provided to us by the three applicants, Project Double Reed will have the smallest environmental impact and will best address concerns voiced by the Nation with respect to visual and noise impacts, all while providing local benefits totaling over \$1,000,000,000 over the life of the PILOT. For these reasons, as more thoroughly discussed in the following pages, we recommend that the GCEDC Board approve Project Double Reed.

I. PROJECT REVIEW HISTORY

GCEDC has undertaken an intensive, months' long review of all three competing applications. A detailed summary of the Project Review History is attached as **Exhibit A**. As detailed therein, following receipt of multiple applications for competing projects, GCEDC established a process for obtaining final design and information and a final and best offer from all three applicants. Specifically, the process included:

- One-on-one meetings with each applicant and the STAMP Tech Team to answer any applicant questions regarding the process, deliverables relating to final design packages, and related items.
- One-one-one meetings with the STAMP Committee to afford applicants the opportunity to discuss their best and final financial offers.
- Clear written correspondence at each step in the process.

After discussions with each of the Applicants, the process was summarized in a December 11, 2024 letter to all applicants. No applicant objected to GCEDC's process as set forth in the December 11 letter.

Following review of all three projects, GCEDC staff has prepared detailed summaries of the projects (including incentives requested and design details), attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

II. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

The GCEDC Staff has reviewed all of the documentation provided from each of the data center applicants. In connection with the request to purchase land at the STAMP Site, all applicants were advised that the GCEDC would consider factors including (but not limited to): (i) the creation of good paying jobs in the local community; (ii) the amount of land proposed to be consumed by the data center and its potential impact on the overall build out of STAMP; (iii) demand for resources (water, sewer, electricity) and the impact of such demands on the overall build out of STAMP; and (iv) impacts to the environment including but not limited to impacts to natural resources on the STAMP site (wetlands,

streams, etc.) and any potential impacts to the Territory of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation (“Nation”) lands adjacent to the STAMP Site as a Traditional Cultural Property.

In addition, GCEDC Staff has reviewed the GCEDC’s Uniform Tax Exemption Policy (“UTE”) in evaluating the various requests for financial assistance associated with the projects as well as the financial benefits to the community which would be created in return for such financial assistance.

III. STAFF ANALYSIS OF CRITERIA

GCEDC Staff has reviewed the above-referenced criteria and a summary of the relevant areas of consideration is provided below.

a. Environmental and Technical Considerations

As detailed in the attached memorandum prepared by the STAMP Technical Team, Project Double Reed is the least environmentally impactful project and is the most consistent with the analysis, thresholds and conditions set out in the STAMP Generic Environmental Impact Statement (“GEIS”). A summary of relevant environmental considerations associated with each data center project is provided below.

- Air Impacts.
 - Project Rampart and Project Hydroscale will require 120 and 200 backup generators, respectively; whereas Project Double Reed will require only 6. Because of this, Both Project Rampart and Hydroscale will require storage and use of several hundred thousand gallons more of diesel fuel on site more than Double Reed.
 - Both Project Rampart and Project Hydroscale have potential air emissions in excess of the threshold requiring Title V air permit due to the large number of backup generators; whereas Double Reed could qualify for the lesser Air Facility registration due to its significantly lower potential to emit and estimated actual emissions. While it is possible that all three projects could ultimately require a State Facility Permit, Project Double Reed’s projected actual emissions (as well as Double Reed’s potential to emit) are an order of magnitude lower than the competing projects. In light of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation’s obligation to comply with the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (“CLCPA”) (and other applicable laws), Project Double Reed’s application is far more likely to be processed (and ultimately approved) in a timely fashion.
 - Critically, both Rampart and Hydroscale are well in excess of the contemplated actual annual air emissions for a single STAMP facility under the GEIS; whereas Double Reed is well under the same. Furthermore, Project Double Reed will emit substantially less CO2 than competing projects.

- Noise Impacts
 - Project Rampart and Project Hydroscale both propose projects with noise emissions in excess of the GEIS thresholds, whereas Project Double Reed has proposed a project consistent with the GEIS.

- Visual Impacts
 - All three projects enjoy substantial setbacks from a majority of the surrounding uses, but Project Double Reed's height is similar to Project Rampart's lower height while also being located approximately 800' further away from the Nation's eastern boundary adjacent to the site. Double Reed has also proposed a conceptual landscape plan with vegetative screening to further shield it from view.

- Energy Demand
 - All three Project demand energy within the capacity of the STAMP substation, with Hydroscale demanding the least at 195 MW, and Double Reed demanding the most at 250 MW.

b. Financial Considerations

In evaluating the GCEDC's UTEP as well as other relevant financial considerations, GCEDC Staff has determined that Project Double Reed most successfully achieves the goals of the UTEP while also presenting a credible application. A detailed analysis follows.

i. Credibility

In evaluating the information contained in the applications, GCEDC Staff believes that Project Double Reed's application is the most likely to deliver on its proposed project at the STAMP Site. This conclusion is drawn based upon GCEDC Staff's review of the application materials, interaction with each of the applicants, the conduct and content of the interviews held with the applicants, GCEDC Staff's knowledge and experience reviewing applications (including applications relating to data centers), and input from STAMP stakeholders. Specifically:

- Project Double Reed is the most likely to bring its project to fruition because it is the only project that has a commitment, albeit a soft one, from a tenant which, in Double Reed's case, is a Fortune 50 company with over \$100,000,000,000 in revenue and will utilize 100% of the project space. By contrast, no other project appears close to securing a tenant for total occupancy of the project.
- Project Double Reed's costs estimates and employment and wage information appear to be the most accurate since Double Reed has a soft commitment from

a specific tenant and is fully familiar with that tenant's technical specifications and requirements. In turn, this allows Double Reed to base its estimates upon actual operations rather than generalized assumptions. By contrast, no other project appears close to securing a tenant for total occupancy of the project and, as a result, their cost estimates and employment and wage information are based on industry averages which may or may not be relevant to their final tenant or tenants.

- As no project can proceed with construction until an Air Permit has been issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC"), the Air Permitting process is a gating item for all three projects. As detailed above, Project Double Reed, because of the minimal amount of backup generators, will be the most straightforward of all of the data center projects from an air permitting perspective and therefore, Staff believes, is the most likely to receive a timely Air Permit from NYSDEC, and may in fact qualify for the less time-intensive Air Facility Registration. In light of the significant regulatory processes associated with Rampart or Hydroscale's air emissions, Staff finds that it is not likely that those projects would be completed in a timely manner.
- GCEDC will need to have a productive working relationship with any company seeking to locate at the STAMP Site, and is not looking to partner with a company that is essentially speculating on land that may flip either the land or the ownership of the company to a third-party unknown to GCEDC. While Project Double Reed has confirmed its client/tenant relationship and its intention to own the property for the life of the PILOT, Project Rampart appears to neither own nor control any datacenters, with the parties representing Project Rampart having flipped entitlements received for other datacenters to unrelated third-parties and having confirmed that entitlements received at STAMP would be flipped if conditions were favorable.
- Project Double Reed has proceeded in good faith throughout the application review process without resort to threats of litigation or other bad behavior to try to manipulate review of the application. By contrast, Project Rampart's actions throughout the application review process have indicated that Project Rampart would be unable to have a productive relationship with GCEDC and other STAMP stakeholders. While Project Hydroscale has proceeded in good faith throughout the application process, the information provided by Project Hydroscale (particularly with respect to financial incentive requests) has repeatedly been modified, including well-after GCEDC's cutoff date for "best and final offers" from the companies.

ii. GCEDC UTEP

The GCEDC UTEP fully supports the grant of financial assistance to Project Double Reed. The qualitative UTEP factors, along with explanations of the applicability of each factor to the projects, are detailed below.

- The Project pledges to create and/or retain quality, good paying jobs in Genesee County.
 - Project Hydroscale is pledging the highest employment and payroll at 200 jobs at an average salary of \$142,000 (annual payroll of approximately \$28.4 million); with Double Reed pledging the second highest at 122 jobs at an average salary of \$89,000 (annual payroll of approximately \$10.86 million); and Rampart pledging the least at 105 jobs at an average salary of \$64,095 (annual payroll of approximately \$6.73 Million).
- Completion of the Project will enhance the long term tax base and/or make a significant capital investment.
 - Project Double Reed is pledging the highest capital investment at \$6.3 billion, with Hydroscale at \$5.4 billion, and Rampart at \$3.3 billion.
- The Project will contribute towards creating a “liveable community” by providing a valuable product or service that is underserved in Genesee County.
 - While this criteria relates primarily to the product or service provided by an applicant (and therefore is broadly identical for all three projects), as noted above, Project Double Reed’s environmental impacts are significantly less than those proposed by Project Rampart and Project Hydroscale. Accordingly, Project Double Reed would contribute most towards “creating a ‘liveable community’” in accordance with this standard.
- The Board will review the Agency’s Fiscal and Economic Impact analysis of the Project to determine if the Project will have a meaningful and positive impact on Genesee County. This calculation will include the estimated value of any tax exemptions to be provided along with the estimated additional sources of revenue for municipalities and school districts that the proposed project may provide.
 - As detailed in the Fiscal and Economic Impact analysis prepared for each project, project Double Reed is projected to have a meaningful and positive impact on Genesee County.
 - Project Rampart is offering the highest land purchase price at \$350,000 per acre, totaling \$23.45 million for 67 acres; with Project Double Reed and Project Hydroscale both providing the next highest price at \$300,000 per acre (Project Double Reed requesting 60 acres, totaling \$18 million; and Project Hydroscale requesting 43 acres, totaling \$12.9 million). We

note that Project Rampart has offered to sell acreage back to GCEDC at cost if such acreage is not needed for their project. While GCEDC is under no obligation to buy back acreage, this caveat does suggest that the project itself is subject to future uncertainty with respect to design.

- Project Rampart proposes the highest PILOT/Host Agreement payments at \$135 million; with Double Reed at \$128 million; and Hydroscale pledging the least at \$76 million. We note that, following the deadline for companies to submit their “best and final offers” with respect to their projects, Project Hydroscale has since clarified that it would match the most competitive application. While this offer comes after the deadline, Staff acknowledges the same, however, this change does not impact Staff’s conclusion regarding the overall analysis of the various projects.
- In addition, as detailed in the attached memorandum addressing electrical infrastructure, the financial contributions by Project Double Reed analyzed in the Fiscal and Economic Impact Analysis that will be made to the electrical grid will contribute to the State’s renewable energy goals and emission reduction targets as set forth in the State energy plan.

- The Project is included in one of the Agency’s strategic industries: Agri-Business and Food Processing, Manufacturing, Advanced Manufacturing and Nano-Enabled Manufacturing, Life Sciences and Medical Device.
 - All three projects fall within the Agency’s targeted businesses for the STAMP Site (Technology Manufacturing). This use was specifically identified in the GEIS prepared for the development of STAMP as well as the incentive zoning agreement negotiated with the Town of Alabama.

- The Project will give a reasonable estimated timeline for the completion of their proposed project.
 - As detailed above, Project Double Reed’s estimated timeframe for completion of the proposed project is the most reasonable in light of several factors: (1) ability to secure a tenant in a timely fashion; (2) ability to obtain necessary permits and approvals in a timely fashion; (3) ability to construct a project consistent with tenant requirements in light of existing tenant relationship.

iii. Additional Considerations

In addition, Staff offers the following with respect to Project Double Reed.

- The Project will have a positive impact on existing and proposed businesses and economic development projects in the vicinity.

- Project Double Reed will play a critical role as a tenant of the STAMP Site in supporting the overall goals of the development of STAMP and the positive impacts that will result for existing businesses and other economic development projects. Further, the financial benefits to the community will be utilized to fund infrastructure improvements throughout the County which will benefit economic development projects (both existing and future) as well as the community at large.
- The taxing jurisdictions will be reimbursed by the project occupant if a project does not fulfill the purposes for which an exemption was provided.
 - GCEDC will enter into binding agreements with the company prior to the issuance of any incentives which will include appropriate claw back mechanisms as required by law.
- The STAMP Project has received public support from the community and Project Double Reed helps to achieve the goals of STAMP.
 - As detailed in the public surveys completed for the STAMP project during the incentive zoning process completed by the Town of Alabama, the local community broadly supports the development of STAMP. While many public commenters at the February 3 public hearing expressed strong opposition to such development and to Project Double Reed (as has the Nation), it should be noted that the vast majority of such commenters are residents neither of the Town of Alabama nor Genesee County. Further, the comments primarily focused upon environmental concerns which have been addressed in detail in the attached Tech Team Memo, as well as the public response summary included therein.
- Project Double Reed's environmental impact has been carefully analyzed.
 - As detailed in the attached Tech Team Memo, and as explained in more detail elsewhere herein, the impacts from Project Double Reed fall well within the parameters and thresholds set forth in the GEIS completed for the development of STAMP.
- The Project will utilize, to the fullest extent practicable and economically feasible, resource conservation, energy efficiency, green technologies and alternative and renewable energy measures.
 - Project Double Reed's proposed design shows a demonstrated commitment to reducing reliance on fossil fuels through the minimization of fossil fuel backup power resources. Further, the Project will draw power from the STAMP substation, which itself is interconnected to the Western

New York power grid, primarily drawing hydropower rather than non-renewable sources.

- The Project will not provide onsite child daycare facilities, however, contributions from the Project may facilitate such services in the Town.
 - While the Project does not propose to provide for onsite child daycare facilities, it should be noted that this is typical for the Data Center industry. Such uses do not typically generate a high demand for such services, and it is not anticipated that Project Double Reed will generate such a demand. Notwithstanding the lack of onsite child care services, the significant financial benefits associated with the Project will allow the Town and County to consider funding such services should they become needed in the future.
- The proposed project will not unduly strain existing services, including, but not limited to additional educational, transportation, police, EMS or fire services.
 - As detailed in the Tech Team Memo, Project Double Reed will adequately serviced by the existing services present in the Town and County. Project Double Reed will be constructed in full compliance with the latest building code standards. Further, the development of STAMP as a whole results in significant payments to the Town and County which enable further spending to support existing services in the Town.

IV. STAFF CONCLUSION

In summation, from Staff's perspective, of the three proposals, Project Double Reed satisfies the goals of STAMP to the greatest extent based on the following:

Environmental

- Because it will have only 6 backup generators, Project Double Reed will have the lowest air emissions out of all three projects by far, and will emit the lowest amount of greenhouse gasses including CO₂, aligning it more closely with the State's CLCPA goals.
- Project Double Reed could qualify for an air registration based on its emissions, which is more easily obtained, but in any event would have a significantly more competitive application for a State Facility Air permit.
- Critically, both Rampart and Hydroscale will have emissions beyond that which is contemplated for a single facility under the GEIS, while Double Reed will be well within the limits for a single facility under the GEIS.

- Project Double Reed will only require 60,000 gallons of onsite diesel storage, as opposed to the 700,000 gallons required for Hydroscale, and 1,500,000 gallons for Rampart.
- Project Double Reed will have the least amount of generators, which will lessen impacts to noise and is the only project compliant with the GEIS noise thresholds.
- Project Double Reed, while requiring more water than Rampart, will require far less than Hydroscale.
- Project Double Reed will be the least visible project from surrounding uses including the Nation due to its low profile, inclusion of landscaping, and distance from the Nation.

Financial

- Project Double Reed provides best mixture of financial benefits, with the second highest number of jobs and pay behind Hydroscale; and the second highest payments behind Rampart in terms of land costs and PILOT payments, while requiring the second least amount of land behind Hydroscale.
- Project Double Reed proposes the highest capital investments.
- Because Project Double Reed will not provide payments through a future Host agreement associated with a future sales tax exemption, if the State makes servers exempt in the future, it will have no effect on these payments.
- Project Double Reed's application was by far the most credible both in terms of the reliability of the information contained therein as well as Project Double Reed's ability to deliver on its proposed project.

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, staff recommends that Project Double Reed be approved. In evaluating all three projects, Staff has ranked their overall applications based upon the above criteria as follows:

1. Project Double Reed
2. Project Hydroscale (RECOMMEND DO NOT PROCEED)
3. Project Rampart (RECOMMEND DO NOT PROCEED)

Exhibit A

Review Process Timeline

- September 2024: GCEDC received applications for development of a data center for Project Hydroscale and Project Rampart.
- September 26, 2024: GCEDC commenced formal outreach to the Nation regarding the projects, including a copy of a conceptual site plan for Project Hydroscale, and a formal notice letter to the Nation advising the Nation of the project and a request to meet with the Nation to discuss the project.¹
- October 3, 2024: GCEDC Board resolved to circulate a lead agency package with its notice of intent to act as lead agency for Project Hydroscale and to grant an access agreement to Project Hydroscale. Project Rampart attends meeting and demands that the GCEDC Board adopt resolutions granting Project Rampart an access agreement and soliciting lead agency status for Project Rampart. The GCEDC Board declined to do so in light of the incomplete nature of Project Rampart's application.
- October 4, 2024: Project Rampart provides letter updating Application documents and requesting to be placed on GCEDC's October 30 meeting agenda.
- October 11, 2024: GCEDC provides separate letter to Project Rampart and Project Hydroscale requesting certain application deliverables be updated.
- October 15, 2024: Project Rampart responds to October 11 letter and provides updated EAF.
- October 21, 2024: GCEDC provided a letter requesting Project Rampart execute an unrevised copy of the Hold Harmless Agreement after counsel for Rampart proposed significant changes; Project Rampart provides executed Hold Harmless Agreement.
- October 31, 2024: GCEDC approved a resolution reestablishing itself as Lead Agency for SEQR review of Project Rampart and granting an access agreement to Project Rampart.
- November 18, 2024: Project Double Reed submits its initial application materials.
- December 5, 2024: GCEDC approved a resolution reestablishing itself as Lead Agency for SEQR review of Project Double Reed and granting an access agreement to Project Double Reed.
- December 11, 2024: GCEDC provided letters to all three Applicants describing the evaluation process.
- December 18, 2024: Project Double Reed meets with STAMP Tech Team.
- December 20, 2024: Project Hydroscale meets with STAMP Tech Team.

¹ Reference is made to the Initial Assessments for each project for a detailed description of outreach to the Nation regarding the project.

- December 20, 2024: GCEDC provides a letter to Project Double Reed summarizing its in-person meeting and requesting additional information/clarification.
- December 23, 2024: GCEDC provides a letter to Project Hydroscale summarizing its in-person meeting and requesting additional information/clarification.
- December 23, 2024: GCEDC Letter to all three Applicants providing extension to January 3, 2025 to provide final design packages and requesting additional information/clarification.
- January 7, 2025: GCEDC STAMP Committee meets with Project Rampart and Project Double Reed separately.
- January 7, 2025: GCEDC circulated the Initial Assessments ("IA") to Tonawanda Seneca Nation ("Nation"), NYSDEC, and the State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO"), together with final design packages for each project.
- January 8, 2025: GCEDC STAMP Committee meets with Project Hydroscale.
- January 9, 2025: All three Applicants provided best and final offers for land and financial benefits.
- January 15, 2025: Letters provided to all three applicants requesting for additional information/clarification on information provided in best and final offers and final design packages.
- January 16, 2025: Project Rampart responds to January 15 letter.
- January 17, 2025: Project Double Reed responds to January 15 letter.
- January 21, 2025: Letters provided to all three applicants requesting for additional information/clarification on information provided in best and final offers and final design packages.
- January 22, 2025: Project Rampart and Project Double Reed respond to January 21 letter.
- January 27, 2025: Project Double Reed files supplemental response to January 21 letter.
- January 29, 2025: Project Hydroscale files response to January 21 letter.
- January 30, 2025: Project Hydroscale files supplemental response to January 21 letter.
- January 30, 2025: Nation comment letter received regarding GCEDC's review of projects.
- February 3, 2025: GCEDC holds public hearings on financial incentives for all three projects.
- February 10, 2025: Letters provided to all three applicants requesting for final clarifications on information provided regarding projects.

- February 14, 2025: Project Rampart files supplemental response to February 10 letter.
- February 14, 2025: Project Hydroscale files supplemental response to February 10 letter.
- February 20, 2025: Project Hydroscale files supplemental response regarding its incentive request and capital investment for the project.
- February 26, 2025: Project Double Reed files supplemental response to February 10 letter.²
- February 27, 2025: C&S provides final analysis of air emissions for each project.
- February 28, 2025: Town of Alabama provides letter concerning emergency services.
- February 28, 2025: Electrical analysis provided to GCEDC.

² Project Double Reed timely requested an extension of time to respond, as provided for in the February 10 letter to all three applicants.

Exhibit B

Detailed Project Summaries

PROJECT RAMPART, LLC. - PROJECT RAMPART

Project Rampart, LLC (Rampart) has submitted an application to the Agency for a certain project to acquire approximately 67 acres of real property for the planning, design, construction and leasing of an approximately 750,000 square foot data processing facility.

Project data:

- a. Land purchase price of \$350,000 per acre for 67 acres (\$23.45 million). If there is any acreage remaining following completion of Rampart, Rampart has offered to sell the excess acreage back to the GCEDC at cost.
- b. They would pledge to create 105 jobs at an average salary of \$64,095 (annual payroll of approximately \$6.73 million).
- c. Total capital investment would be \$3.3 billion.
- d. Total proposed PILOT and Host Agreement payments over 20 years is \$135 million.

Environmental Information:

- a. Project Rampart will develop approximately 35.7 acres of a 67 acre site and create 28 acres of impervious surface.
- b. The proposed data center will be one, single story building, 40 feet tall, 400 feet wide, and 1,875 feet long, totaling 750,000 square feet.
- c. Stormwater will be managed with a single, 10,000 gallon infiltration basin (7.7 acres).
- d. Project Rampart will create an additional demand of 3,675 gallons of water per day and will create the same in wastewater.
- e. Project Rampart will require the storage of approximately 1,500,000 gallons of diesel fuel on site and will be required to comply with federal and state regulatory requirements for this volume of petroleum storage.
- f. Project Rampart estimates its total annual air emissions from its operation of its backup generators will exceed 50% of Title V Air Permit threshold for Nitrogen Oxide at 89 tons per year (tpy). Project Rampart's air emissions will also exceed the estimated annual emissions for a single facility anticipated under the STAMP Generic Environmental Impact Statement ("GEIS"); and will emit 7,834 tpy of Carbon Dioxide. See the Emissions Memo attached hereto for additional information regard air emissions.

- g. Project Rampart has not provided a conceptual landscape plan.
- h. Project Rampart is relatively well screened from surrounding uses except from the Nation's eastern border directly adjacent to the Project.
- i. Specific trip generation estimates were not provided for Project Rampart but based on the number of proposed employees (108), it can be assumed that there will not be a significant impact on traffic.
- j. Project Rampart will demand 200 MW of electric power and will include 120 backup generators to supply power in the event of an emergency power outage.
- k. Sound levels associated with the Project during operation of backup generators ranges from 82 dBa at the Project's southern property line to 50 dBa at the northern boundary of the STAMP Site, adjacent to residential receptors. While the noise study provided did not provide information regarding the boundary of the Nation's Territory for all noise conditions, it appears likely that noise levels would continue to exceed the 45 dBa nighttime limitation.
- l. New lighting will be required on the project site, which will be downward facing and dark-sky compliant.
- m. Project Rampart will have minimal impact on emergency services.

Additional information and considerations based on analysis of materials submitted by Rampart:

- a. Host Agreement payments are predicated upon the tenant requesting a sales tax exemption every year. However, a tenant has not been identified yet. If the tenant does not request one, or the tax law changes, that \$1 million per year payment will not be paid to the community.
- b. Rampart does not have a tenant committed yet. They have a list of companies that they are hoping to attract to the site.
- c. Rampart's ownership team does not own or operate any data center facilities, as the list of projects provided as references had previously been sold. It appears that the ownership team functions in a developer role for prior projects, where entitlements are obtained and then sold. As noted above, Rampart confirmed that this project would be sold if conditions were favorable.
- d. One reference provided by Rampart was for a deal where they purchased vacant land and then flipped it to another developer a few years later at a large profit without undertaking any development following acquisition of permits and approvals.
- e. The representatives from PRP previously represented to the Board that they would own the project for the twenty year period of the PILOT. Upon further inquiries, it was disclosed that PRP does not, in fact, own Project Rampart, LLC but rather, their affiliates do. Further while they committed that Project Rampart,

LLC would not sell the land for the twenty year period of the PILOT, they reserved the right to sell the LLC if the economic conditions were favorable.

- f. Without a tenant, the construction costs and server costs are an estimate. Those numbers could change (especially the servers number) once a tenant is identified, requiring them to potentially come back and ask for an increase to their sales tax exemption which would have an effect on the ratios that were analyzed at the time of this decision.
- g. Since filing its application, Project Rampart has engaged in an aggressive campaign in favor of Rampart's Application that fall well outside of GCEDC's standard application review procedures. In addition to aggressive lobbying techniques, Project Rampart has engaged in behavior seemingly designed to intimidate Staff, the GCEDC Board, and other applicants. Specifically, Project Rampart:
 - a. Demanded at the GCEDC Board's October 3, 2024 meeting that the GCEDC Board provide Rampart with an access agreement and SEQRA lead agency designation during a presentation on their project, despite never previously requesting the same. During this Board meeting, Rampart staff repeatedly interrupted the GCEDC Board's agenda notwithstanding repeated admonishments from GCEDC's counsel. Rampart staff failed to adhere to the basic rules of civility and decorum that GCEDC expects from all attendees at its meetings.
 - b. Following the GCEDC Board meeting, GCEDC Board Chairman Peter Zelif reached out to Paul Dougherty (Project Rampart President and CIO) offering to meet with Project Rampart but also requesting that Project Rampart refrain from name calling and similarly unproductive attacks. This was in response to Mr. Dougherty's email immediately prior in which he referred to a competing company as "neophytes" and insinuating their inferiority due to their status as a Canadian company. In response to Chairman Zelif's offer to meet, Mr. Dougherty denied any wrongdoing and baselessly accused GCEDC of having approved a competing project.
 - c. During a call with GCEDC staff discussing confidential business matters relating to both Project Rampart as well as the development of STAMP, Project Rampart representative Tom Wasko recorded the conversation without the permission or knowledge of GCEDC staff. We are further aware that Mr. Wasko then released the audio recording of that meeting (including the confidential business matters therein) to local media.
 - d. Rampart legal counsel sent a letter to Project Double Reed threatening litigation should Double Reed fail to withdraw its application from consideration based on allegations of "common law copyright infringement, unfair competition, unfair and deceptive trade practices, and

interference with prospective economic advantage.” The allegations stem from claimed similarities found in the Emergency Services Reports from both companies as well as the Full Environmental Assessment Form. The Board should be aware that it appears that Rampart copied portions of the Full Environmental Assessment Form from prior GCEDC projects. From the Staff’s perspective, these types of activities weigh against selecting Rampart.

- e. As a direct result of Project Rampart’s repeated threats of litigation against GCEDC and the other applicant, GCEDC was unable to obtain an industry consultant to review and analyze the technical data for each project. Specifically, no industry consultant GCEDC reached out to was willing to officially serve in that role because of concerns that Project Rampart would file suit against them. As a result, GCEDC staff had to invest significant time and effort into obtaining expertise into data center operations etc. Needless to say, this does not create a strong foundation upon which to build a solid relationship.

POTENTIA HOLDINGS, LLC. - Project Hydroscale

Potentia Holdings, LLC (Potentia) has submitted an application to the Agency for a certain project to acquire approximately 43 acres of real property for the planning, design, construction and leasing of an approximately 900,000 square foot data processing facility.

Project data:

- a. Land purchase price of \$300,000 per acre up to 43 acres (\$12.9 million).
- b. They would pledge to create 200 jobs at an average salary of \$142,000 (annual payroll of approximately \$28.4 million).
- c. Total capital investment would be \$5.4 billion.
- d. Total proposed PILOT and Host Agreement payments over 20 years is \$76 million.

Environmental Information:

- a. Project Hydroscale will develop approximately 40 acres of a 43 acre site and create approximately 25 acres of impervious surface.
- b. The proposed data center will consist of two, 2-story buildings, with each footprint totaling approximately 223,000 sq. ft., for a total of approximately 446,000 sq. ft of footprint. Each building will have a second story, raising the total area requiring heating and cooling to approximately 892,000 sq. ft.

36

52

- c. Project Hydroscale proposes to manage stormwater with a single, 7.75 acre foot bio-retention area.
- d. Project Hydroscale will create an additional demand of 28,000 gallons of water per day and will create 2,500 gallons per day of sanitary wastewater.
- e. Project Hydroscale will require the storage of approximately 700,000 gallons of diesel fuel on site and will be required to comply with federal and state regulatory requirements for this volume of petroleum storage.
- f. Project Hydroscale estimates its total annual air emissions from its operation of its backup generators will exceed 50% of Title V Air Permit threshold for Nitrogen Oxide at 99.9 tpy. Project Hydroscale's air emissions will also exceed the estimated annual emissions for a single facility anticipated under the GEIS, and will emit 14,611 metric tpy of Carbon Dioxide.
- g. Project Hydroscale does not include a conceptual landscape plan
- h. Project Hydroscale provided visual simulations of the data center without information as to the location or perspective of the viewpoints. Notwithstanding, it appears Project Hydroscale will be screened from surrounding uses, but given its height, will be visible above depicted vegetation.
- i. Project Hydroscale anticipates the creation of 475 additional vehicle trips to the site at full build out during both the AM and PM peak hour.
- j. Project Hydroscale will demand 195 MW of electric power and will include 200 backup generators to supply power in the event of an emergency power outage.
- k. Noise levels for the Project when operating backup generators include measurements of 71 dBA at the eastern boundary of the Project site, 59 dBA at the northern boundary of the STAMP Site, and ranges from 47 to 49 dBA along the boundary of the Nation's Territory.
- l. New lighting will be required on the project site, which will be downward facing and dark-sky compliant.
- m. Project Hydroscale will have minimal impact on emergency services

Additional information based on analysis of materials submitted by Potentia:

- a. JLL, which represents Potentia, is listed as one of the top data center consultants in the world.
- b. JLL submitted references for data center projects that they have worked with, but have no ownership in.
- c. Potentia is also proposing to have a 1 to 1 mw backup generation on site. This number of generators would require a Title V air permit and that process could take several years, which would make it difficult to construct the Project in a timely manner (the NYSDEC regulations prohibit them from starting construction until they have obtained the required air permit).

- d. Potentia has confirmed that they have one of the three to four potential tenants for their proposed facilities in line with a soft commitment.
- e. The wage and job information submitted appears to be higher than the industry standards.
- f. With only one tenant, the construction costs and server costs are an estimate. Those numbers could change (especially the servers number) once a tenant is identified which would require them to potentially come back and ask for an increase to their sales tax exemption which would have an effect on the ratios that were analyzed at the time of this decision.
- g. The PILOT and Host Agreements payments were initially a 50% abatement off of market rate, later changed to a 0% abatement to match the other projects. This "match" offer is inconsistent with Staff's request that companies provide their "best and final offers" regarding financial incentives. Nevertheless, an updated financial analysis for the Project has been prepared for the Board's consideration.

STREAM US DATA CENTERS, LLC. - PROJECT DOUBLE REED

Stream US Data Centers, LLC (Stream) has submitted an application to the Agency for a certain project to acquire approximately 60 acres of real property for the planning, design, construction and leasing of an approximately 900,000 square foot data processing facility.

Project data:

- a. Land purchase price of \$300,000 per acre up to 60 acres (\$18 Million).
- b. They would pledge to create 122 jobs at an average salary of \$89,000 (annual payroll of approximately \$10.86 million).
- c. Total capital investment would be \$6.3 billion.
- d. Total proposed PILOT and Host Agreement payments over 20 years is \$128 million.

Environmental Information

- a. Project Double Reed will develop approximately 40 acres of a 60 acre site and create 40 acres of impervious surface.
- b. The proposed data center will consist of three, single story buildings, 41 feet tall (together with a rooftop noise mitigation screen), 450 feet wide, and 850 feet long, totaling 900,000 square feet.
- c. Project Double Reed proposes to manage stormwater with three stormwater retention ponds in accordance to a conceptual stormwater management plan.

No total size is given for these ponds, but the FEAF indicates 19.2 acres of the site will be utilized for the stormwater ponds and open space.

- d. Project Double Reed will create an additional demand of 10,000 gallons of water per day and will create 10,000 gallons per day of sanitary wastewater.
- e. Project Double Reed will require the storage of approximately 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel on site and will be required to comply with federal and state regulatory requirements for this volume of petroleum storage.
- f. Project Double Reed estimates its total annual air emissions from its operation of its backup generators will not exceed 50% of Title V Air Permit threshold for Nitrogen Oxide at 8.6 tons per year (tpy), and will emit 533 tpy of Carbon Dioxide.
- g. Project Double Reed does not include a conceptual landscape plan
- h. Project Double Reed provided visual simulations of the data center which indicate it will be screened from surrounding uses.
- i. Project Double Reed anticipates the creation of a maximum of 99 AM peak hour vehicle trips and 81 PM peak hour vehicle trips to the site.
- j. Project Double Reed will demand 250 MW of electric power and will include 6 backup generators to supply power in the event of an emergency power outage.
- k. Project Double Reed provides that the maximum noise impacts to residentially zoned properties will be below 45 dBA and maximum noise impacts at the Nation's Territory boundary will be 34 dBA, consistent with existing ambient noise levels.
- l. New lighting will be required on the project site, which will be downward facing and all lighting on the perimeter of the site will be shielded from outside uses.

Additional information based on analysis of materials submitted by Stream:

- a. Stream has confirmed that they have secured a soft commitment from a prospective tenant which would seek to utilize 100% of the space contemplated in the Application and that this prospective tenant is a Fortune 50 company with annual revenues of over \$100,000,000,000.
- b. All of the payments proposed by Stream are to be incorporated into a PILOT with none proposed for a future Host agreement associated with a future sales tax exemption. Therefore, if the State makes servers exempt in the future, it will have no effect on the payments proposed by Stream.
- c. The server costs provided are believed to be a good estimate since they have a soft commitment from a tenant and are fully familiar with the tenant's specifications.
- d. The employment and wage information provided are believed to be a good estimate since they have a soft commitment from a tenant and are fully familiar with the tenant's operations.

- e. Stream has proposed to have only 6 onsite generators. This would NOT require a Title V permit which could take several years to obtain. Instead, Stream will require a either a State Facility Permit which DEC indicates could be processed in a few months, or an air registration.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mark A. Masse, CPA | President & CEO, GCEDC

FROM: STAMP Tech Team: Andrew Kosa, P.E. | Civil Engineer, CPL; Katlyn Hojnacki, Senior Ecologist, CC Environment

DATE: February 28, 2025

RE: State Environmental Quality Review Act Update for Project Double Reed at the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park

I. Introduction

Clark Patterson Lee (“CPL”), CC Environment (“CCE”), & Phillips Lytle, LLP (collectively, the “Tech Team”), have reviewed documentation relating to the potential environmental impacts resulting from the siting of one of three proposed data center operations at STAMP. Specifically, Potentia Holding, LLC (“Project Hydroscale”); Project Rampart, LLC (“Project Rampart”), and; Stream U.S. Data Centers, LLC (“Project Double Reed”) (collectively, the “Data Centers”); all seek to locate a data center on the same general parcel within the STAMP Site located at 6840 Crosby Road. It is understood that GCEDC will select only one, if any, of the Data Centers for siting at STAMP.

Pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (“SEQRA”), GCEDC comprehensively analyzed the environmental impacts of the development of STAMP, resulting in a final Generic Environmental Impact Statement being accepted and the GCEDC Findings Statement being issued in 2012, and subsequently updated and amended through the 2012 STAMP Smart Growth Impact Statement (“SGIS”), 2016 Amended Findings, 2020 Amended Findings, 2021 SEQR Determination, 2022 Negative Declaration, 2022 Amended Negative Declaration, 2022 Second Amended Negative Declaration, 2023 Negative Declaration, and 2024 Negative Declaration (collectively, the “GEIS”). The STAMP GEIS analyzed and mitigated the environmental impact of a full buildout of STAMP totaling 6,130,000 sq. ft. of floor space and over 9,000 employees.

The GCEDC is now evaluating the Data Centers to determine whether the potential adverse environmental impacts associated with each are adequately addressed in the STAMP GEIS. This memorandum summarizes the analysis of the Tech Team relative to the potential impacts of the Data Centers and compares those potential impacts to the thresholds and analysis set forth in the STAMP GEIS to determine whether there are

any potentially significant adverse environmental impacts that were not addressed in the GEIS.

II. Data Center Project Descriptions

A. Project Hydroscale

Project Hydroscale proposes to develop approximately 40 acres of a site totaling 43 acres. The project would create approximately 25 acres of impervious surface. The proposed data center will consist of two, two story buildings, 60 ft. tall, 288 ft. wide, and 630 ft. long, totaling 900,000 sq. ft. Project Hydroscale proposes to manage stormwater with a single, 7.75 acre foot bio-retention area. The project will create an additional demand of 28,000 gallons of water per day and will create 2,500 gallons per day of sanitary wastewater. The project will require the storage of approximately 1,000,000 gallons of diesel fuel on site for 200 emergency power generators. Project Hydroscale will demand 195 MW of electric power to be supplied from the adjacent substation now under construction.

B. Project Rampart

Project Rampart proposes to develop approximately 35.7 acres of a site totaling 67 acres, and create 28 acres of impervious surface. The proposed data center will be one, single story building, 40 ft. tall, 400 ft. wide, and 1,875 ft. long, totaling 750,000 sq. ft. Stormwater will be managed with a single, 10,000 gallon infiltration basin (7.7 acres). Project Rampart will create an additional demand of 3,675 gallons of water per day and will create the same in wastewater. The project will require the storage of approximately 1,500,000 gallons of diesel fuel on site for 120 backup generators. Project Rampart will demand 200 MW of electric power.

C. Project Double Reed

Project Double Reed proposes to develop approximately 40 acres of a site totaling 60 acres, and create 40 acres of impervious surface. The proposed data center will consist of three, single story buildings, approximately 53 ft. tall, 450 ft. wide, and 850 ft. long, totaling 900,000 sq. ft. Project Double Reed proposes to manage stormwater with three stormwater retention ponds. The project will create an additional demand of 10,000 gallons of water per day and will create 10,000 gallons per day of sanitary wastewater. Project Double Reed will require the storage of approximately 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel for 6 backup generators. Project Double Reed will demand 250 MW of electric power the backup generators will supply power in the event of an emergency power outage.

III. GEIS Thresholds

The STAMP GEIS evaluated the potential environmental impact of a full buildout of STAMP totaling 6,130,000 sq. ft. of floor space of advanced technology manufacturing uses employing over 9,000 employees. The maximum buildable acreage analyzed in the

GEIS is 618.8 acres with potential impacts to wetlands within the STAMP Site limited to 9.54 acres.

A more detailed description of the STAMP GEIS, along with a table comparing the GEIS thresholds with the Data Centers is attached as Exhibit B.

IV. Environmental Impact Analysis

This section provides an analysis of the potential environmental impacts associated with the Data Centers based on the following information:

- 1) the GEIS;
- 2) transcripts of the public comments received regarding the Data Centers during public hearings held by GCEDC on February 3, 2025 ("Oral Comments");
- 3) written public comments received regarding the Data Centers ("Written Comments" and collectively with the Oral Comments, the "Public Comments");
- 4) a letter dated January 30, 2025 ("Nation Letter"), from the Tonawanda Seneca Nation ("Nation") providing comments detailing its environmental concerns regarding the Data Centers;
- 5) Project Hydroscale's Application, including:
 - a. an EAF;
 - b. site plans ("Hydroscale Site Plans");
 - c. a noise study from the Adag Group ("Hydroscale Noise Study");
 - d. a stormwater management report from the Adag Group ("Hydroscale Stormwater Report");
 - e. a geotechnical report from Burns McDonnell ("Hydroscale Geotech Report");
 - f. a GEIS air quality consistency analysis from the Adag Group dates ("Hydroscale Emissions Report");
 - g. an example of a crisis management manual ("Hydroscale Crisis Manual");
 - h. an example emergency recovery response plan ("Hydroscale Emergency Plan");
 - i. a trip generation and distribution analysis from the Adag Group ("Hydroscale Traffic Study");
 - j. simulated visual depictions of Project Hydroscale ("Hydroscale Visual Assessment");
 - k. a Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act ("CLCPA") Consistency Analysis from the Adag Group ("Hydroscale CLCPA Study");
 - l. A letter response to GCEDC's requests for additional information, ("Hydroscale February Letter"), and;
 - m. all appendices, attachments, and supplements thereto;
- 6) Project Rampart's Application, including:
 - a. an EAF;

- b. a detailed project description for Project Rampart ("Project Description");
 - c. site plans ("Rampart Site Plans");
 - d. a noise report from Aurora Acoustical Consultants Inc. ("Aurora") (Rampart Noise Report");
 - e. a stormwater management report ("Rampart Stormwater Report");
 - f. a geotechnical letter summary from Foundation Design, PC ("Rampart Geotech Report");
 - g. a generator emissions report ("Rampart Emissions Report");
 - h. an emergency services report ("Rampart Emergency Services Report");
 - i. a traffic model update ("Rampart Traffic Report");
 - j. a visual assessment ("Rampart Visual Assessment");
 - k. a letter response to GCEDC's requests for additional information, ("Rampart February Letter"), and;
 - l. all appendices, attachments, and supplements thereto;
- 7) Project Double Reed's Application, including:
- a. a Full Environmental Assessment Form ("EAF");
 - b. conceptual site plans ("Double Reed Site Plan");
 - c. conceptual stormwater plans ("Double Reed Stormwater Plan");
 - d. conceptual landscape plans ("Double Reed Landscape Plan");
 - e. conceptual construction logistics plans ("Double Reed Construction Plan");
 - f. conceptual noise mitigation plans ("Double Reed Noise Mitigation Plan");
 - g. conceptual illumination plans ("Double Reed Illumination Plan");
 - h. conceptual architectural drawings ("Double Reed Architectural Drawings");
 - i. visual assessments ("Double Reed Visual Assessment");
 - j. technical summary regarding utility power ("Double Reed Power Summary");
 - k. technical summary regarding generator emissions ("Double Reed Emissions Summary");
 - l. technical summary regarding traffic ("Double Reed Traffic Summary");
 - m. technical summary regarding stormwater management ("Double Reed Stormwater Summary");
 - n. technical summary and report from Ramboll regarding noise ("Double Reed Noise Report");
 - o. technical summary regarding geotechnical data ("Double Reed Geotechnical Summary");
 - p. technical summary regarding emergency services ("Double Reed Emergency Services Summary");
 - q. technical summary regarding emergency response procedures ("Double Reed Emergency Response Summary");
 - r. a letter response to GCEDC's requests for additional information, ("Double Reed February Letter"), and;

- s. all appendices, attachments, and supplements thereto;
- 8) the Initial Assessments ("IA") prepared by KTA Preservation Specialists ("KTA") for Project Double Reed ("Double Reed IA");
 - 9) the IA prepared by KTA for Project Rampart ("Rampart IA");
 - 10) the IA prepared by KTA for Project Hydroscale ("Hydroscale IA");
 - 11) the Air Report;
 - 12) NYSDEC's Environmental Resource Mapper ("ERM");
 - 13) a letter from the Town of Alabama detailing the capacity of the town's emergency response services in relation to the Data Centers, dated February 27, 2025 ("Alabama Letter");
 - 14) The Village of Oakfield Wastewater Treatment Facility Proposed Connection of STAMP Force Main Basis of Design Report dated January 2025 ("Oakfield BODR") and;
 - 15) other relevant environmental information (collectively, 1-15, together with all analysis and supporting documentation referenced therein or relied upon thereby, are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety and shall be referred to as the "Environmental Information").

A. Impact to Land

The Data Centers would not have any impact to land beyond that which was analyzed under the GEIS. None of the Data Centers propose mining, dredging, or significant excavation, and no project is expected to result in increased erosion. The maximum amount of developed land proposed is 67 acres for Project Rampart, whereas the total developed land expected under the GEIS is 618.8 acres. In addition to the already proposed projects being developed at STAMP, Edwards Vacuum ("Edwards") and Plug Power ("Plug"), which account for an additional 109 acres, the impacts to land from construction of one of the Data Centers will still be far below that analyzed under the GEIS. Similarly, the Data Centers propose a maximum of 900,000 sq. ft. of floor space, which when combined with the 750,500 sq. ft. of floor space proposed by Edward and Plug is far below the 6,130,000 sq. ft. assumed under the GEIS. Accordingly, the Data Centers would not have any significant adverse impacts on land that were not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS.

B. Impact on Geological Features

The STAMP Site does not contain, and is not adjacent to, any unique geologic features or National Natural Landmarks, nor will the additional construction of the Data Centers pass through or near any unique geologic features or National Natural Landmarks off-Site. Accordingly, the Data Centers would not create any potentially significant adverse impacts to geological features that were not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS.

C. Impact on Surface Water

The Data Centers each have proposed to locate on approximately the same location within the STAMP Site, but the parcel size and orientation differs between each. Directly adjacent to the proposed Data Centers are identified low to medium quality wetlands, the largest being approximately 2.5 acres and the other two being less than 1 acre each.

Surface Water Current Conditions:

There are no wetlands, streams, or tributaries directly within the development impact area associated with all three data centers. As defined in the GEIS and documented in the Land Management Plan and wetland delineation reports, current land use within and surrounding the proposed development area is primarily row cropping (corn and soybeans). It is relevant to note that this type of farming leads to several ongoing impacts to water quality primarily due to nutrient runoff, sedimentation, and herbicide/pesticide use. The development area is tilled frequently (including much of Trib 2 and the adjacent small wetland areas in dry years) resulting in exposure of soil to erosion by wind and water and direct disturbance to wetlands and tributaries. Sediment can enter tributaries, reducing water quality downstream. Fertilizers used in corn and soybean production can lead to excessive nitrogen and phosphorus entering both surface and groundwater. Agricultural use of herbicides and pesticides enter water bodies through runoff or leaching, impacting water quality and aquatic ecosystems. Any subsurface tile drainage in these fields accelerate movement of nutrients into ditches and tributaries.

Surface Water Impact Analysis (Construction and Operation)

Wetland impacts are avoided for construction and operation of all three proposed projects. Preliminary stormwater management reports indicate that there will be an increase in impervious area and will require both stormwater quality and quantity mitigation measures. These measures do not include stormwater discharge for Project Hydroscale as its design requires reuse of stormwater for operations. Preliminary stormwater designs for both Double Reed and Project Rampart adhere to the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity and include a conceptual Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to ensure projects control erosion, sediment, and pollutants in surface runoff during construction and after buildout. These regulations ensure best management practices are utilized, installed, and maintained for the life of the project including erosion and sediment control features during construction and bioretention basins, stormwater management ponds, and vegetated swales to filter pollutants and control flow thereafter. Green

infrastructure elements are indicated as well including rain gardens for roof drainage, infiltration trenches for parking areas, and vegetated buffers. Designs indicate that treated water will be discharged into Trib 2 directly (Project Rampart) or via use of a level spreader that will naturally sheet flow discharge following existing drainage patterns at the same flow rate (Double Reed). These designs ensure that water will continue to flow at the appropriate rate and quality into the large, forested wetland complex in the northwest corner of the site. This design addresses concerns about maintaining hydrological inputs into existing wetlands.

Converting active agricultural land to developed areas with effective stormwater management systems can reduce nutrient loading, sediment runoff, and agricultural pollutants. The proposed development and associated stormwater management designs could improve water quality over the current agricultural discharges into Trib 2 by reducing sediment, nutrient, and chemical inputs associated with ongoing tillage, pest control and fertilization.

D. Impact on Groundwater

The STAMP Site sources its water supply from existing water works rather than groundwater. Therefore, the increase in water demand from the Data Centers would not impact groundwater. Similarly, no project proposes on-site treatment of its wastewater. None of the Data Centers will utilize pesticides or store hazardous chemicals or waste beyond the on-site diesel storage referenced below. Furthermore, the site proposed for the Data Centers is not located above an aquifer.

Each Data Center proposes the use of emergency diesel generators for use in the event of an accidental power outage. To ensure that the generators are maintained in working order, they will require regular maintenance and testing. Project Hydroscale proposes 200 generators and Rampart proposes 120; whereas Project Double Reed will require only 6 generators. Consequently, Project Hydroscale, Rampart, and Double Reed will require the storage of 1,000,000 gal., 1,500,000 gal., and 60,000 gal. of diesel fuel, respectively. Because the bulk storage of petroleum can pose risks to groundwater in the event of a spillage, all three Data Centers will be required to comply with federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure regulations ("SPCC") rules and NYSDEC regulations for the bulk storage of petroleum. Protections required per these regulations include, among others, secondary containment, tank testing and standards, handling procedural requirements, and emergency response and recordkeeping requirements. These regulatory regimes comprehensively regulate the storage, transfer, and use of petroleum and are specifically implemented to prevent significant risk and harm from bulk petroleum storage.

The GEIS specifically contemplates such bulk storage of petroleum for emergency generators at STAMP, stating that compliance with SPCC and NYSDEC regulations will be required and will mitigate any potential impacts. Project Double Reed poses the lowest risk given it will store 940,000 gallons less than Project Hydroscale and 1,440,000 gallons less than Project Rampart. Notwithstanding, provided that compliance with federal and state regulations is adequate, the Data Centers would not have any adverse impact to groundwater that was not analyzed under the GEIS.

E. Impact on Flooding

The STAMP Site does not contain, and is not adjacent to, a designated floodway, a 100-year floodplain, or a 500-year floodplain. Accordingly, the Data Centers are not anticipated to create any potentially significant adverse impacts to flooding that were not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS. Additionally, the Data Centers include comprehensive stormwater management plans including construction of large infiltration basins, and the implementation of green infrastructure which would be designed to mitigate any potential flooding from stormwater flows. Based on these facts, the Data Centers would not have any significant adverse impacts on flooding that were not analyzed in the GEIS.

F. Impact on Air

The primary emissions from the Data Centers will be from operation of the emergency power generators proposed for each project. GCEDC's air consultant, C&S Companies ("C&S"), analyzed the information submitted by each of the Data Centers regarding potential air impacts and summarized the findings in the Air Report. The Air Report determined that based on each project's estimates, Project Hydroscale and Project Rampart would require a State Facility Air Permit, with Federally Enforceable Emission Caps. As to Project Double Reed, the Air Report determined that the project could qualify for the lesser Air Facility Registration, with Federally Enforceable Emission Caps, which is reserved for facilities that will emit less than 50% of the Title V Major Source Threshold for any regulated pollutant, although it will be up to the DEC to determine whether a State Facility permit or Air Facility Registration will be required.

As to quantity of emissions per facility, Project Hydroscale will have the highest emissions in general (except for Sulfur Dioxide), Project Rampart will have the second highest (and the highest Sulfur Dioxide emissions); and Project Double Reed will have the lowest emissions by far. For example, Nitrogen Oxide ("NO_x") Emission for Project Hydroscale and Rampart will be 99.9 and 89 tons per year (tpy), respectively; whereas Project Double Reed will emit only 8.6 tpy.

The GEIS contemplated that no facility siting at STAMP would exceed Title V Air Permit thresholds. All three Data Centers are below these thresholds based upon actual

emissions, however Project Hydroscale is only 0.1% under such threshold for NO_x based on its calculations. The GEIS also provides the estimated anticipated annual air pollutant emissions from any single facility locating at STAMP. Both Project Hydroscale and Project Rampart exceed several of these thresholds whereas Project Double Reed remains well below all thresholds. *See Exhibit A.* Accordingly, Project Double Reed will likely not have any adverse impacts beyond that which is analyzed in the GEIS and fully complies with the GEIS thresholds for single facility emissions at STAMP. Project Hydroscale and Project Rampart exceed at least one GEIS threshold and would require further analysis.

G. Impact on Plants and Animals

The site proposed for the Data Centers consists of largely undeveloped farmland and there are no significant natural habitats or natural communities. Wildlife species commonly occurring at the site include white-tailed deer, wild turkey, raccoons, red-tailed hawks, and songbirds. Most of these species utilize the edges of fields and hedgerows. The site is not currently used for hunting, trapping, fishing, or shell fishing.

Due to the documented use of the site by state-listed winter raptors, GCEDC has developed a Net Conservation Benefit Plan which includes permanent protection of sufficient acreage of suitable habitat for winter raptors for a sufficient period of time, with a NYSDEC-approved monitoring and habitat restoration plan. The Take Permit and Net Conservation Benefit Plan apply to the site proposed for the Data Centers, and the Data Centers do not propose any modifications or expansions of the same. As discussed above, the Data Centers will not have any direct impact on surface waters, or any habitats therein, within or outside of the STAMP Site due to the proposed stormwater controls and regulatory requirements applicable to the Data Centers.

However, as further detailed below, only Project Double Reed would have noise impacts within the thresholds established in the GEIS, whereas Project Hydroscale would exceed noise thresholds during normal operations and during operation of its emergency generators, including at the border of the Nation's territory ("Territory"). The Rampart Noise Report indicates the project would exceed the GEIS noise thresholds during maintenance of its emergency generators, but did not provide noise estimates during operation under an emergency power outage scenario. Accordingly, both Rampart and Hydroscale would require further analysis relative to these issues.

Specific concern has been expressed by the Nation that noise will negatively impact the following species: bald eagle, sandhill crane, tri-colored bat, salamander mussel, and hellbender. Within New York, eastern hellbenders are known to occur only within the Allegheny and Susquehanna River drainages, neither of which are within the vicinity of STAMP. This species requires swift running, well oxygenated, unpolluted streams with the presence of riffles and an abundance of large flat rocks, logs, or boards. It is possible

that a limited version of this habitat is available within Whitney Creek. However, the unlikelihood of suitable habitat combined with known locations of eastern hellbenders, makes it highly unlikely that this species is present within the STAMP site. Like hellbenders, salamander mussels also require rocky, swift-flowing streams, making Whitney Creek the only remotely suitable habitat on STAMP. Should salamander mussels occur in Whitney Creek, the nearest occurrence would be at the far southern end of the property, approximately 0.75 miles away from the proposed data centers, reducing noise levels close to those already existing. Bald eagles, a state-threatened species, have been documented flying over the STAMP site but have not been observed foraging or engaged in breeding behavior. To avoid impacts to this species, regulations state that all areas within 660 feet of a nest must be avoided. There are no known bald eagle nests within the STAMP site, nor are any known to exist within 660 feet of the STAMP boundary. Sandhill cranes, which are neither federally nor state listed nor a species of special concern within New York, have been documented infrequently foraging on STAMP during their migration season. As analyzed within the GEIS, sandhill crane, like other species that may be displaced from STAMP during full buildout, will continue to utilize the abundant agricultural fields that are present in the surrounding landscape. Tricolored bats have been proposed for federal listing but have not been formally listed as of February 2025. This species utilizes a variety of forest habitats, but also anthropogenic features such as culverts, barns, and houses for roosting. Foraging occurs primarily above water features and along forest edges. Studies have demonstrated that noise can disrupt foraging behavior, forcing bats to seek quieter areas on and adjacent to the STAMP Site. These areas, which include more suitable habitat for the Tricolored bat, are abundant outside of the Data Center site, allowing the bats continued access to essential habitat.

Given the lack of noise impacts resulting from Project Double Reed, it would not have any significant adverse impacts on plants or animals that were not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS. However, given the exceedance of the noise thresholds in the GEIS, Project Hydroscale and Project Rampart would require further analysis to determine whether they may impact animals outside of the STAMP Site beyond that which is analyzed under the GEIS.

Lighting from the proposed Data Centers would similarly not impact plants or animals outside of the STAMP Site based on the substantial dark sky compliant lighting plans proposed for each project. Furthermore, the proposed stormwater controls would ensure that the Data Centers would have no adverse impact on plants and animals surrounding the STAMP Site from stormwater flows.

H. Impact on Agricultural Land Resources

The GEIS contemplated that the full-build out of STAMP would result in the loss of agricultural lands, the impact from which would be far outweighed by the economic development spurred on by STAMP. As discussed above, the maximum amount of land considered for development by the Data Centers is 67 acres for Project Rampart, which combined with existing and proposed development by Edwards and Plug, remains well below the contemplated full build-out under the GEIS. Accordingly, The Data Centers would not have any significant adverse impacts on agricultural land resources that were not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS.

I. Impact on Aesthetic Resources

All three Data Centers will be substantially lower than the maximum height permitted for the TD-1 zoning district, which is limited to 110 ft. Project Hydroscale proposes a maximum height of 60 ft., Rampart proposes a maximum height of 40 ft., while Project Double Reed, with additional noise screening, proposes a maximum height of approximately 53 ft. All Data Centers will be set well back from adjacent uses, and will not reduce or minimize the substantial buffers proposed for the STAMP Site. All three Data Centers are located approximately 0.5 miles from the Nation's Territory, or greater. According to the visual assessment provided by the Data Centers, they are well screened by existing forestland within and outside of the STAMP Site and would have minimal intrusion on the horizon profile. All three Data Centers propose downward facing lighting resulting in minimal spillage of light on adjacent uses (see discussion of light impacts below). Additionally, Project Double Reed proposes to install substantial landscape screening, further buffering any potential visual impacts. Given that the GEIS specifically contemplated that the western portion of the STAMP Site where the Data Centers seek to locate would contain the largest, most intensive uses at STAMP, the Data Centers do not pose visual impacts beyond those expected under the GEIS.

J. Impact on Historic and Archeological Resources

The STAMP Site does not contain, nor is it adjacent to, a building, or district which is listed on, or that has been nominated to the State or National Register of Historic Places. GCEDC has coordinated extensively with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO") on the development of the STAMP Site, with such coordination continuing for the Data Centers. Impacts to historic and archaeological resources are analyzed extensively in the GEIS; and the programmatic agreement ("Programmatic Agreement") entered into between GCEDC and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") comprehensively cleared the STAMP Site of archaeological resources. Further, as required by the letter of resolution ("LOR") that was negotiated between NYSDEC, GCEDC, SHPO, and the Nation, GCEDC has prepared IAs for each of the Data Centers in order to evaluate whether they will have any adverse impact upon the Nation's Territory as a property of religious and cultural significance based on the National Register Criteria for eligibility.

The Nation has been working with SHPO over the course of several years to nominate of the Nation's Territory as a Traditional Cultural Property ("TCP") for listing on the National Register as a property of religious and cultural significance, but has not yet provided the necessary information for such a nomination to proceed. We understand that the Nation has worked with the SHPO most recently on a draft determination of eligibility document, however, that document has not been completed or released to GCEDC for review in its draft form. Notwithstanding, for the purpose of SEQRA review and review under the Programmatic Agreement and LOR, GCEDC assumes that the Nation's Territory would be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

As required by the GEIS, a Phase 1-3 Cultural Resource Investigation has been undertaken at the portion of the STAMP Site relevant to the Data Centers. The Cultural Resource Investigation documents that the area proposed for development by the Data Centers is not near or contains an archeological site or district which is listed on the national or state register of historic places or that has been determined by the commissioner SHPO to be eligible for listing on the state register of historic places. Further, as detailed in the IA for Double Reed, the project would not result in significant adverse impacts to the Nation's Territory, for the reasons described both in the IA and herein. Project Rampart and Project Hydroscale would require additional further analysis to determine whether they would have impacts resulting from their noise emissions.

Based on these facts, the Double Reed project would not have any significant adverse impacts on Historic or Archaeological resources.

K. Impact on Open Space and Recreation

The STAMP Site is not currently used for hunting, fishing, trapping, or shell fishing. In terms of off-Site recreational resources, the closest is the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge (federal) and the John White Wildlife Management Area (New York State) which are both over .5 mile away and will be unaffected by the Data Centers.

Although there is hunting that takes place directly to the west of the STAMP Site on the Nation's Territory, there will not be significant impacts to this area due to the significant boundary buffer and setbacks, landscape screening, and lack of odor, and light impacts as discussed below. However, as further detailed below, only Project Double Reed would have noise impacts within the thresholds outlined in the GEIS, whereas Project Hydroscale would exceed noise thresholds during normal operations and during operation of its emergency generators, including at the border of the Nation's Territory. Project Rampart would exceed the GEIS noise thresholds during maintenance of its emergency generators, but did not provide noise estimates during operation under an emergency power outage scenario. Notwithstanding, Project

Rampart's noise impacts at the Nation's Territory would not exceed GEIS thresholds when operating its generators for testing and maintenance.

The STAMP Site is not open to the public or utilized by the public for any outdoor activities. Given the lack of noise impacts resulting from Project Double Reed, it would not have any significant adverse impacts on open spaces and recreation that were not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS. However, given the exceedance of the contemplated noise thresholds in the GEIS, Project Hydroscale and Project Rampart would require additional analysis to determine whether they may impact hunting and other outdoor recreation outside of the STAMP Site beyond that which is analyzed under the GEIS.

L. Impact on Critical Environmental Areas

There are no Critical Environmental Areas as described in subdivision 6 NYCRR 617.14(g) on the STAMP Site, or in proximity to the STAMP Site. Accordingly, the Data Centers would not have significant adverse impacts upon Critical Environmental Areas that were not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS.

M. Impact on Transportation

Given the nature of data center operations, while the Data Centers propose construction of relatively large facilities by floor space, they will require relatively minimal staffing. As a result, vehicle trips to and from the Data Centers would also be relatively low. Project Hydroscale estimates that it will create 475 trips during peak PM hour in the worst case scenario. Project Rampart did not provide estimated vehicle trips to and from its facility, but it can be assumed as a worst case scenario that all 108 proposed employees would exit and enter the facility during PM peak hour. Project Double Reed estimates that at worst, it will create an additional 81 vehicle trips during PM peak hour.

The GEIS Traffic Impact Study ("TIS") analyzed the traffic impacts from STAMP on surrounding roads up to full development which includes 6,130,000 sq. ft. of floor space with over 9,000 employees. The GEIS contemplates that at 70% of build out, STAMP would generate 1,424 new AM peak hour trips and 1,924 PM peak hour trips. The STAMP GEIS sets forth specific clear numeric thresholds which must be exceeded to trigger traffic improvements as well as updates to the GEIS traffic analysis. Specifically, the STAMP GEIS provides that no additional traffic study need be prepared until the development of the STAMP Site has resulted in over 1,925 trips during the peak PM hour.

Edwards is anticipated to have a total of 620 vehicle trips per day, while Plug is anticipated to have a maximum of 36 vehicle trips per day. Under a worst case scenario, assuming all 656 trips occur during the PM peak hour, when added with the

highest estimate for the Data Centers (475-Hydroscale), total vehicle trips will still be well under the 1,924 trip threshold and do not trigger any further analysis under the GEIS.

Comparing the original TIS volumes and historical NYSDOT data identifies that traffic volumes are largely consistent over a year-to-year basis. While there are minor fluctuations in traffic volumes over time, the data indicates that overall traffic levels have remained stable over the past decade. In general, the turning movement volumes counted in 2010 and used in the traffic study align well with current traffic conditions, and the GEIS traffic analysis remains a reliable basis to evaluate the impacts of development at STAMP on the surrounding roadway network.

Accordingly, the Data Centers would not have a significant adverse impact upon Transportation that was not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS.

N. Impact on Energy

The new electric substation located adjacent to the site proposed for the Data Centers, is currently under construction and will have an ultimate capacity of 600 MW. The source of the power will be the New York Power Authority which will be delivered by National Grid and will be generated by clean hydroelectric power stations.

The GEIS analyzed the use of approximately 185 MW which has since been updated to 600 MW after the construction of the STAMP substation in subsequent updates to the GEIS. Project Double Reed, with the largest demand of the Data Centers, is estimated to consume approximately 250 MW of energy. Plug anticipates the need for 265 MW and Edwards anticipates a demand at full build out of 7 MW. When added to Project Double Reed, total energy demand would be 522 MW, which is well below the GEIS threshold of 600 MW. Accordingly, given the maximum energy demand from the Data Centers is 250 MW, none would have significant adverse impacts upon energy that were not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS.

Additional analysis regarding the economics of data center electrical demand is included in a separate report, and reference is made to the same to address those considerations.

O. Impact on Noise, Odor and Light

The operation of any of the Data Centers will create noise impacts from data center cooling equipment and operation of the emergency power generators. There are no specific noise controls in place for the STAMP Site. However, the GEIS contemplated that projects at STAMP would not cause noise impacts beyond the STAMP Site

boundary which exceed the NYSDEC noise guidelines of 65 dBa during daytime and 45 dBa at night.

The Data Centers each provided noise studies modeling estimated noise impacts at surrounding receptors within and beyond the STAMP Site. The Hydroscale Noise Study indicates that operation of Hydroscale's data center would result in noise levels of 49 dBa at the border of the Nation's Territory. This exceeds the GEIS guidelines of 45 dBa during the nighttime. Similarly, the Hydroscale Noise Study indicates that noise levels at the nearest residential receptors outside the STAMP Site would be 71 dBa during operation of its emergency generators, exceeding both daytime and nighttime GEIS thresholds.

Sound levels associated with the Project Rampart during operation of backup generators ranges from 82 dBa at the Project's southern property line to 50 dBa at the northern boundary of the STAMP Site, adjacent to residential receptors. While the noise study provided did not provide information regarding the boundary of the Nation's Territory for all noise conditions, it appears likely that noise levels would continue to exceed the 45 dBa nighttime limitation.

Project Double Reed estimates its maximum unmitigated noise impacts to the nearest residential receptor outside the STAMP Site to be 47 dBa during any operation scenario. However, Project Double Reed proposes mitigation to reduce sound impacts through the addition of rooftop sound barriers approximately 14-20 ft. in height and a 10 ft. tall barrier wall along the northern and eastern border of its proposed site. According to the Double Reed Noise Summary, mitigated maximum impacts to the nearest residential receptor would be 45 dBa. Mitigated maximum noise impacts at the STAMP border with Nation's Territory would be 34 dBa.

Accordingly, per the results of the noise studies for the Data Centers, Project Hydroscale and Project Rampart would exceed the GEIS noise thresholds during normal operation of its data center, whereas Double Reed would be below both day and nighttime thresholds under all conditions.

With regard to odor, the Data Centers will not have an impact within or beyond the STAMP Site because they do not include any processes or substances that would result in odors migrating off the site. Operation of the emergency generators will not have any significant odor impacts because it will be intermittent, and will be well set back from any surrounding uses.

With regard to light, all three Data Centers propose downward facing and dark sky compliant lighting as required under the GEIS. Project Rampart provided updated information regarding lighting indicating it would utilize the following lighting controls:

- Dark Sky Compliance - designed to eliminate uplight, thereby reducing skyglow and minimizing light pollution to preserve nighttime visibility and environmental quality
- Property Line Cutoff Controls - utilizing backlight shields and precision-engineered directional LED optics to prevent light spillover beyond the site boundaries
- Glare Reduction and Light Pollution Mitigation - limiting height of lighting fixtures, including pole based lighting, to a maximum of 28 ft.
- High Performance Fixtures - energy-efficient, high-quality LED fixtures designed for durability, longevity, and optimal photometric performance

However, only Project Double Reed provided documentation through its Conceptual Illumination Plan, demonstrating that it would have minimum light spillage off-site. Project Double Reed has provided a photometric plan which confirms that Double Reed will not result in light spillage across its proposed property lines. As Project Double Reed is located approximately three quarters of a mile away from the Nation's Territory, the photometric plan confirms that no light associated with the Project will impact the Nation's Territory or species on or around the STAMP Site.

Notwithstanding, all project propose dark-sky compliant lighting and as discussed above, any potential light impact would be fully mitigated by the substantial setbacks and landscape screening in place for the STAMP Site. Accordingly, none of the Data Centers would have impacts from light not analyzed under the GEIS.

P. Impact on Public Health

With the exception of diesel fuel, none of the Data Centers propose to produce or store any hazardous waste or chemicals, nor do they propose the use of pesticides. Construction of any of the Data Centers would occur within the STAMP Site and therefore, the general public's exposure to any hazards would be limited. Furthermore, during construction and operation, the ultimate Data Center which locates at STAMP (if any) would be required to comply with all OSHA and New York State Labor Law requirements, further minimizing risks.

Project Hydroscale and Project Double Reed provided proposed emergency management plans and procedures designed to minimize or eliminate potential impacts in the event of an unforeseen emergency. Furthermore, these emergency response plans are specifically tailored to operation of a data center. As required under the GEIS, Project Rampart and Project Double Reed each prepared emergency service reports detailing expected impacts on emergency service providers from the respective project, based on feedback from the emergency services providers. In sum, these reports indicate that emergency service providers do not anticipate any impacts to their services from the Data Centers. While Project Hydroscale did not provide such a report, it can

be assumed that based on its similar size and operation to Project Rampart and Double Reed, it would similarly have no impact on emergency services.

As explained in response to comments in the Nation Letter regarding the risk of fire from Data Center operations, the Data Centers do not seek to locate in unsafe low-tech environments, in previously unused warehouses, or old industrial sites. Rather, the Data Centers seek to construct state of the art, purpose designed and built facilities with all modern safety systems included. Additionally, electric service to the Data Centers would be provided through a brand new upgraded electrical substation designed specifically to handle enough capacity to power the entire STAMP Site, including the Data Centers.

Furthermore, the Alabama Letter provides confirmation from the Town of Alabama, from which emergency services would be provided, the Town owns and operates specialty firefighting equipment, including a foam suppression truck, specifically to address risks associated with bulk storage of fuel. The Town owns and operates this equipment in connection with the Town's role in providing fire protection services to the Nation and the seven gas stations located on the Nation's Territory (as well as the gasoline tanker trucks that service the same).

Finally, as discussed above in the analysis of impacts to groundwater, given the significant volume of diesel fuel storage required for each project, any impacts from the same are expected to be fully mitigated through compliance with federal SPCC and NYSDEC regulations for bulk petroleum storage, which provides strict regulatory oversight to ensure that the risk of spills and fires are appropriately mitigated, as required by the GEIS. Accordingly, the Data Centers would not have a significant adverse impact upon public health that was not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS.

Q. Impact on Community Character and Plans

The Data Centers are in line with the Genesee County Smart Growth Plan and SGIS. Furthermore, the land use plan for the STAMP Site contemplates advanced manufacturing, industrial and commercial development such as the construction of one of the Data Centers. The parcel where the Data Centers propose to locate is zoned as TD-1, and the projects are consistent with the underlying zoning designation. Further, as detailed above, the Data Centers are not anticipated to be appreciably seen or smelled from neighboring properties.

However, as further detailed above, only Project Double Reed would have noise impacts within the thresholds outlined in the GEIS (including at the border of the Nation's Territory, beyond which the Nation requires quiet conditions for ceremonial activities), whereas Project Hydroscale would exceed noise thresholds during normal operations and during operation of its emergency generators, including at the border of

the Nation's Territory. Project Rampart would exceed the GEIS noise thresholds operation under an emergency power outage scenario. .

Given the lack of noise impacts resulting from Project Double Reed, it would not have any significant adverse impacts on community character or plans that were not analyzed in the STAMP GEIS. However, given the exceedance of the contemplated noise thresholds in the GEIS, Project Hydroscale and Project Rampart require further study to determine whether those projects would impact the community outside of the STAMP Site beyond that which is analyzed under the GEIS.

R. Impact on Disadvantaged Communities

New York's Climate Justice Working Group ("CJWG"), in its map of Disadvantaged Communities ("DACs"), has identified the Nation's Territory (Census Tract 36037940100) and large portions of Genesee County, including the Town of Alabama, (Census Tract 36037950300) as DACs.¹ As early as 2012, the GCEDC Findings Statement which followed the issuance of the GEIS included a detailed explanation of the public need and benefit achieved through the development of STAMP. As detailed in the 2012 Findings Statement:

The Project's central purpose is to play a significant role in reversing a trend of economic stagnation that has affected the Western New York region in recent years. The need for reversing this trend may be seen locally in 2010 US Census figures indicating declines in population for both the Town of Alabama and Genesee County over the past ten (10) years. STAMP will result in a number of benefits that have the potential to mitigate this trend in a substantial way.

All mitigative measures associated with STAMP are inherently geared towards achieving the benefits of STAMP while reducing any potential adverse impacts on surrounding DACs to the maximum extent practicable. Development of one of the Data Centers at STAMP supports the economic development goals in the GEIS by providing jobs, revenue, and demand for supportive community services.

While STAMP is exempt from the New York Environmental Justice Law ("EJL"), requirement that agencies must consider whether actions would result in a disproportionate pollution burden on a DAC due to its issuance of a Draft GEIS prior to the adoption of the EJL, such analysis has nevertheless been undertaken here. Consideration here takes into account the unique burdens and stressors applicable to the Nation, including its reliance on the Big Woods adjacent to STAMP for hunting,

¹ GCEDC recognizes and respects the Nation's disagreement of the use of the term "disadvantaged community" in reference to the Nation, as explained in the Nation Letter. GCEDC uses it only with regard to the classification pursuant to the Environmental Conservation Law.

ceremony, and medicine preparation, as well as its reliance on well-water. As discussed above, any project seeking to locate at STAMP would be required to comply with the limitations and conditions provided in the GEIS, and would undergo additional comprehensive review if it exceeded any such thresholds.

The GEIS determined that potential air impacts resulting from the technology manufacturing facilities sited at STAMP will be avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated to the maximum extent possible through the requirement to adhere to strict air permitting requirements and the expectation that no project would exceed Title V Major Source thresholds. The Data Centers and their use of emergency diesel generators are specifically contemplated uses under the GEIS. The Air Report explains that the potential to emit ("PTE") for each of the Data Centers exceeds Title V Major Source thresholds because PTE is calculated based on the theoretical continuous operation of the backup generators for 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. However, because the Data Centers propose to operate their emergency generators for only a fraction of that time, the actual estimated air emissions for each of the Data Centers are below the Title V Major Source thresholds and the same would be accepted as enforceable caps by NYSDEC.

Project Double Reed would be the only project which would specifically meet the contemplated air emissions for a single facility under the GEIS, with such emissions not contributing to any Furthermore, prevailing winds are from the westerly direction, meaning emissions from the STAMP Site would generally not impact the Nation's. Accordingly, construction of one of the Data Centers would not have a disproportionate pollution burden on any surrounding DACs. Notwithstanding, of the three proposed projects, Project Double Reed would result in the least pollution impacts to any DAC given the low air emissions estimated for the project. Reference is also made to Project Double Reed's lower levels of diesel storage and lower noise emissions, as analyzed above.

V. Conclusion

The expected impacts of the Data Centers are generally within those impacts and thresholds contemplated under the GEIS except as to noise impacts and air impacts for Projects Hydroscale and Rampart. In that regard, only Project Double Reed would be in compliance with the noise limitations set out in the GEIS. Project Double Reed does not include any significant adverse environmental impacts not already analyzed and studied under the GEIS.

Conversely, because Project Hydroscale and Project Rampart both exceed the noise thresholds and emissions estimates laid out in the GEIS, further analysis is necessary to determine whether they may have impacts beyond that which is analyzed in the GEIS.

Exhibit A
Emissions Report

Exhibit B
STAMP GEIS Summary

The STAMP GEIS assumes that no individual project sited at STAMP would require a Title V Air Permit. The GEIS also provides estimated annual emissions for a single representative facility and total expected emissions for all facilities sited at STAMP. A table comparing estimated emissions of each project with estimated emissions contemplated in the GEIS is attached to the report prepared by C&S analyzing the emissions estimates for the Data Centers, dated February 27, 2025 ("Air Report"), attached as Exhibit A.

With regard to plants and animals, the GEIS determined that STAMP development would have relatively minimal impacts to the same, with the exception to a limited number of bird species which may utilize the STAMP Site on occasion. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC") issued an Incidental Take Permit pursuant to Part 182 of the Endangered Species Act ("Take Permit") the latest of which was issued on July 17, 2023. The Take Permit authorizes the incidental take of certain species ("Winter Raptors") at the STAMP Site subject to the implementation of a Net Conservation Benefit Plan which has since been implemented.

The storage of potentially hazardous chemicals and petroleum products is also expected under the GEIS, the risks from which would be mitigated through compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. The GEIS also analyzed impacts from increases in traffic up to 1,925 trips during the PM peak hour (~70% of total peak PM traffic at full build), after which additional studies would be required. With regard to utilities, the GEIS and subsequent updates to the same contemplate water usage and sewer to be approximately 6 million gallons per day (gpd). Subsequent updates to the GEIS also contemplate electricity demand would increase to 600 MW.

The STAMP GEIS also assumes that large buffers (up to 1,600 ft. in some areas) surrounding the STAMP Site would be maintained. The buffers were specifically developed through direct input with the Nation in the context of the settlement agreement entered into between the Nation and GCEDC during litigation regarding Plug Power. Such large buffers are expected to mitigate any potential impacts to surrounding off-site receptors from noise, odor and lighting. Furthermore, noise from any STAMP project is expected to remain below NYSDEC guidelines for non-industrial areas of 45 dBA at night and 65 dBA in the day as measured from the STAMP Site boundary.

With regard to potential impacts to Historic and Archeological resources, a Phase 1-3 Cultural Resource Investigation was undertaken at the STAMP Site, generally clearing it of any potential resources which may be impacted.

Finally, the GEIS included a list of thresholds to compare against any proposed project for STAMP. Any project which does not exceed these thresholds will have impacts which have already been studied and expected under the GEIS and do not need additional SEQRA analysis, whereas exceedance of any threshold may require additional SEQRA review.

MRB Cost Benefit Calculator

Genesee County Industrial Development Agency

Date
 Project Title
 Project Location

Construction Phase - Project Assumptions

Project Costs	Project Costs
Enter total project costs:	Value
Local Construction Spending*	<input type="text" value="\$6,320,000,000"/>
% of locally sourced materials and labor	<input type="text" value="21%"/>
In-region construction spending	<input type="text" value="\$1,300,000,000"/>

Construction Economic Impacts

Industry	NAICS	% of Total Investment	Investment by Type
Industrial Building Construction	236210	100%	\$1,300,000,000
[Not Applicable]	0		\$0
[Not Applicable]	0		\$0
		100%	\$1,300,000,000

Most projects will only have one line related to construction type.

Operation Phase - Project Assumptions

Jobs and Earnings from Operations

NAICS Lookup

Year 1 - Enter NAICS	NAICS	Count	Per Job Annual Earnings	Total Earnings
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Serv	518210	122	\$88,505	\$10,797,610
0				\$0
0				\$0
0				\$0
0				\$0
0				\$0
Total		122		\$10,797,610

Year 2	NAICS	Count	Per Job Annual Earnings	Total Earnings
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Serv	518210	122	\$88,505	\$10,797,610
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
Total		122		\$10,797,610

Year 3+ (Full Employment)	NAICS	Count	Per Job Annual Earnings	Total Earnings
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Serv	518210	122	\$88,505	\$10,797,610
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
Total		122		\$10,797,610

Fiscal Impact Assumptions

Estimated Costs of Incentives

	%	Value	
Sales Tax Exemption		\$462,560,000	PILOT Term (Years) <input type="text" value="20"/>
Local Sales Tax Rate	4.00%	\$231,280,000	Escalation Factor <input type="text" value="0%"/>
State Sales Tax Rate	4.00%	\$231,280,000	Discount Factor <input type="text" value="2%"/>
Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption		\$9,000,000	
Local	0.50%	\$4,500,000	
State	0.50%	\$4,500,000	
Total Costs		\$471,560,000 <small>Includes PILOT exemption, calculated below.</small>	

Genesee County Industrial Development Agency
MRB Cost Benefit Calculator

Date 1.10.25
 Project Title Project Double Reed
 Project Location STAMP

Economic Impacts

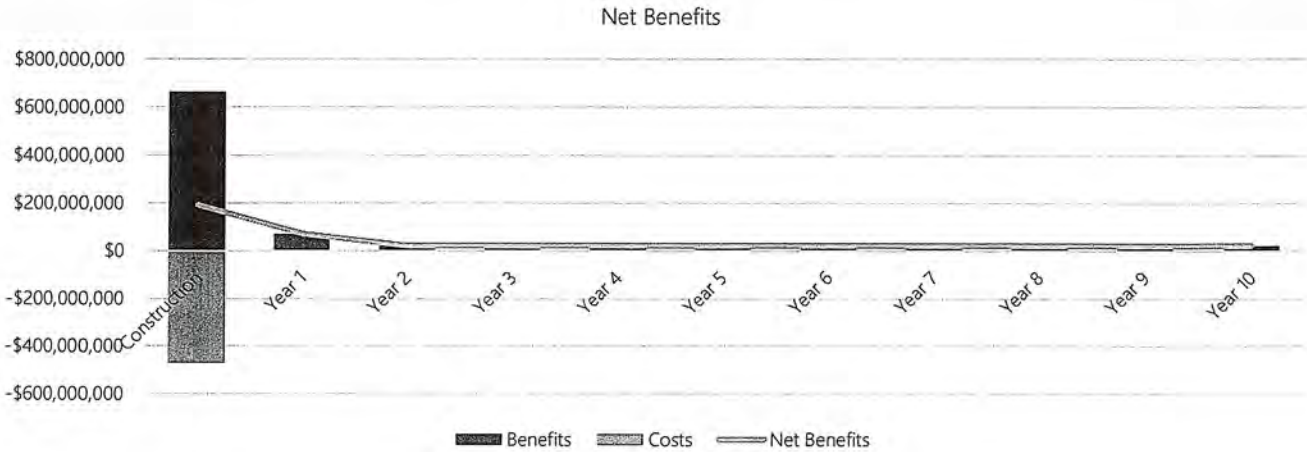
Summary of Economic Impacts over the Life of the PILOT

Project Total Investment
 \$6,320,000,000

	Temporary (Construction)		
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	6,383	1,879	8,263
Earnings	\$537,597,808	\$90,208,472	\$627,806,279
Local Spend	\$1,300,000,000	\$323,722,232	\$1,623,722,232

	Ongoing (Operations)		
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	122	46	168
Earnings	\$215,952,200	\$85,537,520	\$301,489,720

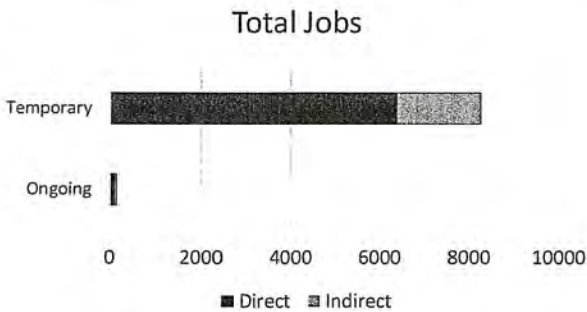
Figure 1



Net Benefits chart will always display construction through year 10, irrespective of the length of the PILOT.

Figure 2

Figure 3



Fiscal Impacts



Cost-Benefit Analysis Tool powered by MRB Group

Estimated Costs of Exemptions

	Nominal Value	Discounted Value*
Property Tax Exemption	\$0	\$0
Sales Tax Exemption	\$462,560,000	\$462,560,000
Local Sales Tax Exemption	\$231,280,000	\$231,280,000
State Sales Tax Exemption	\$231,280,000	\$231,280,000
Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
Local Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000
State Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000
Total Costs	\$471,560,000	\$471,560,000

State and Local Benefits

	Nominal Value	Discounted Value*
Local Benefits	\$1,154,252,050	\$1,065,475,106
To Private Individuals	\$929,296,000	\$874,295,733
Temporary Payroll	\$627,806,279	\$627,806,279
Ongoing Payroll	\$301,489,720	\$246,489,453
Other Payments to Private Individuals	\$0	\$0
To the Public	\$224,956,050	\$191,179,373
Increase in Property Tax Revenue	\$127,723,298	\$102,741,898
Temporary Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$4,394,644	\$4,394,644
Ongoing Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$2,110,428	\$1,725,426
Other Local Municipal Revenue	\$90,727,680	\$82,317,405
State Benefits	\$48,323,392	\$45,463,378
To the Public	\$48,323,392	\$45,463,378
Temporary Income Tax Revenue	\$28,251,283	\$28,251,283
Ongoing Income Tax Revenue	\$13,567,037	\$11,092,025
Temporary Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$4,394,644	\$4,394,644
Ongoing Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$2,110,428	\$1,725,426
Total Benefits to State & Region	\$1,202,575,442	\$1,110,938,484

Benefit to Cost Ratio

	Benefit*	Cost*	Ratio
Local	\$1,065,475,106	\$235,780,000	5:1
State	\$45,463,378	\$235,780,000	:1
Grand Total	\$1,110,938,484	\$471,560,000	2:1

*Discounted at 2%

Additional Comments from IDA

\$1,920,000 sales tax revenue + \$116,384 fire district = \$2,036,384 a year, plus one time \$50,000,000 for substation

Does the IDA believe that the project can be accomplished in a timely fashion? yes

3c

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Revised

MRB Cost Benefit Calculator

Genesee County Industrial Development Agency

Date
 Project Title
 Project Location

Construction Phase - Project Assumptions

Project Costs

Enter total project costs:	Project Costs Value
Local Construction Spending*	<input type="text" value="\$3,812,900,000"/>
% of locally sourced materials and labor	<input type="text" value="55%"/>
In-region construction spending	<input type="text" value="\$2,100,000,000"/>

Construction Economic Impacts

Industry	NAICS	% of Total Investment	Investment by Type
Industrial Building Construction	236210	100%	\$2,100,000,000
[Not Applicable]	0		\$0
[Not Applicable]	0		\$0
		100%	\$2,100,000,000

Most projects will only have one line related to construction type.

Operation Phase - Project Assumptions

Jobs and Earnings from Operations

Year 1 - Enter NAICS	NAICS Lookup	Count	Per Job Annual Earnings	Total Earnings
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Serv	518210	200	\$129,250	\$25,850,000
0				\$0
0				\$0
0				\$0
0				\$0
Total		200		\$25,850,000

Year 2	NAICS	Count	Per Job Annual Earnings	Total Earnings
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Serv	518210	200	\$129,250	\$25,850,000
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
Total		200		\$25,850,000

Year 3+ (Full Employment)	NAICS	Count	Per Job Annual Earnings	Total Earnings
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Serv	518210	200	\$129,250	\$25,850,000
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
0	0			\$0
Total		200		\$25,850,000

Fiscal Impact Assumptions

Estimated Costs of Incentives

Sales Tax Exemption	%	Value	PILOT Term (Years)	<input type="text" value="20"/>
Local Sales Tax Rate	4.00%	\$118,400,000	Escalation Factor	<input type="text" value="0%"/>
State Sales Tax Rate	4.00%	\$118,400,000	Discount Factor	<input type="text" value="2%"/>
Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption				
Local	0.50%	\$0		
State	0.50%	\$0		
Total Costs		<input type="text" value="\$236,800,000"/> Includes PILOT exemption, calculated below.		

Genesee County Industrial Development Agency MRB Cost Benefit Calculator



Date: 1.10.25
Project Title: Project Hydroscale
Project Location: STAMP

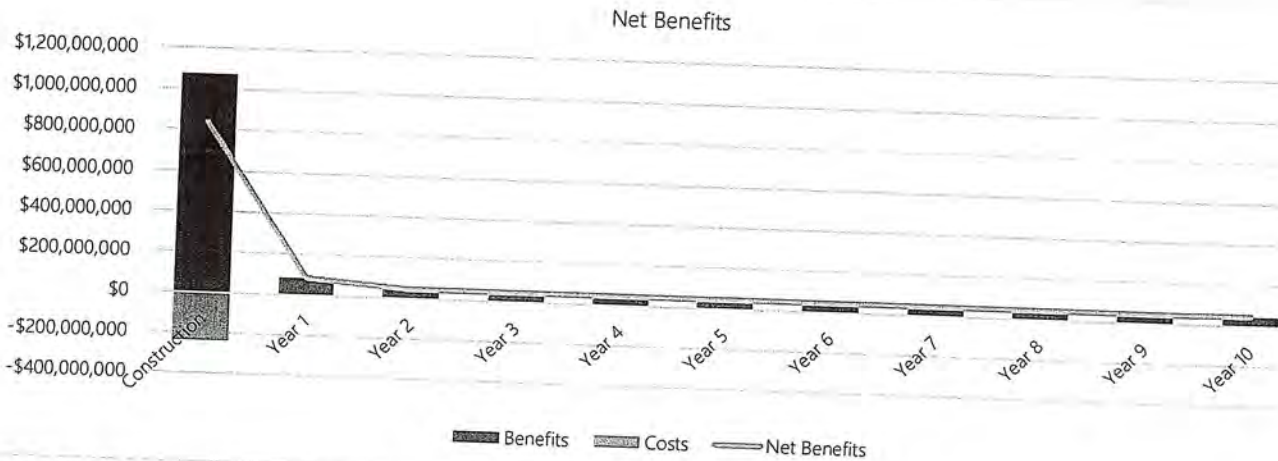
Economic Impacts

Summary of Economic Impacts over the Life of the PILOT
Project Total Investment
\$3,812,900,000

Temporary (Construction)			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	10,312	3,036	13,347
Earnings	\$868,427,228	\$145,721,377	\$1,014,148,605
Local Spend	\$2,100,000,000	\$522,935,914	\$2,622,935,914

Ongoing (Operations) Aggregate over life of the PILOT			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	200	76	276
Earnings	\$517,000,000	\$204,780,956	\$721,780,956

Figure 1



Net Benefits chart will always display construction through year 10, irrespective of the length of the PILOT.

Figure 2

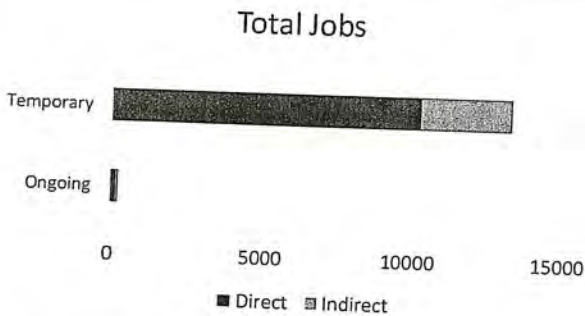


Figure 3



Ongoing earnings are all earnings over the life of the PILOT.

3c

Fiscal Impacts

Estimated Costs of Exemptions

	Nominal Value	Discounted Value*
Property Tax Exemption	\$0	\$0
Sales Tax Exemption	\$236,800,000	\$236,800,000
Local Sales Tax Exemption	\$118,400,000	\$118,400,000
State Sales Tax Exemption	\$118,400,000	\$118,400,000
Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption	\$0	\$0
Local Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption	\$0	\$0
State Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption	\$0	\$0
Total Costs	\$236,800,000	\$236,800,000

State and Local Benefits

	Nominal Value	Discounted Value*
Local Benefits	\$1,934,244,751	\$1,773,133,124
To Private Individuals	\$1,735,929,561	\$1,604,256,265
Temporary Payroll	\$1,014,148,605	\$1,014,148,605
Ongoing Payroll	\$721,780,956	\$590,107,660
Other Payments to Private Individuals	\$0	\$0
To the Public	\$198,315,189	\$168,876,859
Increase in Property Tax Revenue	\$85,569,602	\$69,054,196
Temporary Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$7,099,040	\$7,099,040
Ongoing Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$5,052,467	\$4,130,754
Other Local Municipal Revenue	\$100,594,080	\$88,592,869
State Benefits	\$90,268,337	\$83,421,326
To the Public	\$90,268,337	\$83,421,326
Temporary Income Tax Revenue	\$45,636,687	\$45,636,687
Ongoing Income Tax Revenue	\$32,480,143	\$26,554,845
Temporary Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$7,099,040	\$7,099,040
Ongoing Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$5,052,467	\$4,130,754
Total Benefits to State & Region	\$2,024,513,088	\$1,856,554,449

Benefit to Cost Ratio

	Benefit*	Cost*	Ratio
Local	\$1,773,133,124	\$118,400,000	15:1
State	\$83,421,326	\$118,400,000	1:1
Grand Total	\$1,856,554,449	\$236,800,000	8:1

*Discounted at 2%

Additional Comments from IDA

\$1,000,000 community grant + \$500,000 county host + \$82,104 fire district + \$1,497,600 electric sales tax revenue = \$3,079,704 plus one time \$39,000,000 substation

Does the IDA believe that the project can be accomplished in a timely fashion? no

MRB Cost Benefit Calculator

Genesee County Industrial Development Agency

Date
 Project Title
 Project Location

Construction Phase - Project Assumptions

Project Costs	Project Costs
Enter total project costs:	Value
Local Construction Spending*	<input type="text" value="\$3,318,450,000"/>
% of locally sourced materials and labor	<input type="text" value="42%"/>
In-region construction spending	<input type="text" value="\$1,395,000,000"/>

Construction Economic Impacts

Industry	NAICS	% of Total Investment	Investment by Type
Industrial Building Construction	236210	100%	\$1,395,000,000
[Not Applicable]	0		\$0
[Not Applicable]	0		\$0
		100%	\$1,395,000,000

Most projects will only have one line related to construction type.

Operation Phase - Project Assumptions

Jobs and Earnings from Operations

Year 1 - Enter NAICS		NAICS	Count	Per Job Annual Earnings	Total Earnings
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Serv		518210	105	\$64,095	\$6,729,975
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
Total			105		\$6,729,975

Year 2		NAICS	Count	Per Job Annual Earnings	Total Earnings
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Serv		518210	105	\$64,095	\$6,729,975
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
Total			105		\$6,729,975

Year 3+ (Full Employment)		NAICS	Count	Per Job Annual Earnings	Total Earnings
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Serv		518210	105	\$64,095	\$6,729,975
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
	0				\$0
Total			105		\$6,729,975

Fiscal Impact Assumptions

Estimated Costs of Incentives

	%	Value
Sales Tax Exemption		<input type="text" value="\$218,960,000"/>
Local Sales Tax Rate	4.00%	<input type="text" value="\$109,480,000"/>
State Sales Tax Rate	4.00%	<input type="text" value="\$109,480,000"/>
Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption		<input type="text" value="\$19,950,000"/>
Local	0.50%	<input type="text" value="\$9,975,000"/>
State	0.50%	<input type="text" value="\$9,975,000"/>

PILOT Term (Years)
 Escalation Factor
 Discount Factor

Total Costs Includes PILOT exemption, calculated below.

Genesee County Industrial Development Agency MRB Cost Benefit Calculator

Date 1.31.25
Project Title Project Rampart
Project Location STAMP



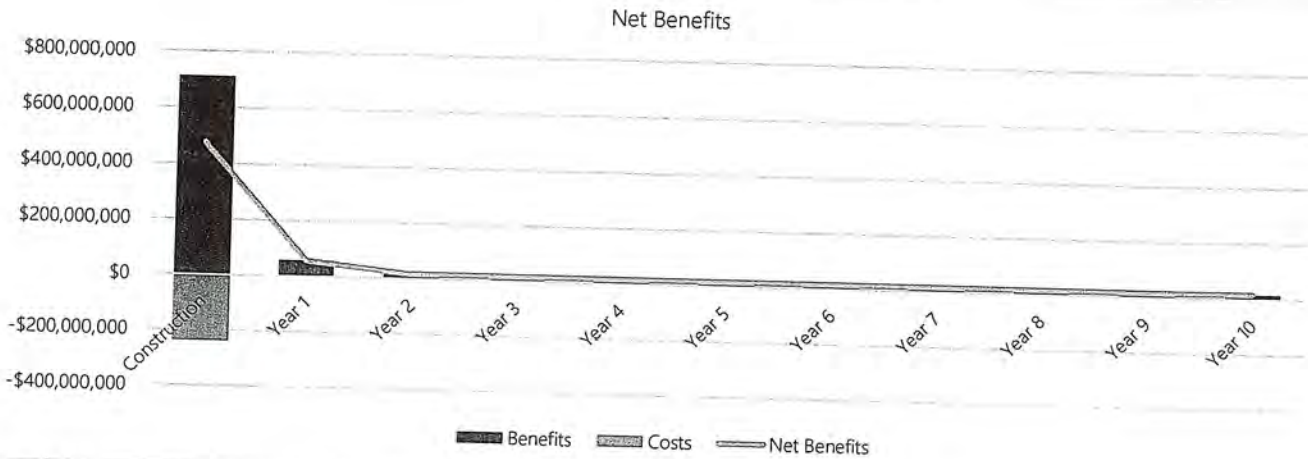
Economic Impacts

Summary of Economic Impacts over the Life of the PILOT
Project Total Investment
\$3,318,450,000

Temporary (Construction)			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	6,850	2,017	8,866
Earnings	\$576,883,801	\$96,800,629	\$673,684,430
Local Spend	\$1,395,000,000	\$347,378,857	\$1,742,378,857

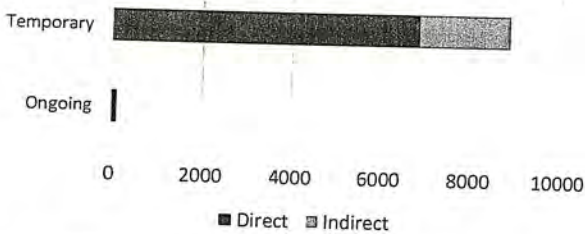
Ongoing (Operations) Aggregate over life of the PILOT			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	105	40	145
Earnings	\$134,599,500	\$53,314,148	\$187,913,648

Figure 1

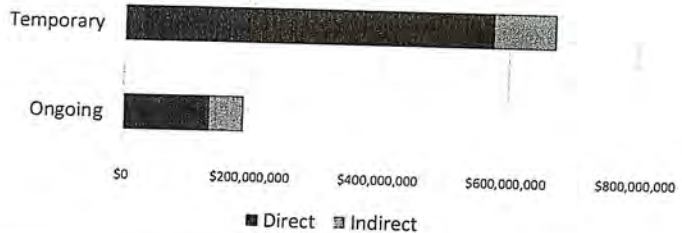


Net Benefits chart will always display construction through year 10, irrespective of the length of the PILOT.

Total Jobs



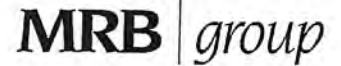
Total Earnings



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Fiscal Impacts



Cost-Benefit Analysis Tool powered by MRB Group

Estimated Costs of Exemptions

	Nominal Value	Discounted Value*
Property Tax Exemption	\$0	\$0
Sales Tax Exemption	\$218,960,000	\$218,960,000
Local Sales Tax Exemption	\$109,480,000	\$109,480,000
State Sales Tax Exemption	\$109,480,000	\$109,480,000
Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption	\$19,950,000	\$19,950,000
Local Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption	\$9,975,000	\$9,975,000
State Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption	\$9,975,000	\$9,975,000
Total Costs	\$238,910,000	\$238,910,000

State and Local Benefits

	Nominal Value	Discounted Value*
Local Benefits	\$1,073,658,173	\$1,007,075,624
To Private Individuals	\$861,598,078	\$827,317,305
Temporary Payroll	\$673,684,430	\$673,684,430
Ongoing Payroll	\$187,913,648	\$153,632,874
Other Payments to Private Individuals	\$0	\$0
To the Public	\$212,060,095	\$179,758,319
Increase in Property Tax Revenue	\$93,514,368	\$75,465,578
Temporary Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$4,715,791	\$4,715,791
Ongoing Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$1,315,396	\$1,075,430
Other Local Municipal Revenue	\$112,514,540	\$98,501,520
State Benefits	\$44,803,100	\$43,020,500
To the Public	\$44,803,100	\$43,020,500
Temporary Income Tax Revenue	\$30,315,799	\$30,315,799
Ongoing Income Tax Revenue	\$8,456,114	\$6,913,479
Temporary Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$4,715,791	\$4,715,791
Ongoing Jobs - Sales Tax Revenue	\$1,315,396	\$1,075,430
Total Benefits to State & Region	\$1,118,461,273	\$1,050,096,124

Benefit to Cost Ratio

	Benefit*	Cost*	Ratio
Local	\$1,007,075,624	\$119,455,000	8:1
State	\$43,020,500	\$119,455,000	:1
Grand Total	\$1,050,096,124	\$238,910,000	4:1

*Discounted at 2%

Additional Comments from IDA

\$1 M community + \$1 M county host + \$89,727 fire district + \$1,536,000 sales tax revenue = \$3,625,727 a year, plus one time \$40M for substation

Does the IDA believe that the project can be accomplished in a timely fashion? no



Town of Alabama

2218 Judge Road, Oakfield, NY 14125

Tel: (585) 948-9341

Fax: (585) 948-9423

TDD 1-800-662-1220

To Whom It May Concern

February 28, 2025

At the request of the Genesee County Economic Development Center, the Town of Alabama is responding to a portion of the January 30, 2025 letter from the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, specifically Page 10, Item 7. The Nation's letter expresses concern that emergency services are unable to adequately service a data center project at STAMP.

Regarding Onsite Storage of Diesel Fuel for Backup Generators:

The storage and use of petroleum are strictly regulated and subject to federal Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rules, as well as New York State's Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) Regulations. This site would be subject to a well-established registration, reporting, and inspection program. All applicants must submit a detailed Emergency Plan. In the event of a leak, spill, or other incident, the Alabama Fire Department, mutual aid, county, and regional resources will be deployed as needed to mitigate any emerging issues. Additionally, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) would be called upon to provide resources and oversee remediation if necessary.

Regarding Potential Risk of Fire and Explosion:

The Nation's letter quotes from an Earthjustice article addressing the dangers of locating crypto-mining equipment in unused warehouses or old industrial sites, as such sites lack sufficient infrastructure (including electrical infrastructure) to service such projects. These concerns are not applicable to the proposal currently being considered by GCEDC to construct entirely new facilities to house and support a data center. The design and operation of all facility systems at any project site must comply with all applicable Uniform Fire and Building Codes. Additionally, a site-specific Hazardous Material Management Plan must be prepared and submitted for approval to the Town of Alabama and the Alabama Fire Department before a Certificate of Occupancy is issued. In case of an emergency, the Alabama Fire Department would be dispatched. Depending on the nature of the emergency, mutual aid, county, and regional resources may be also called upon to assist as needed.

Regarding Concerns Over the Adequacy of Existing Emergency Services:

Large projects are required to submit an Emergency Plan, which will be evaluated by both the Alabama Fire Department and the Town as part of the site plan review process. Although no applications have been submitted for review at this time, it's important to note that the Alabama Fire Department maintains specialized firefighting equipment, including a foam suppression truck designed specifically for the associated risks of the bulk fuel storage and the tanker trucks that deliver fuel to the seven petroleum stations located within the Tonawanda Seneca Nation.

Currently, the only fire departments in this area with this specialized capability are those of Barre, Shelby, and Alabama. To ensure readiness for any potential incidents, a foam task force has been established, consisting of these three fire departments, along with the New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, as well as Genesee and Orleans County Emergency Services. These agencies collaborate and train together to ensure effective response capabilities.

Sincerely,



Robert Crossen
Alabama Town Supervisor

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If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form.

You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at program.intake@usda.gov."

Attorney-Client Privileged and Confidential, Prepared at Request of Counsel

February 27, 2025

Matthew J. Fitzgerald
Senior Associate
Phillips Lytle, LLP
One Canalside
125 Main Street
Buffalo, NY 14203-2887
MFitzgerald@phillipslytle.com

Re: Air Quality Services for STAMP

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

In accordance with our proposal dated January 13, 2025, C&S Engineers, Inc. (C&S) reviewed each of the three air quality submittals associated with locating a data center at the Science, Technology, and Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP) facility in the Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York. The air quality information for the three proposals is only for the redundant power supply, and does not address other potential sources of emissions associated with buildings, such as heat sources (boilers, heaters, etc.) In addition, it is our understanding that there will be no process emissions from any of the data centers. This letter report summarizes each report (as well as other information provided to C&S by Phillips Lytle LLP), the air regulatory requirements, and the air permitting implications of the data center. In addition, this correspondence also addresses the reports consistency with the Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS), a qualitative analysis of impacts to the surrounding community, including the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, and actions required to comply with the New York State Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA).

The following provides the list of documents reviewed during our analysis and a summary of items in each document.

Project Rampart, Redundant Generator Emission Report, Prepared by Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.

- The project is anticipated to require 120 back-up power generators.
- The expected potential emissions per Project Rampart would require a State Facility Air Permit, with Federally Enforceable Emission Caps.
- The submittal does not adequately calculate Potential to Emit (PTE).
- Sulfur dioxide emissions are high and Rampart's report submittal may not account for using low sulfur fuel.

Project Hydroscale BUF01 Data Center General Environmental Impact Statement Consistency Analysis, Alabama, New York STAMP Development Site

- Submittal indicates the GEIS analysis was prepared to assess consistency with the *Draft GEIS for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park* dated April 14, 2011.
- The project is anticipated to require 200 back-up power generators.
- The expected potential emissions for Project Hydroscale would require a State Facility Air Permit, with Federally Enforceable Emission Caps.
- The submittal does not adequately calculate PTE.

Project Double Reed Generators Technical Summary – Backup Power and Air Emissions

- The project is anticipated to only require 6 back-up power generators and has far less projected actual emissions than either Project Rampart or Project Hydroscale.
- The projected actual emissions for Project Double Reed could allow for an Air Facility Registration, under Emission Capping by Rule, specified in 6 NYCRR 201-4.5. This regulation requires registered facilities to maintain actual emissions of each regulated air contaminant at less than 50 percent of the major facility threshold.
- The submittal does not adequately calculate PTE.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) STAMP SEQR and Permitting Comments on the Full Environmental Assessment Form (FEAF) for Project Rampart, dated January 21, 2025

- This correspondence was based on the Full Environmental Assessment Form (FEAF) for Project Rampart submitted on October 28, 2024.
- NYSDEC claims that Project Rampart would be considered a Major Source that will be potentially subject to Non- Attainment New Source Review. The EAF lists 441 tons/yr of N₂O and 88 tons/yr of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs), and 1.5 million tons/yr of CO₂e, requiring a Title V permit and triggering Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) 7(2) and 7(3) reviews.
- It should be noted that the documentation provided to C&S does not match these values. We understand that the three companies provided the herein-referenced air reports as supplements to the FEAFs submitted by the companies which were subsequently revised.

Project Rampart FEAF Form, dated December 31, 2024

- The FEAF Form is for a new data center facility for Project Rampart.
- The only stationary source listed is the backup generators. No emissions are listed in FEAF. We understand that the three companies provided the herein-referenced air reports as supplements to the FEAFs submitted by the companies.

Tonawanda Seneca Nation (Nation), Nation Preliminary Comments, dated January 30, 2025

- The Air Pollution section of this correspondence restates the potential emissions from the three data center projects.
- Similar to NYSDEC comment of January 21, 2025, states the project will emit approximately 441 tons/yr of N₂O and 88 tons/yr of HAPs, and 1.5 million tons/yr of CO₂e.
- The correspondence highlights the negative impact of diesel fuel generation on disadvantaged communities and potential contribution of NO₂ and CO₂ on respiratory illnesses and cardiac symptoms.

STAMP Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS), Section 6.3 Air Resources

The Draft GEIS states the following:

- Genesee County is classified as attainment for parameters subject to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
- Based on a microscale air quality analysis, the Project will not increase traffic volumes, reduce source-receptor distances, or change other existing conditions that would jeopardize the attainment status with the NAAQS.
- Although prepared for potential manufacturing air-related impacts, the GEIS provides estimated criteria pollutant emissions associated with fuel combustion sources.
- The Draft GEIS provides typical emission control strategies for back-up power generators.

GEIS Section 6.4 Air Resources

Section 6.4 of the GEIS states the following:

- Based on the Traffic Impact Study, an air quality analysis for mobile sources is not necessary for the Project, since it will not increase traffic volume, reduce source-receptor distances, or change the existing conditions to jeopardize the attainment status.
- The Project is expected to have actual emissions less than major source threshold and be regulated under a State Facility Air Permit.
- Temporary air quality impacts, such as dust, are likely to occur during construction.
- Genesee County Economic Development Corporation (GCEDC) finds that the potential impacts to air resources will be avoided, minimized and/or mitigated to the maximum extent practical with implementation of the permitting requirements.

Analysis

Table 1 summarizes the proposed equipment, fuel usage, and expected air emissions outlined in each of the three proposals. C&S also calculated PTE based on regulatory definition, which would indicate that each facility would have to obtain a Title V Permit, unless Federal Enforceable Emission Caps are agreed upon.

Table 1 also summarizes the PTE calculations.

Regulatory Review

According to 6 NYCRR 201-3.2(c)(6), emergency power generating stationary internal combustion engines as defined in Section 200.1(cq) are considered an "exempt activity." Stationary internal combustion engines used for peak shaving and/or demand response programs are not exempt.

Emergency power generating stationary internal combustion engines are defined in Section 200.1(cq) as a stationary internal combustion engine that operates as a mechanical or electrical power source only when the usual supply of power is unavailable, and operates for no more than 500 hours per year. The 500 hours of annual operation for the engine includes operation during emergency situations, routine maintenance, and routine exercising (for example, test firing the engine for one hour a week to ensure reliability). If a state disaster emergency is declared pursuant to Section 28 of the New York State Executive Law, the 500-hour limitation is suspended for the duration of the state disaster emergency. A stationary internal combustion engine used for peak shaving generation or demand response programs is not an emergency power generating stationary internal combustion engine.

However, **6 NYCRR 201-3.1** indicates that an emission source listed as an exempt or trivial activity is **only exempt from the registration and permitting provisions**. This does not mean that these activities are exempted from other applicable requirements or from applicable registration and/or permitting requirements of local air pollution control agencies.

In addition, **emissions from exempt activities must be included in potential to emit calculations when determining whether a facility or emission source is subject to Title V facility permitting** pursuant to Subpart 201-6 or New Source Review. **If the total potential to emit from one or more exempt activities at a facility exceeds, or causes the facility to exceed, the major facility threshold, these activities are no longer considered to be exempt from permitting.** If physical and/or operational restrictions are required to maintain the total potential to emit from one or more of the listed exempt activities below the Title V applicability thresholds or New Source Review requirements in 6 NYCRR 231, the activities are not considered exempt for permitting purposes.

Potential to Emit is defined as the maximum capacity of an air contamination source to emit any regulated air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the emission source to emit a regulated air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and/or restrictions on the hours of operation, or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as a part of the design if the limitation is enforceable by the department and the administrator. Fugitive emissions, to the extent that they are quantifiable, are included in determining the potential to emit where required by an applicable requirement.

Implications on Air Permitting

In calculating the PTE, based on the maximum capacity at 8,760 hours of operation for the needed generators, the oxides of nitrogen and carbon monoxide exceeded major source thresholds for all three data center projects, while particulate matter and volatile organic compounds exceeded the major source for Project Rampart and Project Hydroscale. Based on the submittals, the expected actual emissions for Project Rampart and Project Hydroscale are below major source thresholds, but greater than 50% of the major source thresholds. Therefore, both of these projects could obtain a State Facility Air Permit with emission caps limiting emissions to below major source thresholds, while Double Reed may be able to obtain an air registration under 6 NYCRR 201-4.5, Emission Capping by Rule, as they only have 6 generators and their expected actual emissions are below 50% of the major source thresholds. However, NYSDEC may elect to issue a State Facility Air Permit to incorporate the emission caps as part of the permit.

It should be noted that these projects would need to also comply with the following requirements:

- New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Subpart IIII
- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)- 40 CFR Subpart ZZZZ
- 6 NYCRR Part 225 (Fuel Composition and Use), and
- 6 NYCRR Part 227 (Stationary Combustion Installations)
- 6 NYCRR Part 231(New Source Review for New and Modified Facilities)

Consistency with Draft GEIS

The Draft GEIS Air Quality Section identifies existing conditions, potential impacts and mitigation measures, as well as potential permitting requirements, climate impacts and construction related air impacts. The existing emissions in the project area are associated with vehicular traffic and farm operations. According to the Draft GEIS, the project is in an area classified as attainment for carbon monoxide and ozone and will not jeopardize attainment with these and other National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Typical control strategies for combustion sources are mentioned including optimized combustion mechanics for emergency generators to comply with USEPA New Source Performance Standards.

The Draft GEIS provided estimated emissions from Fuel Combustion Sources for a single representative factory and the combined facilities. **Table 2** provides the estimated annual criteria pollutant emissions within the Draft GEIS compared to the estimated potential emissions from the three development proposals. The air quality proposal from Double Reed is the only project where the potential emissions are below the estimated criteria pollutant emissions from fuel combustion sources for a single facility for all parameters. It should be noted that the Double Reed proposal does not currently estimate emissions from sulfur dioxide although Double Reed has been asked to provide this information. In the meantime, given the expected fuel usage and the required use of low sulfur diesel, C&S would expect that the actual emissions of sulfur dioxide would be below the 6.2 tons per year cited in the Draft GEIS.

As mentioned in the Implications of Air Permitting section, each of the three developers would be required to meet Federal and State regulations associated with the emergency generators, including NSPS, NESHAPs, and

fuel combustion requirements. Since the number of emergency generators is substantially less than the other two proposals, the Double Reed Project is the only proposal with estimated potential emissions below the criteria pollutant emission levels analyzed in the Draft GEIS. As explained previously, the expected actual emissions are below one half the major source thresholds and the facility could potentially Cap by Rule.

Qualitative Analysis of Impacts

Air emissions associated with combustion of fuels can potentially have an impact on the surrounding community as well as contribute to climate change with the release of GHGs. In addition, there will be minor temporary air quality impacts associated with construction of these facilities. As stated in the Draft GEIS, Genesee County is classified as attainment for parameters subject to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), including carbon monoxide and ozone. None of the proposals appear to include a project that would operate as a major source of air pollutants that would require a Title V Air Permit.

The Tonawanda Seneca Nation (Nation), in its correspondence dated January 30, 2025, expressed concern with the negative health impact of diesel fuel generation on disadvantaged communities and potential contribution of NO₂, N₂O and CO₂ on respiratory illnesses and cardiac symptoms. Based on the documents received and as illustrated in **Table 1**, the Double Reed project has the lowest annual fuel usage, associated annual emissions, and PTE. Therefore, the potential impact on the community associated with the combustion of diesel fuel would be the lowest and below the thresholds analyzed in the GEIS. Further, the low levels of emissions from Double Reed will not result in any violation of NAAQS. In addition, as detailed in Figure 4-3 of the GEIS, prevailing winds travel west to east across the Nation's Territory through the STAMP Site, such that any emissions from Double Reed would, on balance, travel away from the Nation' Territory.

Temporary air quality impacts, such as dust from material movement, are likely to occur during construction. According to the GEIS Section 6.4, Air Resources, the generation of dust will be consistent with existing conditions associated with agricultural uses. In addition, best management practices should be followed to minimize air quality impacts from construction.

Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act

The New York State CLCPA went into effect January 1, 2020 (Chapter 106 of the Laws of 2019) and includes economy-wide requirements to reduce GHG emissions in New York State by 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, and 85% below 1990 levels by 2050. When issuing permits, Section 7(2) of CLCPA requires all state agencies to consider "whether such decisions are inconsistent with, or will interfere with, the attainment of the statewide GHG emission limits established in Article 75 of the environmental conservation law." This policy applies to all applications for permit actions received by the NYSDEC and can be required for registrations.

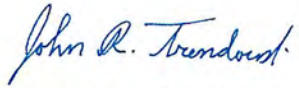
While GCEDC does not issue air permits or other state approvals subject to the CLCPA, the selected proposal would need to complete a CLCPA analysis as part of their application for an air permit from NYSDEC. The CLCPA analysis would need to identify the actual and PTE GHG emissions in carbon dioxide equivalents (including upstream and downstream emissions) as well as evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of any alternatives or GHG mitigation measures associated with the project. **Table 3** provides an estimate of the GHG emissions as well as the carbon dioxide equivalents for each of the three projects.

Based on the information received as well as the estimated GHG emissions, Double Reed Generators would emit the lowest amount of GHGs, as the submittal includes only 6 generators with the lowest projected fuel usage, while Project Rampart and Project Hydroscale anticipate having 120 and 200 generators, respectively. Therefore, the impact upon New York State meeting the GHG emission reduction levels in 2030 and 2050 would be the lowest from Project Double Reed.

We appreciate this opportunity to propose environmental services for Phillips Lytle, LLC. If you have any questions regarding this report or require any additional information, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

C&S ENGINEERS, INC.



John R. Trendowski, P.E., LEED AP
Senior Principal

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**Table 1
Summary of Data Center Proposals**

	Project Rampart	Project Hydroscale	Double Reed Project	
Number of Generators	120	200	6	
Annual Generator Operating Time (hours)	40	32.5	43	
Total Generator Operating Time (hours)	4,800	6,500	258	
Annual Fuel Usage (gallons)	693,600	1,285,050	37,281	
Double Reed annual fuel usage based on operating hours multiplied by 144.5 gallons/hour				
Estimated Emissions (from Proposals)	Project Rampart	Project Hydroscale	Double Reed Project	Major Source Threshold
Oxide of Nitrogen (NOx) in tpy	89	99.9	8.6	100
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in tpy	1.4	7.0	0.11	50
Carbon Monoxide (CO) in tpy	12	21.2	0.77	100
Particulate Matter (PM) in tpy	0.9	3.2	0.08	100
Sulfur dioxide (SO2) in tpy	48	0.1	0.004	100
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) in tpy	0.07	NL	0	25
The sulfur dioxide emissions were not in Double Reed submittal, but calculated by C&S Engineers using AP-42 and low sulfur fuel.				
Potential to Emit (PTE)				
(Calculated by C&S)				
	Project Rampart	Project Hydroscale	Double Reed Project	
Number of Generators	100	167	6	
Annual Generator Operating Time (hours)	8,760	8,760	8,760	
Total Generator Operating Time (hours)	876,000	1,462,920	52,560	
Annual Fuel Usage (gallons)	126,582,000	289,219,284	7,594,920	
	Project Rampart	Project Hydroscale	Double Reed Project	Major Source Threshold
Oxide of Nitrogen (NOx) in tpy	16,243	22,484	1,752	100
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in tpy	256	1,575	22	50
Carbon Monoxide (CO) in tpy	2,190	4,771	157	100
Particulate Matter (PM) in tpy	164	720	16	100
Sulfur dioxide (SO2) in tpy	8,760	22.5	0.81	100
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) in tpy	13	NL	0	25

The annual fuel usage and sulfur dioxide emissions were not in Double Reed submittal.

Attorney-Client Privileged and Confidential, Prepared at Request of Counsel

Table 2

Comparison of DRAFT DEIS Projected Criteria Pollutants with Developer Submittals

Estimated Emissions (from Proposals)	DRAFT GEIS Single Facility	DRAFT GEIS All Facilities	Project Rampart	Project Hydroscale	Double Reed Project
Oxide of Nitrogen (NOx) in tpy	22.4	164.1	89	99.9	8.6
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in tpy	1.2	8.5	1.4	7.0	0.11
Carbon Monoxide (CO) in tpy	16.8	123.4	12	21.2	0.77
Particulate Matter (PM) in tpy	1.7	12.8	0.9	3.2	0.08
Sulfur dioxide (SO2) in tpy	6.2	45.8	48	0.1	0.004

Double Reed sulfur dioxide value calculated by C&S Engineers.

**Table 3
Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

	Project Rampart	Project Hydroscale	Project Double Reed
Number of Generators	120	200	6
Annual Generator Operating Time (hours)	40	32.5	43
Total Generator Operating Time (hours)	4,800	6,500	258
Annual Fuel Usage (gallons)	693,600	1,285,050	37,281
Double Reed annual fuel usage Based on Operating Hours Multiplied by 144.5 gallons/hour			
Estimated GHG Emissions	Project Rampart	Project Hydroscale	Double Reed Project
Carbon Dioxide in tpy	7,834	14,346	533
Methane in tpy	0.314	0.581	0.017
Nitrous Oxide in tpy	0.063	0.116	0.003
Carbon Dioxide Equivalents in tpy	7,877	14,425	535
Project Hydroscale CO2 emissions were calculated based on fuel usage.			
Potential to Emit (PTE)			
(Calculated by C&S)			
	Project Rampart	Project Hydroscale	Double Reed Project
Number of Generators	100	167	6
Annual Generator Operating Time (hours)	8,760	8,760	8,760
Total Generator Operating Time (hours)	876,000	1,462,920	52,560
Annual Fuel Usage (gallons)	126,582,000	289,219,284	7,594,920
	Project Rampart	Project Hydroscale	Double Reed Project
Carbon Dioxide in tpy	1,429,705	3,228,684	108,583
Methane in tpy	57	131	3.4
Nitrous Oxide in tpy	11	26	0.7
Carbon Dioxide Equivalents in tpy	1,437,534	3,246,571	109,053

GHG Emission Factors from Table C-1 of Part 98, with the 20 year GWP of 84 for methane and 264 for nitrous oxide from 2024 NYS Statewide GHG Emissions Report-Emission Factors for Use by State Agencies and Applicants Table A1
Number 2 fuel oil heat value assumed to be 0.137 MMBtu/gal.



Phillips Lytle LLP

Memorandum

To: Mark Masse, GCEDC President
From: Dennis W. Elsenbeck
Date: February 28, 2025
Re: STAMP Data Center-Energy Matters

We understand that in connection with recent developer proposals to construct and operate a data center at the STAMP site, that GCEDC has received public comments expressing concern regarding data center energy demand, including comments that the existing power grid does not have sufficient capacity to support a 250MW data center at the STAMP site, that a data center project is generally inconsistent with the objectives of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act ("CLCPA"), and further that a STAMP sited data center would result in electric rate increases for other energy consumers in the area. I write to provide background information and analysis as relevant to GCEDC's consideration of the data center proposals and those public comments.

The STAMP Site's Energy Capacity is Sufficient to Support a 250MW Data Center

The STAMP site's energy capacity was initially evaluated in the Generic Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the overall site, which indicated that there was sufficient electrical power available for the STAMP site to accommodate *at least* 185 MW of annual demand. Following subsequent planning and environmental analysis, the STAMP site has been cleared by the New York Independent System Operator ("NYISO") for an increase of electrical demand at the site to a total of 600 MW

of power. The NYISO is a non-governmental, non-profit entity, accountable to both Federal and State regulators. The NYISO is responsible for managing the State's power grid and wholesale energy markets to ensure sufficient capacity and predictable rates for electricity consumers state-wide. In 2018, the NYISO analyzed capacity and approved the STAMP site to utilize up to 300 MW of capacity annually, and, after further analysis, in 2024 the NYISO authorized the STAMP site for an additional 300 MW of capacity annually. In light of these NYISO authorizations for a total capacity of 600MW annually, the STAMP site offers sufficient capacity for existing projects at the site, plus the addition of a 250MW data center.

Consistency with CLCPA Goals and Prospective Data Center Contributions to Fixed Costs Required for Ordinary Grid Maintenance and to Meet CLCPA Objectives

The CLCPA is codified in New York State law and it requires New York to reduce economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, and no less than 85% by 2050 from 1990 levels. The STAMP site's substation will draw power from the existing NYPA 345 KV transmission line that originates at the Robert Moses Plant, and the vast majority of generation planned to be installed in western NY tends to be renewable in nature. Locally, the Initial Report on the New York Power Grid Study prepared by the New York Department of Public Service Staff and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority Staff confirms that the Genesee region is anticipated to bring online anywhere from 630 to 900 MW of new renewable power within the next five years. As a result, a data center at the STAMP site would be powered primarily by clean energy, consistent with the goals of the CLCPA.

In addition, given that New York's electric grid is aged, there will be significant fixed costs required to update the grid for reliability and sustainability in the future, both as a general matter, and even more specifically to meet the CLCPA objectives. Though the total amount of the fixed costs associated with achieving the CLCPA's objectives has not yet been defined by policy-makers or industry-stakeholders, it is a

general assumption that those costs will be passed through to energy-consumers as line-item subsidies on electric bills (*e.g.* System Benefit Charge, Clean Energy Standard, and Value of Distributed Energy Resources, amongst others). Even independently from CLCPA related costs, the fixed costs of basic maintenance and required upgrades to the State's electric system as a general matter are already spread out amongst all ratepayers through ordinary line-item charges (*e.g.* Demand Charge), which are especially likely to be assessed against multi-shift manufacturing users.

Accordingly, the potential prospective contributions of data centers to the fixed costs associated with electric infrastructure investment generally, and to achieve the CLPCA objectives specifically, could be substantial and beneficial to area rate payers. This is because the comparatively high electric loads used by the data center industry mean that those users will be obligated to pay a correspondingly higher amount in line-item charges. A data center's contributions to the fixed climate-related costs of achieving the CLCPA objectives could actually help relieve the financial burden on all electric ratepayers because those costs can be recovered through the line-item subsidies on a data center's relatively high electric bill totals. For example, at full build out a 250 MW data center at the STAMP site could be estimated to contribute approximately \$26 million annually via CLCPA-related line-item subsidies collected from the data center user.

In addition to specifically climate-related costs to meet the CLCPA's objectives, there are ordinary fixed costs associated with the overall maintenance of the State's electric infrastructure and those costs are already assessed against users on their electricity bills via ordinary line-item charges. In the case of a Stamp sited 250 MW data center, the estimated contributions to ordinary fixed costs to maintain and invest in the State's electric infrastructure can be estimated at approximately \$9 million annually. Moreover, because data center users are typically responsible to fund and construct their own interconnections to the utility transmission network and their own substations, the utility line-item charges assessed to data center users are funds that will

typically be available for utility infrastructure investment and maintenance throughout the entirety of the grid, and not focused solely on investments that serve the data center site itself.

County/ State Sales Tax Revenues Associated with Data Center Energy Consumption

Additionally, a STAMP sited data center could have beneficial implications for sales tax revenues. The observations below are based on certain assumptions and estimations of a data center's prospective electricity bills and associated sales tax revenues. The discussion below assumes an estimated electric commodity price of \$0.04/kWh growing at \$0.005/kWh/Year, utility rates and subsidies as of February 13, 2025, and a 90% Load Factor (*i.e.* near 24/7 operation), no New York Power Authority allocation, and no applicable tax subsidies or exemptions.

A data center user typically demands electricity use on a continuous, 24/7 basis, which drives relatively high monthly electric bills to be paid by the data center user. The County and State impose a sales tax on a user's total electric bill. Therefore, a 250 MW data center would be estimated to contribute approximately \$6 million in County sales tax revenue, and approximately \$6 million in State sales tax revenue, on an annual basis, based on an estimated annual electricity bill of \$151 million at full build-out of a 250 MW data center.

Conclusion

There is sufficient capacity at the STAMP site to support the construction and operation of a 250MW data center. A STAMP sited data center would be powered by renewable energy, consistent with the goals of the CLCPA, and would help fund the costs to achieve CLCPA objectives. A STAMP sited data center would not have a tendency to result in electric rate increases for other consumers in the area, but rather, could be beneficial to other electricity rate payers due to the prospective data center's comparatively substantial electricity bills that drive higher than average fund

contributions to the fixed costs of operating the State's power grid and meeting the CLCPA's objectives. In addition, a STAMP sited data center could drive substantial County/State sales tax revenues.

I am available at your convenience to discuss, and please do not hesitate to reach out if I can provide any further information to aid GCEDC's review and consideration of a proposed data center's impact to the electrical grid and associated rates/costs to area tax payers and rate payers.

DWE

Doc #12480651.5

STAMP Data Center Estimated Electric Cost, Sales Tax and Climate Change Contribution

Version 1 - as of 02/13/2025

Monthly Demand (kW)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4	
	50,000		100,000		150,000		200,000	
Monthly Consumption (kWh)	32,400,000		64,800,000		97,200,000		129,600,000	
Electric Bill Line Item	Charge	Total	Charge	Total	Charge	Total	Charge	Total
Customer Charge (per Month) as of 1/28/25	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500
Demand Charges (per kW) as of 1/28/25	\$ 4.28	\$ 214,000.00	\$ 4.28	\$ 428,000.00	\$ 4.28	\$ 642,000.00	\$ 4.28	\$ 856,000.00
RKVA Charges as of 1/28/25	\$ 1.02	\$ -	\$ 1.02	\$ -	\$ 1.02	\$ -	\$ 1.02	\$ -
Merchant Function Charge as of 7/1/24	\$ 0.00010	\$ -	\$ 0.00010	\$ -	\$ 0.00010	\$ -	\$ 0.00010	\$ -
System Benefit Charge (per kWh) as of 1/1/25	\$ 0.00724	\$ 234,414.00	\$ 0.00724	\$ 468,828.00	\$ 0.00724	\$ 703,242.00	\$ 0.00724	\$ 937,656.00
Earning Adjustment Charges (per kW) as of 5/1/24	\$ 0.18	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 0.18	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 0.18	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 0.18	\$ 36,000.00
Energy Charge (Supply) (Estimate per kWh)	\$ 0.04	\$ 1,296,000.00	\$ 0.045	\$ 2,916,000.00	\$ 0.050	\$ 4,860,000.00	\$ 0.055	\$ 7,128,000.00
Legacy Transition Charge (per kWh) - N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Electric Supply Reconciliation (per kWh) - N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transmission Revenue Adjustment (per kWh) as of 12/31/24	\$ (0.00358)	\$ (115,992.00)	\$ (0.00358)	\$ (231,984.00)	\$ (0.00358)	\$ (347,976.00)	\$ (0.00358)	\$ (463,968.00)
Value of Distributed Energy Resources (per kW) as of 12/31/24	\$ 0.24	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 0.24	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 0.24	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 0.24	\$ 48,000.00
Revenue Decoupling Mechanism (per kW) as of 6/28/24	\$ 0.48	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 0.48	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 0.48	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 0.48	\$ 96,000.00
Clean Energy Standard Supply (per kWh) as of 3/6/24	\$ 0.0057	\$ 184,680.00	\$ 0.0057	\$ 369,360.00	\$ 0.0057	\$ 554,040.00	\$ 0.0057	\$ 738,720.00
Clean Energy Standard Delivery (per kWh) - N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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Monthly Demand (kW)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4	
	50,000		100,000		150,000		200,000	
Monthly Consumption (kWh)	32,400,000		64,800,000		97,200,000		129,600,000	
Electric Bill Line Item	Charge	Total	Charge	Total	Charge	Total	Charge	Total
Late Payment and Other Waived Fees Surcharge (per kW)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Arrears Management Program (per kW)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Electric Vehicle Make Ready (per kW)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Energy Storage Surcharge (per kW)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dynamic Load Management (per kW) as of 1/1/25	\$ 0.14	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 0.14	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 0.14	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 0.14	\$ 28,000.00
Total Estimated Monthly Electric Bill		\$ 1,872,602.00		\$ 4,061,704.00		\$ 6,574,806.00		\$ 9,411,908.00
Total Estimated Annual Electric Bill		\$ 22,471,224.00		\$ 48,740,448.00		\$ 78,897,672.00		\$ 112,942,896.00
Average \$/kWh		\$ 0.694		\$ 0.752		\$ 0.812		\$ 0.871

NY State Sales Tax Revenue - Schedule B Non-Residential

Total Monthly Sales Tax at 4% (Supply, Delivery and Subsidies)		\$ 74,904.08		\$ 162,468.16		\$ 262,992.24		\$ 376,476.32
Total Annual Sales Tax at 4% (Supply, Delivery and Subsidies)		\$ 898,848.96		\$ 1,949,617.92		\$ 3,155,906.88		\$ 4,517,715.84

Genesee County Sales Tax Revenue - Schedule B Non-Residential

Monthly Sales Tax at 4% (Supply, Delivery and Subsidies)		\$ 74,904.08		\$ 162,468.16		\$ 262,992.24		\$ 376,476.32
Annual Sales Tax at 4% (Supply, Delivery and Subsidies)		\$ 898,848.96		\$ 1,949,617.92		\$ 3,155,906.88		\$ 4,517,715.84

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	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4	
Monthly Demand (kW)	50,000		100,000		150,000		200,000	
Monthly Consumption (kWh)	32,400,000		64,800,000		97,200,000		129,600,000	
Electric Bill Line Item	Charge	Total	Charge	Total	Charge	Total	Charge	Total
Monthly Sales Tax at 8% (Supply, Delivery and Subsidies)		\$ 149,808.16		\$ 324,936.32		\$ 525,984.48		\$ 752,952.64
Annual Sales Tax at 8% (Supply, Delivery and Subsidies)		\$ 1,797,697.92		\$ 3,899,235.84		\$ 6,311,813.76		\$ 9,035,431.68

Subsidy for State Agency Climate Change Programs and Incentives (Does not include Base Rate Imbedded Programs and Incentives)

Monthly Climate Change Contribution		\$ 431,094.00		\$ 862,188.00		\$ 1,293,282.00		\$ 1,724,376.00
Annual Climate Change Contribution		\$ 5,173,128.00		\$ 10,346,256.00		\$ 15,519,384.00		\$ 20,692,512.00

Contribution to Electric Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure Investment and Maintenance

Monthly T&D Contribution		\$ 157,508.00		\$ 307,516.00		\$ 457,524.00		\$ 607,532.00
Annual T&D Contribution		\$ 1,890,096.00		\$ 3,690,192.00		\$ 5,490,288.00		\$ 7,290,384.00

Assumptions:

90% Load Factor (24/7)

Electric Commodity Price

(increases \$.005/kWh over the period of full build out) \$ 0.04

8% Total Sales Tax on Supply and Delivery for the State and County (4% for each)

Phase Demands Adjustable

No Tax Exemptions

No NYPA Allocations

Does not include Natural Gas Bill Impact

Climate Subsidies Constant

National Grid Line Items as of 02/13/25; Does not Include Impacts of Future Rate Filings Loads based 250 MW in Final Phase Full Build-out

Phase 5	
250,000	
162,000,000	
Charge	Total
\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500
\$ 4.28	\$ 1,070,000.00
\$ 1.02	\$ -
\$ 0.00010	\$ -
\$ 0.00724	\$ 1,172,070.00
\$ 0.18	\$ 45,000.00
\$ 0.060	\$ 9,720,000.00
\$ -	\$ -
\$ -	\$ -
\$ (0.00358)	\$ (579,960.00)
\$ 0.24	\$ 60,000.00
\$ 0.48	\$ 120,000.00
\$ 0.0057	\$ 923,400.00
\$ -	\$ -

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Phase 5	
250,000	
162,000,000	
Charge	Total
\$ -	\$ -
\$ -	\$ -
\$ -	\$ -
\$ -	\$ -
\$ 0.14	\$ 35,000.00
	\$ 12,573,010.00
	\$ 150,876,120.00
	\$ 0.931

	\$ 502,920.40
	\$ 6,035,044.80

	\$ 502,920.40
	\$ 6,035,044.80

Phase 5
250,000
162,000,000

Charge	Total
	\$ 1,005,840.80
	\$ 12,070,089.60

	\$ 2,155,470.00
	\$ 25,865,640.00

	\$ 757,540.00
	\$ 9,090,480.00