SHARON E. CHERNY, RMR, CRR Senior Court Reporter

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JANUARY 14, 2004, 4:03 P.M.

ALJ WISSLER: Good afternoon. If we can all find seats, please, I would like to begin. Time is now 4:01, by my watch, and before we begin the formal hearing, I would like to call on John Reitel, who is the Superintendent of Schools for the Margaretville Central School District who will tell us where fire exits are and restrooms are and so forth.

MR. JOHN REITEL: Thank you. Welcome to Margaretville Central School. I would just like to ask you your cooperation with a couple of issues. If by some bizarre chance you should get a fire alarm, you'll know it because it's got a huge, ear-piercing sound. We've got exits out of either side here. Of course out the front exits, which is where most of you come in. The side exits, out the back way, or all the way out the new entrance in the rear.

The question I would have for people for some of you, it's probably too late already.

We have a parking lot out back here that could be utilized as well. But again, so you are aware of that.

(There were further introductory remarks made by the Superintendent of Schools.)

ALJ WISSLER: Again, good afternoon. My name is Richard Wissler, W-i-s-s-l-e-r, and I am an Administrative Law Judge with the Department.

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Use the microphones, please.

ALJ WISSLER: Can you not hear me?

My name is Richard Wissler, and I am an Administrative Law Judge for the Department of Environmental Conservation, and I will be the judge presiding over the hearings in this matter. Those hearings will take place this afternoon until 5:30 and then again back in this room this evening beginning at seven o'clock. In addition, there will be hearings tomorrow afternoon from 4:00 to 5:30 in Boiceville and again from seven o'clock on, also at the school in Boiceville.

This project is known as Department of Environmental Conservation Permit Application Numbers 0-9999-00096/00001, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10. The purpose of this hearing is for DEC staff,

the Department of Environmental Conservation staff to hear and receive unsworn statements relating to applications made by Crossroads Ventures, LLC for certain Department of Environmental Conservation permits required for their proposed development known as the Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park. permits include various water supply and use and protection of water permits issued pursuant to the provisions of Environmental Conservation Law Article 15 and State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System SPDES, permits issued pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law 18, as well as a water quality certification issued pursuant to Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

The comments that are received here today will form part of the record for the Department of Environmental Conservation's review of this project. My task during this public hearing is to ensure that those statements are received in an orderly fashion. It is not necessary for you to have filed in advance to speak at this hearing or at any of the three subsequent

hearings in this matter, and any oral comments that are made during the hearing will be given equal weight with any written comments that are received.

If you would like to be heard at this hearing, I need to have you fill out one of the speaker registration cards, and then that will be provided to me and I will call your name. It's very important that you provide me with those cards so that we can have you speak. There won't be any time limit. Take all the time you want. If you wish to speak, or rather wish to provide a written comment, you can provide that also. You can read it and I'll receive it in the record. If you would like to make a comment but you don't want to come up here and speak, you can take one of those speaker cards and write your comments on the back and that will be provided to me and they will become part of the official record of this proceeding.

Very, very important. There has been a

Draft Environmental Impact Statement that has
been prepared in this case. The Department of

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Environmental Conservation is the lead agency in that review process. As part of that process, it's important to receive input and comments from the public with respect to that Draft Environmental Impact Statement. So your comments are exceptionally important to that process.

In addition, at any subsequent proceedings that will be had in this case, such as an issues conference, it's very important to me to have your comments because your comments, while they are not evidence at those subsequent proceedings, in fact form a basis for me as the Administrative Law Judge assigned to this matter to ask questions of the parties or potential parties to this matter about issues that you may -- are had concern to you and that you may raise at this public session. So these public sessions are very important.

Again, fill out a speaker card, avail yourself of the opportunity to provide myself, to provide the Department with your comments.

Now, if you do wish to not to speak today but rather wish to file a written comment,

those written comments can be filed with the Department with Mr. Alexander Ciesluk, who is here this afternoon, and they need to be received by him by February the 24th, 2004.

In addition, documents relating to this matter are available not only at the Department of Environmental Conservation's regional office on 21 South Putt Corners Road in New Paltz, but are -- will also be available at various locations indicated in the notice, Fairview Public Library, the Morton Pine Hill Library, the Skene Memorial Library and the Phoenicia Library Association.

I would note for the record that a notice of complete application was filed in this matter and published in the environmental notice bulletin, which is the official publication of the Department of Environmental Conservation for this project, on December the 10th, 2003.

In addition, on December the 10th, 2003, a notice of complete application, a notice of acceptance of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and a notice of legislative public

and SEQRA, State Environmental Quality Review Act, SEQRA hearing issues conference was also published in the environmental notice bulletin on December the 10th, 2003.

In addition, that notice was distributed to various individuals and groups who have expressed an interest in this matter, but in particular, to the elected officials and chief executives of the political subdivisions that are directly affected by the project.

In addition, that December the 10th notice was also published in the <u>Ulster County</u>

<u>Townsman</u>, as a legal notice on December the

11th, 2003 and also in the <u>Catskill Mountain</u>

<u>News</u> on December the 10th, 2003.

I would note for the record that those notifications fulfill the requirements of Part 621 and 624 of the Department of Environmental Conservation's regulations.

Before I go to the public comments, I'm going to ask Department staff to make a brief statement. After they speak, I'm going to ask Mr. Ruzow, who is the attorney for the Applicant, Crossroads Ventures, LLC, in this

matter to make a statement. And thereafter, I will begin to call the cards and you folks who wish to speak, come up here to the podium and provide us with your comments with respect to this project.

I will be calling on elected officials first and then members of the public. Again, if there are folks who just can't be here tonight, make sure that I know that or Ms. Duke over here knows that so that your card can be given to me so I can make sure that I give you the opportunity to speak here before 5:30. Now I'm going to shut up and call on Carol Krebs.

MS. CAROL KREBS: Good afternoon. Can everyone hear me?

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: No.

MS. CAROL KREBS: My name is Carol Krebs.

I'm an assistant regional attorney for the New

York State Department of Environmental

Conservation. I work out of the New Paltz

Region 3 office.

My name is Carol Krebs. I'm assistant regional attorney for the DEC. I work out of the New Paltz Region 3 office, and I am the

attorney representing staff working on this project. Also here tonight are the following Department staff also from the Region 3 office:

Margaret Duke, who is the regional permit administrator, and Mr. Al Ciesluk, who is the project contact person.

I will make this presentation very short so, because we are mainly here to hear from you. First of all, for those of you who may not be familiar with the DEC permit hearing process, the DEC has not taken any position on this project at this time. You may hear some terms today with which you may not be familiar, and if there are any questions, please feel free to ask us what they are during the breaks.

The DEC is the lead agency responsible for conducting the environmental review for this project under SEQRA, the State Environmental Quality Review Act. This environmental review process has several steps to it, including scoping and the preparation of environmental impact statements. Some of you may have

attended the scoping session which was held at the Belleayre ski facility a few years ago. Based on the scoping document which was a result of that session and later revisions to that document, the Applicant submitted a Draft Environmental Impact Statement detailing over a number of volumes the likely environmental impacts of the project and the Applicant's plans to mitigate or avoid those adverse impacts. After several revisions asked for by Department staff, the Department staff have determined that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, or the DEIS, is adequate for public review and comment. This does not mean that the DEC is in favor of or opposed to this project. This only means that we agree that review can begin.

The acceptance of the DEIS was based upon satisfaction of the requirements of the scoping document and is a draft document intended for public review and comment. The public comments will be considered by the DEC in meeting the SEQRA requirements in order to prepare a final environmental impact statement, and as part of

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our decisions on the various applications for permits. We are here to listen today to all of you, and tomorrow, and we will carefully consider each comment received, both on the DEIS and the permit applications before the Department.

Also as Judge Wissler has mentioned, written comments can also be submitted. We will also carefully review and consider each comment received.

Second, there are several permit
applications being reviewed by the Department
for this project, including two public water
supply permits, protection of water permits,
water quality certification and SPDES permits.

You may be aware that Department staff
have prepared two draft water discharge permits
known as SPDES permits which stands for State
Pollution Discharge Elimination System.
Although the draft SPDES permits have been
prepared by Department staff, the Department
has not taken any position on the project at
this time.

Let me clarify this apparent

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contradiction. SPDES permits are required by the Department for water discharges from this project. Department staff are required by regulation to prepare the draft permits in order to begin a public comment period. other words, to give you something to look at and comment upon, such as this evening. draft permits identify limitations in monitoring requirements that DEC staff have determined will be required to meet the state water quality standards, if a decision is made in the future that these permits should be DEC staff have not made any decision regarding the permits, however. DEC staff know which standards will apply to this project and how the water being discharged from the resort would have to be measured. So just because a draft SPDES permit has been written now, it doesn't mean the project will be getting permits from the Department in the future, and it also does not mean that any SPDES permit issued for this project in the future will be identical to the draft permit.

As to the other Department permits which

(Daniel Ruzow)

the Applicant must receive before the project can be built, no determinations have been made on those permits either.

Thank you for your time and I look forward to hearing your comments. We are available for any questions you may have between the sessions tonight and tomorrow night. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Thank you, Ms. Krebs.
Dan Ruzow.

MR. DAN RUZOW: My name is Daniel Ruzow with Whiteman, Osterman & Hanna, LLP. We are the attorneys for the Crossroads Ventures, LLC. It's my pleasure to be here tonight and to finally have an opportunity to have formal written and public comments made on this application. And at the breaks, my partner Terresa Bakner and L.A. Group's Kevin Franke and Crossroads' Gary Gailes will be available to answer questions outside.

There is an exhibit area where there are models of the proposed hotels and the overall topography of the project, of the resort project as well as some boards that may be helpful to you, and we'll be able to answer

questions as well.

Without further adieu, I would like to introduce Dean Gitter here as the managing member of Crossroads Ventures, LLC who will provide a brief commentary on the project and its evolution.

Mr. Gitter.

MR. DEAN GITTER: So here we all are again. Good afternoon. I am, as he said, Dean Gitter and I am the managing member of Crossroads Ventures. We're the developer of the project which is the subject of the Environmental Impact Statement under discussion at this hearing. I am a former member of the Shandaken Planning Board, the long-time chairman of the Shandaken Economic Development Committee, and during the final negotiations on the watershed agreement with New York City, Governor Pataki's designated representative for the business interests of Ulster County.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which is the subject of this hearing, addresses the Belleayre Resort project. The project will develop 573 acres of the 1,960 acres that

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Crossroads owns. The rest of the 1,960 acres, more than 1,300 acres, will be retained as permanent open space under the aegis of a respected and recognized conservation organization.

All of Crossroads' holdings lie on
Belleayre Mountain and abut the 2,200 acres of
the Belleayre Ski Center designated by the
State of New York as an intensive use area
within the Forest Preserve. There are 18
mountains in the Town of Shandaken. Only one
is designated for intensive use. That's
Belleayre. 12 of the Catskills' legendary
mountains, over 3,500 feet tall lie in
Shandaken. Belleayre is not one of them. The
forever wild Forest Preserve lands in Shandaken
total 58,000 acres. Our project does not
impact a single acre of state or city-owned
land outside of Belleayre Mountain.

In compliance with the constitutional limitations on the development of roads across Forest Preserve property, the resort will be developed as two individual complexes, one to the west of the ski center to be known as

Wildacres, and one to the east of the ski center, to be known as the Big Indian Resort.

A word about the nature of Crossroads Ventures' holdings. They are not public They are not Forest Preserve lands. lands. They are not forever wild lands, and they never They are private lands on which have been. Crossroads and its predecessors have been paying taxes for well over a hundred years. The Wildacres Resort will include a 250-room, family-oriented, three or four-star hotel, with conference facilities adequate for midsize There will be limited retail meetings. facilities, three restaurants, two tennis courts, an interfaith chapel and a spa. hotel design is the work of the noted resort architect Robert Lamb-Hart.

In addition, there will be 168 units of detached hotel lodging to be built over a period of several years after the opening of the central hotel facility. These units will be located around an 18-hole championship golf course designed by Davis Love, III, with input from ladies Hall of Fame champion Beth Daniel.

The Big Indian Resort to the east of the ski center will include a 150-room, five-star hotel with two restaurants, limited retail, an indoor and an outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts and a spa. The hotel design is the work of world-renowned environmental architect Emilio Ambasz. In addition, there will be 183 units of hotel detached lodging.

Let me explain what that means. means this is part of the hotel, it is serviced by the hotel, the rooms are cleaned by the hotel, the refrigerator will be stocked by the hotel. So there will be 183 units of hotel detached lodging, 88 of them clustered around the historically preserved Brisbane Mansion. The remainder will be scattered about an 18-hole championship golf course also designed by Davis Love, III and Beth Daniel. these complexes will be served by a state-of-the-art, privately operated tertiary wastewater treatment plant, as will a 21-unit subdivision on Route 49A. Another, the former Galli-Curi estate and the wilderness activity center on the grounds of the former Highmount

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Ski Center. Neither the wastewater treatment facilities nor the water supply systems, nor the roads, nor the utilities will be built or maintained by either municipality. They will be our permanent responsibility.

A word about golf course management, a field that has made enormous strides in the last 15 years. The DEIS entails management practices which must ensure that water running one foot off the edge of each fairway and no fairway is closer than 1,500 feet from a water sourse, that water running one foot off the edge of each fairway is safe for trout to flourish in. That's one foot off the fairway. And any water that soaks through the first two feet of soil will meet state and federal safe drinking water standards.

The resort will create the equivalent of 750 full-time jobs, the overwhelming majority of which will be filled by residents of Ulster, Delaware and Greene Counties and at wage rates significantly above the present prevailing offerings.

It will pump approximately \$60 million a

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year into the local economy, generate a regional total of almost a million dollars in sales taxes, pay over \$2 million in property taxes to the towns of Middletown and Shandaken, even after taking advantage of the tax development incentives provided by state law. This is a 15-fold increase in the property taxes presently paid on these parcels in Shandaken, and a 30-fold increase in Middletown. This \$2 million number will progressively grow annually and double to \$4 million per year ten years after construction, providing local taxes don't go up.

As I mentioned, this project is being developed by Crossroads Ventures, a New York State LLC. The five partners each have deep roots in the community in environmental activism or both. Emily Fisher, for more than 40 years a summertime resident of Haines Falls, is a former member of the board of the Catskill Center for Conservation, and a frequent contributor to conservation initiatives in the Catskills. She's a trustee of Bard College, a major contributor to and board member of the

American Museum of Natural History, and a benefactor of organizations as diverse as the World Wildlife Fund and the St. Croix Environmental Association.

Dick Fisher, also a long-time summer resident, is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Rockefeller University, one of the world's leading research institutions. He recently contributed the world-acclaimed Frank Gehry designed Fisher Performing Art Center to nearby Bard College. Ken Pasternak, a native of Middletown and the son of a two-term mayor of Fleischmanns is a major contributor to local causes.

Anthony SanFilippo is an avid skier whose family spends his weekends and vacations in Windham, New York.

I am the fifth partner.

We developed this project in response to the findings of the Vollmer Associates study for the DEC in 1963, the snow engineering report for the DEC in 1986, the Route 28 corridor study for the City of New York in 1993, the Central Catskills Planning Alliance

study for the Empire State Development

Corporation in 1998, and the HR&A report on the

West of Hudson Economic Study for the Catskill

Watershed Corporation in 1998. Each of these

five reports, going back almost 40 years,

stress the need for new and world-class

accommodations to be built around the Belleayre

Ski Center and the need for activities, most

particularly and specifically golf, to provide

year-round and economic recreational

opportunities during the months when skiing

does not occur.

These five partners have stepped forth and spent an enormous sum at considerable risk to bring these suggestions to reality.

In terms of size, as compared with new resorts being built around the country, it is far smaller with fewer golf holes and markedly fewer residences. It is the size it is because every road, the water supply, the wastewater treatment facilities, the electrical and telephone service will have to be built on site by the developer. There are no municipal services available. That cost must be

amortized over a minimum number of units to be profitable and to provide a return on investments satisfactory to downstream investors and lending institutions.

Lastly, it represents significant downsizing since the project's first unveiling.

In response to community input, Crossroads has eliminated one golf course, it's eliminated 75,000 square feet of retail and over 15 percent of the total units.

As you may have seen, the Draft
Environmental Impact Statement is voluminous,
15 volumes, I believe. It had to be. The
topics you, the public, raised at the scoping
session ran to 50 single-spaced, typewritten
pages.

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Speak a little louder, please.

MR. DEAN GITTER: The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is voluminous. It had to be. The topics the public raised at the scoping session ran to 50 single-spaced, typewritten pages. We sincerely believe it to be an honest

and frank document as required by SEQRA, that we have addressed every single substantive concern you raised, and that we have eliminated or provided mitigation for all identified potential impacts to the maximum extent It's the work of 17 highly regarded possible. consulting firms. It reflects dozens of meetings with the New York State DEC, the New York City DEP, the Federal United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Riverkeeper, the Attorney General's Watershed Inspector General, the New York/New Jersey Trails Conference and several other groups whose suggestions have been reflected in the DEIS where possible.

Each of our consultants has been given the same instruction, design this project so that when completed, it will be held up as a model of environmental responsibility. We sincerely believe they have achieved that goal. We ask you to look at their work with an open mind because the opportunity for economic revitalization for the Catskill region which this proposal entails may not come again for

many, many years.

I want to add a personal note. I have heard many times the concerns of those who oppose this project. I have thought about their anxieties. There may be little I can do to change their opinions. But I want to say this: I believe that every single person in Shandaken and Middletown, whether employee, business owner, homeowner, taxpayer, artist, crafts person, visitor or graduating student, will benefit from this project. If I didn't, I could not be involved in it and neither could my partners.

What changes will this project bring to the towns of Middletown and Shandaken? First and foremost, a degree of economic revitalization which the region has not seen in many years. As part of the DEIS, we were required to study the Town of Windham, a substantially similar town to either Shandaken or Middletown. Windham has an annual ski visitation of approximately 290,000, which is almost twice the present volume of the Belleayre Ski Center. Windham has 45 holes of

golf, 25 percent more than are being proposed They have built in the last ten by Crossroads. years or so over 450 new second homes in the vicinity of the mountain and many more are on the drawing board. The supervisor of the town credits these tourist and second homeowners with paying the lion's share of the town's taxes, while putting virtually no children in the school system. The tax rate in the Town of Windham this year is 20 percent lower than Shandaken's. There are few "For Sale" signs up and down its highways, there are no traffic jams in Windham, Hensonville or Maple Crest, and its rate of business failures is a fraction of ours.

The Belleayre Resort aspires to achieve the reputation and the success of such legendary gold retreats as the Broadmoor in Colorado and the Green Briar in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Both are equal in size and a little larger than the Belleayre Resort. As the Broadmoor has a city of almost 300,000 in Colorado Springs, it may be more useful to look at the Green Briar.

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The Green Briar has 800 lodging units, about 50 more than we propose. It has three full 18-hole golf courses, as opposed to the two we propose. It has built in significant numbers of second homes in some of its 6,000 acres, and it employs 1,500 people, roughly twice what we anticipate.

White Sulphur Springs, the town which surrounds but does not include the resort, is a town of only a few thousand. The presence of the resort which has been there since the civil war has not in almost 200 years changed the rural character of its immediate Allegany Mountain setting or caused an influx of foreign labor, nor put more than a few imported children into the local school system.

In our region, we are dependent above all on the business of tourism and recreation. I recently visited the magnificent Banff Resort in Alberta. I found their statue of the Canadian Pacific Railroad director who built the Astle Rock, Colorado in the Rockies. On the pedestal of this statue is a quote.

"Since we cannot export the scenery, we

shall have to import the tourists." That is what we must do here; import temporary refugees from the city who are seeking spiritual and physical renewal, provide a variety of services and experiences during their stay, and export them back to the metropolis armed with renewed spiritual and physical energy. It is a worthwhile enterprise. We have been doing it here in the Catskills since 1823. We should be proud of it.

MR. DAN RUZOW: Your Honor, that concludes our remarks. We look forward to your comments and questions, and hopefully we'll be able to respond to them over the course of the next several months in a meaningful way. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Thank you, Mr. Ruzow. I saw the superintendent. We're going to need another microphone over here if I could prevail on somebody to get me that.

The first speaker will be Kathleen Moore representing Assemblyman Clifford W. Crouch.

And after Ms. Moore, we're going to hear from Dean Frazier.

(Kathleen Moore)

MS. KATHLEEN MOORE: Good afternoon,
everyone. I'm here to represent the
assemblyman. I am reading a letter directly
from him, and these are his words.

"Dear Commissioner Crotty and Public
Hearing Officer. Please allow me to offer this
testimony as support for the Crossroads project
and economical development initiative proposed
within the boundaries of my assemblyman
district. I, along with the localities in
question, am anxiously awaiting the results of
an environmental impact study and professional
reviews initiated by the Town of Middletown and
Shandaken. Provided that the resort proposal
meets all set forth by the Department of
Environmental Conservation and that it proves
to be a sound environmentally safe project, I
would lend my full support to this initiative.

Throughout my time in office, I have been supportive of economical development proposal that create environment opportunities and aim to enhance an overall economical prosperity for both our own assembly district and the State of New York as a whole.

(Kathleen Moore)

Many visitors frequent the Catskill region for its natural esthetic qualities and its tranquil environment. The addition to the Big Indian Plateau and the Wildacres Resort would undoubtedly enhance Delaware County tourism, ultimately attracting new visitors in short for extensions on their stays and encourage repeat visits in the future.

It is certain -- I am certain that its increased tourism traffic would be a turn to bring increased revenues to the many attractions in our area, accommodations, restaurants and local businesses in our area allowing economical advancement to the entire region. Additionally, the project will inevitably produce immediate jobs for the construction phase and additional employment opportunity to tourists, retail, restaurants and lodging industries.

I thank you for the opportunity to address you about this issue and look forward to seeing the project to its fruition, provided all environmental requirements are met. It is through development initiatives such as this

that low income areas such as Delaware County are able to grow economically.

If you have any questions and I can be of any assistance, do not hesitate to call him in Albany or in the Binghamton district office.

Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Dean Frazier.

What I would ask is speakers indicate who they are and who they represent.

After Mr. Frazier, we'll hear from James Eisel.

MR. DEAN FRAZIER: Good afternoon. My name is Dean Frazier. I'm Commissioner of the Department of Watershed Affairs. I would like to thank you for the opportunity to make comments regarding this project. This project is consistent with the spirit of the Memorandum of Agreement, Economic Studies Commission and approved by all watershed partners. The economic development plans of Delaware County and the Delaware County action plan which is a voluntary watershed management plan applauded by all watershed partners who have taken the time to become informed. Our mission is to

protect the interests of Delaware County and the New York City water supply.

Our primary county interests are local economy, communities and home rule. The rights of home rule and the needs of the local economic development require premier importance and respect in this process. Local comments pertaining to the community character, secondary growth, socioeconomic issues, traffic and air pollution are the only ones that merit consideration in our opinion.

Viable communities are a must for water quality protection. You need jobs for that.

Numerous opponents, many with no vested economic interests here, have said that there are better jobs than offered by this project.

This project is abiding by the standing environmental rules and regulations to bring an economically friendly project to fruition which will support tourism. How, then, can it be said that these aren't good jobs? Any job right now is a good job. Our social service budgets are bursting at the seams and unemployment is still too high. The jobs this

project offers hold the potential to alleviate the budgetary pressure of municipalities and give some people a chance to get back to work.

In terms of water quality protection, this project is adopting some unique storm water and water management practices. For example, reuse of sewer water as irrigation water for the golf course, flocculent within the storm water catch basins to improve treatment, limiting construction of golf course -- of the golf course to an extended period of time, and limiting the disturbed area to less than 25 acres in either watershed during any period of time.

Limiting the use of pesticides to a curative basis versus a preventative basis, underground parking, all fill from earth work, cuts would be use within each portion of the project to avoid over-the-road transfer. No streams or other surface waters are being used for irrigation or potable water purposes. Where feasible, porous pavement has been specified.

In terms of regulations that currently

exist, total maximum daily loads. Everyone agrees that the Pepacton is a very high quality water body that needs protection. The Natural Resources Defense Council sued to have phosphorus TMDLs established for every New York City water body. The DEP developed the phosphorus TMDLs under an agreement with NYSDEC, a process by the way that did not receive any local input.

I, therefore, conclude that TMDLs must be critical regulatory thresholds or millions would not have been spent to get them established. The phosphorus TMDL for the Pepacton is essentially 79,000 kilograms per year. That is the load of phosphorus that the reservoir can handle and still maintain high water quality. The existing load is 37,000 The combined load from the kilograms. Crossroads' project between its wastewater treatment plant and non-point sources is 80 This combined load is an increase kilograms. of .2 percent of the existing load and .1 percent of the TMDL. There is no threat to the phosphorus TMDL standard required by law.

(Dean Frazier)

After reviewing the Ashokan TMDL waste load allocation and load allocation and existing load data, it would seem that there would be very little, if any, impact on the Ashokan phosphorus TMDL either. In fact, the annual variation in phosphorus load is very likely much greater than the anticipated load for this project.

In terms of future growth, concerns pertaining to future water quality impacts related directly or indirectly to this project are subject to standing watershed rules and regulations and local municipal land use regulations. Delaware County communities and individuals are voluntarily adopting our DCAP initiatives. And I ask, isn't that what everyone is seeking, cooperative local stewardship? This project is making every effort to comply with the water quality rules and regulations.

In closing, home rule and local economic development must be respected in the process.

There may be local issues that need attention, but in our view, the DEIS is complete, having

addressed the critical issues pertaining to the protection of the New York City water supply while at the same time providing an opportunity for economic benefit. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: I'm going to ask if you do have a written statement and you read it, make sure the reporter gets a copy of it.

After Mr. Eisel, we will hear from Martin A. Donnelly.

MR. JAMES EISEL, SR.: Thank you, your
Honor. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.
My name is Jim Eisel. I'm the current chairman
of the Delaware County Board of Supervisors.
This board and myself represent 48,000 citizens
in one of the poorest rural counties in New
York State. To the best of my knowledge -- and
I'll stand corrected -- nowhere in the State of
New York is there a tourism capitol project
going on of this magnitude. Crossroads
Ventures, Incorporated and Dean Gitter and
company, with Mr. Gitter's financial
supporters, has put together a project. They
have put together a project, a development of a
sustainable four-season tourism industry which

will revitalize this region's hamlets and villages in Delaware and Ulster County.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for this project is volumes, that has been said, several feet high at a cost of \$4 million. It is unbelievable. This Environmental Impact Statement has been years in the making with a thorough study analysis to try and satisfy all concerns of the environmental community, and yet every day environmentalists come up with more concerns and what-ifs. It must be a nightmare. Had all these regs been in place 50 years ago with many of these concerns, there probably would not be a Cannonsville or Pepacton Reservoir. Imagine that.

I hear the environmentalists, what about the degradation of the water supply, increase in secondary homes and tremendous traffic jams? All bogus tactics to stop this project. I hope the lead agency, the DEC, will go and see through this.

It is truly a sad commentary when the largest employer is government at all levels.

According to the U.S. census data, median family income in the Town of Middletown and most of Delaware County is more than 40 percent less than the statewide average.

The entrepreneurs at Crossroads want to bring a tremendous economic opportunity to our area. No government, private sector financing, two hotels, two golf courses on 1,900 acres, and their own modern sewer plant, and best of all, 5 to 600 permanent local jobs with a dollar spinoff that will invigorate most of the communities in this area.

This is not manufacturing, this is not smoke-stack industries. This project is environmentally friendly with huge tracks of green areas. If we can't get approval for this project, no one will ever attempt to come and locate a business in this area in the future. There are people within the environmental community that want just that. They hide behind stringent regulations and paper laws that they have helped put in place with the express purpose of stopping anything and everything that does not conform to their

anti-growth visions. There are many environmental groups that will try through every imaginable regulation to kill this project.

The MOA cannot succeed if it merely imposes the burden of compliance upon a minority without providing them with the means and financial support to obtain a decent quality of life.

I believe for all of us to exist in this beautiful Catskill mountain area, we need jobs. Our young people need opportunities. And according to the HR&A report, this is exactly the type of project that's recommended; environmentally sound and promoting this area for tourism, which will have a tremendous economic impact to the region.

I submit to you with all these regulations, we have to make Crossroads Ventures a reality because it is the right thing to do. It will give the region an unparalleled economic boost, it will give us the added ability to survive. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: The next speaker will be

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(Martin Donnelly)

Martin Donnelly, and after Mr. Donnelly, we'll hear from Dan Wray.

MR. MARTIN DONNELLY: Good evening, your Honor. I have two letters today, one from myself and one from Congressman Sweeney. Congressman Sweeney is first.

"Dear Friends, it is with great enthusiasm that I offer my strongest support for the Belleayre Resort project. This project represents a tremendous opportunity for economic development and job creation for Delaware County. In fact, this project is estimated to create 2,400 jobs during construction and 747 full-time jobs when completed and will generate millions of dollars for the region.

"Coupled with the fact that the State Department of Environmental Conservation's review has determined that this project meets every environmental regulation and requirement, the Belleayre Resort project is a winner.

"I applaud everyone for turning out this evening to voice their opinions and I want you all to know that I will continue to do all that

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(Martin Donnelly)

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I can to bring this project and any project that creates good jobs to fruition.

"Sincerely, John E. Sweeney, Member of Congress."

This letter is from myself.

My name is Martin Donnelly. I am the supervisor of the Town of Andes and we wish to go on record as supporting the New York City Department of Environmental Protection's effort to improve environmentally safe economic development and jobs in the West of the Hudson watershed. And a strong recommendation of the New York City DEP funded HR&A report that indicated the West of the Hudson area needs sound, four-season recreational development, i.e., hotels, golf courses, et cetera, which this entire area used to be known for.

We believe that the Crossroads Venture resort, if it continues to meet all the restrictions and safeguards to the environment required by the New York State DEC, will provide both the jobs and recreational opportunities our communities need. The developers of Crossroads Ventures have done an

extraordinary job of meeting the many requirements that a project of this size and scope demands. I will leave the technical and scientific comments to the many experts that will stand in support of this project.

In closing, I ask you to give your consideration to the needs of our communities.

Sincerely.

Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Dan Wray, W-r-a-y. After Mr. Wray, we'll hear from Don Carlson.

MR. DAN WRAY: Good afternoon. My name is Dan Wray. I live in Shandaken. I've been a visitor to this area for 45 years and a homeowner for 13. My relatives built businesses here and were long-time members of the community since the '40's.

I'm concerned about the Belleayre Resort for numerous reasons, but mostly on the quality of life, my family and our future.

The sheer magnitude of this project boggles the mind. Cutting 400 acres of Catskill Park woodland to build a golf course is irresponsible at best. Golf courses are

notoriously toxic and the runoff will most likely compromise New York City's water quality.

But clearly, I'm concerned about the length of the construction, the safety of the highways and the negative impact on this area. I love where I live in Shandaken. It's like nowhere else. I've seen the lack of zoning in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Pigeon Forge, for example, is a nightmare of development. I will never go there again. But yet, the Belleayre Mountain is a family friendly community, has been expanded without massive overcommercialization. Having seen the Crossroads' plans, I know the personal touch, which is so endemic to this area, is forever lost rather than forever wild.

But let me speak to the real issue here, my area of expertise, politics. As a veteran legislative director, I became involved with this issue as a homeowner several years ago quite by accident. I picked up a local newspaper and started asking questions, questions in Shandaken, questions in Albany,

questions in New York City, questions of local and state and national elected officials. It became apparent to me that Crossroads were influencing the process.

However, this process I came to learn was one-sided. The people in Shandaken hadn't been heard from, consultants, lobbyists and lawyers were hard-charging elected officials in the state capital. As a private citizen, I became alarmed.

For the past several years, Crossroads

Ventures had made contributions to the

community here in Shandaken. Catskill Corners,

Emerson Spa Hotel, and support of the Belleayre

music festivals are all admirable. They're

attempting to be businessmen and good

neighbors. These efforts are laudable. They

are small businesses in character with our

area.

However, the golf project isn't.

Crossroads have spent a great deal of time and money sending monthly advocacy newsletters to residents.

July 2002, a newsletter entitled "Full

Disclosure" was used to neutralize a local newspaper editor who opposed the golf course. Crossroads didn't, however, disclose their massive efforts to influence elections and government through powerful law firms, lobbyists and public relations at all levels of government. The hard-working people of Shandaken, however, don't have such resources. They have chosen to live in an area that is devoid of urban sprawl.

I'm not against development. We're not taking about urban renewal or a jobs program We're speaking of one of God's precious gifts to man and our stewardship over it; our land, our water and our safety. Route 28, already dangerous, cannot handle eight years of heavy construction vehicles and traffic accidents will sure happen.

Governor Pataki recognizes the importance of this stewardship. As an observer of the 2004 State of the State address on January 7, 2004 in Albany, he said, "Our environment, like our freedom, is inherited from our ancestors and borrowed from our children. Both have been

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given to us in trust that they will be preserved and improved for the next generation."

Together we worked hard for that trust.

Theodore Roosevelt once observed, "The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets, which it must turn over to the next generation increased, and not impaired in value."

I embrace these words. Once we develop these lands, there is no turning back. I applaud the governor for his stance and implore the DEC to embrace the tradition, values and sanctity of our Catskill home that we have labored to preserve for generations. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Next speaker is Don
Carlson. After Mr. Carlson, we'll hear from
Douglas Hinkley.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ DON CARLSON: I'm delighted to follow that gentleman.

Thank you, your Honor, for the opportunity to communicate our views on this proposed development project. I'm here speaking on

(Don Carlson)

behalf of the Sierra Club. I am conservation chair for the New York State Sierra Club. We have more than 40,000 members across the state, including about 3,000 in this region. We strongly oppose this project. Given the staggering scope of the project, its environmental effects would be disastrous.

When I refer to environmental effects, I'm not talking about the effect on a rare amphibian or an endangered bird. I'm talking about its effects on people, the quality of the water they drink, the quality of the air that they breathe, the natural beauty of this area that enriches all of us, let alone the effects of the enormous additional truck traffic, noise fumes and other painful disadvantages of living through several years of heavy construction in the area.

I would like to focus on just one harmful aspect of this project, its potential impact on water quality in the region. Forests, grassy fields, soil, headwater streams and other natural characteristics are vital elements for controlling the quality of our drinking water

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(Don Carlson)

and for minimizing soil erosion and flooding.

This project would clear-cut 529 acres of
heavily forested mountainous land and clear a
great deal of other land as well, thus
eliminating these natural water protection
features.

It gets worse. Instead of forests, there would be roads, parking lots, shopping malls, rooftops, a range of new impervious surfaces that will greatly magnify the storm water runoff problem, now controlled by nature.

And what will that runoff contain? It will contain pollutants. This greatly magnitude storm water runoff will contain toxic chemicals from the pesticides, fungicides and fertilizers that would be applied to the planned golf courses and the vast amounts of lawns that will be planted. It will contain toxic chemicals that trucks and cars deposit on the roads. It will contain toxins from the chemical spills that inevitably occur with increased commercial activity in the area. It will contain nutrients that will promote algae growth in rivers and reservoirs, and it will

(Don Carlson)

contain pathogens from spills of waste and any ineffective wastewater treatment systems and accidents thereof.

The net result will be lower water quality for everyone downstream, and there are lots of folks downstream, whether in the immediate watershed area or all the way to New York City, which depends in large part on water from the Ashokan and Pepacton Reservoirs that the Belleayre project would drain into. And there are lots of fish, birds and animals downstream that would be even more directly affected by higher levels of water pollution.

One other implication. We've heard from other state officials that this project, given its immense size, could fundamentally alter current plans for protection of the Catskill watershed and lead to the need for chemically filtering the water supply, a multi-billion dollar expense that no one can afford and that this developer is not going to pay.

So I ask the Department of Environmental
Conservation to live up to its name, conserve
the environment and reject this project. Thank

(Douglas Hinkley)

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ALJ WISSLER: Douglas Hinkley. After Mr. Hinkley, we will hear from J.R. Lawrence.

MR. DOUGLAS HINKLEY: Hi. I'm Doug Hinkley, president of the Margaretville Telephone Company. For those who don't know, we're the local telephone company, provide cable service and also one of the owners of Catskill Online. We employ about 26 employees throughout our companies. I've been -- was raised here, I graduated from Margaretville Central School. Over all the years I've been in the telephone business, over the last few years is the first time we've actually seen a decline in customers. That alarms me greatly. We need economic input here. The Margaretville Telephone Company and all of our family of companies strongly support the project. think that the DEC and the DEP do their job in protecting our environment, and we need the jobs, we need the support, and I encourage all the local businesses and residents to support the project. Thank you.

> ALJ WISSLER: J.R. Lawrence. After Mr.

(J.R. Lawrence)

Lawrence, we'll hear from Eric Wedemeyer. I apologize if I mispronounce anyone's last name.

MR. J.R. LAWRENCE: Thank you. I am J.R. Lawrence. I'm a local businessman, live right here in the Village of Margaretville, and I'm here to support the project.

As Mr. Hinkley said, we do rely on tourism and economic development, and I grew up on a farm. I believe in nature and conserving it.

I think this project serves both those purposes. It will conserve our natural resources, plus give us economic development, and I thank you for your time.

ALJ WISSLER: Eric Wedemeyer. After Mr. Wedemeyer, we will hear from Hap Roell, R-o-e-l-1.

MR. ERIC WEDEMEYER: Hi. My name is Eric Wedemeyer. I don't have a written statement because I've given this project a lot of thought. It's been a very controversial, I see many of our friends from Shandaken here, I see a lot of Delaware County people here, I see the Sierra Club here. I've owned Coldwell Banker

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Timberland Properties for 33 years now. We've been a big proponent of subdivision regulations and zoning regulations when there were dirty woods up here, and many of you remember those times. I've been a big environmentalist, a big supporter of the Catskill Center for Conservation and Development, quality growth for the Catskill Mountains. We all love them, whether we're from Delaware County or Shandaken. I also care about the people of Delaware County. I chose to live here. I didn't come for the money. Maybe another real estate broker may be wanting money from the Belleayre Resort project.

When I came here 33 years ago, farmers were moving out. Andes looked terrible.

Margaretville looked terrible. Fleischmanns was hurting. It continues to hurt. Pine Hill continues to hurt. The little Town of Andes where I come from is prospering somewhat, but when I look down the main streets of Andes and Margaretville and Fleischmanns and Pine Hill, you have one or two prospering businesses, but if you really talk to a lot of other people,

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survival is what they're talking about, doing well is getting by. Delaware County is one of the poorest counties in New York State. think that the Belleayre Resort project has had millions put into environmental studies. for protecting these Catskills. I love these Catskill Mountains. Otherwise I wouldn't be here. I would have been in California where I thought I was going to live. I came back here because I love these mountains and I know all you people that are here from Shandaken love these Catskill Mountains too. I know you do. We all do. And I hope you do not begrudge some of the local people here in Delaware County where we don't have almost 75 percent owned by the city and the state for hoping that our towns survive.

You're talking about a 2,000-acre project, maybe 5 or 600 acres that are going to be developed into a high-level, high-range resort. Delaware County is larger than the state of Rhode Island. That's not a lot of land. We have all kinds of agencies that are looking at the Belleayre project. We need the

jobs, we need the spillover.

When I hear there will be low-paying jobs, I didn't come here because of the amount of money I was going to make. We need our younger people to have an option to stay here, whether it's a \$8-an-hour job or a \$20-an-hour job or a \$30-an-hour job. They are leaving here. The Margaretville Phone Company is losing population. We haven't had a major development in this area in over 15 years. We have New York City buying our best properties and the stringent development standards that we have now, we're not going to have any other major developments to speak of to my knowledge, and I try to keep on top of things.

And I assure you all, I love these

Catskill Mountains as much as you do. We need
this project, we need the Belleayre Resort.

They're trying to do a good job. I don't
begrudge them at all for making this effort.

If we have to spend another few minutes coming
from Kingston or see some more trucks, you all
have a piece of the pie here. Should not these
Catskill regions be shared with other people as

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well, who can come from the metropolitan area and want to recreate and have a good time, or we are going to have a little piece of the pie and guard it and protect it and are not increased from some trucks and traffic and some people that are going to come and go? I think that's rather short-sighted.

I'm worried about the infrastructure. I'm worried about main street. I think we need the I have rarely spoken out like this, because I'm a believer in this project. And I hope you don't begrudge me for saying what I really believe in. So please think carefully before you turn down something like this. county that's larger than Rhode Island, and Shandaken that's almost 75 percent owned by the city and the state, on a project that's going to encompass 5 or 600 acres, please consider carefully before you turn down or be against a project like this. And I know the intensity of emotions here, and many of you are from Shandaken, but I'll tell you we here in Delaware County, we need this project and the local people that you're hearing from, the

(Hap Roell)

phone company to the insurance company to some of the representatives of our township, we know we need this project.

So please think carefully now that you have your piece of the pie. Shouldn't other people also share in these beautiful Catskill Mountains? Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Hap Roell. After Hap Roell, we'll hear from Jim Tierney.

MR. ROELL: Hi. I live in Fleischmanns.

Ask ourselves why we live here. Isn't it the beauty, serenity and non-congestion? Why should a developer be able to change our quality of life so drastically with a project of this magnitude? Just say no.

ALJ WISSLER: Jim Tierney. After Mr. Tierney, we'll hear from Antoinette Cotelle.

MR. JIM TIERNEY: Thank you, Judge
Wissler, and good afternoon. My name is Jim
Tierney. I serve as the Watershed Inspector
General, a position that is a joint appointment
of the Governor and the Attorney General that
was created pursuant to the 1997 New York City
Watershed Memorandum of Agreement. I'm also an

Assistant Attorney General.

Like many persons who are here today, I'm still in the process of reviewing the massive Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Crossroads Ventures hotel, golf resort and housing complex, and I'll be submitting my formal comments later. I'm here today to briefly raise a few concerns and to listen carefully to the comments of ours.

As many here know, the New York City
Watershed provides drinking water for about
half the residents of our state. That is over
9 million people each day. The cities of New
Paltz, Newburgh drink this water, as does 15
percent of the people in Putnam County, and 85
percent of the people in Westchester County, in
addition to all the residents of New York
City.

For the vast majority of the people who drink this water, it is unfiltered, meaning that the only thing that happens to the water from reservoir to tap is that it gets doused with chlorine to kill the microbes. That's it. That's all. So this water supply, though

generally of very high quality, is also very fragile, because once pollutants are in the water, there is no means to remove them. And, of course, people then consume the pollutants.

One thing that is not well-known is just how small the New York watershed is. While providing water for over half the state, the entire watershed on both sides of the river only comprises 4.2 percent of the land area of the state. In fact, the entire East of Hudson watershed, the usual source of 90 percent of the drinking water, constitutes only 3.4 percent of the state, an area that is roughly the size equivalent to the size of Delaware County. And the proposed development is, of course, within the Catskill Park.

The Crossroads Ventures projects is proposed for a small and unusually sensitive area of the state where environmental and public health interests should, in my view, be the predominant interest when evaluating development under the State Environmental Quality Review Act.

Of course, sustainable economic vitality

for the Catskills, its farms, its forestry, its hamlets, its main streets is also a critical component of the bargain reached in the watershed Memorandum of Agreement.

My main concern here today is that this large-scale mountaintop and mountainside development will combine with other developments and development pressure to degrade the Catskill portion of the New York City Watershed. The polluted runoff from these developments may well combine in a relatively short time. We've seen it happen elsewhere, to place at serious risk all of our efforts to maintain high quality drinking water and avoid the need to build a multi-billion-dollar water filtration plant.

The Catskill system, it's not the entire watershed. It's the Ashokan and Schoharie Reservoirs, whose basins are mostly in Greene and Ulster County. On average, the Catskill system provides 40 percent of the drinking water. The vast majority of the Crossroads Ventures project is located in the Ashokan Reservoir basin. People may not realize it,

but fairly low levels of development can degrade water quality quickly.

Many scientific studies now report that when impervious surfaces, parking lots, roads, rooftops and the like, exceed 8 to 10 percent of a watershed, then water quality becomes impaired due to polluted runoff and all that comes with polluted runoff in a normal watershed. However, the Catskill system of the New York City Watershed is not normal. It has steep slopes, significantly erodible clay soils, flashy streams and unstable streams. It is far more sensitive to development than most areas.

EPA, for example, has estimated that construction activity discharge -- that an area, one acre subject to construction activity discharges 1,000 to 2,000 times the sediments in a rainstorm as one acre of forest. One acre of pavement generates approximately 15 times the runoff as one acre of forest. So when you build things, you often send massive amounts of sediments and the numerous associated pollutants into the water well above natural

conditions. You also release higher quantities of water during storms that often blows apart streams, releasing even more sediment.

And so my concerns are based on the -- and they're not finalized yet, but on the size of this project relative to other developments around here, the amount of soil disturbance and forest clear-cutting and root cutting. You're not just taking down the trees, you're ripping out the roots and grading and moving the soils around that can cause particularly serious erosion and sediment problems. The site soils here have very little percolation. doesn't go in, at least with these soils. that when you clear, grate and compact these soils with heavy equipment, it discharges water, storm water in much the same way as impervious surfaces.

Also, it's interesting that this project is located in the area of New York State that experiences the most severe rainfalls. You can literally draw a circle around Belleayre

Mountain, and that's where you get the most intense rainfall historically in New York

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State. And the project sponsor has requested that they be able to disturb 50 acres at one time, which is ten times that allowed under DEC's normal regulations. These are issues with respect to wetlands.

There's issues with respect to alternatives and what appears to be a strong resistance by the project sponsor to look at smaller, lower impact alternatives. Almost along the lines of two golf courses, two resorts and associated buildings, or nothing because it's claimed need-based on economic viability.

I'm also concerned about wastewater treatment plants being located to support mountaintop and mountainside development. We want vital, well-developed businesses in our hamlets, but once we have wastewater treatment plants around the countryside, then that removes the limit on the ability to have a limit on mountaintop development, mountainside development, mountaintop condos.

Now, the Schoharie Reservoir in this Catskill system, the other piece, besides the

Ashokan Reservoir, is already impaired. It's already impaired and formally listed on DEC's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies due to high levels of sediment. The reservoir often looks like reddish chocolate milk. This is because clay particles that permeate the Schoharie and Ashokan Reservoir basins can stay suspended frequently for six to nine months. Once they're in the water and they're floating in the water, they don't settle out very quickly.

The Esopus Creek, many people love it,
fish it, enjoy it. The main tributary to the
Ashokan Reservoir is already formally listed as
impaired by State DEC due to sediment.

The planned expansion of the Belleayre Ski
Center is under the upcoming unit management
plan, involves 22,000 acres within the Catskill
Forest Preserve and within the Ashokan
Reservoir basin. There is a proposal that I
know of for six additional miles of new ski
trails, of new clearances for ski trails just
as that one resort.

There's a precedent that would be set for

other large-scale mountaintop development
throughout the watershed as opposed to
development and hotels within the hamlets.
Three casinos are proposed for southern Ulster
and Sullivan County. Casinos would be
tremendously growth-inducing, and those casinos
were passed and approved under state law with
no requirement for review under the State
Environmental Quality Review Act.

The significant development pressure is coming to Ulster and Greene Counties. Rockland County to the south is paved. Orange County is in the process of being paved. Southern Ulster County is heavily paved. The flash of development could come here very quickly and impact that Catskill system.

And one other thing that I find interesting is that the Cornell study that between 1982 and 1997, the population of New York State, of upstate New York grew only 2.6 percent. Yet, the amount of developed area grew by over 30 percent. We're expanding for some reason, even if we stay the same. And in a fragile watershed, that's a real problem.

So in conclusion, this project, the secondary growth associated with a project injecting hundreds of millions of dollars into the economy, the precedents it can set for sprawl development and mountaintop development rather than hamlet development all place at serious risk the long-term viability of the Catskill portion of the New York City Watershed, and with it, the water quality in the entire New York City drinking water system.

I'm glad, and I thank you for allowing me to present these comments here today. I'm not from Catskill but I went to high school in the watershed area down in Dutchess and Putnam County. And I can appreciate the balance that's necessary to make this whole effort work. Thank you for your time.

ALJ WISSLER: Antoinette Cotelle. After Ms. Cotelle, we'll here from Rocci Aguirre.

MS. ANTOINETTE COTELLE: Hi. My name is Antoinette Cotelle and I've lived up here full time since '97. And first off, this business of people getting jobs and all this stuff, I

(Antoinette Cotelle)

like to see anybody like these people that come up here and say this is good, that's good, are they making \$6 an hour? Are they making \$8 an hour? No. Anybody can say, oh, we're giving you jobs. What's a job? That's peanuts. I made \$8 an hour in Jersey. I had to leave because I couldn't live down there. I had to give up my apartment, move into a room. I ended up homeless after awhile. So I mean, \$8 an hour is peanuts, number one.

Number two, ask them how much they're making. They can tell you. They're not making peanuts. They are going to come up here and say, oh, we're going to give you this, we're going to give you this, this is good, that's good. It's not good. I've seen casinos go down in Jersey and they said, oh, we're going to take care of the elderly, we're going to pay some of the taxes. They didn't pay the taxes. Taxes went up. Elderly lost their homes. So don't ever believe promises because promises are not worth two cents. I know, I've been through it, I know what it's like. So I would vote no. Don't bring any of this stuff up

(Antoinette Cotelle)

here. This is a nice quiet place.

You want all of these trucks running up and down this place here? When I first came up here, I had a place up here at one time. I ended up selling it. We didn't have any trucks coming through the town all the time. It was wonderful up here. There wasn't that many people. There wasn't that many cars. And when I moved up here in '97 and got a place, I couldn't believe it. I couldn't sleep for nights. I had to get used to it. All these big tractor-trailers coming up 28, it drove me nuts. Now they want to have more tractor-trailers come up here. They want more people coming up here.

Do you realize I live on a fixed income?

I live on Social Security. That's it. I don't have nothing else. My car insurance keeps going up. What do you think is going to happen when all these trucks and all these cars come up here? Your taxes are going up, your home insurance is going up, your car insurance is going up.

When I left Jersey, I was paying over a

(Antoinette Cotelle)

what? I had one lousy accident in 35 years and they kept raising it and raising it and raising it. What I paid in six months, I was paying for a year. 500 something dollars. All of the sudden I got a bill 500 something dollars for six months. I call my insurance guy. He says, well, you know, they raised their rates. I said, what, a whole year's worth? And then every six months or every three months after that, I got another raise.

So, what do you think is going to happen when these people come up here? You ain't going to be able to afford to live here. Taxes are going to go sky high. Property is going to go sky high. Believe me, I vote no. And don't listen to these people that, oh, you're going to get jobs. They got jobs now for \$6 that nobody wants because they can't live on it. \$8 an hour is \$320. You know what you get out of \$320? About 250, if you're lucky. And if you get \$6 an hour, that's \$240. What are you going to get out of that? About 175. Is that going to cover your rent? No. Is that going

(Rocci Aguirre)

to -- I have a little more than that just for food for a whole month. So I mean, this is a joke, and don't ruin the land. The land is good enough the way it is.

What are they going to do when the creek overflows again and everybody gets washed down? Are they going to help you? No. Are they going to give you anything? No. You're going to be out in the street. Yes.

So I vote no.

ALJ WISSLER: Thank you, Ms. Cotelle.

Rocci Aguirre. After Mr. Aguirre, we'll hear
from Jim Mays.

MR. ROCCI AGUIRRE: All I can say is,

Amen. My name is Rocci Aguirre. I am the

Catskill Coordinator for National Trout

Unlimited, and represent locally the national

arm of Trout Unlimited based out of Arlington,

Virginia.

TU takes very seriously its mission to restore, conserve and protect the cold water fisheries and their watersheds that we are involved with. In this case, there are very few watersheds throughout the whole of the

(Rocci Aguirre)

country with more historical and ecological significance than those found in the Catskills.

For the past eight years, the Catskill region has been a priority for National Trout Unlimited, and as such we've created the role of the Catskill Coordinator. We've invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in hydrological assessments, economic studies, fishery management plans and hands-on restoration work throughout the various Catskill watersheds.

As a rule, Trout Unlimited is not opposed to growth or development or economic stimulus of rural areas. On the contrary, much of the work TU has done in the Catskill watershed has been in direct response to the fact that TU sees that streams and rivers have core activities that drive the local economies. What we do oppose is projects that far exceed the sense of place and purpose for an area.

It is TU's contention that the overall health of the watershed will be put at risk by the size, scope and location, which is very key

(Rocci Aguirre)

of the proposed Crossroads Ventures

development. A project the size of Crossroads,

no matter how environmentally friendly, will

pose risks to the watershed. Wastewater, storm

water, pollutants, fertilizers and effluent

will have an impact. And at jeopardy are the

tributaries and main stem of the Esopus, one of

the best trout streams in New York.

The Esopus Creek is already a river at risk. It has long faced turbidity and sediment issues, which are just beginning to be resolved. And I understand that under the current DEIS, the construction and erosion control plans were completely re-evaluated and redesigned to, quote, protect local surface water resources and the City drinking water supply, and that there will be, in bold quotes, no increase in turbidity that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions.

The sheer size and scope of this project, a deforestation of prime watersed habitat close to the size of 133 Wal-Marts, leaves serious doubts about the ability of any project

(Rocci Aguirre)

management to control the host of issues that will arise, not the least of which will be turbidity and erosion and sedimentation, as much defined by the location of this project.

Mountaintop development, the issues that are surrounding it, they will -- water runs downhill. A watershed is essentially a funnel. Water lands on top, somehow it always makes its way down to the bottom.

Finally, on June 14th of 2002, TU formally submitted a report to Crossroads Ventures by Dr. Tammo Steenhuis, a hydrogeologist from Cornell University who conducted an evaluation of the water budget analysis used in the DEIS. With regard to Dr. Steenhuis, TU still has the following concerns with the DEIS:

One, that the DEIS is inconsistent within its water budget and fails in its evaluation and potential impact of the resort development on aquifer and stream levels, especially during a draught condition.

That the water budget method used was not a good representation of that hydrological processes of the Catskills and do not match the

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(Rocci Aguirre)

major trends in the Esopus Creek.

No explicit mention of the development's impacts to aquatic ecology in the watershed, and any deviations in water quality or water supply to Birch Creek and Esopus Creek from the Crossroads Ventures will have a dramatic impact on the ability of trout to spawn in those waterways. That was the written, formalized portion of that.

A lot has been said and will be said about environmental responsibilities and economic development. TU is an environmental organization. We obviously have a special interest. We have a pointed concern about the rivers and watershed and the landscape of the Catskills. But we are more than that.

In New York, we represent 8,000 members who volunteer their time, their energy, their money to keep the character and integrity of our and your homes intact. And we -- and I want to stress this -- are not adverse to development or economic stimulus. Our livelihoods, our homes and our sense of self are as much at stake and as much a pivotal

(Jim Mays)

factor that make us take a skeptical approach to the size and scope of this project.

We just believe that the rugged character of the Catskills needs to be as much a factor as the supposed economic benefits. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Thank you. We'll hear from Jim Mays. Now, it is almost 5:30 and we will be hearing from Mr. Mays. After Mr. Mays, we'll hear from Rhonda Belluso. After Rhonda, we will hear from Michelle Spark. And finally, we will hear from Liz Potter, and those will conclude the speakers for this afternoon's session.

Jim Mays.

MR. JIM MAYS: Thank you, your Honor. I'm Jim Mays and I am representing the Catskill Committee of the Sierra Club. Our concern is with the mountaintop location of this development, that the water quality of it, or rather the effects of it will degrade the water quality that we all came to appreciate. I'm a local resident and I will suffer from the effects of traffic, the effects of this development, living as I do in the Town of

(Jim Mays)

Olive just on the other side of the hill.

Our concerns center on the use of pesticides notorious by golf courses, pesticides and herbicides, the use of the great deal of nutrients that are used for fertilizer, to maintain the quality of the green, quality of the grass, and these inevitably leach out, despite assurances to the contrary, leading to algae blooms in the streams running from them.

We have two major watersheds here and both of them will be impacted, which doubles the disastrous effect of a project of this size.

Our concern is also with the sewage, potential of spills from a sewage treatment plant of this size being maintained privately. We need better understanding of the long-term trust agreements that would require -- that should be required to maintain the integrity of these plants. We are also concerned with the traffic that will be coming up and the non-point source pollution that will result with the increased traffic along the road as well as the air quality to what is now pretty clean air in the Catskills. And we are concerned with the,

shall we say spinoff of population pressures that will be the result of the need for a greater housing, for people who are coming in to work on this project. We're concerned with the fact that most of the jobs that will be coming in are -- will be relatively low paying and will hardly improve the economy of the area.

These are our concerns and we ask that they be considered in the final statement of this. And on balance, I think that we will have to oppose this project. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Rhonda Belluso. After Ms. Belluso, we'll hear from Michelle Spark.

MS. RHONDA BELLUSO: Good evening. My
name is Rhonda Belluso and I'm the Hudson
Valley environmental advocate for NYPIRG, the
New York Public Interest Research Group.
NYPIRG is one of the state's largest
environmental and consumer advocacy and good
government organization. Protection of public
water supplies has long been a concern for us.
We were one of five environmental organizations
that signed onto the 1997 New York City

Watershed Memorandum of Agreement, the MOA, which was also signed by New York State, New York City, the EPA and upstate watershed communities.

The watershed agreement put into place mechanisms for protecting New York City's drinking water at the source and established a program for supporting responsible environmentally sensitive economic development projects in the watershed. As a result of the agreement, the EPA issued an interim filtration avoidance determination which allowed the city to avoid filtering the Catskill/Delaware drinking water.

Belleayre Resort at the Catskill Park

project site is located within the New York

City Watershed and contains many streams

tributary to the Pepacton Reservoir in Delaware

County and the Ashokan Reservoir in Ulster

County. Development within these reservoir

areas has the potential to cause a lot of

problems. Of particular concern is the Ashokan

Reservoir, which supplies about 40 percent of

New York City's daily drinking water needs and

is one of two reservoirs in the City's Catskill water supply system. The other is the Schoharie, which is located 27 miles to the north, and whose flows into the Ashokan via the Shandaken tunnel and the Esopus Creek.

Overall, the Ashokan Reservoir's watershed's drainage basin is just 255 miles and includes parts of 11 towns. When we build, we impact the ecosystems by removing plants, displacing animals and changing the watershed. Ecosystems pay the price and water quality is jeopardized.

When the National Academy of Sciences reviewed the New York City Watershed protection plan as laid out by the MOA, they noted that existing information convinced the committee that population growth in the Catskill/Delaware watershed is very limited, and that increased economic activity can be offset by careful planning, directed development, more extensive environmental regulation, and improved wastewater management, as provided in the MOA. Such measures should maintain high water quality in the reservoirs over the next several

years, assuming that rates of growth do not increase substantially.

Millions of New Yorkers depend on all of us to carefully scrutinize development projects in the watershed to ensure the safety of this invaluable water supply. As we review this proposal, we must look into the future if we are to strike that delicate balance between what we need and what the ecosystems need. We need to make a decision on which is more important and if we can do both by coexisting. Indeed, watershed planning is a process in which communities can make better decisions about future growth. And New York City, New York State, the EPA, environmentalists, local governments and communities must all be integral partners in these protection efforts.

Protecting the watershed makes good
economic sense for all us. Although the EPA
again granted another filtration avoidance
determination for the Catskill/Delaware system,
which by no small coincidence was signed right
at the Ashokan Reservoir, if we fail to protect
this important water supply, the City will be

forced to construct a filtration plant which is projected to cost between 4 and \$8 billion, with 300 to 500 million in annual operating cost and debt service. Not only would filtration be an expensive proposal for the City, it would place a tremendous burden and local communities as well, and there is no guarantee that the -- that it will preserve public health.

Indeed, we must focus on a community's sustainable development which integrates economic development with natural resource protection and restoration.

I thank you for the opportunity to comment this evening. NYPIRG will also be submitting written comments in the weeks to come.

ALJ WISSLER: Michelle Spark and then Liz Potter.

MS. MICHELLE SPARK: My name is Michelle Spark, a resident of Phoenicia, New York, a small business person and not influential in this world. I would like to thank the Judge and Mr. Ciesluk for providing the opportunity for the public to comment on the Belleayre

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Resort DEIS. This commentary period is important as it is the only chance for the public to be informed and to comment on a development proposal that will affect our lives here. My comments will be regarding the public access to this document, the proposal and points made in the DEIS regarding alternative plans, community impacts and secondary impacts on area streams.

The way the DEIS has been made available discourages public participation. This is in direct conflict with the intent of the SEQRA The public was forced to scramble as the release date fell over the holidays, and I do believe as was stated in the executive summary, that it could have been -- this was totally up to Crossroads. The shortened time to review the 7,000 pages, contrary to Mr. Ciesluk's assurances, the document is not in any readable format on the web, on the Shandaken web site, it is in download format only. Sections are untitled so you don't know what you're getting and the document is unsearchable. It can take up to 60 minutes to

download each section. This is inadequate access for public review.

The time frame makes it more difficult.

It constitutes a withholding of information.

Clearly people's sense of what's being offered is changed when facts are available to evaluate. Local libraries have disks, but as in my library, the two computers are heavily used and copies cannot be made. I finally purchased my own copy for \$20 last Friday.

Two information specialists who live in this area have commented to me that it is disgraceful and appalling to hear how this document was offered to us. I contend that the DEC and Crossroads are failing the mandate of facilitating this information to the community while Crossroads' people spend money on influencing important people and Albany people. Money was poured into local elections in the form of facts and advertising, threats and promises were made. This lack of information keeps the average citizen functioning in the asleep mode instead of actively evaluating the offering.

As you can tell, I'm quite angry about this. I object to the enormity of this plan, its placement on a fragile ridge. When I tell people in my hometown of Phoenicia about size, they are shocked by it too. This project is the biggest resort ever proposed in the Catskills. Right now the largest hotel in Shandaken is 50 rooms, yet the existing facilities on Big Indian and Wildacres Resort would offer a conservative estimate of 1,800 beds, if you include lodging units, luxury homes and the two hotels. That's roughly two-thirds the entire population of Shandaken, of six hamlets, a total population of 3,000.

Since Crossroads were so generous about providing their own topographical map, I have mine. This is the hamlet of Pine Hill. Here is Route 28, here is Main Street. On your right is the hamlet of Pine Hill. There's Route 28 up here, and here is Main Street -- oops -- here's Main Street. As you can see in the other map, the red square again is the hamlet of Pine Hill, and the orange represents the scope and scale of this project

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Where is Pine Hill?

MS. MICHELLE SPARK: I notice no people can see it because it's so small. It's roughly -- there are well over 150 buildings to be built.

Now, that doesn't sound so bad, but some of them are huge in size. And just think of the 20,000 square feet of retail space if you can, and I notice Mr. Gitter omitted that amount of space from his comments. If you have a local business, you should know how much retail space is going to be up there.

Essentially it's creating a resort city with the size of 173 Wal-Marts placed end to end.

Do we really want this here? Shouldn't we really know about it?

Because the scale is mammoth, we must assume that it will bring change for our way of life. Perhaps Wildacres should be renamed Wildcard Acres since the DEIS is impoverished in its conclusions concerning quality of life or change on community character. It makes a strong point of offering no scale-back option or alternative plan as required by the SEQRA

process.

The developer states that the size of the resort is necessary to make it attractive as a destination resort. This gargantuan size is out of character with the existing communities and smaller lodging and resort facilities. It will certainly, most certainly drain off the tourism business from existing hamlets.

Big Indian Resort and Wildacres Resort are touted as destination resorts. People arrive and they don't leave. Entirely enclosed in this offering, all amenities needed for visitors. Certainly this is so for sleeping, dining and recreation. Yet, housing needs for workers are dismissed, I must say.

In a 2000 census survey, there were 98 people unemployed in Shandaken. School, fire and ambulance demands are not existing services, exceed existing services.

As it states in the DEIS, utilization of the gated-community businesses will have no residual concern or impact on hamlet business. How can this be an adequate statement? The DEIS is flawed in its conclusion. I request

that the DEC carefully consider the impact on the area's social services.

I'm particularly interested in the review of impact of area streams and storm runoff. Stating that there will be adequate erosion control overseen by specialists doesn't convince me that he or she can prevent massive runoff from a hundred acres of impervious surfaces. As was stated before, we know what they are. Buildings, roads, parking lots. They're known to increase runoff from storms exponentially, whereas 40 percent of the rainfall falling in forested land doesn't even reach the ground, so we get a double whammy because it's not only cleared, it then becomes impervious.

Two containment ponds will act as buffers to any storm runoff and provide water for the golf courses. What happens when they are empty and need water? The DEIS is deficient in its analysis of average ranges here in its effects on draught conditions. What becomes of the overflow of these ponds from storm runoff and pollutants? What, if any, assessment at all

was done to evaluate how much groundwater is being removed from 150 acres of golf courses?

And how much vegetation is being removed?

These questions are not addressed sufficiently. Even I can see that and I'm not a technical person.

But stated loud and clearly is that during construction and after, area streams will not be impacted. Go figure. This has got to be revisited. Even in the DEIS, it states -- and I quote this as an issue on page 251 -- because of the mountainous nature of its watershed, the upper Esopus Creek is a very flashy stream that experiences rapid increases and decreases in discharge in response to precipitation periods studied, and then they have a ten-day period that they studied in which they measured ten cubic feet per second of discharge to 1,300 cubic feet per second in one day during a ten-day period.

I know about erosion, sediment runoff and CFS, cubic feet per second personally, having lived on the Esopus Creek near Woodland Valley in Phoenicia for 11 years. Erosion was so

great from storm runoff and development upstream that in a period of less than six years, 25 feet of my property fell into a scouring, roaring Esopus Creek. Eventually 30-foot bluffs of clay were falling in and fishermen who used to be at the base of the stream went elsewhere. 12 properties were threatened by this erosion, whose cause was a combination of development upstream and the character of the Esopus, which quickly responds during storms. This is important as both Esopus Creek and Birch Creeks are direct recipients of the runoff from this project, and many properties live in hamlets along these streams.

The DEIS storm runoff provisions don't adequately look at the range of this response. The water flows noted were not even close to the 3,000, they got up to 1,300. This is 3,000 cubic feet per second and seven inches of rain that fell within hours which occurred several times this year in the fall. Some of you are aware of the stream restoration project that went on in the summer on the Esopus Creek near

Woodland Valley in Phoenicia, and I have to say here that it was a cooperative project done by the DEP, the Army Corps of Engineers and Ulster County Soil and Water.

Restoration of the stream bank took six years from inception and caused many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Who will pay for erosion to our properties and towns if this plan in its current state is permitted? For the Esopus project, 15,000 cubic yards of earth, rocks and soil and debris were moved around an area of five acres. It took six weeks to do this and it seemed gargantuan to me and those who witnessed it. This resort will require 20 times that amount of debris removal from blasting. They're not just clear-cutting, they're blasting into the mountain, and this is only in the pre-construction phase.

Blasting and removal of 275,000 cubic feet of mountain, that's mind boggling to me.

Somebody I know calculated that's roughly

15,000 truckloads that have to be hauled away.

It's not possible to believe, as the DEIS would have us believe from their assertions, that

area streams will not rise up at least the bare minimum of 10 to 15 percent that standard and clear-cutting high forest and the maintenance of a hundred acres of impervious surfaces. Who will pay for our properties to be saved when the huge amount of deforestation and debris removal causes this severe amount of runoff? There is not adequate calculation here to assure even me that this plan is for preventing erosion, disruption of water quality, velocity and quantity. It's just plain incorrect for them to assert that it's not an issue.

In the State of the Union Address that

Governor Pataki gave last week, he expressed

concern for safeguarding the environment for

future generations and for more jobs. It is up

to us to find a balance of these things.

Balance is not evident in this plan.

A hundred years ago Catskill Park was almost not included in the state's designation of protected public land. It was considered too devastated an area to protect. Destroyed from tanning, forestry, subsequent forest fires, stream pollution and erosion relegated

this area to a desert pasture. And millions such as deer and trout that we see so evidently here had to be reintroduced. Let's not turn this area into man's view of nature as a theme park. Forever wild becomes forever ruined. When an army of maintainers guard a gated community atop a high mountain ridge, that's shutting out all of us in this plan and the The DEC as lead agency must honor forest too. its mandate as conservator of the public trust as well as the land to not be mislead by the state's financial interest in expanding Belleayre Ski Center to remember its commitment to size appropriate development, maintaining the balance of life has evolved in the Catskills over the last century. Do not squander our resources. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: The last speaker will be Liz Potter. Ms. Spark, did you have a copy of that that you wanted to submit?

MS. MICHELLE SPARK: I will later.

MS. LIZ POTTER: My full name is Elizabeth Stuyvesant Potter, and I'm a resident of Phoenicia. I may not have lived here forever,

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but I'm young and I'm starting a family so I'm planning to be here for the next 50 years.

It's people like me that will live with the effects of this resort. My family has been in this area for nearly 400 years. My namesake was the first Dutch governor of this land before it was even a state. My cousin was the Republican congressman to this area for several years. So I have as much at stake here as the old-timers do. Perhaps more, because I'll still be here 20 or 30 years from now, with any luck.

I believe we need development in this area, but this resort is too big. I've read parts of the DEIS, although we were given not enough time or access. I will briefly comment on two areas, economics and water.

Crossroads says it's hiring nearly a thousand workers, over 700 on site and 200 off site. On their web site they say this project would bring not one child into the school system. Is Crossroads planning on hiring just monks and nuns? Realistically about half of these workers will be married and have a couple

of kids. That's 2,500 new permanent residents coming to the area overnight, including 500 children. That's an entire town. And I'm not even including all the new homeowners within the resorts, luxury housing development. So that's 500 school children we must pay to educate.

Furthermore, what kind of worker is going to be coming here? Workers willing to work for the minimum wage Crossroads is offering will be poor, at risk people needing a lot of social services. We will have to pay for it. Between the social services and schooling costs of 2,500 people, our taxes are going to double overnight. We'll be paying \$5,000 a year in no time.

What are we going to get in return? I can tell you in terms of water. I happen to be interested in the water. I live near the Esopus Creek during the summertime. I like to take my dogs swimming there. I drink the water. Also, it matters to me what happens to the New York City drinking water. I grew up in the city on 65th Street and 1st drinking what

we all knew to be the best municipal water in this country. I still cared about what flows to the city because my mom, my stepmom and my two little brothers drink that water. Millions drink that water that our rivers provide. I feel we need to care for it.

I happen to be part of a small group of people who over the last couple of years have taken water samples every month from our local rivers. We do simple tests on the water for purity. It's easy and I've actually never admitted this, but I honestly find it very boring because we never find anything. There's nothing in the water up here right now. The DEP must be doing a very good job.

I feel the Crossroads DEIS is misleading when they say that the chemicals used on the golf courses are, quote, safe. I have a little experience with experimental design in grad school. The, quote, experiments that the DEIS is giving us in Appendix 15 to prove that all these pesticides are safe are all computer models. I could find no real-world testing for these chemicals. Let me tell you, it's common

sense and any scientist would agree that computer simulations are not acceptable when human health is at risk.

One of my little brothers who lives in the city is 17 and all he wants to do is play football. I do not want him drinking runoff from chemicals we know nothing about. Very large amounts of fertilizer and weed killers are necessary to keep golf courses green. A golf course requires about five times the number of chemicals as does, for example, a cornfield. This runs off into our streams and into our drinking water.

I don't have a good chemistry background so I had a chemist friend explain to me the chemical aspects of the DEIS. She told me that, first of all -- and this was a surprise to me -- that not all the substances approved by the EPA have been safety tested. There are 17 chemicals proposed for use by the developer in the turf management plan, Appendix 14. All of these chemicals fall into the category of having no basic data on the chemicals' effects on human health. Of these 17 chemicals Mr.

Gitter would like to use, 13 are suspected to cause the following: They are suspected to cause cancer, cause birth defects, cause infertility, cause asthma, and to cause about ten other nasty biological effects on people. The problem is, these weed killers and pest killers are people killers and they're not appropriate for our streams and they're not appropriate for our children who swim in the streams. It's not appropriate for my 72-year-old mom down in the city to drink this water.

I just met a lady who grew up on a golf course in Florida. She told me that there were 14 or 15 houses, including her own, bordering the golf course. After a few decades, each and every one of these houses, someone had died of cancer. This is not scientific data, but it's very scary and we clearly need more real-world data on the chemicals they want to use here, not just computer experiments. I ask the DEC to look into this.

To conclude, I am not against development. I feel that reasonable

development is something we really need. A lot of people say that this resort will bring prosperity to the area, but a dollar spent at the resort is a dollar not spent at a local business. I just read in the paper that within a few years of a casino being built in Niagara Falls, 30 to 40 percent of the Main Street businesses and restaurants were closed. I ask you to imagine life without Sweet Susan in Phoenicia or life without the Bun and Cone in Margaretville.

Seriously, to quote Ross Perot, the giant sucking sound you will hear once this development is built is all the money being sucked out of our towns by this mega resort.

Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Thank you, Ms. Spark. We will reconvene at seven o'clock right here.

(The proceeding recessed at 6:00 p.m.; reconvened at 7:00 p.m.)

ALJ WISSLER: Good evening. My name is
Richard Wissler, W-i-s-s-l-e-r, and I am
Administrative Law Judge with the Department of
Environmental Conservation and will be

(Introductory Remarks)

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presiding at this evening's hearing. We started earlier today. The first part of this hearing was at four o'clock and it continued until about 6:00, and now we are continuing here at seven o'clock until we are through.

The purpose of this hearing is for the Department of Environmental Conservation staff to receive unsworn statements relating to applications made by Crossroads Ventures, LLC for certain Department of Environmental Conservation permits required for the proposed Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park. My task this evening is to make sure that those statements are received in an orderly fashion, and they're very, very important statements. The comments that the public makes here tonight are, by law, comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that has been prepared in this case, and they are statements that the Department must review and must be responded to as appropriate in that environmental review process.

In addition, these statements that you make tonight are extremely important to me as

(Introductory Remarks)

the Administrative Law Judge in the case because while your statements will not be evidence themselves at subsequent proceedings in this matter, they do provide me a basis to ask questions of parties or potential parties to the issues conference and any other proceedings that are held in this matter. So your input is extremely important in this matter.

To that end, if you would like to speak tonight, I would ask that you fill out one of the speaker registration cards at the table, and that would be given to me and I will call out your name and you can come up here and give your statement.

If you want to submit something in writing, you can do so. If you want to come up here and read a written statement and then provide that statement to me, you can do that too. Written comments, however, after this evening, if you wish to submit further written comments, those written comments need to be received by the Department, by Alexander Ciesluk who will be introduced later who is

(Introductory Remarks)

located at the Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 3 Office in New Paltz.

I would note for the record that the

Notice of Complete Application, the Notice of

Acceptance of the Draft Environmental Impact

Statement and the Notification of the Public

Hearing and Issues Conference in this matter

was published in the Department's Environmental

Notice Bulletin on December the 10th, 2003, and

also as a legal notice in local newspapers all

in fulfillment of the requirements of Part 621

and 624 of the Department's regulations.

At this time, it's not necessary, by the way, to have filed in advance to speak tonight. But again, I would ask you to fill out one of those speaker cards if you would be so kind.

That said, I'm going to ask Carol Krebs, an attorney with the Region 3 office, to make a brief statement about the nature of the permit applications that have been presented to the Department and then we will be resuming the public comment section of this legislative hearing. If there are any elected officials in the room and they would wish to speak, I would

(Carol Krebs)

ask that they identify themselves because I will take their comments first. That is all I have to say.

Carol Krebs.

MS. CAROL KREBS: Good evening. My name is Carol Krebs, and I am an Assistant Regional Attorney for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. I work out of the New Paltz Region 3 Office, and I am the attorney representing Department staff working on the Department's review concerning the Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park project.

Also here tonight are the following Department staff, also from the Region 3 office: We have Ms. Margaret Duke, the Regional Permit Administrator, Mr. Alex Ciesluk, the project contact person.

First of all, for those of you who may not be familiar with the DEC permit hearing process, this is the beginning of public comment period, and the DEC has not taken a position on this project at this time. The DEC is a lead agency responsible for conducting the environmental review for this project under the

(Carol Krebs)

State Environmental Quality Review Act or, as it's commonly known, SEQRA. This environmental review process is several steps to it, including scoping and the preparation of environmental impact statements. As a part of that SEQRA process, the Applicant, Crossroads Ventures, has submitted a Draft Environmental Impact Statement. After several revisions asked for by Department staff, the Department has determined that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, or DEIS, is adequate for public review and comment. This does not mean that the Department is in favor of it or opposed to this project, only that we agree that the review process can begin.

The DEIS is a draft document intended for public review and comment. These public comments will be considered by the Department in meeting the SEQRA requirements in order to prepare a final Environmental Impact Statement, and as part of the Department's decisions on the various applications for permits that are before the Department right now.

We are here to listen today and tonight

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and tomorrow to all of you and will carefully consider each comment received, both on the DEIS and the permit applications which are before the Department. Also, as Judge Wissler has mentioned, written comments can also be submitted. We will also carefully review and consider each written comment received.

Thank you for your time, and I look forward to hearing your comments.

ALJ WISSLER: Thank you, Carol. The first speaker will be Kevin M. Young, and after Mr. Young, we'll hear from Bill Foley.

I would just indicate that if you have a written statement that you intend to read into the record tonight, if you could give us a copy of that if you have that with you this evening, that would be appreciated.

MR. KEVIN M. YOUNG: Thank you, Judge, for the opportunity to speak. My name is Kevin Young. I'm an attorney for Delaware County.

I'm speaking on behalf of Delaware County tonight, and Delaware County asked me to speak because I was the attorney that negotiated the MOA for Delaware County.

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There were different, many different attorneys, obviously, that negotiated for different parties, but I was the person who sat through the negotiations for Delaware County during the MOA and they asked me to identify the consistency of this project or how Delaware County would look at this project from the point of view of the MOA.

And what I want people to understand is that when we -- when I say MOA, we're talking about Memorandum of Agreement. When the upstate communities agreed to the Memorandum of Agreement with the City of New York, we gave up something. We gave up quite a lot. We allowed the City and we consented to the City and we agreed not to challenge the City adopting a set of regulations that controls fertilizer, pesticides, storm water, sewage, septic system, snow removal, the storage of sand and salt, all of that, the City of New York got to control in our watershed.

Most important, however, is the control of sewage treatment plants. The watershed regulations that we consented to basically make

the ability for anyone other than a very wealthy person to install a wastewater treatment plant impossible. There is 107 wastewater treatment plants existing in the New York City Watershed. Each of those plants have to be upgraded to meet those regulations. And even wastewater treatment plants as small as serving a restaurant cost a million to \$2 million.

I have a client that has 20 homes. It's going to cost \$2 million to upgrade that system for that 20 homes. \$200,000 a year to operate those systems. The new systems that we put in the Village of Andes, \$35,000 per household.

If we weren't subsidized, the cost of operating that plant is \$3,000 per household. We cannot put -- a private sector person cannot put in a new sewage treatment plant.

What that means in Delaware County -- and I'll just give some facts about Delaware County -- Delaware County is huge. It's bigger than Albany, Schenectady and Rensselaer. Somebody said it's bigger than the state of Rhode Island. Half of the New York City Watershed

west of the Hudson is in Delaware County. 51
percent of the land mass in Delaware County is
in the New York City Watershed. So we have a
huge amount at stake. Our county is extremely
poor. We have -- the average per capita
income, per person income is \$17,000. Our
population density is 32.5 people per square
mile. Our biggest industry continues to be
dairy farms. We have over 183,667 acres of
land still being farmed.

Because we're a big county with a few people but we still end up with a lot of roads, we have one of the highest per capita tax, real property tax rates of any county in New York State. That's because we have so few people to pay for the county tax.

Most important, if you're a business in

Delaware County, you don't have the traffic to

pay a lot of money in paying attorneys and

accountants and engineers to get these

approvals. I mean, in other words, if you're

trying to start a business in Delaware County,

whether it's going to be in, you know,

Margaretville or in Delhi, you just got to do

(Kevin M. Young)

it very cheaply because you can't afford a \$3,000, \$5,000 attorney fee. You don't have the volume of business to offset that. That's what we're living with. That's what we have here in Delaware County.

When we signed the MOA, why would we sign something that would make it so cost prohibitive for us to do these new sewage treatment plants? We signed it because there was an agreement, a partnership, and the partnership was, listen, we understand there's going to be probably the most stringent regulations in the country on wastewater treatment plants, some of the most stringent regulations in the country on storm water protection. We understand that. But if we -the deal was, if we have development which meets those standards, then that development, as long as it meets those standards, whether or not that development that occurs is a local decision, not a New York State decision, not a DEC decision, not a DOH decision, not a DEP decision, but a local decision. It's a local, it's home rule. We get to choose what our

(Kevin M. Young)

communities look like. You guys determine the regulatory standards.

And that's why in some sense, Delaware

County looks at this project as so critical to
the success of the whole MOA. Because we have
a developer who is willing to comply with these
regulations, and assuming he is, and we're not
saying he is, we're saying the agencies have to
do their homework, the DEC has to do its
homework, DEP has to do their homework and then
the local towns have to make a decision. They
may make a decision no, they may make a
decision yes. But as long as the developer
complies with these most stringent regulations,
our understanding of what we got from the MOA
is that we, this development, can leap.

We assumed, you know, that with these regulations we were going to have some developing. We need development in order to survive as a community. And we assumed that, and dependent upon some of that being major resorts. That is part of the assumption under which we proceeded through this signing the MOA.

(Bill Foley)

So I guess I'm here to say that from
Delaware County's point of view, we think that,
you know, we're stressing that it's a local
decision. That under the MOA, if this
Applicant can meet the regulatory standards
that everyone has agreed to, then it should be
a local decision, the Town of Shandaken, the
Town of Middletown who decides whether the
project comes or goes. Thank you very much.

ALJ WISSLER: Thank you, Mr. Young.

Bill Foley. After Mr. Foley, we'll hear from Kurt Rieke.

MR. BILL FOLEY: Thank you, your Honor.

Ladies and gentlemen, as you heard, my name is
Bill Foley. I'm not a resident of the area
here but I am a weekly visitor. I'm one of
those people who comes here to enjoy the
hiking, the skiing, the kayaking, the wonderful
environment that you have to offer. I must
tell you that I share many of the concerns that
I heard today about the environments as such,
but that's not what I want to speak on
tonight. I'm not sure I'm a good one,
qualified to speak on that. But I think I am

(Bill Foley)

qualified to talk on one aspect of things, and that's your traffic.

I don't know whether it's going to be 347 more trips per hour or 500 more trips per hour that you're going to experience, I don't know what the number of vehicles per hour is on Route 28. I haven't seen those numbers. But what I do know, and I'm sure most of you do know, that the traffic levels on 28 on a Friday evening or on a holiday weekend are very, very heavy right now, difficult to get out, it's difficult to drive, it's difficult to safely navigate Route 28.

When I listen to the size, or I read, actually, in the impact statement the size of this development and I compare it with what I sense is of the number of beds and other facilities that are available for those people coming in on Friday nights and holiday weekends, this has to be a very major percentage of the total number of people that are going to be on Route 28 in the future, as well as, of course, all those trucks and such in the interim period. So I am very, very

(Bill Foley)

concerned about the traffic levels in the future.

Now, just today coming here, I drove from Phoenicia, I was in a queue at one point with five vehicles ahead of me, and I would tell you that the lead car was driving pretty close to the speed limit, so that is now a middle of the afternoon on a weekday and the traffic was that heavy. I counted six school busses along that way and they weren't causing the queue, incidentally, but there were six that I saw between Phoenicia and here. So this is a major route that takes your children to and from school.

So it's clear to me that this is a major business route, it's a major tourist route. I know because I've done it. It's a major shopping route and it's a major school transport route. That's Route 28, I'm talking about.

When I listen to the talk about the water supply and about what pollution might do and the cost of that, I can't help but put it in the context of what is going to happen when

people start not being able to get home at night on Friday afternoon -- evenings and such. There's going to be a tremendous demand for expanding Route 28. And I would suggest to you that it isn't the developer of this project that is going to pay for that, it's you, the taxpayer, that's going to feel the pressure and going to have to foot the bill to expand the facility in order to get people to and from this particular very large resort.

So I would just share that thought with you and hope that you will consider it very seriously in your evaluation of this project.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak this evening. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Kurt Rieke, and after Mr. Rieke, Larry Federman.

MR. KURT RIEKE: Good evening. Thank you, your Honor, for the chance to speak to you here. My name is Kurt Rieke. I'm Deputy Director in the Bureau of Water Supply in New York City DEP. We are the bureau of the agency that has been talked about repeatedly here, operates the watershed up here in Delaware

County, Ulster County. I'm here to deliver just a short statement the Commissioner of our Department Chris Ward asked me to read into the record.

New York City DEP supplies, as has been said by others as well, about 1.1 billion gallons a day of exceptional quality drinking water for approximately 8 million New York City residents, 1 million residents of counties, including Ulster and Orange County, which amounts to about half the population of the entire State of New York, as well as additional numbers of tourists and commuters to New York City and the counties we serve. DEP's authority and responsibility for operating the water supply derives from New York State law, the water supply act that was passed in the early 1900s.

As described -- it's also been described here tonight -- in the historic 1997 Memorandum of Agreement, as stated in that MOA, it is the duty of the DEP to protect the high quality waters from which the City's water supply is drawn and preserve it from degradation for the

purpose of protecting the health and general welfare of all the communities supplied by water from the system.

The parties in the MOA agreed that the New York City water supply is an extremely valuable resource that must be protected in a comprehensive manner. These parties also agreed, as was just said by Mr. Young, that the goals of drinking water protection and economic vitality are not inconsistent. It's the intention of the parties -- the MOA goes on -it's the intention of the parties to cooperate in the watershed protection program that maintains and enhances the quality of the New York City drinking water supply systems and the economic vitality and social character of watershed communities. The parties to the MOA include the DEP, obviously, the State of New York, the New York State DEC separately, New York State Department of Health, United States EPA, many towns, including the towns of Middletown and Shandaken, both individually, as well as members of the Coalition of Watershed Towns, which itself is a party, Villages of

Fleischmanns and Margaretville, Delaware County, Ulster County, as well as several environmental organizations.

All the parties of the MOA, without exception, have a mutual obligation to each other in accordance with that agreement to thoroughly evaluate the proposed -- this proposed project's environmental, economic and social impacts on both the local area and the region, with an eye to protecting the resource for all the citizens we serve with the drinking water supply, before approving its construction and operation.

Some more statistics for you that we want to provide. DEP's west of Hudson, Delaware and Catskill water supply consists of six reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of about 460 billion gallons and covers about a million acres, as Kevin said, about 51 percent of that is Delaware County, in Delaware County. These six reservoirs are connected to each other and to the users in the city and downstate by about 270 miles of aqueducts and tunnels. This system is solely reliant on

precipitation and runoff to supply the reservoirs. The pollutants present in the runoff directly affect the quality of the water that's stored in those reservoirs and supplied by the system to users downstate.

The proposal by Crossroads Ventures is the largest development proposed in the Catskills in decades, possibly ever, and as proposed has many different potential impacts on the quality of the water in the reservoirs, as well as many other areas of impact. The Pepacton Reservoir, which is one of the Delaware County reservoirs, will receive about 55 percent of the water quality impacts from the project, even though about 58 percent of the land to be disturbed is in the eastern portion of the project, in the Ashokan Watershed.

DEP is an involved agency, which is a specific designation under the State Environmental Quality Review Act, because certain parts of the project, again as just said, require DEP permits. But more importantly, also due to a responsibility for the protection of this extraordinary water

supply under state law, which responsibility is shared by all parties to the MOA, who I have referred to above.

We at DEP are devoting both in-house and consulting resources to providing thorough analysis, performing a thorough evaluation of the Draft EIS that's the subject of this hearing, and we will be providing comments in detail, written comments in detail before the close of the comment period as well.

We're not prepared to discuss the specific content of our comments at length here tonight, but the areas of concern that we anticipate our comments will address include such things as the sufficiency of pollutant removal by the proposed wastewater treatment plant ---

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Could you talk louder?

MR. KURT RIEKE: Some of the areas that we're reviewing regarding the project is the sufficiency of pollutant removal by the proposed wastewater treatment plants that will be included in the project, the baseline environmental data that was employed for the

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design and the efficacy of the design of the proposed storm water management controls and whether those controls achieve the levels of control that our regulations and other environmental requirements indicate should be met, the nature and severity of wetland impacts from all of the great modifications that we've made to topography throughout the development, the accuracy, sufficiency, reliability of the hydrologic analyses and water balance calculations that have been used in designing the project, the accuracy or inaccuracy of the baseline conditions used both environmental and land use and economic data used in analyzing the impacts of the project, as well as the level of optimism reflected in the projections of its economic benefits, and whether there has been thorough identification -- complete identification and thorough analysis of regional socioeconomic and growth-inducing effects. Finally, economic, environmental and regional impacts during construction.

DEP as well as reviewing it ourselves, as I mentioned, DEP has agreed to financially

support the Town of Shandaken and is working with the Town of Middletown to provide similar support for the town's technical evaluation of the local impacts of the project through the SEQRA process, which we believe is consistent with the spirit of the MOA that all projects should receive a thorough review.

As I say, we will submit detailed comments on these and other categories of concerns before the end of the comment period. I want to thank you for the opportunity on behalf of Commissioner Ward to address the hearing here tonight.

ALJ WISSLER: Jean Millar? No. Okay.

Then Larry Federman. After Mr. Federman, we will hear from Neil Woodworth.

MR. LARRY FEDERMAN: My name is Larry

Federman. I am President of Northern Catskill

Audubon, local chapter. I represent Audubon

New York, 45,000 members and 30 chapters across

New York State. The mission of Audubon New

York is the protection of birds and other

wildlife and the habitat that supports them.

We're part of a national organization with half

a million members throughout North and Central America.

The following chapters represent members in the area impacted by this project: My
Northern Catskills, Capital Region,
Delaware-Otsego, Orange County, Sullivan
County, as well as our New York City chapter
with 10,000 members and seven chapters in the
New York City metro area in Putnam, Westchester
and Rockland Counties. These are all members
who are served by the New York City
metropolitan water supply, both east and west
of the Hudson River.

It's obvious that many of our members in the Catskill region and metropolitan area chapters will be directly affected by the adverse impacts of this resort project, impacted by the likely changes in water quality, by the tax and other fee bills they will be presented with as a result of the adverse impacts of this resort project.

Audubon New York is guided by several policy resolutions which pertain to the Catskill Park and the New York City Watershed

counties. In summary, we oppose any projects that will adversely affect the drinking water resources in the region, we oppose projects that can harm bird habitat, especially at the higher elevations of the park and the watershed, and we support the state's habitat conservation and bird protection measures for the designated Bird Conservation Areas in the Park and watershed, including the BCA, Bird Conservation Area, for the Catskill High Peaks.

Audubon New York has a resolution specific to this Belleayre Resort project stating in part that we will be active in the SEQRA process, that we will scrutinize the likely impacts of this project on the habitat, regional water quality and water flows, and that we oppose the project as proposed and will do so until such a time that the developer and the state can show the environmental, economic and social benefits can far outweigh the costs, both locally and regionally.

The reasons for our opposition were outlined in a letter to the State DEC more than

a year ago when the first draft of the EIS was released for review and comment.

Some of them are, number one, the project involves clearing and altering the terrain on nearly one square mile of high elevation habitat and two watersheds, the Ashokan and Pepacton river systems, which are both major parts of the bigger New York City Watershed.

We support maintaining the system in such a way that the water does not have to be filtered, the city water does not have to be filtered at considerable cost to all taxpayers.

Number two, we are concerned about protecting the integrity of higher elevation matrix hardwood forests as habitat for an array of bird species. Though there is no one species that has been determined as threatened or endangered, it is the conservation of the variety and population numbers that is of most concern to wildlife biologists. This can only be done by protecting the forest habitat as a whole. This is the prime purpose of the Forest Preserve within the Catskill Park. Protecting the forest habitat has the secondary benefits

of protecting the watershed and the water quality for all the other dependent uses.

Number three, the project is totally out of proportion to the needs and resources of the existing communities along the Route 28 corridor through the Catskill Park. pertains to the ecological, economic and social environments in total. We're dealing with here -- what we're dealing with is the scale and location of the facilities. In essence, the proposal is akin to a Wal-Mart being located in a struggling rural community. It may look attractive to the economic developers, but it is devastating to the existing businesses and social structure. It will destroy the existing businesses, take away their customers, raise their property taxes to support the services needed to cover the additional costs for a host of social services, generate and concentrate traffic problems, take precious drinking water resources from the local communities, result in surface and groundwater pollution and so result in a degradation of the watershed resources.

And number four, we believe there are

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better alternatives to this project which have not been considered seriously by the developer and the State DEC. These alternatives will provide many more benefits to the ecological and social communities in the watershed. Investing in the existing communities, putting the golf courses and conference center in existing communities, investing in the small businesses, the shops, restaurants, bed and breakfast units that are along the length of the Route 28 corridor, are just some suggestions. We believe that this sort of alternative, small scale, fitting into the existing communities, minimizing the impacts and following the precautionary principle, have not been seriously considered in this impact statement because the developer is locked into the properties they have purchased.

A first review of the Draft EIS as published now has not changed our opinions about this project. Our prime concerns focus on the smart growth implications. say, this project does not follow the smart growth principles which are now becoming

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accepted by the planning community across this and many other states and which are now being embodied in the policies of this state's governor and the state government. They are summarized by the governor's Quality

Communities executive order of January of 2000, a report of the Quality Communities Task Force of February 2001, and in state legislation induced in sessions of the State Legislature since 2000.

The basic idea of smart growth is to encourage the use of the existing development infrastructure rather than foster sprawl, so as to preserve open space, natural habitat and agricultural resources. It is to enhance urban centers and neighborhoods, support traditional cities, villages and hamlets, and where possible, support the continued viability of rural communities.

This can be achieved by local communities developing a collaborative smart growth plan of their own, laying out their own vision for their own communities. This does not include a vision imposed from outside, nor does it

include development of such a scale that it overwhelms the community and their resources.

The principles work to enhance a sense of community, protect investment in existing communities and neighborhoods, protect environmental quality and conserve open space, protect the farming community, decrease congestion by providing alternate modes of transport, use energy conservation as a foundation for planning and design, and make efficient use of limited public financial resources.

And the key to this coordinated planning
-- I'm sorry -- the key to this is coordinated
planning at the community, regional and state
levels.

We are of the opinion that these basic principles are violated by the sheer size and character of this project. Furthermore, the process of community involvement and collaboration on a development plan for this region that is of an appropriate scale and character has been ignored and thwarted by the developer and by the state.

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We will submit more detailed written comments on the latest Draft EIS by the deadline set by the state. Thank you for considering our concerns.

MR. NEIL WOODWORTH: Thank you, your I would like to thank DEC for the opportunity to provide commentary on this incredibly important project. I represent -my name is Neil Woodworth. I represent the Adirondack Mountain Club and the New York/New Jersey Trail Conference. I see one of you I know. I see a number of you I know. represent the state's hiking community. Together, the organizations represent over a hundred thousand hikers, many, many of whom use the Catskill region. The Adirondack Mountain Club and New York/New Jersey Trail Conference share many of the concerns you've heard this afternoon and this evening, concerns about mountaintop development, the extent of soil removal and excavation and blasting on the mountaintop, the concern about the water quality of the Esopus Creek, changes in water flow.

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Tonight I wanted to talk to you about something you haven't heard much about today, and something that's very close to our heart. The Adirondack Mountain Club and New York/New Jersey Trail Conference have a long history of involvement with the Catskill Forest Preserve and Catskill region. Not far from here if you have been climbing up the trail to giant ledges, you have walked up recently put rock steps that my trail crew has put in in order to protect the resource, and throughout the Catskill Forest Preserve, you will find work done by volunteers and professionals of the two organizations. This project, this is a very large project that is located in the middle of the Catskill High Peaks. It is located at the apex of three great New York State Forest Preserve wilderness areas, a Slide Mountain Wilderness Area, the Westkill Wilderness Area and the Big Indian Beaverkill Wilderness Area.

One of the speakers who spoke before me talked about traffic on Route 28. I want to talk to you a little bit about traffic on trails, hiking trails. If you look at the

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Appendix 26 of this huge document, you will find something that is very interesting for us to review, and that's the number of people that this development complex expects to bring to this area on an overnight basis, and the numbers are very large. They will bring a great deal of people to this area. And one of the things that they expect to do, one of the things that they plan to do is to make this a four-season resort that is not just for skiing and not just for golfing. And the Forest Preserve is something that they intend to use for marketing. And one of the things that, when DEC did the final scoping document for this project, they call for an analysis of the secondary and cumulative impacts on all the forest lands of the Catskill Park. particular, they wanted to know information about the number of added people that are traveling on the trails of this magnificent area.

We're concerned because when we look through this, and I'll tell you, I thank the Crossroads Ventures folks for providing me a

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copy of these documents. And when I set them on the floor on top of each other, they go from my toes to the ceiling. This is a very, very huge project. We did not see in our review, and perhaps we missed it, but we were pretty careful on this point, we did not see the review of the number of added people that would be added to places like the Slide Mountain Wilderness. Remember places like the Westkill Wilderness and the Slide Mountain Wilderness, the Slide Mountain trail heads, the giant ledge trail heads really are only a few minutes' drive for most of the people, this large number of people that would be housed overnight in this complex. It is fitting that DEC is the public agency that is going to be reviewing this impact because under the law of the State of New York, DEC is the custodian of the Forest Preserve. And it is their responsibility under the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan, another great planning document, and under the unit management plans that guide the development of all of these lands, they have to weigh the impact and the carrying capacity of

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these lands.

So in evaluating this project, we expect
DEC to, with all the other things that you have
to take into account, water quality, the
condition of movement of change and character
of the landscape, traffic and all the other
things you have to be concerned about, don't
forget the Forest Preserve.

One of the things that our -- and I'll tell you something that is proud for me to say to all of you, we have the only constitutionally, that I'm aware of, protected public wilderness in the world. All New Yorkers, not just the good folks that are lucky enough to live in the Catskills, all New Yorkers own an interest in the Forest Preserve and all New Yorkers can go to court to enforce and protect the Forest Preserve. speak tonight, not only am I speaking for the Adirondack Mountain Club and New York/New Jersey Trail Conference, but in a way I'm speaking of the Forest Preserve and the folks who all own it.

And I want to talk about just a couple of

other matters. One, on the -- this project because part of the project, the eastern part of the project, and I will tell you that it is the eastern part of the project that we have the most concerns about. We are not of a position that nothing can be improved here. We certainly believe that a substantial amount of this can be approved in the right places with the right permit conditions. But it is the size and sheer magnitude of this project that is our concern. Visual impacts of the mountaintop development is something that needs to be looked at.

When we looked through these papers, for example, we found that while some locations were reviewed, including the view from the newly renovated fire tower was not evaluated and perhaps it wasn't safe to climb when the folks evaluated that, but that has become a popular location and should be evaluated. I think there was another lookout on the same mountain. The Catskill Park was determined to be an area of statewide visual significance in a recent DEC document entitled Assessing and

Mitigating Visual Impacts.

So again, I would ask DEC to take into account that policy document that's been used for things like cell tower review and other project review in evaluating, and we hope objectively evaluating the way that this project can be reviewed from distant locations.

Finally, I think it's -- some speakers have talked about, I think that what is important for us is that there be an evaluation of other alternative configurations and sizes for this project other than the size that has been brought to us as one project. And we think that the evaluation of project sizes that are smaller than the current preferred option for the Applicant is something very, very important to be evaluated. And with those comments, I thank DEC for the opportunity to comment.

ALJ WISSLER: Mary Macy. After Ms. Macy, we'll hear from Susanna Margolis.

MS. MARY MACY: My name is Mary Macy and I'm a homeowner in Fleischmanns. I would first

(Mary Macy)

like to register my frustration at the timing of the DEIS, the shortness of the review period and the difficulty in getting and reading this enormous document.

Second, I am concerned that the DEC, the lead agency of this project, has allowed this revised DEIS to be brought forward with so many inconsistencies and problems still unresolved. The DEC is a government agency and is supposed to protect our environment. I hope it will fulfill its roll.

As to the project described in this document, it would have detrimental effect not only on the environment, but also on the local economy. According to the DEIS, very few local jobs would result in this project and those would be low paying and seasonal. In fact, the resort would be in direct competition with the restaurants and shops in the small villages surrounding it and would actually draw business away from local establishments. The environmental and social impact is staggering. Just for starters, the traffic would increase dramatically, not only on Route 28 but on quiet

(Mary Macy)

roads like mine that would become shortcuts as volume increases, as the volume increases. The increase in population would raise taxes, already high to accommodate the increases to schools and municipal services. The issue of where the water this project would need would come from is still very much unresolved and has spoken of very well tonight. Damage to the watershed and runoff problems are issues not only for this area with its trout streams, rivers and reservoirs but for New York City which would in all probability have to build a filtration system it has long hoped to avoid.

The list goes on, but as a painter, I also have personal reasons for wanting this project stopped. On top of the mountain, fiscal and environment effects of this mega resort, the visual and esthetic impact is incalculable. It would create an irreparable and permanent scar on the steep slopes of these mountains and ravage the scenic peace and stillness that is the historic legacy of this beloved region.

This issue cannot be quantified in the DEIS, but it is at the heart of my desire to stop

this project. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Susanna Margolis. After Ms. Margolis, we'll hear from Sally Fairbairn.

MS. SUSANNA MARGOLIS: My name is Susanna Margolis. I live in Fleischmanns. I am not an expert on the technical issues discussed in this DEIS, but I am a concerned citizen and I do know how to read. I believe the DEC should have rejected this DEIS as inadequate, chaotic and disrespectful of the public's concerns. And it should reject the project proposed in the DEIS as inappropriate, harmful, and disrespectful of the public interest.

The DEIS fails to demonstrate any public need for the project at all. Section 1.3.2 on that subject quotes selectively from a number of studies, which Mr. Gitter mentioned in his remarks, which pretty much all conclude that the wilderness environment is the reason people come here, that preserving the environment is essential to the region's future, and that economic development should be focused on the hamlets and villages. How Crossroads Ventures can go from those findings to proposing a

development that would wreck the environment and degrade the hamlets and villages requires a leap of faith best reserved for a theological screed, not an Environmental Impact Statement.

The DEIS offers assumptions where it should provide certainties. It tells us that the Wildacres portion of the proposed development will get its water from Fleischmanns, and it provides voluminous data to demonstrate that the village's water supply has the needed capacity. What it fails to mention is that the people of Fleischmanns have not agreed, and may not agree, to give up control of their water supply.

The DEIS plays fast and loose with data. The developers define the standards that they should meet, and then find they have little trouble meeting them. The traffic analysis is only one example. The DEIS arbitrarily selects as its worst case traffic congestion scenario a single winter weekend that rarely warrants such a description, undercounts it anyway, then underestimates future traffic growth, even discounts its own projections for occupancy of

the mega resort.

The DEIS compares apples to oranges,
basing its economic projections on ski resorts
very different from Belleayre, while failing to
account for Belleayre's expansion.

It is often obtuse or worse. The idea that doubling or tripling the population of the area will require no additional police or fire protection, no more schools or teachers, and no more pressures on the local health care system is so disingenuous as to be absurd.

The section in the DEIS on alternatives, a requirement of SEQR, labors to tell us why no alternatives are possible. Laughably, the DEIS claims to have sent hikers up 15 Catskill summits, from where they reported that the mega resort was not visible. This is totally phony. The summits mentioned are so far away that their view of Belleayre is impeded by intervening mountains anyway, or they are wooded summits with no views at all except for a couple with fire towers. The mega resort wouldn't be visible from Baghdad either.

Unfortunately, it would be visible from Route

28, from the slopes of many hills, and above all, from our homes.

The DEIS contradicts itself, most dramatically when it comes to its promises of jobs, tax relief from a sharing of the property tax burden, and growth for local businesses.

During construction, says Section 3.10.2.1 the effect on the local economy will be, and I quote, marginal. Evidently, our contractors and construction workers lack the specialized expertise for building a mega resort, so those jobs will go to commuters. Ditto for the high paying managerial jobs once the resort is built, if it ever is. Those will go to qualified outsiders, leaving low paying seasonal jobs for local residents. This will lower the median income for our area.

Meanwhile, thanks to a business exemption, the mega resort won't pay its full share of property taxes till 2025. That leaves the span of a generation during which the rest of us will subsidize the mega resort while our own taxes rise to pay for the expanded infrastructure that will be essential, roads,

school, fire, police and so forth. One result is that many of us could find ourselves priced out of our own homes.

As for our hamlets and villages, with the resorts, hotels and stores and restaurants and activities competing head on with local businesses, commerce will drain away to the mall on the mountain.

So we don't get the jobs, we don't get the tax relief, we don't get the business growth.

What do we get? We get irreparable damage to a beautiful mountain ridge that took millions of years to be formed, some would say by the hand of God, and we can say goodbye to the very qualities that have always attracted people to this authentically pristine part of the world.

This month marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Catskill Park, designated forever wild in our constitution. To plunk a city down in the middle of the Park, and this is a city, one that will be able to out-shout our hamlets and villages at every turn, to plunk this city down on a mountain in the middle of the Park makes a travesty of that

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(Sally Fairbairn)

forever wild designation. The DEC's duty is to guard the public's interest in preserving this important public asset. I hope it will deny the application for this mega development.

And a point of information, your Honor, I would like to know why at a public hearing held at a public school, a citizens group was denied with the use of a table to distribute information. The developer was given ample space to distribute information, which as it turns out is quite misleading, and I would like to know why the public was denied equal rights.

ALJ WISSLER: Sally Fairbairn, and then we'll hear from Barbara Rigfield.

MS. SALLY FAIRBAIRN: My name is Sally
Fairbairn. My family has been in this part of
the Catskills for at least six generations.

I'm the result of a New York City girl visiting
the area and then marrying a local farmer. I
live on a small farm ten minutes from the
proposed site, on the back of Belleayre
Mountain, ten minutes from Belleayre Mountain.
This farm has been in my husband's family for

(Sally Fairbairn)

over a hundred years. Tourism and farming have been the main businesses of the Catskills for many generations.

First, a few disclaimers or maybe disclosures. My daughter-in-law and her mother both work part time at Catskill Corners. I co-edited a book for Writers in the Mountains that had partial funding for the Crossroads And last but not least, Ventures Foundation. my husband has pulled quills from Dean Gitter's dogs several times, as he has pulled quills from the dogs of many local residents. going to pretend that these facts don't inform my thoughts about the project. Rather, it has meant that John and I have had the opportunity to chat with Dean about all kinds of subjects while we waited for the anesthesia to take effect. It means that the 12-person Board of Directors of Writers in the Mountains had to approve approaching Crossroads Foundation for It means that I have observed that the financial backers of Catskill Corners did not run when the economy took a down turn. fact, the backers of this project make me feel

more at ease that it is a project that we will be proud of in the future. These are not people who are out to make a quick buck at the expense of our environment.

And I would like to think of myself as an environmentalist. I'm a farmer and a writer, and I even worked at the Catskill Center for Conservation and Development for three years. I respect the point of view of environment organizations very much, as I do the best-oriented organizations and spokespeople. But let's face it, they have an easy job. They exist to promote one point of view without needing to keep other things in balance. The real world has to consider the demands of multiple sides of any issue.

The Catskills today are not pristine nor would we want it that way. No people, no stores, no gas stations, no schools, no farms. We would all have to backpack in to have this meeting in a rustic cabin. But that doesn't mean we have to look like Paramus, New Jersey either. Most of us can agree that we are a working landscape. We disagree on where the

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proposed project falls, on which side of the imaginary line we have drawn in the woods. I think it's on the okay side of that line. That some environmental organizations would disagree is not surprising. They have to consider only one side of the issue.

The scope of the Belleayre Resort at

Catskill Park is my main concern. It is

large. It will change the face of a mountain.

But if I had been of an articulate age in the

late 1940s, I could see myself attending

hearings about the then-proposed New York State

ski center at Highmount, saying the equivalent

of what do we need with a ski center here?

Only nuts go out in the cold if they don't have

to and slide down steep hills on wooden slats.

Today I recognize that Belleayre Mountain is one of the most important parts, if not the most important part, of the economic foundation of this area. I still think only nuts go out in the cold if they don't have to, but back in the late 1940s, who would have guessed that in a few decades, farming would be a moribund business? And we can't blame Belleayre

Mountain for its demise. The farming that does exist now benefits exponentially from the second homes of tourism businesses that surround us.

The proposed project is large. Indeed, it would be out of proportion if it did not have a large ski center to balance it out. It will be located in an area that is not pristine. been developed in the past. Great attention has been given to designing the resort project to blend in with the locale. It is readily accessible from Route 28. It will not necessitate lengthy travel along town roads as the Villa Roma, for example, in Sullivan County I checked on Mike Kudish's map of old growth forests, and there was none on this Most of the acreage, in fact, on the site will be untouched and that which is logged, I'm sure, will be logged using the methods that have been proven environmentally sound in other parts of the New York City Watershed.

Yes, I do have concerns, but it's been very difficult to focus on real concerns when

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the discussion in the local papers has been so shrill and so full of personal innuendo.

Traffic is a worry of mine. Having to deal with the Belleayre Mountain traffic on a busy ski weekend is just part of my life. I can tolerate being inconvenienced for ten minutes so that we can all prosper in my part of the Catskills. At least the resort traffic would not necessarily be concentrated on weekends.

But is the only way to handle our traffic problems going to be to put up a "keep out" sign? Doesn't it make more sense to press for additional capacity to our roads, Route 28 in particular, rather than just whine about the number of cars and trucks?

The green sheet that arrived in my mailbox a few days ago is the worst way to deal with the real concerns of this large project. The images of 133 Wal-Marts in the specter of casinos gets one's pulses racing, but that's not what this project is about. That kind of foolishness trivializes the whole discussion. This is a unique design, not a big box store, and no one has ever mentioned casino gambling

as part of the project. If I thought for one moment that casino gambling would ever be part of it, I would join the table bangers and fist thumpers. Of course, our local contractors are not going to be prime builders of this project. Our contractors are not big enough to be prime builders of any of the larger projects in the area, whether it is the remodeling of local schools or building of the New York City sewer plants. Many local contractors had to change the way they do business just to be eligible to build individual septic systems funded by New York City.

And what about jobs? Are we to close down our schools and hospitals too because high level professionals are to be brought in for the upper management jobs? Certainly these institutions and the Belleayre Resort project need to be run by experienced management people. There are probably not many people experienced in running a large resort available in the local work force, so of course these people will be recruited from other places. I've always seen the addition of new

professionals as assets to our communities.

Maybe the other side of the recruiting coin

will be the availability of upper management

jobs for our children should they decide to

come back to the mountains after they've seen a

bit of the rest of the world and gained some

experience.

As for the priceless view of the night sky, Belleayre Mountain's nighttime grooming and snowmaking ruined my wintertime viewing with their pink lights a long time ago. As you leave the urban lights of Kingston and progress up the Route 28 corridor, just see how many times your sky view is disturbed by town lighting. There are ways of using directed or shielded lighting to minimize the effects of these lights. I believe careful planning and management can mitigate this problem and every potential negative environmental consequence of this development. Instead of inflating the threats created by this project, let's look at ways of making this a model for a resort project that does not create negative effects.

The Belleayre Resort project has been

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designed to improve life in this part of the I believe the financial backers and Catskills. current management team would welcome specific ideas on how to improve it. I believe the naysayers may have valid concerns, but it's hard to sift those concerns out of the torrent of vitriol that has so little to do with the reality of the project. The truth is, I don't understand how anyone would go out on a perfectly green lawn and hit a little white ball with a variety of sticks, any more than I understand that passion to slide down frozen hills on slabs of Fiberglas. Neither do I understand how on Route 30, just a few miles from this proposed project, another resort just reinvented itself, including new buildings and a new golf course without so much as a murmur from the community. While it was not so grand a plan as this one, are golf courses and resorts good or bad for this area? Surely it does not just depend on who is building it.

The sense that the sky is falling if we allow this to be built is somewhat familiar to me. I remember when Roxbury Run and Roxbury

Run Village were being built. We were warned that it would be the end of life as we knew it. The end of agriculture was already preordained. This would be an empty place now without the vitality and the money that these projects have brought to this area.

I told Dean Gitter over quills one day several years ago that I did not want to be in favor of this project. I don't like change and I don't want one more person to come to my neighborhood. But those are not good enough reasons to be opposed to it, and I could not come up with any legitimate ones. The Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park should go on, but the community should have a way of communicating its valid concerns to the organizers.

MS. BARBARA REDFIELD: Judge Wissler and Mr. Ciesluk, my name is Barbara Redfield. I live in Big Indian. I live on some property that three of my great-grandfathers helped put together in 1886. I moved here full time three years ago, and I feel their presence here and their heritage of really what it means to be

good stewards of land ownership in this area.

The property that I live on is on the saddle of Slide Mountain. It really is the continental divide of the Catskill Mountains, if you will. Half of the water flows into the Ashokan and the other half of the water flows into the Neversink Reservoirs. It's a very fragile landscape. Nine -- where most of the property is over 9,000 feet in elevation, and over 90 percent of our boundary is surrounded by the Catskill Forest Preserve. And one of the things that we in my generation are very concerned about is how to be good stewards and how we can be in partnership with the public Forest Preserve that surrounds us.

The first project that made me aware of what this partnership has to be happened about 35 years ago when some field biologists from the Department of Environmental Conservation in Albany came to us and said we desperately need to do the first study ever on black bears in the Catskills and we can't get permission to do it in the Forest Preserve because it's against the mandate. We gave them an old bunkhouse.

They did that study, which has turned out to be very important environmentally, not only in this country, but around the world.

About ten years later, we had a similar experience with the first acid rain study where they had been trying for five years to get an exception to do this study, which is called the Winnisook acid rain study on State Forest Preserve land, and I think justifiably were turned down. They did the study on our property. This high elevation, large tracts of land, we're discovering are essential to protect because of the fragmentation that can occur and just destroy a whole ecosystem.

Now, where I live on the saddle of Slide

Mountain, there's a very small country road.

That was, when I first learned to drive, a dirt road all the way from Route 28. It starts in

Big Indian and Morrea's Market that goes over the mountain to Claryville. It's County Route

47. Half of our property is on one side of this County Route 47 and half is on the other side.

As you've heard tonight, and we all

anecdotally know, Route 28 is always a challenge and, at times, a nightmare. The only route to avoid Route 28 to get to this project from the New York City area is County Route If you look at a map, that's the only other way to get there. If our road has increased traffic, the largest block of forest land, pristine forest land in the Catskills is going to be destroyed. The biological communication and the fragmentation will be I feel badly that Mr. Gitter left disastrous. and is not here because I think he truly believes that it is possible to do an ecologically responsible project of this size. And I have to say that I wholeheartedly disagree. I think its size alone precludes the possibility of this being ecologically responsible. It is huge. And once this is destroyed, we can't get it back. We just can't get it back. The partnerships that we built and the community feeling that we have between public and private stewardship of this land just is not going to be possible if we don't say, Hey, the scope is not going to work here.

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(Martie Gailes)

Thanks.

ALJ WISSLER: Martie Gailes. After Ms. Gailes, we'll hear from Thomas B. Emerick.

MS. MARTIE GAILES: My name is Martie Gailes, and I would like to speak in support of the Belleayre Resort project. I believe this project offers essential tourism development that is critically needed in the region. As a volunteer for two local cultural groups, the summer music concert series and the proposed Catskill Watershed Museum, I am acutely aware of the challenge of building audience. area needs to develop attractive, modern guest facilities that will allow tourists to come, stay and enjoy. This project is, in my opinion, well thought out, environmentally sensitive and in keeping with our heritage as a first-class tourist destination.

ALJ WISSLER: Thomas B. Emerick. After Mr. Emerick, we'll hear from Stan Boguski.

Okay. Mr. Boguski.

MR. STAN BOGUSKI: I appreciate the opportunity to be able to speak on this terrible development. My name is Stan Boguski

(Stan Boguski)

and I am a Middletown resident. Can you hear me way in the back? Can you hear me up here?

Okay. Many wrong steps led me to monitor the progress of Crossroads Ventures Belleayre Resort proposal and spend 53 hours scanning their DEIS. That, in turn, better prepared me to touch on three of those wrong steps.

Number one, it appears the power from learning is what caused journalistic allies to protect the resort proposal. In solo fashion, editors made certain some letters to the editor never reached the reading public. Then too, a few letters -- mine -- were skillfully and shamefully altered so that the resort proposal and/or its key figures appeared in a more favorable light.

Number two, on May 7, 2002, just two weeks after developer Dean Gitter's presentation, our ill-advised Delaware County Board of Supervisors endorsed the resort proposal.

Coming at a time when the economy was failing seems to indicate tax revenues and jobs led to that hasty endorsement.

Number three, the December 20th, 2003

(Stan Boguski)

issue of "The Economist" informs us
philanthropy is now subjected to much greater
scrutiny by corporate governance activists.
The new emphasis is on what is called specific
philanthropy, unquote, giving to achieve
specific goals, such as projects that show
corporate responsibility. Chances are
recipients of the two and a half year old
bitter sweet Crossroads Foundation will stand
up to be counted because today is payback
time.

In closing, I sincerely believe the above-mentioned wrong steps will harm the good intention of today's public hearing, followed with our precious environment being hurt.

Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Eric Goldstein. After Mr. Goldstein, we will hear from Phyllis Boucher.

MR. ERIC GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Judge. My name is Eric Goldstein and I'm urban program co-director at the Natural Resources Defense Council. With me is Robin Marks, an NRDC scientist. It's a non-profit legal and scientific organization. We have a hundred

thousand members throughout the country, including 50,000 in New York State and approximately 1,600 in the Catskill region.

Although I live in New York City, I spent ten of the best summers in my life going to summer camp right here on Route 28A. I visit often and like many of my NRDC colleagues and like I, I love this region. After September 11th, I think all of us can agree that whether we live in Ulster County, Delaware County or two and a half hours away in New York City, there is very much that we have in common. And I say that despite the harsh and inaccurate rhetoric of several of the elected officials who already spoke earlier this afternoon.

Keeping in mind these broad commonalities,
NRDC believes that the proposed project in its
current form poses unreasonable and unnecessary
threats to the quality of life in this region,
to the Catskill Park and to the future of the
downstate water supply that 9 million New
Yorkers depend upon. NRDC will be setting
forth our written evaluation of the EIS in
detail at a later date.

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Tonight I share with you three preliminary thoughts. First, a word about the environmental review process for this project. So far we found it extremely disappointing. There were well over 6,000 pages in 15 volumes. Yet, the public has been given inadequate time to access, analyze and digest this data. The EIS was theoretically released just before the holiday season. Two people at NRDC spent more than a week trying to actually obtain the CD. Since it was -- and since it was extremely difficult to read and cross-reference, we brought it into Kinkos to print out in hard copy. Four days later, the Kinkos staff came back to us dejectedly, they told us it simply couldn't be done. Too many documents not fitting into the 8 and a half by 11 size. And the problems have continued.

Just this week a technical expert we retained told us that despite a careful search, he could not identify several important documents referenced in the appendix and ostensibly part of the DEIS itself. The project developers took six months to revise

the DEIS and respond to questions posed to them by State DEC. It's only fair that the public be given sufficient time to sensibly review a document that is so heavy that nobody in his or her right mind brought it with them tonight to these proceedings.

And if the project sponsor really wants this project to be a model of environmental responsibility, as he stated early today before he departed, he'll endorse the pending request that many of us have submitted for a 60-day extension of time for the public to comment until mid-April.

Second point, as to the economics, those of us who oppose the proposed development in its current form recognize that the Catskills region needs economic vitality. This is not a fight over economic vitality for the Catskills but how you would achieve that objective. NRDC and our colleagues support reasonably sited, appropriately designed tourist facilities. We believe they should go hand in hand with forestry, with farming, with mainstream revitalization and similarly scaled economic

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opportunities in the Catskills. Indeed, we've been very encouraged by the Catskill Watershed Corporation which, in recent years, has begun wisely spending \$60 million in city funds in the region. The vast amount of those monies to be used for environmental sound economic development have not yet been spent, and they too will provide the kind of impetus or reasonably scaled economic vitality for the region.

It's the size and scale and location of this project that has so many of us concerned. The project needs to be scaled down to fit in with the rural character of this community. It should dovetail with and support the hamlets. It shouldn't stand devoid from them. We believe that such a project, if it were redesigned along those lines, would be both sensible, consistent with other sound statewide objective and consistent with state environmental law.

But rather than follow such a major approach, the project sponsor has done something very different. He has designed the

biggest development project in the hundred-year history of the Catskill Park. He has designed the project that will disturb -- those are the words in the EIS -- disturb 529 acres of watershed lands. Tens of thousands of trees will be uprooted to make way to project facilities. Two 18-hole golf courses would send pesticides and herbicides down steep slopes. Mountaintop blasting and other changes to the land will lead to erosion and runoff during the eight-year construction period and 1,300 new parking spaces will mean more peak hour traffic congestion on Route 28, and the list goes on and on. Others will touch on some other concerns that are facing residents in this community. Local tax base concerns, traffic congestion, invasion of the view shed, impacts on local water supply, the future of the Catskill Park and so forth.

Let me highlight one problem. The secondary growth and development which will adversely affect both the quality of rural life in this region and the downstate water supply for 9 million New Yorkers.

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Mayor LaGuardia said that government officials shouldn't be elected if they can't look 50 to 75 years down the line and plan accordingly. Well, our experts tell us that this is the kind of super project that transforms the region. The character of the community will change. Look at what's happened on Long Island and Westchester County just in the last 20 or 25 years. A project of this size and scale is designed to bring secondary sprawl development to the region. Is that the future you want for your community?

Finally, I turn for a moment a couple of preliminary reflections on the EIS itself.

Despite its massive length, the EIS in our preliminary review is factually incomplete and legally inadequate, and we say so despite our high respect for the attorneys who we know well who prepared this document and who performed work of the highest quality.

Despite its length, this EIS does not fully discuss the impacts on the local trout streams which are some of the finest in the state and a major lure for tourists to this

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Despite its length, the EIS does not accurately reflect the impacts on traffic congestion on the region and its residents that this project will have. Despite its length, this project does not fully explain where the water will come from to meet all of the project's needs, to meet the community's needs for local growth and to meet those needs especially in draught years. Despite its length, the EIS does not describe how many thousands, tens of thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands of trees will be destroyed so this project can be built. And despite its length, the EIS incredulously concludes that the project will not spur secondary growth and development.

There are legal gaps as well. One important one that we note here is the failure to fully explore the lower build alternatives that everyone has been talking about that seem to make common sense that aren't in this massive document. This is a cornerstone requirement of the State Environmental Quality Review Act and it hasn't been complied with.

And what about the planned expansion of the Belleayre Ski Center which, by the way, we support? Shouldn't the EIS explore the combined cumulative impacts of that development and this development and how those two in tandem will affect the community, Route 28 traffic and so forth? We recognize the need for additional economic opportunities, particularly in Delaware County. Perhaps the project sponsor should explore some form of the western portion of this project in Delaware County in conjunction with an offer to protect the land in the eastern portion of the project site. Let's see how the public responds to a reasonable down-scaling along those lines.

As Jim Tierney, New York Watershed
Inspector General stated earlier today, this
proposed project is located in the sensitive
watershed ecosystem. It drains into the two
largest reservoirs in the entire downstate
region. And when you have the combined scale
of the eastern and western portions of this
project, you move into a different type of
density and a different type of living

pattern. You can't have more building, more paved services, more sewage, more runoff and expect to continue to provide an unfiltered drinking water supply for future generations.

In sum, this project in its current form has a long way to go before it meets the needs of both the region's citizens and the downstate residents and before it satisfies state and federal laws. We encourage all of you to stay actively involved in both legal and political forums in which the fate of this project will be decided. Thank you for your attention.

ALJ WISSLER: Phyllis Boucher, B-o-u-c-h-e-r.

Nadine Tischmacher, T-i-s-c-h-m-a-c-h-e-r.

Judith Wyman. After Ms. Wyman, we'll hear from Richard Schaedle.

MS. JUDITH WYMAN: I have a bad cold so I'm going to have to speak softly. Can you hear me? I'll stay close to the microphone. If my voice gives out, I have a pinch hitter lined up.

I'm a chair of a group called Friends of Catskill Park. My remarks tonight are going to

be short because I'm going to finish them tomorrow night. I wanted to make a few remarks. I do want to talk about process, but I'm going to start first, I just want to make remarks about jobs.

The towns for which the resort is proposed, Shandaken and Middletown, encompass a wide radius around the resort and have a combined population of just over 7,000 people. According to the most recent census figures, the combined total of unemployed people in both towns is just over 200. There are no other population centers nearby, with an abundance of unemployed people.

The developers are claiming the resort would require a total of 872 full and part-time workers, mostly in service positions. They also say the resort would generate 211 off-site positions through secondary or indirect impact. That's a total of 1,083 jobs in an area with a fraction of that in available labor.

The developers have claimed that they would employ the winter workers from Belleayre

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Ski Center, yet this could only supply a limited amount of workers. Many local people work at Belleayre in the winter so they and their families can ski and are not interested in summer employment. Other workers -- they have full-time jobs. That's why. Other workers are year-round employees of the DEC who serve in other state facilities during the spring, summer and fall seasons.

Where would this labor force come from?

The developers don't provide a credible answer in the DEIS. Yet, the numbers suggest that if the Belleayre Resort were built, it would go the way of many large corporate resorts in the country. It would have to bring in workers from out of the area and/or from out of the country. Bringing in workers is common practice in the corporate resort industry because many will work for very low pay and the industry takes advantage of this.

The majority of employees in large resort complexes are paid from 6 to \$8 per hour, which is not close to being a living wage in this area. Furthermore, employers in our area are

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already having difficulty finding workers to fill low paying jobs. There are constant "Help Wanted" signs in the local convenience store and gas station, the supermarket and a small bread-making company. A small embroidery factory brings in workers in vans from outside the area. Mr. Gitter's Emerson has workers here on work visas.

By the developer's own admission in the DEIS, and I quote, mid and upper management jobs would probably be filled by non-resident personnel who relocate to the resort area, end of quote, which leaves literally hundreds of low-paying jobs as an offering to local people. Not only are the jobs poorly paid, but there are nowhere near the workers available to fill them.

This does not fill any local need. In fact, it would create far more problems locally than it could possibly solve.

If we had a local workforce that was abundant and available for just such jobs and the jobs paid enough so that people working them could pay for their needs and have some

quality to their lives, then yes, it may -- it might serve a local need. But that scenario does not exist in this area.

It is inevitable that workers, perhaps hundreds of them, would need to be brought in to the area to service the resort and they would need affordable housing. Shandaken already has a crisis in available affordable housing. Workers would need education for their children, police and fire protection, social services. And if those wages, many of them would be the working poor and they would qualify for social services, which would also come out of the taxpayers. All these costs would come out of taxpayer money.

What's more, the DEIS claims that the local construction sector is, quote, not oriented toward the needed specialties of resort construction and that economic effects would, to a large degree, not be localized. This, despite the projection that the eight years of construction would require 2,114 person years of employees.

Again, where would the workers come from

and would the area become a boomtown during construction? What would the cost be to the local communities in both taxes and quality of life?

Crossroads' claim that the locals need these jobs is an unsubstantiated claim. In fact, I posit the local taxpayers would foot much of the cost for increased visitation and residency while experiencing a loss of quality of life and loss in environmental protection in the process.

Although the developers infer that the resort would raise the income level in the area, it appears that the opposite would happen.

They claim the average income of resort workers to be in the mid to upper 20s per year. They take the average from all the positions at the resort from the highest paid to the hundreds of low paid positions. Adding in the highest paid positions obviously brings the average up and these higher-paying jobs would not be going to local people, as stated in the DEIS. The current median income in

Shandaken is \$40,920 and it rose 38.4 percent from 1990 to 2000.

Do the math. The resort is offering an average income of 10 to \$15,000 lower than the current median income in Shandaken. So it certainly looks like it would drop the median income rather than raise it.

We do not believe -- moving on to taxes, a very brief statement on tax. We do not believe that when the tax breaks and costs to the community are taken into full account, that the resort would pay for itself. The importation of perhaps hundreds of new workers would be a costly proposition for the taxpayers when you add need for services, housing and education for children.

There would be expenses associated with increased visitation and residency, such as the need for increased fire and police protection, road building and maintenance and supplying services and housing. In addition, there are nearly always unforeseen needs and accompanying costs. Induced rapid growth destabilizes communities and when remediation is required,

it falls to the taxpayers and the local communities.

Need for the project. We do not feel that the project would serve the needs of the area for many of the previously mentioned reasons. We believe it would cost the environment and the community in both quality of life and There have also been several articles taxes. and news stories, <u>New York Times</u>, <u>Wall Street</u> Journal, Business Weekly, National Public Radio, reporting that golf course resorts and accompanying housing developments are being built at an unsustainable rate and the number of new golfers is decreasing. 2000 census figures show that our area is growing organically. Per capita income in Shandaken has almost doubled. The median household income is up substantially, and unemployment is very low.

As the developer's DEIS makes clear, during the years 1990 to 1999, the services sector in our tri-county region experienced a 19.6 percent increase in job growth, higher than the state's 16.8 percent. Jobs in retail

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trade grew at 8.6 percent, far higher than the state's 3.1 percent increase. Manufacturing and public administration, the other major economic sectors in the region, had employment rates that were also higher than the state percentages. We can always benefit from quality jobs that are desirable to local people and pay at least a living wage, but we do not need a development that would cost so much and offer so little to the majority of local people.

I will make more statements at tomorrow's hearing. There are a couple of other things I want to say before I leave.

I agree with the statements that other people have made about the inaccessibility of the DEIS. It's extremely difficult to read and to get information off those disks and online.

The other thing I want to say, the model that Crossroads has outside is totally out of scale and it's a very deceptive model. If you look on the map, the contour map out there, that's the most accurate map out there. And look at the difference in the scale of things.

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(Richard Schaedle)

Their scale of the east side of the Belleayre
Resort is about six times smaller that it would
actually be in relation to Belleayre Ski
Center. So that is a very deceptive depiction
of that, and I would question them as to why
they went to the trouble of creating an
improper scale. Perhaps so you all wouldn't
realize just how big that project is in
relation to Belleayre Ski Center. That's all.
Thank you very much.

ALJ WISSLER: After Mr. Schaedle, we'll hear from Dave Channon.

MR. RICHARD SCHAEDLE: I've been a resident of Pine Hill for all my life, either part time or full time. I have the same concerns as everybody else as far as the environment goes, the sewage, runoff of water and all the other problems that have been mentioned. But my particular concern as a member of the Pine Hill Water Coalition is where the potable water is coming from for this project.

Under the proposed water supply application for the Big Indian Plateau portion

(Richard Schaedle)

of the project, it is proposed that Crystal
Springs be a primary source. This source, this
spring has been utilized by the Village of Pine
Hill for over six decades and was acquired
through various maneuvers by the developer.

In 1970 under the then reorganized DEC, the spring was recognized as a source of water for Pine Hill. In the DEIS, the developer has enumerated various flows, delineated flows which some are accurate, some are not.

Just as an example, the developer states that 2002 was a draught year. Our coalition has hired a hydrologist, Paul Rubin, who has shown that in that area, in the Pine Hill area, the total rainfall for 2002 was exactly a half inch under the average, 28.4 inches versus 28.8 inches. That doesn't constitute a draught year by a longshot.

Because of these inaccurate figures that have been put out, the DEC ruled that this spring could be removed from the Village of Pine Hill and utilized by the developer. I question whether it is appropriate ever to remove a water source from a village. This

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(Richard Schaedle)

water is no longer going to be utilized within the franchise of Pine Hill. It is going to be taken outside the hamlet and piped up the mountain.

For the record, I'm not opposed to economic development, but it should be a responsible development. In its heyday, the Catskill Mountains was a viable economic community. It had much tourism, but most of it was in the hamlet. Most of it stayed in the hamlet. And the people that came here came to enjoy the mountains, the fresh air and especially the clean water. I would like to see it stay that way.

ALJ WISSLER: Dave Channon. After Mr. Channon, we'll hear from Patricia Kelder.

MR. DAVE CHANNON: There's actually one really wonderful impact on the community from this resort that I've experienced, and that's, I've gotten to know hundreds of incredibly wonderful, thoughtful, caring people that I never would have met otherwise if we all didn't have to suddenly become educated in this incredibly difficult, complicated, legal,

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(Dave Channon)

technical issue and struggling to oppose this resort. So I want to thank all of the wonderful people I've had the opportunity to meet, and I'm so glad to be here in Margaretville. Maybe what people say tonight will have a ripple effect and many people on this side of the mountain will find that it's a good day to die as they say, you know. So in that spirit, I'm going to read my comment.

My name is Dave Channon. I live in I'm opposed to the Belleayre Resort Shandaken. at Catskill Park. Its huge size is incompatible with the small town character of this area. Its demand for water would cripple growth in the nearby hamlets. The statistics used to estimate traffic impact are out of date and 40 percent below current levels. a dangerous high-speed road lined with hundreds of residential driveways, would be crammed with an estimated 1.5 million cars per year, leading to many more fatalities. Our kids ride bikes along this road.

The EIS says that the good paying jobs will go to outsiders. This would create a glut

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(Dave Channon)

of poverty level jobs leading to a crisis in affordable housing and transportation. The EIS states that it would compete head-on with local lodging and businesses, depressing demand for local goods and services, the so-called mom and pop killing Wal-Mart effect.

The EIS does not provide any substantive calculation for the local cost for schools, police, fire, emergency, highway or social services. It merely provides anecdotes that the fiscal impacts will be negligible. With an estimated doubling of the population, a rational study would conclude the costs to the local taxpayers would be double. The EIS indicates that due to business tax exemptions, the resort would start at half the rate current residents and businesses pay, and it would not pay its full tax share until 2025 or beyond. Local residents would have to make up the difference for decades.

It would pollute the night sky with glare. It would threaten New York City's water filtration avoidance, potentially costing taxpayers \$7 billion and dooming the policy of

(Dave Channon)

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reimbursement for local septic system repairs.

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special among regional tourist destinations and

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This mega resort would be a killing blow to the pristine wilderness that makes us drives our thriving second home market.

How could such an ill-conceived inaccurate and anecdotal plan have gotten this far? Well, if we're going to accept anecdotes, I'll share a few anecdotes that I hear people repeat over and over. Why bother trying to stop it? going to happen because Gitter owns the politicians and the judges, and it fits into Pataki's plan for casinos in the Catskills.

One town board member in Shandaken has already been served legal papers for financial conflict of interest over the resort. not here tonight. The DEC as lead agency appears to have a conflict of interest concerning its Belleayre ski area. This is reinforced by several things. The EIS is not accessible to most people. It's not in a searchable format. The comment period is too short for such a long document, it started during the holidays and hearings are taking

(Dave Channon)

place midweek when most weekend and second homeowners can't attend.

Like thousands of others, my family moved to this area for the peace and beauty of The controversial Belleayre Resort has nature. destroyed the peace, making enemies of neighbors and friends, and threatens to blast with dynamite the mountains we all love. because the capital is Albany doesn't mean we live in Albania. Americans still have a voice. Use that voice to stop the Belleayre Resort. Tell all your local politicians. heard a number of them speak tonight and they were all in favor of it. They obviously don't know how deeply people in this area are opposed to it, and the more people learn about it, the more people become opposed to it, and that's what politicians need to hear from everyone in this room.

I'm also attaching a copy of a petition that I personally circulated. It has about 170 signatures on it that oppose the resort, and I'm going to provide that with my comment. Thank you.

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(Richard Craft)

ALJ WISSLER: Patricía Kelder. Richard Craft. Maribeth Salano.

DR. RICHARD CRAFT: Good evening. My name is Dr. Richard Craft. I'm a member of the Coalition of Watershed Towns, representative of the Town of Wawarsing to the Coalition of Watershed Towns. I would like to read a resolution.

The Executive Committee of the Coalition of Watershed Towns wishes to go on record in support of the proposed Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park for the economic benefits the project will bring to this area. The Coalition of Watershed Towns has not reviewed the DEIS for the project and is not commenting on that document. However, the project if built in compliance with New York City's watershed regulations, is consistent with the protection of the watershed and the letter and spirit of the 1997 Watershed Memorandum of Agreement. The Coalition supports this project for the economic benefits it will provide to the watershed area by increasing employment and recreational activities in this area.

This was passed unanimously December the 15th, 2003. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Maribeth Salano. James
Thompson. James Thompson. Carl Connoll. Carl
Connoll. Suzanne Gilman. After Ms. Gilman is
Michael Nindberg. How about Adelinda Hyde?
Okay. Ms. Hyde, you're next.

MS. SUZANNE GILMAN: My name is Suzanne
Gilman. I live in Shandaken and I work in
Saugerties, and I'm going to read from a letter
that I put together for Mr. Ciesluk.

After growing up in suburban New Jersey, I looked for a place which kept its roads and its development sensibly planned. There are many places in the metropolitan New York area which once were beautiful but have been overbuilt due to poor planning. Since 1995 I have lived in and around the Catskills and have been visiting since childhood. The roads, while a bit more built up and crowded, are still clearly preserved as natural areas for people to use and appreciate.

On first hearing about the Belleayre mega resort plan, I thought there was no way this .

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could be considered inside Catskill Park.

Well, I was wrong. It is being considered and seriously, despite good and reasonable alternatives for improving the region's economy, by focusing on the hamlets and villages, making it an even more attractive destination for tourists and improving the tax base by building on the assets we have here already.

Basically the project is too big, as many have said, because it will dwarf the surrounding villages and hamlets, it will be only marginally integrated with the region's character. While a shot in the arm for the Belleayre Ski Center, it goes far above and beyond needed lodging and amenities to improve use of that ski center.

The size is only justified by one thing, as far as I can see, the profit to the developer and corporate owner. As others have noted, the impact on the region's economy is indirect. It's not the jobs that will be created to enhance the lives of families and give young people meaningful career options,

its low-income jobs for the region, and an influx of managers with the training to run such a resort. While I read that one-third of the Crossroads Ventures profits go into a charitable foundation for area non-profit needs, many people have spoken about the funding that they've received from that foundation, that really isn't as generous as it sounds up front, as many of you know.

Businesses regularly invest a portion of their profits in tax-deductible donations to lessen their own tax burden, so that one-third profit donation is really quite self-serving.

For example, banks in New York are required by law to provide reinvestment funds of the sort in communities where they profit off of local people's money, but development corporations are not. They can do it voluntarily and receive a tax deduction. On this model, Newman's Own food companies, Paul Newman's company donates all of its after-tax income to charitable causes. The one-third profit donation of Crossroads is more of a tax hedge than an investment in this community.

Even if that model is followed for this mega resort, they will be using the region's natural assets and open space for personal gain, despite token donations of profits. And many people have spoken more eloquently than I have to the jobs, the pay scales of those jobs that will be coming along with this project.

The DEIS that I took a look at fails to mention that the corporation will receive a business investment exemption, and it's not until 2025 that the resort will pay full property taxes, at which time its annual tax contribution will only represent 8 percent of the total property tax levy. In addition, sales tax revenues to the counties along Route 28 would not come about for many years as People should know these facts. resort goes bust in the meanwhile, guaranteed there will be a big, big eyesore in these The region will have been ravaged mountains. of its Preserve, there will be no tax revenue. If the resort succeeds, very likely property taxes will increase, making it tougher for locals like myself to purchase or own homes, or

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for those on fixed incomes to stay in the community. So whose quality of life will have been enhanced? Not the young people facing menial, dead-end jobs for minimum wage.

Without any commitment from the developer or his financial backers to invest in the training of local people for higher-paying jobs at this complex, the self-serving nature of this investment is pretty clear.

There are plenty of compromises made for economic development, but there are also plenty of mistakes made in haste for the benefit of the few and the long-term expense to the many hazards, known and unknown, which are part of this development plan. Another omission in the DEIS is a sound study, based on current data of the impact of increased traffic on Route 28. The road is just not designed to carry traffic for double the number of people who use it now. Perhaps the biggest issue is the impact of a project of this size on the New York City watershed, as well as on local water and sewage issues which will be touched by that increased traffic as well as development, construction

and maintenance of all this new acreage in the creation of impervious surface. The region currently helps keep the groundwater clear by its limited development and industry, but will be burdened with the impact of at the very least two golf courses, their runoff of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides and at least double the amount of automotive traffic, sewage and garbage.

Again, there are probably a dozen better ways to develop the region. Why not look at the long-term goals and some other models of high-yield, lower-impact development? After all, the Catskills has not exactly got the weather for golf that will be successfully attractive to vacationers. There have got to be better ideas to enhance the natural beauty of the area, attracting and entertaining visitors, and supporting the lives of all those who inhabit the Catskills.

Please allow this plan to be more carefully analyzed by the communities that it will impact, including New York City, and pay more attention to the communities which are the

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natural resources that make up these mountains, streams, ponds and woodlands. I am appalled to hear that the DEP was not granted its request for more time to carefully review this project, time they are entitled to have. Mistakes that are made now will be paid for in the future, not by the developer, but by us all.

Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: After Ms. Hyde, James Krueger.

MS. ADELINDA HYDE: Good evening. Adelinda Hyde. I've lived in Shandaken now for 16 years. I am an herbalist and I also help to manage a greenhouse down in Sullivan County. I've been taking notes all night. The specific points that I wanted to raise have not been touched upon. So the first one I would like to raise is something that directly needs to be directly studied from a biology point of view, and that is the woolly adelgid. The woolly adelgid is an aphid. It comes from Japan. feeds on eastern hemlocks. It can kill a hemlock tree in a year, a stand of hemlocks in five years. This is a scourge that is

happening and it is coming up through
Shandaken. It is already around the Ashokan
Reservoir, the Neversink Reservoir. It is
coming up the valley. It has been seen in
Shandaken.

Now, it is carried -- it is an air-borne creature. It is carried by the wind, small mammals and birds. If you go in at a higher elevation and start stripping, logging an area of 529 acres, you are opening the interior forest to being infested by these insects.

Many of the interior streams are lined with hemlocks. As I said, there is no control at the moment, natural control or man-made control for this particular insect. As it goes from tree to tree and kills them, the trees will certainly create more erosion and the water temperatures will go up and you will lose the trout in the inland streams.

Now, one of the things that has kept this insect at bay is the fact that there is this buffer up the corridor along the Esopus Creek and from the Esopus Creek up so that it moves slowly. You have a wind buffer. The migrating

birds come through and don't necessarily go into the inner forest. And as they do, they drop these creatures and so the inner forest is preserved. The inner hemlock forest has been preserved. You start opening acreage and that may not be the case. It may not sound like it's a big deal, but within ten years, you could have an infestation in the interior forests where the trees would just fall and then you have erosion coming down the mountain. So you have erosion happening from this project and then further erosion happening from the interior of the forests themselves.

So I would really, really appreciate it if the DEC would look into this. There is a scientist working on research with the State of Connecticut. Her name is Carole Cheah. She can be reached through the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station.

The other point that I would like to hit on is that from the very beginning of this resort project's inception, it has been supposed by many of my neighbors and people in the surrounding area that this was a plan that

had gambling behind it. I think Crossroads Ventures has been counting that gambling will come to Ulster County. And unless gambling does come, I don't see how this, a resort this size could actually be sustained. There are three large mega hotels south of here in Sullivan County. One has totally failed, the other two are struggling. What Sullivan County is trying to do to revitalize themselves and revitalize these hotels, which have golf courses and indoor pools and outdoor pools and restaurants, is gambling. They are bringing in gambling. And this is opening the door to another whole issue of gambling in our community.

Now, my partner belongs to the Ulster
Children's Advocacy Network through the Ulster
County Youth Bureau. The Youth Bureau has made
it a top priority to fund organizations that
are addressing the adverse effect of gambling
on a community, and especially on its youth.

If the county is already looking right now at
the adverse effects of gambling on our youth,
what does that say? Do we want this here? Do

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we want to even consider it, and do we want to open the door? This priority has found on statistics after statistics that demonstrates the adverse effects on our communities. I do not want gambling in my backyard. I don't think that anybody else does. But do you really think that this plan was ever proposed without gambling being in the back of the minds of the proposed developers?

The other thing I would like to remind the community of is that at the original scoping meeting that was held on Belleayre Mountain a few years ago, Dean Gitter stood up here and said yes, he was going to build this. And after it was built, it was going to be sold to an international corporation such as Marriott or Hyatt. It is not going to remain in Crossroads Ventures's hands. It is going to become part of a multi-national conglomerate. So would you please also consider that?

And the only other thing I would like to say is that in listening to this whole thing about jobs and the top jobs going to qualified people and the middle management going to

qualified people all outside of the community, my daughter is in high school. She went to a career fair yesterday. Crossroads Ventures was not there representing anything. There was no hotels or hotel training, hotel management, which you can take in college and universities now. I mean, what is wrong -- if they really want to help the community and create jobs, what is wrong with these people coming in and saying, okay, we're going to train you for these jobs? We're going to train you and show you how to run these things so that you do have jobs in your community.

And my last and final point is this: We do not need anything this scale. Dean Gitter took an old dilapidated boarding house and made it into a really nice place. There are many old and dilapidated boarding houses all over the Catskills, all could be refurbished, all could be made into nice accommodations for the tourists. They could have outdoor pools. They could have indoor pools. They could have tennis courts. They may not have enough room for a golf course, but there are other places

that have golf courses already. We can create jobs in our community. We can create places to share what we have here, our mountains with people coming in from the outside. It does not have to be on this scale. And it can be sustainable and it can be beautiful and it could benefit the community. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: James Krueger. After James Krueger, we'll have Kay Driscoll. Is Kay here? How about Ellen Preckel?

MR. JAMES KRUEGER: Good evening. I've heard a lot of people mention traffic concerns and I have some things to say more specifically about traffic.

I have here in my hand a report from

Community Consulting Services, Incorporated,

which is a Brooklyn-based non-profit that

provides technical services to community

leaders seeking sustainable development. The

firm is led by Brian Ketcham who is a

professional engineer and has more than 25

years of experience in preparing and analyzing

environmental and traffic impact assessments,

primarily for state agencies, and developing

innovative transportation strategies as his consulting firm did for the principal preparers of the DEIS on a revitalization plan for Lake Placid, New York.

Brian's firm did a traffic study for our area in relation to the proposed resort on Belleayre. The report is quite detailed and quite thick. I have it here. I will be submitting it to the panel by the consulting service. I'm not going to bore you with all the details. However, I would like to read a few quotes from the report.

Although the DEIS for the proposed resort follows standard procedure to examine the worst case impact, it significantly underestimates factors that result in understating future conditions.

The bottom line is that traffic along

Route 28 will grow by about 50 percent by 2014

without the project, and by 80 percent with

resort traffic from current volumes. 80

percent.

The major fallacy of the DEIS is that it does not account for the dramatic growth in

skiers at Belleayre Mountain since traffic counts were taken, which was the 1999 to 2000 season. From the 2002 to 2003 season as of March 2, attendance was up 50 percent from that which occurred from the 1999 to 2000 ski season. This growth is not reflected in the DEIS traffic analysis, nor is the growth accounted for that may occur as a result of the expansion program underway at Belleayre Mountain, which would accommodate an increase in the peak day ski visits from approximately 5,000 to 8,000, which is a 60 percent increase.

Overall, traffic volumes for both the morning and evening peak hours at Route 28 and County Road 49A were 20 percent above those reported on in the DEIS. Certain ski area turning movements were as much as 34 percent greater in 2003. Counts taken at Route 28 and County Route 47 were 12 to 16 percent higher than reported in the DEIS.

The conclusion is that traffic along Route 28 could be as much as 40 percent greater than reported in the DEIS for baseline conditions in

2000. And by 2008, much greater than the 27 percent growth and volume reported in the DEIS for no-build conditions.

I'm asking the DEC to please review in full detail this report when you receive it.

It may be that an air quality study is necessary from the developer in light of these new figures. If any of the public wishes to see the report, I'm sure it will be made available. You can see me after and I'll try to find a way to do that.

This year the Catskill Park is celebrating its 100th birthday, and I am really saddened by the fact that we're celebrating it in this way.

The Park, because it contains within its borders both public and private lands, is a great experiment in conservation alongside human habitation. The Catskill Park and Adirondack Parks of New York State are the only parks in the United States that have both public and private lands within its borders. They're unique. We're living in an incredibly unique area. If this experiment is to succeed,

(Ellen Preckel)

I feel that it is dire that those of us who choose to live within and around this Park, and we choose to live here, need to muster up a great deal of humanity, a great sense of stewardship, and even more self control. Are our lives really that bad here? I mean, think about what we're saying about our lives when we're saying that we need this resort? Are we scum? Do we want to live in another suburb, the next Orange County? Let's take care of our Catskills. Let's not sell out.

ALJ WISSLER: Is Adam Dolick here? How about Tom Alworth? You'll be next, Mr. Alworth.

MS. ELLEN PRECKEL: I e-mailed you this morning, so when you see it, that's from me. I only have about 15 points. I'll try to take 45 minutes or less. Checking to see if you're awake.

Good evening. My name is Ellen Preckel.

I'm a native New Yorker who has lived all my
life in this native state, with the exception
of nine years as an Army wife when I had the
opportunities to live and travel all over the

(Ellen Preckel)

country and the world. In our travels, my husband and I saw some amazing mountains, some gorgeous streams and some beautiful deep, dark forests. But when my husband was medically retired in 1999, we choose to come back to this area of New York because of its unspoiled beauty, among other things, the abundance of outdoor recreation opportunities to share with our two young children. Nothing in Europe or the rest of the United States compares with what we have right here. I kind of feel like I'm preaching to the choir. Bear with me for one more point.

I hope that we make the decision not to spoil it. My husband Mike is a 100 percent disabled vet due to a brain injury he suffered during what they're now referring to as PG-1, or the Persian Gulf War, the first Persian Gulf war. We live on a fixed income. With the threat of taxes going up because of the necessity of filtering the water for the resort, that's going to affect all of us in New York, not just Delaware County, Ulster County, Shandaken, Pine Hill. All of New York. We

(Ellen Preckel)

can't afford higher taxes, and I'm guessing that even if you can, you don't want to afford higher taxes.

In regard to the view of the resort, there's a running joke out there in regard to slipshod or shabby work that says, I can't see it from my house. That may be so for this situation from my house, I might not see the denuded top of what was once a wonderfully wooded ridge, and my view of the stars might not be destroyed by the lights of this proposed resort, and that may be so for many in Albany as well, but when the taxes do go up and the water supply is seriously affected, we're all going to be able to feel it. I hope that you will reconsider that we shouldn't do this. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Tom Alworth. Is Elaine
Grandy here, G-r-a-n-d-y? Penelope King?
Maureen Millar? Maureen, you'll be next.

MR. TOM ALWORTH: My name is Tom Alworth.

I'm executive director of the Catskill Center

for Conservation and Development. We're

located, this is the twin stealth of

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Margaretville and Arkville, we're over in Arkville.

I would like to thank the DEC as lead agency for the opportunity to comment on the Belleayre Resort project. I want to thank all of the individuals and organizations who have concerns about Belleayre Resort's impact on our communities for their hard work, pouring over the massive 7,000 page DEIS, a complex document. And with all due respect to its authors, not exactly best seller material.

I would also like to thank the developer of this project and Crossroads Ventures, LLC for the support and contributions they have made to the central Catskills. They have done some good work in the past, contributing in a positive way to community development. They're revitalizing an important section of Route 28 and breathed new life into decaying buildings. Unfortunately, the Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park stands in stark contrast to those projects, bearing no resemblance to the developer's previous work.

The Catskill Center is committed to

balancing the protection of natural resources with economic development, while working to preserve the rich cultural and historical assets of the Catskills. We will continue to provide services and leadership that facilitates the growth of our communities, growth based on sound conservation principles.

Therefore, we stand opposed to Belleayre
Resort at Catskill Park as currently proposed.
We are not opposed to development. Our record
speaks for itself in that regard. But we will
remain steadfast in our opposition against any
development that is irresponsible and/or
ill-suited to Catskill Park and the New York
City Watershed. This project, as presently
proposed, should not go forward for the
following reasons:

First, the project at its present scale does not belong in the Catskill Park. The Belleayre Resort is unprecedented in size, not only for the Catskills, but indeed as stated by the developer's consultants, for the entire northeastern United States. A project of this scale is not compatible with the character or

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values of our local communities.

Second, from an environmental standpoint, the proposed project requires dramatic disruption in environmentally sensitive and valuable areas. The site is adjacent to the single largest tract of forest preserve in the Catskills, the Big Indian and Slide Mountain wilderness areas.

Third, the project is located exactly on the divide between the Catskill and Delaware watersheds, at high elevation with particularly shallow soils. The construction of roads, buildings, parking lots and fairways, not to mention extensive blasting and the importation of nearly 1 million cubic yards of soil in such a location contradicts logic and ultimately could be an important first step towards the end of no filtration for the New York City water supply. It's hard to imagine that even the best engineering controls can prevent disruption on this scale from creating severe storm water and erosion control problems. project has two components. One to the east and the other to the west of the Belleayre Ski

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Center. We believe the eastern side is environmentally more problematic. Development there will occur entirely at elevations above 2,000 feet and in places at elevations as high as 2,700 feet and on steep terrain. Runoff from the eastern component will flow into the Esopus Creek, a stream already suffering from very serious turbidity issues.

This project also is contradictory, in our opinion, to the vision of the signatories of the Memorandum of Agreement between New York City and Coalition of Watershed Towns and five environmental organizations, one of which is the Catskill Center.

Soon after the signing of the MOA, a guidance document commissioned by the Catskill Watershed Corporation was prepared by Hamilton, Rabinovitz & Alschuler, Inc. This study included interviews with community leaders to determine unique assets of their communities.

Among the top assets identified were the areas' rural community character and scenic vistas.

It should be noted that the Catskill Center has identified locations from where the project

site can be seen that are not included in the DEIS, including from the Hunter Mountain fire tower.

HR&A, the HR&A study, Hamilton, Rabinovitz and Alschuler study further states, and I quote, there is a shakedown in the hotel industry as large, non-competitive resorts give way to smaller niche players. The single destination, full-service, high employee-to-guest ratio resort has been replaced with a combination of short stay niche destinations and second homes.

The study continues, the hamlets and villages are among the watershed's most important assets from an environmental standpoint. Economic activity within these centers can make use of existing infrastructure, thereby limiting the amount of land that would be cleared to accommodate new development. In exchange for new pollutant loading in the community centers, communities could undertake efforts to minimize loading outside of community centers as a trade-off. The study indicated that tourism could be

revitalized through, and I quote, a focus on existing destinations and a series of niche-based accommodations. This does not describe Belleayre Resort.

I will mention briefly here other concerns we have about the project but will provide further detail on many of them in our written comments.

traffic. The DEIS presumes that the traffic impact will be increased but recommends very little in the way of mitigation. This analysis ignores Route 47, County Route 47, another viable route as mentioned earlier to the proposed resort, a route that is highly scenic and likely has a lesser capacity to accommodate significant additional traffic. Increased traffic as a result of the imminent expansion of the Belleayre Ski Center must be taken into account in all traffic projections.

Secondary impacts. The DEIS assumes that approximately 800 jobs will be filled by local residents and individuals within commuting distance. There are only 200 unemployed people in Shandaken and Middletown combined. An

influx of new residents has the potential to exacerbate the traffic impact, to burden area schools, and to overextend community services and emergency services. The new residents and additional visitors to the area may also prompt related commercial development, further taxing community services and undermining community character.

Lack of an alternative. Significantly, the DEIS does not seriously analyze an alternative to the present proposal. To the extent that the DEIS engages in alternatives analysis, it does so by considering the financial feasibility of various components of the project built in various combinations. Such a mix and match approach to feasibility illustrated by lopping often entire portions of the project is self-serving. The foregone conclusion of such an analysis is that the project is only feasible as proposed. view, a genuine, legitimate alternatives analysis must consider a smaller-scale version of the proposed project.

Negligible economic benefits. Despite the

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project's threat to community character and the environment, the economic benefits of the project to the area residents will be negligible. The average household income in the region is \$40,000.

The DEIS projects that the resort will create about 500 full-time jobs with an average salary of \$27,000. The DEIS concedes that the average salary for local residents would generally be between 20 and \$30,000, well below the median income of the area. Whereas residents would generally be given lower-quality jobs, the DEIS indicates that the project's highest paying jobs, with salaries ranging from 50 to \$150,000, would likely be filled by non-residents.

We do not need this project to save us from economic despair. Quite the contrary. Economic activity has been picking up along the project corridor and across the Catskills before and particularly since 9/11. There is a boom in property values and housing sales, and the Catskill Watershed Corporation continues to carefully inject millions of dollars of grants

and loans to appropriately scaled, environmentally sound business growth throughout the watershed.

The Belleayre Resort can have potentially serious negative impacts on the community character and the environment without promoting significant economic benefits. The Catskills are at an important crossroads. With the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement, we have a unique opportunity. If we get it right, it will serve as a national model for sustainable development. But if we get it wrong, it will be a national embarrassment and we will answer to the next several generations of both upstate and downstate residents for our mistakes. Any project of this scale at this location is dumb growth, not smart growth, and takes us down the road of getting it wrong.

Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Maureen Millar.

MS. MAUREEN MILLAR: Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I didn't know I would be mostly all alone. That's a lot of listening.

My parents had the good sense to get us

out of Paramus, New Jersey and to Roxbury, New York a very long time ago and I've been grateful every day. For the last 38 years or so, I've driven from Roxbury to Mt. Tremper where I've made my home for a long time. I am in the service profession. I'm a gardener and a landscaper and I work almost exclusively for second homeowners in Woodstock and Mt. Tremper/Shandaken area.

I would like to add to the comments of many before me who would say that the jobs being offered by the Belleayre Resort would not even remotely accommodate my needs. They would not pay my taxes, nor my mortgage, nor how much it costs me to live in the place that I love.

I think that would be true for most people who try to find a job at Belleayre that would support a life in these communities.

Many of the remarks I've prepared have been so often stated this evening that I'm going to try and respond primarily to things that have been said. I would like to start with Mr. Gitter, who I must say I was shocked was able to lead off the evening. I hope

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you'll accept my comments with the respect that I mean them with, but many of us in this audience have listened for ten years to the promises of Mr. Gitter, and I would have liked to think that in a format like this, perhaps that our promises to each other were at least as important to begin the evening with.

I would like to quote him in response to the comments about no alternative to proposals. It was interesting he said this evening it has to be the size it is because there are no municipal services. That was his response. That's the response to the alternative. It has to be there and it has to be huge because there's no place else to put it and there are no services anywhere. Well, duh, then don't put it there. Put it where there And there are places that there are services. You know, it astounds me at this are services. point that the DEC, in honor of the hundred year birthday of the Catskill Park, would indeed be considering the proposal at all.

Like many people here this evening, I quietly ignored this process and I'm

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embarrassed to say that I did. It's only in the last six months that it became clear to me that perhaps the DEC's financial interest in adding to capital from Belleayre was playing a role in their willingness to support this project. And it had never occurred to me that as stewards of the Park, we could no longer trust our stewards. Now, people like me foolish enough to sit behind her computer download three and a half hours of this, and then try and understand them. Try. It's no mean feat to try and get through this document and have something reasonable, something substantive to say.

I want to comment on the issue that I think has been hinted at in various ways all evening, is that people like me and representatives of the environmental community do not have a vested economic interest here.

I've never heard a bigger outrage in my life.

It simply does not describe reality. I helped get a petition online that has the signatures of probably 2,000 people that come from all over this country. I would say nearly every

expressed why they no longer are able to live here but they grew up here. They went to camp here. Their mother has a cabin. They drove up on their honeymoon. Please leave it alone. Please let us continue to come here from all the places that we come that aren't figured into the DEIS, those visitors.

And the other people that aren't figured into the DEIS are all the second homeowners who are the real driving economy in this region, not tourists, not resorts and hotels. The second homeowner economy is the people who pay me. And if I had to guess, people who pay more than half the people in this audience a living wage to be here. They in no way are benefitted by this project. And they are not represented in a statement or in these two meetings because they're at work in New York City tonight and tomorrow night. Their names are on these petitions by the hundreds and the thousands. And it's time for them to be heard. Thanks.

ALJ WISSLER: It is -- we started at seven o'clock, it is about 9:30 now so we're going to

(Julie Mcquain Carney)

take a ten-minute break and we will reconvene at 20 minutes of 10:00.

Julie Carney, is she here? Julie, you will lead off, followed by Mark McCarroll.

(The proceedings recessed at 9:30 p.m.; reconvened at 9:45 p.m.)

ALJ WISSLER: If we could get started. A notepad was found in the ladies' room. I did not retrieve it. It is 9:43 and our speaker is Julie Carney. After Ms. Carney, we'll be hearing from Mark McCarroll.

MS. JULIE MCQUAIN CARNEY: Good evening.

Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to speak. Many of my concerns have been stated clearly and carefully already so I won't repeat them, I hope. I'm going to tell you my personal concerns, however.

I live at the bottom of Belleayre Mountain at Rider Hollow Road. Whatever washes down from the ridge will crash right through my vegetable garden, so I have a personal interest here and I would like to ask my neighbors, my local neighbors who sometimes think that environmental objections are just the purview

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of tree-hugging outsiders, that it's your water You're going to be drinking it too and it's your air too, and you're going to be breathing it as well as the people that you maybe don't care as much about who live The traffic will affect me downstream. personally directly daily. I'm not looking forward to years of blasting and heavy construction. I'm afraid for our little back roads, Todd Mountain Road, Old Baker Road, Rider Hollow Road. We have many wash-outs in 1996. How many more might we expect after the gross alteration to a mountaintop that will control how much water washes down on us? won't go into -- I'm not a hydrologist but I do understand that much. When you cut down that many trees on top of a mountain with shallow soils, there's a lot more rain going to come down on us. And when you replace woodland with that many parking lots and rooftops, a lot more water is going to wash down on us. What's in it, I'm very worried about, but I'll leave it to the experts to tell us what's in it.

With respect to a speaker from Andes, I

wonder if he would be quite as enthusiastic about this huge, totally out-of-scale project if he lived less than a mile below it. I'm disturbed by this process, I have to say. I wrote it better than I have it here, but I notice that there's no public hearing being held on a weekend.

And as a former second homeowner who is now a full-time resident, I would like to say something on behalf of second homeowners. We often feel that we ought to just mail our money up here, that we're not really terribly welcome, that we're not really completely appreciated for what we do contribute to this environment.

We come here. We, for us it was our first home, we came from an apartment in the City, having lived most of our lives in the midwest, so it was our first home. We bought the little cabin on Rider Hollow Road, and I sometimes felt when encountering my local neighbors in town, that they would just as soon that I put my money in an envelope and mail it up to them, rather than take up space or have opinions that

may be differed with theirs.

I'm dismayed that some of our elected officials have already given their support to this project tonight first prior to hearing from an informed public. It seems that some people have already taken a positive position based on an advertising campaign and promises rather than an honest evaluation of what might or might not be in this report. How do we know at this point what's in this report? How are our civic organizations putting out resolutions in favor of something when the report is voluminous, undownloadable, unparcible, it sounds like, and no one can have read it yet, and certainly nobody read it at December 15th when the resolution I just heard about was I'm disturbed by that. made.

I would like to call on our state
officials to look into this process, this
comment process. Two midweek nights back to
back with no time to prepare or read this thing
or get a better understanding of what's in it
does not constitute a proper hearing process.
And I would like to ask those public officials,

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on what are you basing your support for this project? Who are they listening to? What is the information that they have?

And I want to make a specific point about light pollution. It's very important to us. In our ongoing lengthy construction progress that we're in the middle of, we've designed a little observation deck that we can go out on with our little telescope and look at the night sky. When we were designing our house, we thought, what do we have here that you don't have other places? So we take advantage of what's here, what we came here for. And that's the dark night sky. We can see the snow-making from Belleayre, as was said before. next-door neighbor of someone who spoke earlier. We can see that occasionally, but there is not enough of it to dim the view of the stars, and I dare say that it's not going to be nearly as bad as the light from a city the size of seven Pine Hills, year-round city the size of seven Pine Hills. And the streetlights and the walkways and the outdoor porch lights and the lit up whatever else,

that, I think, will definitely interfere with many of our views of the night sky, and I will mourn that if that comes to pass. I'm very worried about it.

Many excellent points have been made about jobs. Lots of other communities around the country have had big resorts dropped on them and have not had a salutory result. They have been unhappy results. Alas, I do not have any hard facts. I will get some for you and I will e-mail them to you. I e-mailed you today. I'm sure you haven't seen my e-mail yet.

Important points have been made about property values and taxes. Property values going sky high are great if you're looking to sell. But if you're looking to stay and your property values sky-rocketed and your service costs sky-rocket and your taxes sky-rocket and you were hoping to be buried in this house, that might not be possible anymore. We're scared of that.

When I go to Boiceville I drive up Todd
Mountain Road and go out on Route 28. When I
go to Arkville or Margaretville, I drive on

Todd Mountain Road and then Brook Road. That is going to be a dynamite shortcut to not be on 28 if 28 gets really bad, and I was very concerned when I heard the discussion about 47. Is that the Frost Valley Road, if I'm correct about that? Another hundred cars a day on that road and I think it would probably be worse than that. I would be very, very, very worried about that.

This project is not conservative. This proposal does not represent wise use of irreplaceable mountaintop in our community. It would be the first such, if I'm not mistaken, mountaintop and placement in the Catskills. It might be the first one in the whole range, Adirondack Catskill area. If we allow the blasting and the leveling of a mountaintop, we are opening the door to a kind of development I don't think any of us want to live with. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Mark McCarroll. Is Faith

Jensen here? How about Mathew Pokoik,

P-o-k-o-i-k? Betty Lou Bailey. Chester

Karwatowski.

MR. CHESTER KARWATOWSKI: Yes.

MR. MARK MC CARROLL: Greetings, neighbors and Catskill Mountain lovers. I'm Mark McCarroll. I'm on the Board of Advisors on Thomas Cole's Cedar Grove, but I'm here of my own steam as a resident of Shandaken.

I would like to start off with reading, summarizing a letter from William Douglas,

Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Our wilderness problems start with our population. In 35 years there probably will be twice as many people on earth as there are today. We must design our wilderness blueprint with the needs of 200 A.D. in mind. We want some of the original America live in a primitive condition so that 100 years from now a lad can walk the hills in the manner of Daniel Boone and see what God has brought. There are dollar values in our mountains to be exploited, but a tree is measurable not only by its broad feet or cellulose content, but by its beauty, the wildness it shelters, the biotic community it nourishes, and the watershed

protection it gives. There are spiritual values in the mountains that highway engineers, real estate promoters, Chambers of Commerce, and editorial writers often overlook. Those values disappear once our alpine meadows are converted into Swiss alpine resort areas when the roar of traffic fills the ridges, when man's last refuge is converted to commercial uses."

And for the record, I found this on a Pete Seeger album. He was my idol.

I said I was a resident of Shandaken and I will be affected by the adversity of the project and make no gain in the forecasted benefits. The resort is an artificially forced future that may double the town's population, yet we don't know the essentials; who is going to build it, own it, run it. I feel the acceptance of the EIS was premature and the public wasn't given enough time to analyze its bulk. I also feel that the lead agency, the DEC, has a conflict of interest because it operates the adjacent Belleayre Mountain Ski Center and the process is flawed. I request a

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new lead agency be appointed due to the DEC's involvement with the ski center. I also request a new DEIS be completed by the sponsor with accurate figures and dates, and included with the resort, A, the expansion of the ski center; B, the post 9/11 population explosion; and C, passage of gambling, and the combined effects these issues will have, including thruway exit in Kingston.

The State Environmental Quality Review Act requires projects strongly linked to be reviewed as a single and complete project. I will try to link some of that to approve this as a complete project. Connections to the Belleayre Ski Center, State-owned and operated by DEC facility under expansion. I got this information from the executive summary of the DEIS report, so it's right within here.

The Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park is a four-season world class resort associated with the Belleayre Mountain ski center. As contemplated in state and regional studies prepared over the last four years, the project is designed to complement both the active and

passive recreational opportunities provided by the Belleayre Mountain Ski Center and surrounding New York State Forest Preserve The Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park lands. as envisioned will marry the physical assets of the Belleayre Mountain Ski Center and the Forest Preserve. A strong public/private partnership is at the core of the private sponsor's vision statement, an opportunity to assist the State of New York in realizing its original dream of the Belleayre Mountain Ski The resort will utilize government Center. programs, such as DEC, DEP, YMCA. Trails on resort will interface with state trails.

So there were four years of reports. It's not a new plan. And from the Route 28 corridor committee, Town of Shandaken, Dean Gitter was chairman, and he stated, rather than recreate the oversized resorts of Sullivan County and the southern part of Ulster County, four or five hundred-room facilities built over a five-year period would be far more viable than either a multiplicity of smaller units or dependence on a mammoth new resort.

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These four or five facilities must, of course, be built in the place as nature, not man, has designated and existing regulations should be modified to take this accommodation into account.

I would also like to bring up the point that the DEC has created constitutional violations on Belleayre Mountain, so there are stewards on their own mountain and they don't follow the state constitution. This is from "Adirondack Magazine," May 1984, six violations. And Michael Kudish's "Catskill Forests, A History," in 1986 he states, "I led an interpretive tour sponsored by the DEC of the first growth track on the summit of Belleayre Mountain of the general public. A very uncomfortable situation developed for everyone on the tour when it was discovered that the Department itself a year or two earlier had cleared off about two acres of first growth to construct the now handle bar ski lift."

I'm glad I'm not saying this. Robert Boyle, "The Hudson, a Natural and Unnatural

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History," in '79 wrote about the DEC. "This Department, which has sinned against the Hudson River for years by commission, omission and emission, has not even been able to muster the courage to take action to save a tree. DEC issued water quality permits to GE in 1973 despite PCB knowledge."

I just wanted to show you some language in the executive committee, the executive report, which I think should have been prepared by the DEC and not the sponsor. Generally speaking, plus or minus approximately, likely anticipated, is expected this new approach, a substantial amount, limited, minimal 6 to 24 months there appears, although it is possible potential archeological site, very few, if any. That's not even a scouring.

And other things in here that people have brought up. The project will have few, if any, impacts or increased demand on community resources. The roadways will be paved with private security. The vacation resort will add few, if any, students to the local school systems which are not running at capacity in

any case. Though he does have a 21-lot residential subdivision and 500 workers who may need an education, this project will not increase traffic volumes. That's as far as the air quality because the resort will be fairly self-contained, there will not be an effect on community character. Meaning most of these resorts are fairly self-contained.

The local school systems are not operating at capacity. Correspondence with the schools demonstrates that they have sufficient access, capacity to serve the very limited number of children who may be added to the system.

Now, for community services, he has letters of record for the ambulance, police and other agencies. But for the school, it's just a correspondence. And then therefore, there will be a minimal new burden on local school systems, roads and infrastructure. So there won't and then there will.

But I would like to add with a little quote from Thomas Cole, my other idol. "Nature has spread for us a rich and delightful banquet. Shall we turn from it, we are still

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The wall that shuts us out of the in Eden. garden is our own ignorance and folly. May we at times turn away from the ordinary pursuits of life to the pure enjoyment of rural nature, which is in the soul like a fountain of cool water to the wayworn traveler."

I was wondering what Cole meant by folly, so I looked it up in Webster's. Folly, a lack of good sense or normal prudence and foresight. 2, a foolish act or idea. evil, wickedness, lude behavior. B, criminally or tragically foolish actions or conduct. an excessively costly or unprofitable undertaking. 5, an often extravagant picturesque building erected to suit a fanciful taste.

Let's be reasonable. We don't need science. This is all about reason. Millions depend on the water. Let's not have to filter it. Protect our head waters.

ALJ WISSLER: Chester Karwatowski. Michael Cognitore here? Michael Cognitore? Mary Herrmann? Okay. Mary will be next.

CHESTER KARWATOWSKI: Good evening.

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try to be brief.

My name is Chester Karwatowski. I'm here as the President of the Ashokan-Pepacton Watershed chapter of Trout Unlimited, on behalf of the membership, Trout Unlimited, a national conservation organization whose mission is to conserve, protect and restore America's cold water resources. There's 150,000 members nationally, 10,000 in New York State and 3,000 that live in the Catskills or the New York City Watershed as well as in New York City. local members of Trout Unlimited have been active in the Catskills for almost 50 years. have lived in the Catskills for the last 26 years, the last 13 years in West Shokan. drawn to the area for its pristine beauty, it's unspoiled mountains, friendly neighborhood communities and in particular for my passion for the Esopus Creek and fly fishing. Catskill Mountains are known worldwide for fly fishing in its trout streams, and the Catskills are recognized as being the birth place of fly fishing in America.

Since the Ashokan and Pepacton Reservoirs

and their watersheds are the home waters of the Ashokan-Pepacton chapter of Trout Unlimited, we are especially concerned about this proposed These watersheds are a major project. component of the largest unfiltered drinking water supply in the world. The New York City Watershed represents only 4 percent of the land in New York State, yet provides water to almost half of New York State's population. residents of the Catskills, New York City and New York State have made a \$1.5 billion contribution and commitment to protect this water supply, for us and for future This raises the bar for the SEQRA generations. process to go beyond regulatory compliance and to ensure that this proposed project uses state-of-the-art technical practices, addresses worst-case scenarios, includes performance measurements and legally binding mitigation measures built into enforceable permit conditions.

This proposed project straddles fragile mountaintops that are the source of high quality drinking water that feed the Pepacton

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and Ashokan Reservoirs. It encompasses streams that are spawning grounds for brook, rainbow and brown trout. Lost Clove Brook, Giggle Hollow Brook, Crystal Spring Brook, Woodchuck Hollow Brook, Cathedral Glen Brook, Emory Brook and Birch Creek depend upon this pristine mountaintop and precipitation for their pure It is the responsibility of the DEC waters. and the SEQRA process to ensure that the quality and quantity is not adversely affected by this proposal. This high standard requires the DEC to examine all secondary and cumulative effects of this project. The DEC should assess alternative approaches for this project and ensure that lower-impact alternatives are considered.

Only by reading the entire DEIS document can we finally grasp the scope of the impact of this total project. I'm certain that few people here have read the 7,000 pages of the document. If you don't have access to the Internet or computer, you will never see it. Even if you had all of its pages, it is constructed to confuse.

The DEIS reminds me of the story of seven blind men and an elephant, and I think you've all heard the story. They all don't know what it looks like, they feel different parts of it and they see something different. We are the blind men feeling the elephant through the DEIS. And everyone that sees this project sees a different aspect of it and has a different view. Some see jobs, some see tourist dollars, some see progress, some see change, some see pollution and traffic. And it's the responsibility of the DEC to step back and look at the entire elephant and not let it trample us and to spoil the Catskill Mountains.

My net of reading a few thousand pages of the DEIS is that this document says that after eight years of construction on this massive project, everything remains the same. There will be no impacts to the quality of our water.

Part of the reason for this conclusion is that the analysis in this document has factual errors and contradictions, errors and omissions, anecdotal, not absolute evidence and

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uses best-case scenario assumptions throughout it. Trout Unlimited will document these issues as part of the written comments.

I am astounded that the Catskill Watershed Corporation would vote on supporting this proposal, and as part of the proposal state that they had not read the DEIS, and that is irresponsible, especially in light of the fact that they also sponsored and supported the project that describes the future development in the Catskills which talks about developing hamlets in communities and not mountaintops and mega resorts.

MR. DANIEL RUZOW: You said Catskill Watershed.

MR. CHESTER KARWATOWSKI: I apologize.

Regarding omissions and errors in the DEIS, on June 14th, 2002, Trout Unlimited advised the DEC that the use of 60 inches of precipitation in the DEIS as the basis of the water budget analysis was very high and advised other sources that would provide a more accurate starting point for this analysis. The current DEIS continues to use 60 inches of

average precipitation. As evidence that the use of 60 inches is not correct, there is a precipitation analysis that is being conducted by the DEC from a weather station on top of Belleayre Mountain. The precipitation recorded since 1987 is well below 60 inches.

As an example, and I'm going to read these off. Since 1987, '87 was 39 inches, '88 was 33 inches, '89 was 40 inches, '90 was 43 inches, '91 was 32 inches, '92 was 36 inches, '93 was 36 inches, '94 was 39 inches, '95 was 36 inches, '96 was 56 inches, '97 was 30 inches, '98 was 42 inches, '99 was 45 inches, 2000 was 50 inches, 2001 was 30 inches.

Earlier we heard from the DEP that precipitation is a critical factor in the quantity of water for the New York City drinking supply. Using 60 inches as a basis for the analysis of the water budget is very misleading. We also know that the use of average precipitation ignores the effects of draught conditions on this analysis. Draught conditions are when net water consumption is the highest for the resort, and when the

hydro-ecological system is most sensitive to this hydrological budget. This is a critical factor in performing this water budget analysis and the starting point is significantly off and will affect all other water use assessments.

This project proposes to apply over three dozen fungicides, pesticides and insecticides to 300 acres to golf courses. It asserts that turf managers will get the formula just right so no seepage or runoff will ever occur. The DEIS must consider human error as well as other environmental extremes, not just perfect conditions. And again, as evidence from the document itself, it's easy to have errors in this process.

In spite of the responsibility of the DEC to apply the proper standards as part of this SEQRA process, the DEIS is still lacking.

Trout Unlimited does not support this project based upon this current DEIS. The DEIS has serious omissions and relies heavily upon biased analysis. Due to the lack of any consideration of project scope reductions or impact mitigation strategies for this critical

water supply, Trout Unlimited recommends that the DEC stop this project as soon as possible.

ALJ WISSLER: Mary Herrmann. Lauren Davis? Lauren will be the next speaker.

MS. MARY HERRMANN: Hi. I would like to thank everybody for staying out this late. I know a lot of us have to go to work tomorrow morning, but this is really important.

I want to tell you why I moved up here was, my husband and I, we originated from Long Island and when they had the financial crisis of the Shore Nuclear Power Plant there, my husband lost his job and we went out to Colorado because we thought that that would be a utopia. I can tell you, Colorado is a giant tourist trap, and we left there because the wages were approximately one-third the wages that are paid in New York for the same jobs. They have a lot of immigration to fill the low-paying jobs and the tourist industry. So we came back to New York, but we didn't want to go back to Long Island, and through a series of moves, we found our way up to Shandaken.

At first my kids didn't like it here, they

hated it here. There was nothing to do, they had to drive everywhere, blah blah. Then I got a job at the ski area and they started to ski, and now that they're adults, they thank me for this wonderful childhood that they've had and they all snowboard and they love it. They want to try and stay here, but if the resort comes, they're not planning on it, because they know what changes it will bring.

One thing is, we live in Pine Hill. We live right at the base of Belleayre Mountain, and this, of all the communities, this has impacted Pine Hill the most. And when people get in a debate with me about how wonderful that this resort is going to be, I often say to them, if you think it's so great, where do you live? Oh, I live in Andes or I live in Shokan. And I said, Well, would you like to trade houses with me? Then all of a sudden they don't think the resort is such a good idea because then it's going to be right on top of them. It is, the built part of the resort is literally going to be seven times the size of Pine Hill. But don't worry, because we're not

going to see it.

The developer keeps changing in his plans the roads that lead to the resort. Originally they were going to come in through Big Indian. Well, evidently he sold that piece of land so now they're going to go up Winding Mountain Road, this windy road. My husband's a truck driver. You will not get a tractor-trailer up that road. The other road, I'll ask, is right through Pine Hill through what is presently a dead end road.

This will dramatically change the traffic pattern in Pine Hill. This is a road where people walk with their young children and their dogs and they go up and they walk up Woodchuck Hollow Road, and already we've seen the dramatic changes there because of one person that was living up there, the Town of Shandaken -- who happened to be the developer's son -- the Town of Shandaken had to pave and widen Woodchuck Hollow Road. It bears no resemblance to what it looked like two or three years ago.

My husband drives a tractor-trailer for a living and he travels to Newburgh on a daily

basis and that is his choice. He realizes he wants to live up here, he wants his children to live up here and he makes a choice to commute. When I showed him some of the things in the DEIS, such as the traffic, from a man who has been doing this every day for the past 17 years, when you come from Kingston and you're traveling up Route 28, it's all uphill. We can expect during the construction phase alone three tractor-trailers per hour.

Now, if you've ever been through -- behind a tractor-trailer when they have had to stop and they have had to get going again, you might as well eat your lunch in the car because that truck has to gear up and get going again. And if he's loaded full of construction supplies, you're going to travel about 20 miles an hour for a long way until he gets back up to full speed.

And the DEIS, the developer is asking for left-hand turn lanes and traffic lights already on Route 28. What I want to know is, just for those small things, whose land will be taken by eminent domain when they want to widen Route

28?

When I grew up on Long Island, it was all potato farms out on the east end. People thought the Hamptons would never become a tourist trap because they could not conceive of the people from New York City driving all the way out to the end of the earth. If you go out to Long Island now, it is just wall to wall shopping mall until you get to the Hamptons, and the people who live in the Hamptons don't come out of their houses on the weekends.

Sunrise Highway was a two-lane highway. We used to run across it as children. They tore down my girlfriend's house when they wanted to widen it the first time.

A few years later when my husband and I went to buy our first house, the first house we ever made an offer on, they had to take back the offer because then they were taking that to widen route -- Sunrise Highway. Now, Sunrise Highway is eight lanes wide, and if you would have heard people on Long Island 30 years ago, they would have said it ain't going to happen.

Well, I've got news for you. The County

of Ulster already has on the back burner the plans to widen Route 28 to four lanes. They don't at this point in time, they don't have any intention of using those plans. But they're there. That's why you have a 25-foot setback. So when you drive down Route 28, look around you and look and think whose land are they going to have to take by eminent domain, which is such a dirty word up here, so they have to widen Route 28.

Another thing I would like to bring up is how the developer has continually lied to the people of Shandaken. And one point, in fact, something that's very personal for me, is the Pine Hill water system. When Dean Gitter first purchased the Crystal Spring, the people of Pine Hill were very concerned because it was part of our water supply for so many decades. We had a meeting in Pine Hill and Mr. Gitter stood in front of approximately 200 people and said, I have no interest in the Pine Hill water company. Don't worry about it. Unbeknownst to us, only the owner of the Pine Hill water company could modify the DEC permit for the

operation of the Pine Hill water company which listed the Crystal Spring. So Mr. Gitter had bought the Crystal Spring but it was useless to him because it was a registered water source for Pine Hill.

Then -- and I looked this up in the dictionary -- Mr. Gitter stole the Pine Hill water company. And I feel confident that I can say that because the dictionary defines stealing as to obtain something by trickery or deception, and that is what Mr. Gitter did in order to obtain the Pine Hill water company. And then by a series of, you know, shady dealings and tactics and blaming the citizens, he delayed selling this company to the Town of Shandaken until he had time to modify this permit. Before he owned the Pine Hill water company, the Town of Pine Hill was allowed to withdraw 300,000 gallons a day for its needs.

Now after Mr. Gitter bought the water company and split it up and did all his little trickery, we're only allowed to take 212,000 gallons a day. So he has stunted the potential growth of Pine Hill with his greed. He has

tried very hard to stack the decks. He's virtually bought one of the local newspapers. It has libeled people, it has just -- it's just horrible. Get-togethers such as these, his employees always make sure that they take their time in signing up so they can have the last word, and I'm sure you'll see that demonstrated later.

When I first started this, my
brother-in-law who works with big developers in
New York City told me that I should be careful,
that it was going to get nasty. I couldn't
conceive of that. I said no, you don't know
Pine Hill, you don't know Shandaken, people
love each other, we're neighbors, we go to
school, we go to little league games together.
You've got to be kidding me. This isn't going
to happen.

Since this has happened, I've had my car tampered with, the developer has filed false police reports about me, his employees have harassed my children at work, they've done countless things to try and make my life unbearable, all for exercising my right of free

speech and trying to question the things that he's claiming that he's going to give us; the low-paying jobs. We've heard that gone on over and over again.

I have worked in the hotel industry. I've waitressed, I've cleaned rooms, I've done the gamut of it. They are low-paying jobs. Who is kidding who? He is going to give the management jobs to outsiders because we're not qualified enough to fill those jobs. Well, if we're so dumb, why doesn't he build a college up there? That would be viable.

I have the statements that New York State, compared with other states, yes, when I went out to Yellowstone, I couldn't imagine when you're in the park, you never lose sight of the fact that you're inside the park. It is the most gorgeous thing in the world and I was just trying to picture when I was out there when Teddy Roosevelt decided to put aside Yellowstone people saying, you can't do that, you can't keep that pristine. What a gorgeous national treasure we would have lost if the so-called environmentalists had been defeated

then.

We have the Catskill Park, it is a beautiful place, it needs to be preserved as a park, not a tourist trap. When people, the tourists who come here now come here for what is here now, not to golf. We have two seasons up in Pine Hill, we have July and August which are summer, and then we have winter. I can't conceive of people up on that ridge golfing. It's just not going to happen. It's too cold. You just can't do it.

I also have friends who go up -- now, when this all first started, I did a little survey. There are 27 golf courses within driving distance of Shandaken. In that DEIS, I did not see a survey of those golf courses, and if more golf courses are needed. Are their tee times so horrible that people are sleeping in their cars? No. My friends who golf, if they want to go golfing, they call their favorite golf course. If it's inconvenient, they call another golf course. Nobody ever has to wait to go golfing. So I don't understand this need for two more golf courses. The only one who

has that need is the developer, because one of the reasons, if you read in between the lines, that there isn't an alternative to this project is because he can't sell an alternative. He's not going to build this. He's going to have the Marriott or the Sheraton or the Hyatt. He's got to have a development deal with somebody. And they have said to him we want to buy this, this and this. And if you can't deliver that, we're not interested.

So in this five years, he's been collecting his paycheck, he's been getting his percentage, and he's trying to put this all together. And guess what? If it goes bust, he still made money all those years. Yes, Emily Fisher is going to lose some money but she has more money than God anyway and she just needs another tax write-off. So it doesn't really matter to him. He's not going to offer us an alternative because he wants the one thing that he can sell. He doesn't want anything else.

As for the cost of the schools, I didn't look up this information myself; but it was shared with me that all of Catskill Corners,

that whole little conglomerate of Gitterland, they pay \$8,000 a year in taxes. The Onteora School District spends \$13,000 a year educating a child. So they pay to educate three-quarters of a child each year.

They say that we won't need anymore police, fire or ambulance. The last busy weekend that there was up at Belleayre, they needed 10 ambulances at once. They ran out of ambulances. First they ran out of drivers and a police driver drove one of the ambulances and then they ran out of ambulances. So to say that we're not going to need more police, fire and ambulances is ridiculous. You can't double the population and not need anymore ambulances or police or firemen.

For people who say, well, this man has a right to his property, he has a right to do -- he bought all this property, he has a right to do what he wants with this property. You know what? I say buyer beware. If you're going to buy land on top of a mountain that hasn't been developed, there's a reason it hasn't been developed. There's no water up there. He

tried to fix this by taking part of the Pine
Hill water system, but he still doesn't have
enough water to water two golf courses. You're
talking millions of gallons of water a day.
Where is that going to come from? It's not
going to come from the streams. It's going to
affect everybody's wells.

The Emerson has affected the wells of its neighbors down there in Mt. Pleasant.

I think it's really unfair to bring this document out just before the holidays and to have hearings before the holidays ended. I for one have to spend my holidays with my family, not going through the nightmare of trying to access this document online.

The first time he put out the DEIS it was 3,000 pages long, and if you wanted a copy, it was going to cost you \$600, or you could take time off from your job and go down to the Town Hall, which is open the hours that most people work, or go to one of the libraries. It was ridiculous. It you want people to be informed and you want to make decisions, you've got to give them the opportunity to be able to do

their work. Now it's at least, you can get your hands on the document. Having the time to go through it is totally another story, and it's really unfair to the taxpayers that we've been given so little time.

People have talked about the third of the profits from Crossroads from the local people. This is the one that cracks me up the most. This man is going to sell this project to another company. The Hyatt or the Marriott or whoever buys it, they're not going to give the local community a third of their profits. Crossroads is going to give the local community a third of their profits. So after they get their minute profits and they write off all of their tax things and do what they have to do, how much money do you really think is going to go to the local people? Not much.

The other thing I want to talk about that wasn't mentioned tonight is the non-indigenous species of grass. Golf courses need grass.

They need nice grass. If you really look at people's lawns around here and you go up to them and you look at them, they're not grass.

They're weeds, they're all kinds of things, but they're not grass.

One other thing I want to say about the traffic also was, they're not going to increase the traffic, but the only ones who are going to make more money off of this are the gas stations. They're going to sell 40 percent more gas, but it's not going to be due to the increased traffic. I don't know what it's going to be due to.

Also the growth at Belleayre, it's been stated the growth at Belleayre has already outdated the information in the DEIS, so all of that stuff needs to be redone because Belleayre has grown so much in the past few years that those fictional statistics that were in there are even more fictional today. That's all I have to say. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Lauren Davis. Is Joel Diamond here?

MR. LAUREN DAVIS: My comments are not so much to the public as to DEC. I think that it is quite obvious from the comments that you've heard tonight that this is a very devisive

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issue that regardless of what happens, there will be a cohort of people that will be upset with results. Therefore, it is important that you be very careful, very thorough, and most of all very transparent in the things that you do in this activity of evaluation this project. My advice is that you find a better way to communicate with the community, that you do take the time that is necessary because this is probably not once in a generation, this is probably once in several hundreds years -well, maybe a hundred years that this sort of activity is going to take place because it will have, if it is refused and is perceived as being refused unfairly, it is going to stifle development in the area. And if it is accepted, there are going to be people who will continue to fight and will be perhaps destructive in their disappointment.

I think that does it.

ALJ WISSLER: Thank you. Joel Diamond.

Is Christopher Hutson here? Chris will be next.

MR. JOEL DIAMOND: I was very interested

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(Joel Diamond)

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in moving here from Long Island. I recently retired law enforcement, my wife is a recently I've been a tourist here for retired educator. I wanted to retire here. many years. doesn't seem so much of a promise to me I was attracted by the beauty and the beautiful land and the beautiful people and also the beautiful cows that still wander. want to make a point about that. esthetic point. Most of America now gets its milk from cows from southern California, is my information. They live in the little cow-size stalls, never see daylight, like the chickens that grow in those cages. If they have a calf, it's taken away immediately.

But here in the Catskills is one of the rare places on the tiny little dairy farms we see what America used to be like and it's a very pretty thing to see. All of this is going to be affected. The esthetics. When I went through Alaska, it was beautiful mountains.

I'm talking about southeast Alaska. There is one mountain, there was an intrusion into it that had happened maybe, I don't know, 60 or a

(Joel Diamond)

hundred years ago. It's grandfathered. It was not on the top of the mountain, it was a little lower than the top of the mountain. It was one billboard-type thing that was allowed to stay there. It was the ugliest thing. One billboard, and not on the top, it wasn't the whole top. Sorry.

I did envision coming here to the Catskills with a small ancestral inheritance that I wanted to invest creatively in small businesses, businesses that help people, not hurt people.

Somebody mentioned that it's not so pristine here after all. It seems pristine enough to me that New York City and the watershed world values it so much. I don't know how pristine it will be with pesticides in the water. But say I came up here to live and enjoyed whatever beauty might be left. I still don't think it would be easy to do because I got to think about my relatives, my family, my blood who still lives in New York City and environs, and I'm going to be enjoying the beauty here, whatever is left, and I'm not

(Joel Diamond)

going to feel guilty about them drinking carcinogenic water, because being in the Catskill community couldn't stop the collusion between politicians and big business. I know, you know that this kind of collusion happens all over. Sometimes big business even buys little people not just to have some pseudo-spokespersons besides politicians.

But in my experience, politicians in general, I guess it applies here, count on us to forget, when it comes time to reelect them or elect them or contribute to campaigns. They count on our short-lived memory to come up with some distraction. If that helps.

You know, I was very, very happy to hear
Mark quote justice, Supreme Court justice. It
reminded me of an adage from colonial days.
Remember the adage, No taxation without
representation? It just occurred to me sitting
here what's about to happen is representation
without taxation, elaborate representation. So
what it comes down to for me is that I'm
routing for you. I'm routing for you. It
doesn't seem to be a matter of logic or

correcting mistakes or exposing errors or co-opting motivations. It comes down to, what is that? It's like influencing, helping people see, people who vote to see municipality deciders, after the DEC approves it, rubber -- oh, I thought that was cute. I'm sorry -- rubber-stamping. I'm sorry. I'm making attempts at humor because it hurts my heart. It hurts my heart.

But if the politicians disapprove it, I understand that Pataki can't change that, only the other way around. So go for that. Think of how to influence your elected representatives, and I hope they'll join you. God bless you.

ALJ WISSLER: Dr. Williams is next. This is Christopher Hutson.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HUTSON: Thank you, your Honor. My name is Christopher Hutson. I live in Oliverea, New York, directly south of the proposed resort, on the other side of Balsam Mountain. I'm a full-time resident of Oliverea and I run a management consulting business from there. I am very opposed to the project. I

have stayed quiet during most of the political debates which this project has caused so that I could listen closely, very closely to all the opinions.

The most persuasive argument I've heard in favor of the project is that it will improve the economic situation around here. It will create jobs. I believe it will create certain jobs. I believe this area desperately needs more good jobs.

The most persuasive argument I've heard against the project is that it will disrupt one of the last true wilderness areas of the northeast. It will do that. It is argued that it will spread suburban sprawl up Route 28, changing the social landscape, and more importantly to me, making the intrusion of the 28 corridor through this wild area much more damaging to the wildness of the park.

A development of this size will only be the beginning. Development breeds development. For evidence, you can see all the developments east and south of here and the subsequent developments that now surround them.

Suburban sprawl is ugly. It forever changes the ecology of an area. But most importantly, it destroys completely any previous wildness, completely.

Okay. What's the deal big? It's happening everywhere else. Why not here? We need jobs. Maybe suburban sprawl is not so bad. There is so much protected State and New York City-owned land in the park. Everything will be okay, right? An even better argument to my ears is that the area has seen and survived other periods of large scale development. It can survive this one too; right?

The answer, my answer is no. No, no, no. 2004 is not like 1904. In 2004, there are no safe wild places left. Every one of them, every one of them is facing compromises like this one. Every one of them. We may as a planet have already gone too far.

I've lived in Brazil, I've lived in the Caribbean, I've lived in Indonesia and I've lived in Europe. I have seen wholesale destruction, I have seen creeping destruction,

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I have never seen a wild space that is not threatened, never.

This is a time and place that's very different than existed in 1904. The Catskill Park is a little oasis of wildness. We have a little oasis of wildness and it's vitally important.

What about jobs then? In all the developments I've seen, developers always make the same argument about jobs. But what I have observed and what I have heard from locals who live in areas of huge resorts, for example, on once pristine Caribbean beaches which they no longer have access to, the only jobs that come to the locals are menial. Here at this time and in this place in America, that probably means they will attract newly immigrated individuals, not even our area's own underemployed people. The local economy will be suppressed, not stimulated.

People like me who are growing businesses that will hopefully employ future, several future professionals could leave the area if this area deteriorates. You could be pushing

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(David Williams)

out future professional jobs for local sons and daughters in exchange for the promise of jobs as groundskeepers, maids, domestics, cooks and busboys.

Risk of precious wildness for the empty promise of jobs, is that a risk worth taking?

The answer is clear to me.

ALJ WISSLER: Dr. David Williams, Andrew Mason.

DR. DAVID WILLIAMS: Thank you for this opportunity to voice our opinion. I came to know about this project just recently. I don't have as much knowledge as a lot of people do, but being a resident in this area about four years, it felt like this mega-development really needs to have a lot of attention to people giving an honest thought to it. So that's why I come. I come with two halves.

One as a personal resident, but I think enough people have already talked about that I can't add to that.

The only thing I think I have are a few points that concern me professionally, being a primary care provider in the Delhi area. The

(David Williams)

first thing is, any large development, you have to worry about the health care system and what stresses it might have. If you find a lot of emergency services going up to this development, they may be tied up for people of the local area and just asking yourself questions, how well could the immediate health care system handle problems right now and then think about what happens if you have this mega-development up there.

But the thing that concerns me most as someone who has been practicing medicine for 20 years and not being a turf management specialist, what kind of chemicals would that be putting into the system? I don't know what kind of fungicides and insecticides and fertilizers and things like that would be used in the whole scale process there and trying to maintain the turf in a way that would attract people to come there as a resort, but also a lot of the cleaning supplies that they would use for maintaining the facilities. What chemicals are they, what kind of long-term safety information do we have on that, and how

well can we trust the information that's already out there? These are just some of the questions that professionally I can think of that would really make me question how safe any sort of mega-development would be, particularly a golf resort where you're probably going to have a lot of use of chemicals to maintain the fine golf ways. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Andrew Mason. After Mr. Mason, we'll hear from Jim Rauter.

MR. ANDREW MASON: My name is Andrew Mason and I'm Conservation chair of the Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society, which is the local chapter of the National Audubon Society. Our organization has 450 members in Delaware, Otsego, Chenango and Schoharie Counties. We've had a longstanding interest in the Catskill Park and its environment.

Our members access the park and the region for hiking, wildlife observation, camping and other low-impact activities. We have a number of concerns regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement under discussion, concerns over the project itself. The Catskills and

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more specifically the Catskill Park is a special area, so designated by the State Legislature to benefit all New Yorkers, all generations of New Yorkers, and to serve as a natural area where the wild character of the forest is protected. Simply put, this project does not meet those standards. It would lessen the wild quality of the park by clear-cutting hundreds of acres of forests. It would impair vistas by imposing buildings and other facilities on the view, it would threaten pristine waters from sedimentations and toxic chemicals, it would destroy wildlife and threaten species already under threat, and it would diminish the nature by those seeking a refuge by the ever-encroaching sprawl and development of the state and beyond.

Since the DEIS will be used by
municipalities and other agencies in deciding
permits for this project, it's important that
it be accurate, based on fact and not tainted
by the developer's opinions. However, in many
instances, the document does reflect those
self-serving views.

For example, the DEIS states that there will not be an effect on community character. This statement is made despite the fact that the project arguably will be the largest, most expensive single project in the history of the Catskill Park. It's made despite the fact that the project will likely eliminate any number of existing businesses by making the area less attractive to visitors seeking a natural experience. It also, that statement is made despite the fact that it will induce growth, sprawl and demand for services along and beyond the primary corridor into the region. despite the fact that it will diminish the environmental quality that, in fact, defines the character of the community and provides its intrinsic value.

This statement that there will not be an effect on the community character alone calls into question the objectivity and the accuracy of the DEIS. But there's more.

The developer suggests that the project is in keeping with the past history of resorts and recreation in the area. However, just the

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opposite is true. What has been present in the past in this region has been small, individually owned places of accommodation and low impact recreation, mostly clustered in hamlets and villages. These have ebbed and flowed as demand has increased and lessened. This can be seen in nearby communities, including Fleischmanns, Phoenicia and right here in Margaretville.

What has not been a part of the history of this region is large landscape-altering mega-developments aimed to create their own demand for visitation as a destination resort. That is what is under discussion here tonight. And to suggest that that is in keeping with the area's past and its heritage is a falsehood. And, in fact, it shows a disregard and a disdain for our traditions.

Other areas of the document are also lacking and misleading. Impacts on air and water quality are dismissed because they fall below arbitrary regulatory thresholds.

However, every aspect of the environment in the vicinity of this project and beyond will be

damaged if it proceeds. Will surface water become dangerous for humans because of the project? Will sound impacts exceed local ordinances? Will any species become extinct? Probably not. But these effects and many others in conjunction with the cumulative impacts of the induced development in traffic and high impact recreation will surely lessen the quality of the Catskill Park and its appeal to those looking to get away from down there. And in doing so, we all will have lost something that does not appear in the DEIS, a part of the shrinking number of places that we can get away to.

The document also does not deal properly with alternatives. This project does not have to go into Catskill Park or into any other place set aside as a designated natural area. There are many locations closer to metropolitan areas that would serve the purpose. They might be less scenic, they might be less pristine, they might not maximize a developer's profits, but that's just the point. Should we destroy something beautiful just because it is

beautiful?

Golf is played within the city limits of
New York City, in heavily populated suburbs and
even in industrialized areas. There's no
overriding reason to clear-cut forest land and
blast away bedrock to locate golf courses.
Yet, the developer would have us believe that
this is the only place it could be done. Even
if it should be built in this area, the scale
of the project could certainly be reduced
significantly.

In the Town of Middletown, a golf resort was recently expanded successfully with a fraction of the impact and a fraction of the controversy. Again, the alternative section of the DEIS is lacking in this regard. The developer states that the critical mass of the project is necessary for economic viability when the opposite can be seen just a short distance away.

Our organization has a particular concern over the impact on birds and other wildlife and their well-being. The large wooded tracts of the Catskill Park stands as one of the few

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remaining relatively undisturbed forested areas in New York and in the eastern United States. It is well-documented that these unfragmented forests are crucial for the survival of any number of migrant birds that are already facing habitat destruction in their wintering areas. As forests are broken up or diminished at the edges, these species are increasingly threatened by invasive species and predators that otherwise could not reach the forest's interior. The loss of over 500 acres of woodland and fragmentation of even more is a significant impact in this regard.

Added to this is lower water quality, sound and light impacts and the effects of further development in the area. There is no suitable mitigation in the DEIS for this and other threats to native wildlife.

In closing, we urge that this document be revised to truly assess the impacts of this mega-development. In order to serve its legal and practical purposes, it needs to be unbiased, accurate and complete. Currently it's none of the above.

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In addition, we would ask that the agencies and municipalities responsible for approval or disapproval of the project to give great weight to its outsized scale and significant negative impacts in relation to the communities, the region and particularly the unique and irreplaceable character of the Catskill Park. The Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park does not belong in the Catskill The Catskill Forest Preserve was established by New Yorkers a century ago. We are beneficiaries of their foresight and recognition of the importance of protective wild areas. Should we not do the same for generations yet to come? Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Jim Rauter. After Mr.

Rauter, we'll hear from Nick Alba. Is Nick
here, Nick Alba? How about Scott Fawaz,

F-a-w-a-z? Margaret Brown? You'll be next.

MR. JIM RAUTER: I got to tell you, I kind of feel like I'm at an AA meeting and I'm going to come up here and say, Hi, my name is Jim and I oppose the Belleayre Resort, and I do. And I was wondering if our stenographer could put me

down for everything that every opponent has said so far, because that about sums it up for me.

I live in the Town called Halcott Center. Some of you may know it. To an outsider it looks like Halcott. I haven't lived there all my life. I have lived there for 11 years of my life and I have lived up in the Catskills for I've made an honest living in all 16 years. that time, and in fact I've kind of done pretty well. I'm a school teacher. I'm not a millionaire. I'm kind of like a thousandaire. I'm doing okay. I managed to get my hands on 60 acres of an old farm and I've got an old barn and a crummy old house that I'm slowly fixing up, and it's kind of a working landscape. We produce about 2,000 bales of hay for a dairy farm up the road, and I've got a forest management plan for my timber stand, I'm trying to get that going.

And I want to tell you a little about our town because it's very close to the project site. It's about four miles from the western side of the proposed resort. Not much is

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mentioned in the Environmental Impact Statement about our town and the possible impact that it would have. I think it would potentially be significant. I think worker housing would be one viable option for some of the vacant land that's available in our town, and I think we're bound to see some curious folks coming up the road. Many folks go up, few return. But I won't tell you how to get there either.

But there is -- I'm digressing from my notes. There is an old county right-away that goes over the hill to the Town of Lexington, and the reason that our town is so splendid is just simply geography. There is only one way in and one way out pretty much, and I am concerned that, you know, a politically connected and affluent constituency on this side of the hill might have undue influence in perhaps opening that road and opening up our town to through traffic, which is a very personal and very selfish, you know, interest in one of the potentially negative impacts of this project. I would hate to see that happen.

Unlike the Town of Shandaken, which I love, and I love the people of Shandaken, we were able to actually pass a comprehensive plan in Halcott, and you didn't read about it in the papers because there was really very little rancor or vitriol, and that's one of the things we're missing in our town, I will admit that.

But we did a survey of 375 full-time and part-time residents, which is just about the max. I mean, there really is nobody else but that. And we got an astounding 46 percent return rate on that survey and we ranked the things that we wanted to see in our town, and the three things that we ranked as most important first was maintaining the rural character of our town. Second was maintaining the environmental quality and clean water in our town. And third was open space preservation.

Now, I can't speak for the rest of the Catskills, but I think our town is fairly indicative of the way most folks feel up here if they live here. If you were born here, you might pine away, especially some of the

old-timers pine away to the old dairy farms and when the landscapes look like Scotland or Ireland, and I can understand that.

If you are like me and you've come up from down below and you've lived here long enough, you want to see that too. You want to see that open space. And it's what we cherish. It's what we value. I am very concerned that this resort will have a negative impact on that, particularly in the area of new housing construction.

I know the environmental impact statement says, for example, very few, if any, new employees would be expected to construct new year-round housing, no other potential new housing is anticipated, and as a result of these operations, I just don't believe that.

You're going to create a thousand jobs. These people have to come from somewhere and have to live somewhere. I think all sorts of new houses have to be built. There is nothing wrong with building a new house.

I tell you, I was on the planning board in my town for several years and we were unanimous

in approving every single house and addition and deck and wood shed and chicken house. We never said no to anybody, and never would. And if you look at the property tax base for all the towns along the Route 28 corridor, including Halcott, because we're kind of off the beaten track, you will find that the property tax base has been expanding every year. It's been expanding by a reasonable amount, by a manageable amount. Okay. This idea that there is not enough taxable property up here to sustain our communities is, of course, absurd.

There was an article in the <u>Daily Freeman</u> about a year ago to this effect, pointing out the percentage increases to the taxable property in all of our communities. You know, it's happening at a reasonable rate the way it should.

I must object to the way that supporters of this resort sometimes pigeon hole opponents as NIMBYs. I know Mr. Gitter is fond of slightly stronger language. I believe he called us once the Forces of Darkness or

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really not fair because many of us do support reasonable growth and economic activity.

My wife works for the Watershed

Agricultural Council, and their mission is to
help farmers get along with the New York City
Watershed regulations, and they're doing good
things for farmers to try to help keep their
businesses going. They also have an economic
development arm which works with people to grow
local businesses. But again, these are small
reasonable businesses, not something like this
resort here.

I'm going to keep it brief. The vacation resort will add few, if any, students to local school systems which are not running at capacity in any case. And another quote from the EIS, correspondence with schools demonstrates that they have sufficient excess capacities to serve the very limited number of children who may be added to the system.

Again, I do not believe this.

My son is a first-grader here in Margaretville school. He's got 20 kids in his

class. He is learning to read. Five of those kids are not English-speakers. English is not their native tongue. I can assure you, there is no excess capacity in that classroom.

I have a Master's degree in elementary education and I can tell you, when it comes to the elementary grades, classroom size matters in a big way. More kids are going to come to this school. Now, I work in a big school. I work in a school with a thousand kids in sixth, seventh, eighth grade. That's a big school in Kingston. No school is going to turn away a kid. Teachers are dedicated, they're there to help kids. They welcome them all.

I have faced a group of 30 sixth graders, which is why I am not afraid of Dean Gitter.

And I'll tell you, it's not a pretty sight.

But really, one of the best things we have going for ourselves in these central schools is a small class size.

Now, some of your grads of Margaretville school, you remember what it was like. I went to a school where we had 150 kids in our graduating class, and I think Margaretville

graduates between 30 and 40. I think that's great and I'm confident that I want to put my son through this school and see him graduate, and I'm behind Margaretville school a hundred percent, my wife and I. We both voted for the referendum to expand the school. We knew that there would be an additional tax burden and we're more than willing to take on that ourselves and pay our fair share as were the overwhelming majority of taxpayers in this school district who approved this referendum.

So I don't think that even though the resort promises to deliver hundreds of thousands of bucks to the school system, I don't think it's really all that necessary.

We're getting along fine. Thank you.

So you know, that's the school thing.

As far as the environment goes, yes, nature, it's good, I like it. There's that great film called Sunshine State by John Zales, and it's all about these guys who want to build a golf resort in his moderate income community along the Florida coast. And there's these two characters playing golf, and the one guy says

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nature is overrated, and the other guy says
yes, we'll miss it when it's gone. And isn't
that the truth, folks. It's something special,
and I think it's been adequately expressed by
many more eloquent than I who have come up here
and said as much.

I learned a cool new word from reading that EIS, which is octaplex, and that's got to be worth 25 points in a Scrabble game. As near as I can tell, an octaplex is a building with eight housing units of some sort, timeshare, condo, I don't know what. And these are the ones that are going to be most visible. don't know that the developer has done an adequate job in really showing us what the place is going to look like. I haven't seen the model that was referred to earlier. see a model a few years ago when we were having the scoping session for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. But you know, maybe it's the time of night or the fact that I'm rapidly approaching middle age, I'm becoming a more reasonable person. And I honestly, I don't even think I would be here tonight if our

friends at Crossroads Ventures were just going to develop the Highmount side of this thing. I might be able to live with that myself. I really mean that. And I think that if you look at the local communities here, Phoenicia, Pine Hill, Margaretville have all experienced some degree of retail Renaissance and downtown business.

I did my Christmas shopping in

Margaretville this year. It was great.

Fleischmanns, something might have been left

behind. I love Fleischmanns. That's my

downtown. If your luck is with you, you can

get a tamale on a Saturday morning, but it's

kind of like a salmon run; you got to hit it at

the right time. But I would be okay with some

reasonable part of the Highmount part of the

project. I'm sorry. You can hit me about this

later.

But the truth is, that's a pre-existing recreational facility to some degree. You know, keep the Highmount side, 242 of 1,780 acres going to be developed. Well, it's not important. That's a lot of stuff. I admit.

And then, of course, what kills me is that the old Highmount Ski Center is going to be a wilderness activity center. I don't know what kind of wilderness is going to be down. A reasonable project would not generate the opposition.

Of course, there's been a lot of opposition expressed to this project, which means that next week's <u>Catskill Mountain News</u> says "Residents Support Belleayre Resort." You know that's true.

You hear a lot of grouching about home rule up in these hills, and I've been around long enough to hear plenty of it. I worked for the <u>Catskill Mountain News</u> when the watershed regulations were first unveiled. And Folks, we're invoking the anti-rent war and we're ready to grab our shotguns and head for the hills. I understand the emotion. It's very real.

But the truth is, you will not find a clearer expression of home rule than you do in the hamlet of Pine Hill where the largest opposition to this project can be found beneath

the shadow of the resort. The closer you get to this thing, the greater you get to the opposition. That sounds like home rule to me, and I think that's what they had in mind when the original person coined the phrase "home rule." I believe that a majority of Pine Hill folks don't want it, and I really think that the term "home rule" is bandied about without any real meaning. And this to me is very disturbing to me, very disturbing.

I'm going to stop. But there's one other thing that really stuck in my craw the past couple of weeks, and I'll share it with you just because I think it's a taste of what might follow. There was a letter in the Catskill Mountain News called "Customer Friendly." was anonymous. A large group of legal paying Belleayre skiers -- I like Belleayre Mountain, I worked up here, it was the first job I ever Some of the best people on this planet had. are working up here right now. But this letter complains that the employees are taking up valuable parking spaces. I can tell you, I like the DEC, they have a cool logo, they're

good people, you know, and everybody out there from the DEC is a very reasonable person, too, but it takes you five weeks to get your first paycheck when you start working up there.

Those guys are out in the freezing cold and they're keeping the lifts safe, they're keeping the folks enjoying their skiing experience, they're up there right now blowing snow. They can't get a decent parking space? This is relevant.

This letter says, There remains -- after praising Belleayre and what a great place it is, there remains one glaring issue that has the potential to destroy this fine area, and that is parking. I myself would like to rephrase that. There remains one very glaring issue that has the potential to destroy this fine area for all involved, and that is people who write letters like this.

You know, I feel like many of our workers up here are being treated already like second-class citizens, and I would hate to see this trend continue. Because, you know what? Everyone deserves a little dignity in this

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world and we have some serious problems that we have to face in this country, a widening debt gap between rich and poor, an increasingly disenfranchised working class, and I don't see anything in this project that could possibly do anything but accelerate this trend.

And I do have another problem, though, I got to tell you, with this process. it's been alluded to before. What happens to all the people whose names were called but had to go home and are not here now? Do they get to speak? Will they ever get to speak? wasn't there a Saturday hearing so that second home owners could participate? We're here on the coldest night of the year and it's 11:15 p.m., and I don't know about you guys, I'm getting up at 5:15 a.m. and I'm going to work. I'm here because I believe in what you all have done, the work of the Catskill Heritage Alliance and the Friends of Catskill Park and the magnificent Catskill Center for Conservation and Development, the Audubon Society. These aren't NIMBY-type people, these are intelligent people who have reasonable

(Margaret Braun)

concerns and have articulated a good argument why this resort needs further scrutiny.

I wish the DEC could get together with the developer and maybe some of these community leaders and come up with a few additional public hearings so that more people could hear what we have to say and more people could say what they want to. And that's all I'm going to say. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Margaret Braun. Is
Anne-Marie Johansson here? Yes.

MS. MARGARET BRAUN: Hi. Thank you, your Honor. I'll be very short. Really, I will be very short. I am a second homeowner and I'm going to back to New York tonight. Actually, you know, I might not because I have a nine o'clock appointment that I think I'm going to cancel. But I'm going to be very brief.

And just say this project is approved and it goes through, the resort is built. It's going to fail. I think it's going to fail. I think it's safe to say it will fail. People will not and have not, as many people have said before with, you know, the way resorts are

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(Margaret Braun)

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failing up in the Catskills, people are not going to suddenly flock to the Catskills to go to a sequestered, very expensive five-star mountaintop resort. It's just not going to It hasn't happened for many years and it's not going to happen now.

So after all the chaos, with eight years of construction and the traffic and the pollution and the clear-cutting and the devastation and the devisiveness and all the pain, within these wonderful little hamlets, and everybody is fighting and disagreeing, the resort will fail. The developer and his investors will be fine because they're going to get a tremendous tax write-off and they're going to abandon the project. And when they abandon the project, then what will be there will be a big shelf, a huge mega-resort that's empty. And what's going to go in that resort? Casinos are going to go into that resort. that's what we really need to talk about. that's all I have to say. Thank you very much.

ALJ WISSLER: Wayne Ford. Is Wayne Ford

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(Anne-Marie Johansson)

here? Karen Hinderstein? Lenny Millen?

MR. LENNY MILLEN: Here.

ALJ WISSLER: You'll be next.

MS. ANNE-MARIE JOHANSSON: Good evening and thank you. My name is Anne-Marie Johansson. And just as an aside before I start my comments, I just want to say to people who live in the towns that are governed by the supervisors who are part of the Coalition of Watershed Towns, I hope you're as outraged as I am that those supervisors prematurely accepted a promise of God only knows what from the developer or the DEC or whoever made this promise in whatever meetings, that they could stand here, send their representatives to say that they accepted this plan for this region without even looking at the DEIS. And to come to this hearing and to state that, I am outraged. And I expect everybody, know who your supervisor is, confront them about this. It's outrageous that they feel that they could make, pass a unanimous acceptance of something of this scope that affects this many people in this region without even cracking this

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(Anne-Marie Johansson)

document. So I hope you let them know that you vote and you know who they are and you'll act accordingly.

I grew up in this area, specifically in the Town of Shandaken in Phoenicia, a very small town down the road. I've lived here most of my life.

A brief aside, I lived in southwestern Colorado and a little more about that later.

I do own a home and a small business, a bed and breakfast, and my husband and I have raised our children in West Shokan, in the Town of Olive. I serve my community as much as I am able, I serve on the local library board and I am serving my second term on the Planning Board in the Town of Olive. So I do have some familiarity with people approaching a Planning Board, making applications. Now we keep getting new regulations for the SEQRA process and the SPDES process and we have to question people about how much ground they're going to disturb when they put their driveway in on their little piece of the Catskills that they have purchased. So I'm familiar with people

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coming with their maps and trying to walk through this process as citizens, as residents. And now I've had to familiarize myself with this project, and familiarized myself with the help of a lot of people with a document that doesn't even give the Town of Olive the courtesy of mentioning that every single supply, and every bit of garbage and every tourist that they hope to bring here has to come right through our town on Route 28 and leave on Route 28. Because our town was already -- our town center was already taken for the reservoir. So now our town has been moved up and it sits on either side of Route 28, because the old town centers are underneath the reservoir.

So now our Main Street, for the whole Town of Olive, from Shokan all the way up through Boiceville right in front of the high school and the middle school and Bennett, the tennis courts, the grocery store, that's our Main Street and that's where everything is going to have to travel. And they put in the DEIS that there was no impact. There will be no impact.

The Town of Olive, that's nothing. So I'm concerned.

And as a Planning Board member, I'm even more concerned because the other people on the Planning Board seem to either take it as a fait accompli, oh, it's going to happen anyway, and also the Town Board, our supervisor apparently gave his blessing to the project way back in December, I find out tonight.

So I'm concerned that people are taking the marketing or the selling of this project at face value and not what is the term, caveat emptor, to the buyer beware, to the consumer beware, to the people who are being told what's going to happen with this project, be aware, look deeper than the surface, and don't always believe what someone is telling you.

So to restate this, as a resident, as a business owner, as a public servant, and as a taxpayer, I oppose this project as it is currently outlined in this draft, Draft Environmental Impact Statement, because the massive scope of this project, both during the construction phase and if it ever gets

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completed, when it's completed, poses unreasonable and significant threats, in my opinion, and apparently a lot of other people's opinion, to our quality of life in the existing communities that surround this project on both sides, all sides, the clean water standards of the New York City Watershed and our It's our water too, significant communities. and unreasonable threats to the environmental standards of the New York Forest Preserve and the Catskill Park which belong to all of us and which are the DEC's responsibility to preserve and protect. And how they could be named to stand in judgment of a project that they are so closely linked to, I think bears taking a serious look at. I mean, we see this all the Sometimes it has to be taken a step time. back. It's not reasonable for them and it's not reasonable for the people who are trying to depend on their judgment.

This has been said before, but I think it bears saying again, that the induced and rapid growth of a large-scale multi-town and multi-county and multi-watershed resort of this

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scope will have a destabilizing effect on the existing towns due to the substantially increased traffic and the related air quality. This is not even in this study. It will also have a destabilizing effect and a negative effect due to the increased service demands which we have heard about this influx of visitors. Just the increase of visitors to the Belleayre Ski Center, we see the increased demands for emergency services. People come, they have fun, they get hurt. There's more traffic, there's more cars, things happen, people get hurt. We have volunteer firemen and emergency workers. They are utilized to the max in our town. These people are not going to stay and volunteer to help us. They're just passing through. So I'm very concerned about this in the Town of Olive.

We've heard about the inflated property values. This is not a sustainable plan. This is not in our best interests.

I'm very concerned about the loss of our traditional clientele for the businesses that we have worked so hard to build in these

communities. I grew up in Phoenicia. I know what it used to be like there, how incredibly quiet it was, but it was still a living and breathing and working community. And things did slide off a little bit in the '70s, but you can see for yourselves, these communities are revitalized now and they are regaining, and we don't need this kind of economic development.

I have people who come to stay at my bed and breakfast up in the Town of Olive up on Highpoint Mountain Road to come and look at the night sky because it is so incredibly black and gorgeous. People actually come up there to watch the comets or to see these celestial events because they know there is no light pollution and they can depend on that. This is something that you can't -- it's certainly not quantified in this DEIS but this is something that as a business owner, I would lose. That's quantifiable to me.

The roadside sprawl and the development pressure along Route 28 is going to be unbelievable. I mean, it's already getting so busy in the Town of Olive and will travel up

here, that if you miss the turnoff of where you're going in Olive like you're going to try to get gasoline or something and you miss the turn, you're pretty much sunk. You just have to keep going and hope you can make it to Boiceville because you can't turn around. And there are a lot of accidents because people are looking, they're trying to figure out what's going on, and it's dangerous. And that's before anything has happened and that's sometimes just during the week.

Just the overall degradation of the environment, the air quality, the dust. Think of the Resource Recovery Agency in the Town of Ulster. All of this solid waste that is produced by this proposed huge resort is going to have to travel back down Route 28, garbage trucks and recycling, if they do it. I didn't see anything about that in the report. It's going to have to come back down, and all the chemicals for their sewage treatment and all the chemicals for their golf courses and stuff are going to have to travel up past our schools, past our houses, past our lawns.

What happens when they transport this stuff by train and something happens and a big tank of chlorine spills somewhere? They have to evacuate a whole town. Well, that stuff is going to be transported up and down Route 28 constantly to feed this thing. This is not a little operation. They're talking about a massive, massive sewage treatment facility.

So based on all of these concerns, I strongly recommend that this project should not be approved. The DEIS is incomplete in its statement of impact on the entire central Catskills region, and on the watershed for millions of people. Until this developer can produce a responsible plan that will address the secondary and cumulative effects of low-wage jobs, lack of affordable housing for underpaid and seasonal workers, lack of public transportation for workers and visitors, we, the residents, and you, the DEC, cannot consider this DEIS complete. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Glen Miller, Eeo Stubblefield.

MR. LENNY MILLEN: Good evening. It's

(Lenny Millen)

getting late. My name is Lenny Millen. I live here in Margaretville. I moved here because of its wildness. I moved here from Montana, as a matter of fact. I've worked the last 15 years as a fishing guide so I've kept my fingers, finger on the pulse of the streams and the various waters within a large radius of the area.

But first and foremost, I am a carpenter/contractor, and for the last 18 years, I've managed to make a decent living, always stayed busy, unemployment has never been much of a problem. If you want to work, there is always plenty of work.

Growing up I lived in many different places in the U.S., throughout the U.S., boom towns, bus towns. I remember a population of workers is basically a transient community.

They form a transient community, a portion of the community. A huge majority of these people leave the area that they came to work in originally, creating a large void and overheated economy. I've come to realize that the community with slow growth such as

(Lenny Millen)

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Margaretville, is the most stable type of community.

A lot of red flags went up when I first heard about this resort. Some of my main concerns, especially being from the water community, are fertilizers, pesticides, heavy metals, particulate, thermal effects, toxic chemicals such as chlorine, disinfectants that were mentioned earlier, dewater is one of my main concerns. There's going to be a massive amount of water to maintain the golf courses, and the entire facility.

I haven't done much research on the side roof, but if you know much about evaporation, that roof, if they don't want it to be brown, if they would like it to be green, is going to require almost around-the-clock watering.

Birch Creek is a major spawning stream and nursery for one of the most unique strains of Rainbow trout in the east. It's a major concern of mine, considering that a lot of development is planned for the Birch Creek Valley. It's not a question of whether the resort will affect the trout streams adversely,

(Lenny Millen)

but when will it show its negative effects?
What recourse do I have when this happens?

Also, I would like to mention that I golf. I love golf, but I can neither afford the time nor the money to golf in the courses, the golf courses that are a reasonable distance from here. I believe everyone has a right to earn a living. They can be a developer or offer some sort of service. Someone's going to reap huge benefits from the resort, but at what cost to the region and the environment? Is this project appropriate? I think the floodgates may open now for future projects.

I'll be watching. If they're sincere and good stewards, and I'll support them. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Ms. Stubblefield, Ira McIntosh.

MS. EEO STUBBLEFIELD: Your Honor, I and everyone, I'm very tired, like I'm sure everyone is. It's late and my brain isn't working as well as I would like it to right now. But I feel passionate about this project, so I am going to try to speak. I've so much I want to say and everyone has been saying

everything I think so eloquently, so I will just say a few things because I am so passionate about this project. And from when I first heard about it, and people go, it's not going to happen here, I would always say, it's definitely going to happen here, they're definitely going to be able to make this go through. And I hate to say that and I don't want to believe that, but I do feel like that is how politics and big business works and it makes me very sad.

I live here in the mountains and I'm an artist and I am a performance artist, and I have sort of a unique form in that I don't perform on stage and I don't perform like in any indoor theater space, I only perform out in the land. That's my stage. And so I actually live here because I love the mountains, but it's also where I work. So I know these mountains really well. I go all over the place looking for my locations for my pieces. And my pieces are seen in photographs.

I've been working at night for a long time now and I'm working by the night light in my

photographs, and I have to look very hard for my locations even up here to find where the lights do not affect the night sky. So I know very intimately about it. And I go on top of the mountains a lot, I'm on top of the mountains looking for my views, and I can tell you right now for a fact, our night sky is going to be changed drastically by this project, because I can tell you how one little light from a transportation station changes the night sky. So I feel that that is a serious thing about the light.

Also, I did a piece about 12 years ago,
Women Walking West, and we walked, a group of
us walked from Boiceville over to Roscoe, and
we walked these mountains that we're discussing
right now, and I did a lot of research, as a
lot of the people in the piece did a lot of
research. And this track that we're talking
about getting developed is indeed, it is one of
the largest stretches of untouched that we have
here in the Catskill Mountains. And that
little road that someone was talking about,
that 47, that is the most precious, beautiful

little road that you can really depend on, I can depend on, that there won't be a lot of traffic up there for my work. And when I really need to escape, that's a place that I go. That's my most, that's my most precious place up here in these mountains, and that will be changed forever.

I was trying to tell my granddaughter that I was going to this meeting and that Grandma is going to go fight for the mountains, and she wanted to know what I was taking about because I take her on top of the mountains to teach her about this place. I was trying to tell her, you know, golf, she didn't understand golf, so I tried to explain the game to her and I told her that they want to blast out, they want to flatten the mountain up there so they could play golf up there, and she didn't understand that at all. And I was trying to explain to her why I was concerned.

And the only thing that she actually got when I started telling her about the animals, that the animals where they live are going to be, that's going to change, and then she got

really, really sad and told me, but they can't hurt the animals. So I know I'm probably not making any sense because I am tired, but I do want to let you know I'm passionate about this.

Let's see. Oh, okay. I have a lot of stress in my life and a lot of crisis in my life, and there isn't one day that does not go by, there isn't one day that I don't thank, I'm so grateful for where I live, and that at least I have that. That the very, very least, I have this beautiful, beautiful place that I live in.

And okay. I have a lot more to say, but I should have written it down. But besides being an artist, I'm a bookkeeper for a living, and I sit on a board with a lawyer that sent me this e-mail this morning and I'm very glad he did. His name is Stuart Root and he's like a banking lawyer. He was a lawyer that was called in when the savings and loan scandal was going on, and he was one of the lawyers that came in to try to salvage that problem.

And I had sent an e-mail out to all my

friends and people that I knew to tell them about this meeting because I feel that everyone needs to speak up, and he happened to be on the e-mail list, and so he sent me this e-mail this morning and I would like to read it. I would like to read it because I think that Stuart actually has a really good sense of money and real estate and of building.

And he said, "Hi, Eeo. I have read your plea and sorry I'm not able to make any meetings this week. I have written to the Catskill Center and also to a local group in There is a major Shandaken about the project. flaw in the New York State Environment Review Procedure, to wit, they do not take into account the financial capacity of the developer to carry through on this project. So once the mountains are scarred and torn up, if the developer cannot complete the project, he can abandon it, declare bankruptcy or whatever and This is atrocious. walk away.

In Shandaken, it is doubly problematic. As I understand it, Shandaken has opted out of the New York State Unemployment benefit and/or

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other social support structure. So the Town itself is self-insuring on such social cost with no state backup. Hence, if a load of workers come to the project and it goes belly up, they become public charges of the Town of Shandaken with no or little state assistance.

If my understanding of this is correct, my informant was a town official in 2002. the risk of financial fragility is huge. have read through the environmental impact papers submitted by Gitter and find only a lot of blue sky on the financial aspects, with no firm commitments to lend or to support the project through to completion. And after completion, I believe the project is a likely bust. Why should people drive to Shandaken when two of New York State's finest golf courses more proximate to the city are struggling? The Concord and Grossingers. This project is a snake oil sales job with very dangerous after-effects. Best, Stuart Root."

And since I feel this is a political meeting that we're talking about, we're talking about all the people and then we're talking

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about the big developers, and I feel that this project is a little bit like how I feel about Iraq right now. I feel that the people who are going to benefit from the construction of this project are the ones who are going to go blow up and destroy our mountain and change our mountain, those same people are the only people that I feel are going to financially benefit from this project.

ALJ WISSLER: Ira McIntosh and Laurie McIntosh.

MR. IRA MCINTOSH: I don't know if it's appropriate for me to use a prop. I may -- if it's not appropriate, I have a few things to say, at any rate.

My name is Ira McIntosh and I was born and raised in Delaware County. I live in Delaware County, I have lived on Main Street in Pine Hill and I went to school for a few years out in southern Indiana. My family has been in Delaware County and surrounding the Catskill counties, my mother's side of the family, Otsego, Schoharie County for at least seven generations, probably more, not as long as the

indians were here, but I guess we overdeveloped what they had.

At any rate, I have several things to say.

I'm really glad that a lot of other folks came
in here armed to the teeth with figures and
statistics and, you know, hard details. I
haven't had a good opportunity to analyze the
DEIS. I can speak to some social and cultural
impacts that I can see of this project.

I think that New York City's drinking water aside, that everybody, everybody can get behind healthy fisheries and healthy fish populations. I think that when large tracts of land are stripped of forest land, it's clear that healthy forests can absorb massive amounts of runoff and bare dirt and bare rock concentrate that run off very quickly into the streams and exacerbate flooding, they choke the streams with sediment and other such attractive stuff.

Anyway, I've been involved with civil engineering, forestry, landscaping, you know, I'm a fan of good industries and good jobs. I think that timber harvesting and logging, if

it's done properly, is a good thing and you probably call me an environmentalist.

I think that this resort will probably be a great thing for the people who provide high-end bed and breakfast accommodations, hotels, glitsy shopkeepers and things like that, it will be a great boom for them, even though I don't think they'll cater to many of the local population.

I think that the local culture and heritage will suffer when outside culture is brought in as a substitute for culture. I think in some ways it's great that lots of people are bringing symphonies and classical music to the Catskills. I don't think that many people are emphasizing what the local heritage has to offer. And at any rate, I have some very strong opinions of my own that I think I can condense into two or three minutes, if you're interested in putting up with listening to it. I'll try.

ALJ WISSLER: Mr. McIntosh, I have absolutely no problem with you doing this, but my concern is ---

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1	(Ira McIntosh)
2	MR. IRA MCINTOSH: Would you like a time
3	limit?
4	ALJ WISSLER: No, no. But what I'm going
5	to do is, I take it you're going to sing
6	something for us?
7	MR. IRA MCINTOSH: Yes.
8	ALJ WISSLER: I have a problem because I'm
9	not recording this on tape.
10	MR. IRA MCINTOSH: I'll try to enunciate
11	and make my words clear.
12	ALJ WISSLER: That's not the issue. The
13	issue is whether the court reporter can take
14	I mean, can you say the words?
15	MR. IRA MCINTOSH: Certainly.
16	ALJ WISSLER: But I need to know what you
17	say.
18	MR. IRA MCINTOSH: I can provide the words
19	written as well.
20	I think this says a lot about how it felt
21	to live in Pine Hill and knowing what was on
22	the horizon, so to speak.
23	(Playing guitar.) "I used to live down in
24	a valley, it was the prettiest around, now it's
25	like living in an alley, in the middle of

downtown, and I didn't have to move to the big city, oh no, I stayed right in the country, and they built it all around me.

"I used to love the streams they straightened, for that highway four lanes wide, making a Manhattan, out of my countryside.

"There ain't no use in crying, but you don't know what I do, if I could go back to the woods, where they built strip mall number 2.

And if I had a dollar, for every tree cut down, you know I would buy out all those businessmen that are cutting down my town.

"I used to love them streams they straightened, for that highway four lanes wide, making a Manhattan, out of my countryside.

"And them hotels on the horizon, really caught me by surprise, I wonder who has been advising, all these enterprising guys. Now I'm not knocking progress, but it hurts me some to say, that I was here 'fore they was, but they're driving me away.

"I used to love them hills they flattened, for that highway four lanes wide, making a Manhattan, out of my countryside."

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And I heard Matt Pelletier from Bovina, or perhaps it was Annie Pelletier from Bovina say that there are young men out at the watershed that still take the paths that their father tread, long before they, I still try to do that today and I hope I can do that for the rest of my life. I hope that I'm able. I'm saddened that many of my peers that I grew up with have found that they can't afford to live here anymore and they've had to go somewhere else to be able to live, and I hope some of them are able to come back some day. I hope they can afford to. I'm sorry they had to go somewhere else to make money to do that.

Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Laurie McIntosh, Joan

Lawrence-Bauer. And after Ms. Lawrence-Bauer,

we will hear from Ellie Bernstein. After that,

I have no more cards.

MS. LAURIE MC INTOSH: My name is Laurie McIntosh. I am former resident of Shandaken.

I used to live on Broad Street Hollow right across from the Broad Street Hollow Stream in Allaben, and I also used to live in Pine Hill

with the Birch Creek running through my back yard. Both are tributaries to the Esopus, which is a beautiful stream that I love to swim in and love to go search for all sorts of fly larvae as well, thanks to fine training given to me by members of the Catskill Center.

I now live in Andes, however. And when I lived in Pine Hill and other parts of Shandaken, and I was opposed to the project then. People might have accused me of NIMBYism, and I might have been hard-pressed to say that, no, no, it's not just because it's in my backyard that I can't support this project, but I don't live in Shandaken anymore and I still cannot support this project.

Many excellent points have already been made throughout the evening regarding the environmental impact, jobs, traffic, many other things.

Also with regard to the inaccessibility of the Environmental Impact Statement, which I find troubling, which leads me to question, what do they have to hide? Obviously something, if they're bringing it out around

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the holiday season when they know people might want to spend their time doing something other than trying to make a PDF format disk work and trying to find the topic that they're looking for.

One comment I want to make regarding something, I think it was Ms. Fairbairn said earlier this evening, if I can find that piece of paper, maybe I left it on my desk over there, it was about the environmentally sensitive design. That's what she called the resort. And if she's referring to the building itself and the award-winning environmental architect Emelio Ambasz, I recall his name being when they unveiled the project quite some time ago. I later found it interesting to learn that no design of Mr. Ambaz's has ever been built. And I wondered, and I asked a student of architecture at the time, how could you win a design for something that's never been built? And he says, Oh, it's architecture. It's the design.

I said, so it could be, as far as the infrastructure is concerned, it could be not a

viable? He said, Oh, sure, that's irrelevant.

It's the design. Oh, okay. So let's just hope that Mr. Ambaz's track record continues and that this one is not to be built.

When this project first was something that I was aware of many years ago, Mr. Gitter presented himself as the night in shining armor who would save our communities from the road to oblivion which we were purportedly traveling down. Well, if you read the New York Times or New York Magazine or any other major publication serving the metropolitan area and the travel and real estate business, you would know that Shandaken and Middletown no longer are traveling such a road if, indeed, they ever were.

Phoenicia has had quite a few feature stories in the past few years, Andes with its big sky country, Bovina even, New York Magazine featured them prominently, Margaretville, there was a documentary made about Margaretville.

"Margaretville, The Movie" is going to be shown this weekend at Roxbury Arts Group. I tell you what, I know nothing about the movie, but I

guarantee if it goes on to be successful and, say, wins an award at Sundance or the Woodstock Film Fest, you know there are lots more people wanting to move to the Catskills.

I don't say this to suggest that that in itself is a bad thing. I don't have objections to people wanting to live here. I understand people wanting to live here. I understand people wanting to be tourists. I understand them wanting to have second homes here. It's a beautiful place. Growth is inevitable. I would be a fool, any of us would be fools to not recognize that. And as I said, it's not the people I have a problem with. I can generally relate to them, or at least try.

But it's corporations, especially
multi-national corporations that suck the
lifeblood and spirit and resources out of a
community. And this is something I cannot
relate to and this is something that is of
great concern to me, because this is precisely
the type of development that the Belleayre
Resort intends to be.

If the Belleayre Resort does get built and

if it does manage to be a successful resort, which I think is a big if, the local community will not reap any benefits of this success.

Okay, Belleayre Plaza, the gas station, they will. I mean, they've got a good business going anyway as it is, and somehow they keep their prices lower than the Hess in Margaretville, amazingly.

But nonetheless, when people go to resorts, they don't go to hang out in the local community. I know this. I grew up on Long Island and I went to resorts when I was a child. My parents took me to such places. I knew that we got in the car and went to the resort and we were there at the resort all week, we had our meals there, we had our friends there, we did all our activities there. We never ventured beyond the gates of the resort until it was time to go home back to where we came from.

I have to follow my arrows here. Not only will local businesses such as B & Bs not reap any benefits of the success, I think they will lose. I know that there are a few owners in

the Shandaken area who are excited and I think that perhaps they think that they're going to get more business. I think they're wrong. think they will lose because what is attractive to their current clientele will vanish, and that is the charming rural character that the Catskills now offer. If the Belleayre Resort is built and it does not succeed, that will be a great loss as well, as other people have mentioned this evening. Destroying all that land to have an empty shell up on the mountain seems fairly depressing, or worse, not that I'm suggesting that this is in the developer's plans currently. But let's face it, if it fails and it's sitting up there, a big empty shell, of course somebody down the line is going to have the brilliant idea of bringing a casino in there.

Another point I want to talk about is traffic. When I first lived in the Catskills, which was about ten years ago, I used to work in a restaurant in Woodstock and I would drive home to Shandaken at, say, between 11:00 and midnight on Friday and Saturday nights after

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waitressing. I rarely encountered other vehicles on the road on Route 28, rarely. We all know that's not the case today. Traffic isn't expanding. More people do live here.

More people will continue to live here. The trends are going upwards as far as traffic and people are concerned. And hey, maybe someday they would have to expand Route 28 anyway. I think if the resort is built, they will definitely have to expand Route 28, and I feel sorry for those people who do live in the Town of Olive and who are going to have to deal with those traffic pressures and continuing on down the line.

It's sad. It's sad and I -- look,
actually every time I drive down Route 28 now I
look to see, boy, how much room is there, that
house is going to be gone, that business is
going to be gone, that one is going to be
down. People are going to die. You all know
what happens when you're driving down Route 28
and there is a stream of traffic in front of
you, and people do crazy things. More people
are going to die. And then the DOT is going to

say you have to expand this road, because too many people are dying here.

When this resort was first proposed, I didn't think that it would really happen. still like to believe that it will not happen. The reason I thought it could not possibly happen is, how could the DEC and the DEP allow such a thing? I don't know. Maybe I'm naive, but I really thought there is no way. here I lived in a little house on Birch Creek Road and I had this little spit of a driveway and not that I wanted to, but I knew that the DEP was not going to let me blacktop my driveway if I wanted to. Well, then how the heck are they going to put in all those parking spaces up there? I mean, forget the building, forget the golf courses, just the parking spaces and the roads for the resort. How could they do that if they're not going to let me have just a little spit of a driveway? It just seemed preposterous to me, and I don't know. Is it that money talks, is it political connections? I don't know. I mean, I honestly have to say that I can't imagine that it's not

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that, if this project goes through. I cannot imagine.

In so environmentally sensitive an area, our rich community character, our rich cultural heritage aside, we're talking about the headwaters of the Esopus. That's where this is going to be taking place. So I think that's about it.

Oh, and one last thing, of course, is squeezing the people out. My husband, as he stated, is from Delaware County. His family has been here many years. We're trying to buy a piece of land to build a little sustainable homestead. We're having a really hard time finding something we can afford. It was shocking to me a few years ago to discover that, wow, I might not be able to afford to live in Shandaken. I might not be able to buy a piece of land here. I mean, I couldn't believe it. And now I'm even more shocked to discover that I may not be able to do that in Delaware County. So already there's pressure.

And, you know, so obviously it's not just coming from something like a resort. There are

more people with more money moving to the area. That may squeeze us out. But I think that a resort like this and the greater pressure and the greater draw that it might bring, if it happens and if it does succeed, could squeeze us out even more rapidly, and that's very sad to me.

So in closing, Mr. Ciesluk and other representatives, I'm sorry, I do not know your name, sir, of the DEC and other agencies that are putting this public hearing on tonight. I respectfully request that you grant a greater public comment period, including hearings on weekends, regarding this resort project. And also, I think it would be good if you could request that the developer provide a more accessible version of the Environmental Impact Statement so that people can actually read this before they comment and we can have a wider variety of comments. Thank you very much.

ALJ WISSLER: Joan Lawrence-Bauer.

MS. JOAN LAWRENCE-BAUER: Hi. My name is Joan Lawrence-Bauer. I know that a lot you know who I am and know that some of you don't,

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so I will just introduce myself briefly. I grew up here in Margaretville, went to Margaretville Central School, graduated on this stage. Today I live in Oliverea on that same little wonderful road that everybody's referenced so many times tonight.

A couple of years ago, I think maybe five, six even now, when this resort was first proposed, I read about it, I was writing for the Catskill Mountain News, read about it, thought it was interesting, and like many folks thought it was very, very frightening. wasn't quite sure that I really thought we needed this up here. And it was interesting to me because within days of the most formal announcement of the project, somebody was at my door, knocking with a petition to ask me to support the project. My husband Larry and I both decided at that time that no, we couldn't sign a petition supporting this project because we didn't know what the project was, didn't know anything about it.

Well, within days, word spread that we had refused to sign the petition and somebody was

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at our door asking us to help head up an organization being formed to stop the project. Again, without any information whatsoever. At that time I said, you know, people are already starting to choose up sides here. We really better go out and try to find out something about this project. So I spent a lot of time doing that. I did go and sit down and asked the developer to talk to me about the plans. And there were some great dreams, and I said, Well, those dreams all sound really great but, you know, I don't know if you have the money to do that. I would like to talk to the people who have the money.

Well, lo and behold one of them was a classmate of mine who had gone out and made good after graduating on this same stage, so I sat and talked with him for a while. And after a lot of due diligence on my part, I decided that this was something that I would like to support, that I would like to try to help to make it a reality and that I would like to try to help to make it a reality in a way that could be sustainable, that could be done in a

way that would make this a place where I still wanted to live. So I have worked for the project. I am not an employee of Dean Gitter's at this time, and believe me, I would love not to be standing here speaking to you at ten minutes after 12:00 when most people have gone home already. But I had to work tonight and I couldn't get here until eight o'clock. So here I am at midnight.

And the reason I decided that I really had to speak tonight was actually after listening to Judy Wyman and hearing how she's going to speak tonight and tomorrow night too and I said, that's an idea, let me hear what you have to say.

I heard a lot of inaccuracies tonight, and in the interest of truth, justice and the American way, I thought that it would really be important to go on record and talk about a couple of those things that I did hear, just to sort of set the record straight.

The first thing that I wrote down was about the 9,000-foot peak that we're going to ruin if this project is built.

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Now, I've lived here a long time and I've hiked a lot of the peaks and I have yet to find one that's 9,000 feet high. So I would really, really like to set the record straight that Slide Mountain is, as far as I know, the highest peak in the Catskills and it is not 9,000 feet high.

That the review process is inadequate and that we have not had enough time to understand this project, to talk about this project, or to see documents about this project, well, I would say that not only is it a very big project, but it's been talked about very, very openly for a very long time, and I think that the DEC has been very, very patient tonight. I'm sure they'll be equally patient tomorrow, and there's lots of time to submit written statements as well. So I really think that the time for this will be adequate. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement was in, it was declared incomplete, they have had to go back and redo things, and I think it's a good process.

I would like to say that having worked at

Belleayre Mountain, I have great confidence in the DEC in its ability to be a steward of this region. I did work there in 1984 when something was referenced earlier, that somebody at Belleayre Mountain had violated the State constitution, so obviously the DEC can't be a good steward. But I would tell you that the DEC was the one who found that out and ousted the people and punished them. So I have no problem with the DEC as stewards.

I don't know if any of you know Vinnie
Bernstein or Patty Rudge or any of the DEC
employees who work here on a regular basis, but
I want to tell you they are very, very
conscientious about making sure that the DEC is
a good steward in our community.

I also do not believe that a good economic development plan for our future is to sit here and wait and see what grants we can get from New York City. And quite frankly, that's the only alternative I've really heard tonight to this economic development is, well, let's see what grants we can get from New York City and let's see what they'll let us do. And to me,

that does not spell a good plan for economic development.

I keep hearing a lot about poor jobs. I keep hearing a lot about 6 to \$8 jobs, and I haven't seen any of those in the DEIS. I see 111 jobs at \$48,000 average. I keep hearing that our median income is \$40,000 so we don't need better jobs here. Everything is pretty adequate. I would like to ask you to look at the welfare rolls, folks. I would like you to know that more than 50 percent of the kids who go to school here have to be on free or reduced lunch programs because of the poverty in our region today. It's pathetic. And it's not just true here, it's also true in Onteora.

I would like to point out that the Onteora school is underutilized at this point and that this year, they were threatened with having one of their schools closed, one of their elementary schools, and they had to fight very hard to keep it up because they do not have enough students. Not, quite frankly, that I believe that this project is going to be an answer to that, because I think if we look at

all of the second homeowners who have been here for all of the years that I've been here, we can see that very, very rarely do those second homeowners put their children in our schools.

And while I hear people saying something about a thousand jobs, I didn't see that anywhere in the DEIS.

I do know, having worked at Belleayre, that there are about 300 people who get laid off there every year, and I feel very confident that a lot of them will be happy to have jobs at this resort.

I also know that a farm team is currently being built at the Catskill Corners project. I do know that people are being trained there and trained up. I know that they do work with the local colleges, with the Culinary Institute, with Delhi, with BOCES. I've been there, I've seen it. I know it. I can also tell you that not only do these people have good jobs, but they have benefits with those jobs, like vacation time, sick time, personal time and health insurance. Heaven help us all, and I don't know how many people around here don't

have health insurance, but I would submit to you that it is a significant number.

I would also like to point out that at Catskill Corners they have a scholarship program that is unparalleled in terms of trying to help people educate themselves. \$2,000 a semester, any semester for any employee to study anything that they want to study is a pretty generous scholarship. And on top of that, they also have management training programs so that they take young people who are interested in this business and they do try to train them for the future.

I know this is stuff you don't want to hear. It's painful. But these are, in fact, facts that have been -- and I did sit and listen for a long time. I know that, you know, the inconsistencies here, I hear that the NRDC is against this project which could bring 1,800 people a day, but they're in favor of an expansion at Belleayre to bring it up to 8,000 people a day. And yes, people get hurt skiing. Very few people get hurt playing golf. They're two very different kinds of sports.

So all I would like to say, and I will, in fact, sit down and make some formal statements for tomorrow night's hearing, but I would just ask you to, as you think about these things, to look at the facts.

I really applaud a new traffic study that says, okay, we disagree with these numbers, let's do a traffic study and let's present it.

I really applaud that. I really applaud some of the comments that I've heard tonight where people are looking for inaccuracies and saying, Let's restudy that. I think that's what we should be doing. But I think that we don't need to make it any more dramatic than it already is by talking about 9,000-foot peaks in the Catskills and \$6 jobs that we're not talking about here.

I thank you for your patience. And I just, you know, for those of you who aren't sure whether or not this school has a bathroom, yes, I know it's a little rural school, but yes, we do have bathrooms here. Thank you.

ALJ WISSLER: Ellie Bernstein, please.

MS. ELLIE BERNSTEIN: First of all, my

name is Ellie Bernstein and I live in what Paul Smart calls Upper Gitter, but I want to say also that it's a good thing that I'm after this woman because what I heard was just a combination of stupidity and lies and absolute falsification of almost everything, starting from the first thing she said about that I had no information about the project. I was just dumb.

Okay. Let me tell you something. I heard about this project and I instantly, absolutely instantly, without knowing the details, knew exactly what this project was going to be.

Absolutely a division between the rich and the poor. There's no other way. It's not ignorance, I did not have to know the details about this thing.

The second thing is, she said that she did due diligence about this project. I did due diligence about the pesticide issue because I live 75 feet away from one of the golf course tees and I did an enormous amount of work around the issue of pesticides. There is no safe pesticides and there is no regulation of

when that pesticide is put in the ground. Flat out. Absolutely. The levels of cancer in people who work in golf course personnel, in golf course maintenance and women golf professionals who have breast cancer is just absolutely undisputable. And if you think there isn't facts about that, look on the Internet.

I called Davis Love, the architect at that time, of this golf course to ask him how he was going to build this golf course if he knew that the tee was 75 feet from my house on a slope, if he could guarantee, who could guarantee me that the pesticides were not going to run into my well. Okay? Davis Love, whoever he was, his assistant said, Well, Mr. Love isn't here but I'll guarantee you that it's going to run down into Route 28, it won't run into your house. Could you believe that? Without any studies.

There is no -- it was done so arbitrarily to stick a red flag in the ground and say this is a hole that the pesticide is going to go in, when I live on a steep slope in Highmount.

It's absolutely, it's absolutely crazy. This whole project is crazy.

The only thing that Ms. Bauer said about the economic advantage, well, George Bush I'm sure is very happy with this Gitter plan because every immigrant is going to make a good healthy 5.25 an hour working on this wonderful resort, not get citizenship, go back to their country, have no rights and no health insurance. That's who is going to get those wonderful 5.25 jobs.

As far as this document saying that there is no \$8 or \$10 jobs, who has asked him to define the numbers of low income jobs? We know that they're low income jobs. Everybody knows that.

Okay. Next. As far as the programs and the scholarships and all these great, great educational opportunities, they are pinpointed to certain careers, low income, low expectation. Dean Gitter is not going to send anybody to become a psychologist, a psychiatrist, a doctor, never. They're all geared to what this country is geared to now,

low, minimum expectation. You give me a scholarship, great, you get a scholarship for a low minimum expectation job. Keep everybody stupid just like this project is. Keep everybody stupid.

Let me see if I have anything more to say about this. There is just no way that anybody could think of this project as in any way benefiting anybody but the rich. And it's crazy that anybody would ever think of anything else.

And the other thing I found out, and I'll just mention this because I was very involved in this for a while and then I got too upset about it. I spoke to two attorneys, one from Long Island and one from the Sierra Club in Saratoga. The one from Long Island had stopped a golf course based on pesticides. The one from Saratoga said the same thing. They stopped these golf courses. What happened with this in terms of the movement? These are -- should be stopped on the levels of cancer, of diseases that are going to be created in this community, and we all live as if we're blind,

(Ellie Bernstein) deaf and dumb. That's all I want to say. Thank you. ALJ WISSLER: Is there anybody that submitted a card and I didn't call on them? I want to thank you all very much for your comments here this evening, and the time is now 20 minutes past 12:00 and this hearing is concluded. (The proceeding recessed at 12:20 a.m.)

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CERTIFICATION

I, SHARON E. CHERNY, a Certified
Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of
New York, County of Ulster, do hereby
certify that the foregoing proceedings,
taken at the time and place above
mentioned, is a true and correct
transcription of my stenographic notes.

I further certify that I am neither counsel for nor related to any party to this action, nor in any way interested in the outcome thereof.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, this 5th day of February 2003.

SHARON E. CHERNY, RMR, CRR

Sharm E. Cherry