

Proposed STREAM Data Center: Town of Alabama Public Input Record

This document has been prepared as part of the Town of Alabama Planning Board’s ongoing review of the proposed STREAM U.S. Data Centers project located within the STAMP site.

The purpose of this compilation is to provide a centralized record of public comments, questions, correspondence, and informational responses received throughout the review process. Materials included herein consist of oral testimony provided during public hearings, written statements submitted by residents, organizations, consultants, and agencies, as well as responses and informational materials prepared on behalf of the Town and its consultants in response to recurring public questions and topics raised throughout the process.

The Town of Alabama and the Planning Board recognize the significant public interest in this proposal and appreciate the time, effort, and perspectives shared by community members and stakeholders throughout the review process. Public comments received reflect a broad range of viewpoints, concerns, questions, and opinions related to the proposed project, including but not limited to environmental impacts, noise, lighting, infrastructure, traffic, community character, wildlife, economic considerations, emergency services, and consistency with the Town’s Zoning Law and applicable design standards.

The inclusion of any comment, statement, study, correspondence, or response within this document does not constitute endorsement or adoption by the Town of Alabama, the Planning Board, or its consultants. Rather, this compilation is intended to serve as part of the public record and to support a transparent and organized review process.

Responses to public questions and comments were prepared based upon information available at the time of publication, including materials submitted by the applicant, reviews conducted by the Town’s consultants, applicable regulations and standards, and publicly available technical information. As the review process continues, additional information, revisions, clarifications, and supplemental materials may be submitted and incorporated into the record.

The Planning Board will continue to evaluate the application in accordance with the Town of Alabama Zoning Law, applicable site plan review criteria, SEQRA requirements, and all other relevant local, state, and federal considerations prior to making any final determinations regarding the proposed project.

*Certain supplemental materials submitted as part of the public comment process have been compiled into a separate appendix document. These materials include correspondence submitted by agencies, organizations, elected officials, attorneys, technical

Town of Alabama Public Input Record – STREAM Data Center

experts, and other entities, as well as handwritten comments, postcards, graphics, photographs, and other materials that were not readily incorporated into this written record format.

Table of Contents

Town of Alabama Public Input Record.....	1
Table of Contents:.....	2
Zoning/STAMP/TD1 District.....	5
Answers:	16
Lighting.....	18
Answers:	22
Noise.....	23
Answers:	38
Water Usage/Waste Water/Affect on Water.....	40
Answers:	54
Energy Consumption.....	56
Answers:	58
Environmental Study/SEQR.....	60
Answers:	76
Ownership.....	78
Answers:	78
Approval Process.....	79
Answers:	81
Taxes/Community Benefits Packages/Costs.....	83
Answers:	86
Emergency Services/Community Facilities.....	88
Answers:	90
Chillers.....	91
Answers:	91
Generators.....	93
Answers:	93
Traffic Impacts.....	94
Answers:	96
Agriculture/Rural Character/Community Character.....	97
Answers:	102

Town of Alabama Public Input Record – STREAM Data Center

General Comments 104
Answers: 209

Zoning/STAMP/TD1 District

1. I still can't figure out STAMP boundaries and set backs. Can anyone help with this especially related to STREAMS potential properties? How does an AI Center meet the Zoning Requirements? (G. Bacon, 1/11/2026)
2. The Town Board in Ithaca, New York, was able to turn down a data center based on public opinion. What's the difference here? Then they proposed a moratorium, is that something we could do here? Why is it different? (Therber, 4/10/2026)
3. My name is Leslie Moma and I live in the city of Batavia. I am writing to share my thoughts about the landscape plan for the Stream Data Center campuses.

The decision before you on whether to accept or deny this project must be overwhelming. I'm not writing today to encourage you to either deny or accept this project. Instead, I am writing to encourage you to use this moment to clearly outline the landscape and ecological objectives of the STAMP site. I am encouraging you to set a high bar for landscape design approval, one that will provide the ecological connection between the natural areas adjacent to the STAMP site. I am encouraging you to think of this space differently, not as a typical industrial park with wide expanses of mowed lawn with pockets of tree and small beds of flowers, but rather an ecologically connected and biologically diverse park that happens to host industrial facilities.

Over the course of the public hearings for the STREAM project, one of the universal concerns is the impact industry will have on the wildlife and plant communities of the Big Woods, the neighboring Iroquois Wildlife Refuge, and state wildlife management areas. I feel confident that these concerns resonate with you as well. The latest landscape plan shows more tree plantings inside the fence as well as meadow and pollinator gardens. An improvement from earlier landscape plans. Nevertheless, if a "cohesion between the project and the surrounding natural environment" is to occur, as stated in the TD-1/TD-2 landscape design criteria, these types of plantings must occur beyond the security fence, and more importantly, beyond the project parcel boundary.

If the STAMP site is to meet this landscape standard of "cohesion", then wide-planted buffers between project boundaries should be established. These planted buffers or vegetated corridors facilitate wildlife movement, providing temporary habitat and connectivity between existing habitat patches. According to the USDA, conservation buffers should vary in size depending on the size of the wildlife using the corridor. At a minimum, a 100-foot buffer is needed to facilitate movement for plants,

invertebrates, reptiles, and amphibians, along with edge species birds. These buffers can incorporate streams, wetlands, and even bio-retention areas that are planted with native woody and herbaceous plant species.

The TD-1/TD-2 Design Standards note that projects are “designed with landscape buffers between development and adjacent properties,” and “open space preserved and enhanced as part of the open space system throughout STAMP.” If the STREAM project moves forward, there will be three large parcels that can serve as the initial framework for habitat corridors, which will begin to address the “open space system” and “landscape buffer” goals. Beginning with this project, and moving forward, a habitat corridor easement on adjacent GCEDC property should be established. These buffers could be planted with the same woody and herbaceous plant materials identified on the landscape plan for each parcel, constructed and maintained according to the landscape plan. This should be addressed now, not as an afterthought once build-out is complete.

During a cursory review of the landscape plans, I observed a few things that should be addressed by the consultant.

- The landscape details and notes pages for the South and North campus utilize references from environmental entities and publications from the state of Virginia. These should be updated to reference the appropriate New York entities and publications.
- Topsoil should be stockpiled for reuse on-site. Measures should be taken to control erosion of stockpiles and reduce the growth of unwanted plant species.
- Invasive species - if present - should be identified on the plans and notes on how to dispose of these plants in addition to best management practices for reducing the spread of invasive plant species.

Plant selection concerns:

- Large evergreen trees - *Thuja canadensis*/Eastern Hemlock. The Hemlock woolly adelgid is having a terrible impact on existing hemlock trees. Recommend substituting with *Larix laricina*/American Larch.
- Deciduous shrubs - *Rubus odoratu*/Flowering Raspberry - this species develops canes 6 ft tall x 12 ft wide and has an aggressive suckering habit which may be challenging to maintain. Recommend substituting with an *Ilex* species, *Itea virginiana*, or *Calycanthus floridus*.
- Deciduous shrubs - *Vaccinium corymbosum*/Highbush blueberry - this species requires soils with high pH. Generally, soils in Genesee County do not support

blueberries unless amended annually. Recommend substituting with an Ilex species, Itea virginiana, or Calycanthus floridus.

- Reforestation bare root slips - Robinia pseudoacacia/Black locust - this species, although native, is highly problematic as it tends to be weedy, suckering to form thick clumps with allelopathic, restricting growth of other plant species.
- Bio-retention plants: the number of plant species is small. This space can be used as habitat. Recommend visiting Ernst Seeds website and selecting plants from their Rain Garden seed mix to use in the bio-retention basin. Increase the plant selection from 5 to 12 minimum. Smartweed should not be part of the final plant selection as it can become invasive.
- Sod is not included in tables or called out in the plans. If sod is not used, this note should be removed.
- Who will be laying out the plantings in the field? The planting plan is complicated and should be supervised by a professional landscaper in conjunction with the designer or a designated representative.

Thank you, for considering my suggestions. (Moma, 5/3/2026)

4. I am writing as a concerned Monroe County neighbor whose water and power supplies will be negatively impacted by this proposed data center in Genesee County.

Given those impacts, this project raises significant compliance concerns under the Town of Alabama District 1 and 2 Design Standards:

Section 1. Site Planning

Section 1.4 | Utilities, Mechanical, and Telecommunications Equipment

1.4 D. The location of exterior mechanical equipment associated with industrial processing or manufacturing operations shall be such that it minimizes visual and auditory impacts from adjacent property and public streets. Where it is visible from public areas, it shall be mitigated with structural or landscape screening and buffering. (p.7)

The project proposes 198 rooftop chillers on platforms 12 feet above roof level on 64-foot buildings. The rooftop screens are 18 feet tall, bringing the total height to 94 feet. Whether 18-foot screens adequately screen equipment at that height from adjacent properties is a legitimate question, and the acoustic analysis already demonstrates that noise from those chillers reaches residential receptors and the Tonawanda Reservation boundary. This standard requires minimizing auditory

impacts – and the absence of dBC analysis (in the original and secondary reports) means compliance with that standard has not been properly demonstrated.

Section 4. Architectural Design

Goal: Prominent buildings should respond to a ‘human scale’ with materials and details that are proportionate to human height and provide visual interest at the street and sidewalk level. Buildings in visible locations should be reduced in apparent mass or articulated to avoid large monolithic, box-like shapes. (p.11)

This standard exists for a reason. When the Town rezoned STAMP for technology development, it made a promise to its residents that development would respect the rural character of the community. Section 4 is how that promise was written into law.

The proposed data center consists of three buildings, each approximately 1,010 feet long, 326 feet wide, and 64 feet tall with solid perimeter rooftop platforms and screens extending an additional 30 feet above the roofline, bringing the total visible height to 94 feet. All three data centers are rectangular boxes. There is no variation in height, no step-downs, no architectural articulation that reduces the perceived mass of these structures from adjacent public roadways or neighboring properties.

These buildings will be visible from Crosby Road, from Highway 77, and from the surrounding community. They are, by any plain reading of the standard, large monolithic box-like shapes.

Section 7. Lighting (S)

7.B.3. All lighting fixtures will be focused with Dark Sky Ordinance compliant installation in a horizontal position to prevent upward reflection or glow to night skies, and reduce the amount of light pollution beyond the edges of illuminated areas.

The lighting standards require dark sky compliance and prohibit upward-directed light (p.15). However, the Photometric Plan indicates that ST flood fixtures will produce 27,976 lumens each—roughly equivalent to three highway streetlights. With 12 such fixtures concentrated at the South Equipment Yard, the intensity and clustering of illumination raise questions about whether upward scatter and off-site light spill can realistically be avoided. The plan does not include modeling or analysis showing how light is contained within the site or how skyglow is minimized, leaving the claim of compliance unsupported.

7.B.8. Adjacent to residential properties, no direct-light source will be visible at the edge of the development area.

Given the facility's 24/7 operation and security lighting needs, this standard warrants careful verification. The Photometric Plan provides fixture output levels but does not analyze sightlines from adjacent properties, including the Tonawanda Reservation. Without evidence demonstrating shielding, fixture orientation, or line-of-sight obstruction, there is no basis to conclude that direct light sources will not be visible at the development edge. As presented, the plan does not demonstrate compliance with this requirement.

7.B.9. After business hours, only safety and security lighting may remain lit (S)

This is a 24/7 facility. It has no "after business hours." The standard was written for conventional commercial development. For a data center operating continuously, the question becomes whether all the lighting shown – including the high-intensity equipment yard flood lights – constitutes "safety and security lighting" or whether it goes beyond that. The ST fixtures at the equipment yards, in particular, exceed what would typically be characterized as security lighting given their 27,976 lumen output.

Finally, Design Standards (A.2, p.1) tie compliance to the conclusions of the approved Environmental Impact Statement. However, the 2012 GEIS evaluated advanced manufacturing uses—not a continuous, 24/7 hyperscale data center. It did not analyze diesel generator emissions at this scale, the acoustic impacts of hundreds of rooftop chillers, or the associated water and wastewater demands. As a result, reliance on that GEIS does not satisfy SEQR's requirement for a hard look at the impacts of the actual proposed action.

The Planning Board's job under Local Law 2-2017, Section 3 is to review all design standards incorporated in project plans to ensure compliance with their requirements, intent, and spirit. A failure to meet a mandatory standard is the basis for denial, or at minimum, a request that STREAM modify its site plan application to adhere to the law.

Based on the concerns outlined above, I respectfully submit that this standard has not yet been met and I urge the Board to require revisions to the application to ensure full compliance.

Thank you for your time and your careful consideration of an issue that has lasting impacts on our community. (Tinelli, 5/4/2026)

5. I was invited to the March 3 meeting of the Genesee County 2050 Comprehensive Plan's Land Use and Placemaking Focus Group. At this meeting, when participants expressed concern about the location of STAMP and the proposed data center in sensitive rural, natural areas adjacent to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, the County's Planning staff explained that the STAMP location was chosen to "isolate" the known significant impacts of large-scale industrial development.

I responded that "one's isolation is another's proximity." This revealing statement shows that big impacts of industrial development are being expected and encouraged for your town– so your code and design standards must be a strong line of defense against development overreach in order to protect your town's rural, agricultural, and natural character and ways of life. As you know, your town is small, very finite. And the proposal before you is very big, with impacts beyond what the Town Code and Design Standards should allow.

Following are specific failures of the STREAM Data Centers Site Plan to adhere to your Town's Zoning and Design Standards:

The Zoning Code requires there is a "harmonious relationship between proposed uses and the existing adjacent uses."

There is no way a 2.2 million square-foot data center complex can be in a 'harmonious relationship' with the adjacent rural uses– which include the Tonawanda Seneca Nation's sacred, sensitive woodlands, waters, and wetlands. The proposed data center's size, height, scale, design, noise, light, traffic and other impacts render it completely incongruent with the adjacent uses. This is the very opposite of a "harmonious relationship."

The Zoning Code requires "adequate municipal facilities to serve the proposed development, including streets, water supply and wastewater treatment systems, storm water control systems and fire protection."

As you know, GCEDC has struggled mightily to overcome the engineering challenges and costs of providing water and wastewater infrastructure to serve STAMP and the data center site. The current wastewater plan involves holding and trucking sewage and wastewater to the Village of Oakfield treatment facility, which currently is not designed to handle significant increases in wastewater. Stormwater control systems to serve such a huge complex of impervious surfaces will be difficult to provide adequately; and relying on a small volunteer fire department to handle potentially massive industrial fires surely is not adequate.

3. The Zoning Code “seeks to prevent pollution of streams and ponds, to safeguard the water table, and to encourage the wise use and sound management of the natural resources throughout the Town in order to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the community and the value of the land.”

As mentioned above, the sheer size of the data center structures and associated pavement makes the most common and most challenging water pollution– from impervious surface runoff– difficult to prevent and remediate.

4. The STAMP Technology District Design Standards stipulate that development “will respect existing viewshed(s) as well as the rural area surrounding the STAMP site,” and that “STAMP will visually integrate into the existing rural setting in a comfortable, compatible manner.

No development the size of several Walmart Supercenters can respect the surrounding rural aesthetics and character, and it simply cannot complement its natural landscape – not the Tonawanda Seneca Nation’s Big Woods just west of the proposed data center, and not the rural/agricultural land, wetlands, and ecology preserves on other sides. What’s more, the current Edwards Vacuum development on the STAMP site is visible from multiple locations along the Nation’s border, so it’s impossible that the data center– which will be located much closer to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, 20 feet higher, and six times the area of Edwards–will not be visible to the public.

As I close, I want to bring your attention to one of the STAMP Technology District Design Standards on your books, and hope you will take this to heart as you review the plan for the data center and future STAMP development proposals:

*“Larger technology manufacturing structures will, in general, be located on the **western** portion of the STAMP property, while smaller-scale supporting structures will be located on the eastern portion of the property to provide a transition in scale to surrounding uses, which are rural in nature.”*

What’s wrong with this? The Tonawanda Seneca Nation’s sacred, sensitive, pristine woodlands border the **western** side of STAMP. These lands are the very epitome of rural. Yet the Town’s Design Standards say that the most intensive industrial development at STAMP should go in this western section, to protect and preserve the rural areas east of the STAMP site.

This is painfully revealing. The Town’s Design Standards directly perpetuate a multi-

century pattern of failure to fairly recognize the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. And remember my earlier story about the County Planning staff saying the STAMP site was chosen to “isolate” the known significant impacts of industrial development—despite the Tonawanda Seneca Nation being right there.

Given all these incongruencies with the Town’s Code and Design Standards, I urge you to reject the STREAM data center site plan. (Lowenstein, 5/4/2026)

6. My name is Dave Steele. I have lived in the City of Batavia since 1985, having raised three children there with my wife Sandy. The Alabama area has been very important to my family as a year round recreation area, especially with the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and NY State Wetlands. I also recognize the unique status of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation’s Reservation. Therefore I am very much opposed to the GCEDC’s STAMP development project, especially the latest Project Double Reed Data Center.

According to the Town of Alabama Zoning Code’s Site Review Criteria, the Planning Board shall consider many items. The first of these is whether any project maintains an “Harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses”. I submit the current data center site plan and indeed the whole STAMP development does none of these and should therefore not be approved.

Current Alabama residents are already feeling the negative impacts of construction noise and debris during the removal of the large spheres from the former Plug Power site. They have documented their concerns in a recent article in the Batavia Daily News last week.

Construction of a multi million square foot data center complex, which may occur day and night, will unavoidably change the hydrology of this sensitive area and undoubtedly impact the hydrology of the surrounding wetlands even before the data centers begin operation. Dewatering for establishing a solid foundation for these buildings is an integral part of the construction process.

An independent hydrological analysis of the STAMP site was conducted by Dr. Madeline Nyblade of SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and submitted to the Town of Alabama on April 15, 2026. In that study, professor Nyblade found glaring deficiencies which have not been addressed in any published information since. A copy of this study is attached with my comments.

Hydrology is only one area of continuing concern as to the “harmonious relationship” of this project’s uses to its surrounding existing uses. The fact that as time

progresses, we seem to be finding multiple existing unresolved issues of this nature is ample reason for the Town of Alabama Planning Board to call a moratorium on any further action on such a massive project that will have such profound effects on this entire area. A deliberate and cautious approach with open communication to all affected parties is the only prudent and democratic way forward. (Steele, 5/4/2026)

7. In the Zoning 1 category of the “Data Center Questions PDF 03.31.2026,” the description of buffer zones states that they allow “landscaping/access drives/utility infrastructure/berms.” However, the IZA language I’ve reviewed specifies only the following permitted uses in the TD Buffer and Ag/Res Buffer:

TD Buffer – Permitted Uses:

- Crossing of access drives and utility runs
- Landscaping (Planning Board approval)
- Signs (Planning Board approval)
- Fencing
- Utilities and utility related uses (pump stations, meters, substations, trails, stormwater ponds), excluding solar panels

Ag/Res Buffer – Permitted Uses:

- Crossing of access drives and utility runs
- Landscaping (Planning Board approval)
- Signs (Planning Board approval)

Based on this language, the IZA permits crossings of access drives, but does not authorize the placement of access drives or traffic infrastructure within buffer zones.

Can you please identify where in the GEIS, the IZA, or the Town Zoning Law access drives are permitted within buffer zones, beyond the limited crossing allowance? If no such provision exists, please update the published response to reflect the IZA’s actual language. (A. Bacon, 3/31/2026)

8. Absolutely. Hello, town planning board. My name's Kris Lauridsen. I live in Monroe County. I'm a medical student, and it's an honor to be here to give voice to my neighbors, so thank you for this opportunity. I'm going to continue reading where it was left off. “The purpose of the Town Zoning Law, among others, is to prevent pollution of streams and ponds, to safeguard the water table and to encourage the wise use and sound management of the natural resources throughout the town in order to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community and the value of the land. Town Zoning Law at Section 103H. If the planning board takes seriously its obligation pursuant to the Town Zoning Law to protect residents from undue pollution and to safeguard the town's natural resources, it should disapprove Stream's application and withhold approval until and unless Stream can demonstrate

per DEC's requirements in order for Stream to receive an air permit, that Project Double Reed will not increase pollution burdens on the town or the nation. DEC's determination that Streams air permit application failed to meet the baseline standards required for analysis of pollution affecting town residents aligns with the nation's SEQR comments, which pointed out that Streams DEC burden assessment and associated materials, including its SEQR application and site plan application, fall far short of the requirements for SEQR analysis under the EJSL. Among other reasons, the assessment – the site plan application and the SEQR application as a whole failed to provide sufficient information to adequately assess the extent of the proposed additional pollution burdens to be created by the project because, as described more fully herein, it leaves out or provides contradictory information in virtually every SEQR assessment category about how exactly the project will work. In addition, the assessment fails to comply with the EJSL by conflating regulatory compliance with the calculation of "the potential or projected contribution of the proposed action to existing pollution burdens in the communities," as required by the EJSL. This distinction is critical to the EJSL because even pollution that might otherwise be allowed under applicable regulations may contribute to a disproportionate pollution burden. This distinction goes to the very heart of the EJSL, which is premised on the legislature's finding that there has been an inequitable pattern in the siting of environmental facilities in minority and economically distressed communities, which have borne a disproportionate and inequitable share of such facilities. Likewise, the assessment fails to comply with the EJSL's requirements because it completely ignores potential effects of the proposed action on the nation and residents of the town, and how those effects may cause or increase the specific disproportionate pollution burden already felt by the nation and residents of the town. Finally, the assessment fails to satisfy the requirements of the EJSL because it includes and is based on false information within Census Tract 36037940100. As a clarifying point, nation citizens, like all traditional Haudenosaunee nations, do not participate in the census because nation census participation is non-existent. The accuracy of the information presented in the tract does not reflect the national demographics. For example, the census states that the number of Asian residents in the nation's tract is higher than 40 percent of other tracts in the state, which is blatantly wrong. The purported information conveyed by the tract is erroneous and cannot serve as the foundation for any analysis. See also the risk indicator score of zero for project flooding in inland areas, despite the fact that large swaths of the nation routinely flood and lie within the 100-year floodplain. See the Nyblade map attached to nature – nation seeker comments. Stream's data center project cannot move forward absent a thorough review of the potential impacts to the town and to the nation, its citizens, and treaty-protected resources, all of which are required to be analyzed under the EJSL. The status of the nation and the town as DEC's, the wide range of pollution burdens imposed by the Stream Data

Center complex, which vastly exceed the EJSL's de minimis threshold, and the EJSL's prohibition on projects contributing to pollution burdens on the nation and town residents mean the project may not be feasible under state law, and Stream's site plan application should be rejected. This is the last section, which says conclusion. We look forward to hearing from you regarding this important matter. Thank you. (Lauridsen, 5/4/2026)

9. My name is Cheyanne Witmer. I am a resident of Darien. I am a friend of the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and have spent a lot of time in the refuge enjoying nature and observing the wildlife. I have also attended many of the events hosted by the refuge, including their luminary walks and guided hikes. I am concerned that Stream's current site plan will have significant negative impacts on the people and wildlife in the surrounding area, including the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, Town of Alabama residents and the refuge. While there are many issues to discuss that you've heard tonight related to noise, light, ecological impacts, waste, et cetera, I'm going to focus on this data centers impacts to water, specifically dewatering. Stream stated in their geotechnical technical summary that construction related dewatering is not anticipated to have a significant adverse impact on the groundwater table, private water wells, or downstream ecosystems of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. However, Stream has provided no information on their dewatering plan which would include what methods they would use to move the water, the location of wells on the site, discharge locations, and discharge rates. Without this information, we cannot be sure that dewatering on the site will not affect Oak Orchard Creek and the surrounding wetlands or cause ground settling off-site. A similar situation happened in Pembroke with County Limestone. They regularly pump water out of the ground to keep the quarry dry for their mining activities. In 2022, ground settlement caused cracks to form on Scribner Road, and a nearby house actually collapsed; and they are still in litigation over that situation. I don't know if Stream would need to pump out as much water as the quarry, but they don't provide any numbers or specify how long they would need to dewater over the five-year construction period. This gap in the site plan violates Section 808C, 7G, of the Town of Alabama Zoning Law, which states, "Adequacy of stormwater and drainage facilities in the preventing flooding, erosion, and improper obstruction of drainageways," and the Town of Alabama Technology District 1 and 2 Design Standards, Section C3, "Wetlands and open space will be preserved and enhanced as part of the open space system throughout STAMP." Even though the site plan has been deemed complete, I do not think the planning board can vote until Stream provides a dewatering plan. In its current form, the application does not comply with the town code or the TD design standards, and I would like to emphasize that, as the planning board, you have full discretion to decide if this application meets the requirements or not, and you have the ability to extend the

voting deadline by mutual agreement if more time for consideration is needed. Thank you for your time. (Witmer, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

The proposed STREAM data center is located within the TD-1 Technology District at the STAMP site in the Town of Alabama. This district was specifically established to support large-scale, technology-intensive and advanced manufacturing uses, with zoning and environmental review frameworks designed to accommodate operations requiring substantial land area, energy capacity, and supporting infrastructure. The district standards require a minimum front setback of 100 feet, side and rear setbacks of 50 feet, and a Maximum building height of 200 feet.

The STAMP site also incorporates extensive buffer areas to limit development near sensitive features and adjacent lands. These include a 400-foot perimeter buffer allowing only landscaping, access drives, utility infrastructure, and berms; a 500- to 1,600-foot buffer adjacent to Tonawanda Seneca Nation lands limited to conservation and permanent open space; a 500-foot buffer along the John White Wildlife Management Area for vegetation and habitat preservation; and approximately 200 acres of conservation land along the Whitney Creek Corridor for ecological and stream protection. Based on the submitted plans, the project complies with all applicable buffer, bulk, and dimensional requirements.

The STAMP site was planned and environmentally reviewed through a Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) specifically to support large-scale, technology-intensive development. The zoning framework allows for a range of technology-based uses that require significant land, power, and infrastructure, including data centers.

The project is proposed on parcels within STAMP that are owned or under contract by the applicant through the Genesee County Economic Development Center, which manages land within the park. Development within STAMP occurs on secured parcels and must comply with applicable zoning, environmental review, and site plan requirements. The project is also subject to the STAMP incentive zoning framework, which is intended to support economic development and infrastructure investment while delivering public benefits. Based on the submitted plans, the project complies with these requirements.

Overall, based on engineering reviews to date, the proposed STREAM data center is consistent with the zoning, land use, and planning objectives established for the TD-1 Technology District and the STAMP site as a whole.

While other municipalities, such as Dryden, have denied or prohibited data centers in response to public concern, those situations differ significantly. In Dryden, the Town was able to change its zoning during an active application because the subject land had no prior commitment to that use. In contrast, the STAMP site in the Town of Alabama was specifically

created and zoned to attract high-intensity technology and industrial uses, including data center-type facilities. The Town, in coordination with the Genesee County Economic Development Center, has already made substantial planning, infrastructure, and policy commitments to support this type of development.

As a result, denying a project in a similar manner would represent a reversal of established policy and investment-backed expectations, making such an approach far less defensible and significantly more legally and practically challenging in the Town of Alabama. Further, a moratorium is not needed as Data Centers would not be allowed anywhere outside of the STAMP site, and the thresholds and conditions for construction of projects, including data centers, were fully analyzed and implemented by the Town (including updated zoning requirements).

Lighting

1. I'm a birder who lives in Elma, in central Erie County, and have long cherished the beauty of the Refuge. My biggest concerns with the proposed project are excessive electricity and water use, and noise and light pollution. The Refuge is usually very quiet at night, which would become a thing of the past with a data center. The town zoning law prohibits noxious noise, requires dark-sky compliance and encourages the wise, sound use of its natural resources.

Once the genie is out of the bottle, there's no going back. I hope the Planning Board will do the right thing for the region's environment and community, and reject the site plan application. (Fanelli, 5/3/2026)

2. In mid-November of 2001 RaeAnn and I left Batavia shortly after 1 in the morning to experience what was predicted to be one of the best opportunities to witness the Leonid Meteor Storm. Knowing that we needed to be as far away as possible from city lights we chose to head towards the Alabama swamps. We ended up at Cayuga Marsh Overlook in the Iroquois Refuge along Lewiston Road. From that vantage point we watched meteor after meteor streak across a moonless sky. Reports from across North America were reporting hundreds of meteors per hour. It was so dark and so clear that we could actually see the smoke trails of the larger ones as they passed through the atmosphere. I remember seeing the glow made by the lights of Buffalo to the west and of Rochester to the east, with Batavia and likely Attica adding their glow to the night sky. Luckily they were far enough away from our vantage point not to impinge on our lightshow. The view across the marsh was our own private theater for the show and what a glorious experience it was. We saw our last meteor at dawn on our way home. The darkness and lack of noise of any kind made for a special evening in the Iroquois Refuge. It was the perfect place to witness one of Nature's most awe inspiring events.

It disturbs me that some future November light show at our “private theater” will be cancelled due to lights and “noxious” noise emanating from the proposed STREAM Data Center, as it is mere 2.3 miles from Cayuga Marsh Overlook.

I ask that the Planning Board look closely at the wording in at your Zoning Laws, Section 104, Applications of Regulations which states:

No building shall be erected, constructed, moved, altered, rebuilt or enlarged, nor shall any land, water or building be used, designed or arranged to be used for any purpose except in conformity with this Local Law. No buildings, structure, or premises shall be used, and no building or other structure shall be erected which is intended,

arranged or designed to be used for any trade, industry, business or purpose of any kind, that is noxious by reason of the emission of odor, dust refuse matter, garbage, smoke, fumes, gas, noise or vibration, or that is dangerous to the health or safety of the community.

As I understand some members of the local community, board members included, went to Texas to observe an operating Data Center. I implore you to consider what you saw and heard may not accurately reflect what the mammoth STREAM facility will be like.

I ask that you carefully apply the stipulations found in the Town of Alabama Technology District One and Two (TD-1/TD-2) Design Standards relating to the impact of “light pollution”. (All exterior lighting shall be minimized and focused downward to the maximum extent practicable to avoid excessive night time lighting glow (dark sky compliant)).

I ask you to consider that that wording drastically under emphasizes the impact of the massive amounts of light created by the Data Center. This especially relevant given its location.

I ask that the approval process be delayed until a full scale noise and vibration study is completed by an impartial third party. (Beatty, 5/4/2026)

3. My name is Nancy Stein. My husband and I reside in the town of Clarence. My husband is a Veterinarian and we are both staunch advocates of nature and creatures that we are lucky to share this earth with.

We are frequent visitors to the nature preserves that reside near the Stamp site. The opportunity to watch the birds that nest and inhabit the parks is awe inspiring.

We also have a valued member of our staff who resides very close to the site. She is a sled dog owner and has won International competitions and utilizes her land to train and enjoy the beauty of the outdoors which is in your town.

Stream is failing in its design to comply with at least two of the town’s zoning laws.

The first is section 808C, part 7. The dark sky compliance section of the law would be broken by Stream and the impact on the life cycles of the migratory birds, amphibians and mammals that reside in the refuge would be negatively impacted.

Section 104 of the Zoning Laws is of another great concern. The normal quiet of both the daytime life and especially the stillness of the night in the refuge would undoubtedly be impacted by the undeniable workings of an industrial complex.

The impact of both the noise and light pollution that will be generated by the proposed data center is a heartbreaking reality that the creatures we are entrusted with safeguarding cannot escape. When do we as a people face the burden that these decisions have on the future, and for the generations that will be here after we depart this earth.

Please choose to protect the immeasurable resource you have been entrusted with over the money and shortsighted vision of corporations.

I ask that the Board reject the site plan proposal in total to protect this rare resource we have been entrusted to protect. (Stein, 5/4/2026)

4. My name is Jennifer Durham and I am a resident of Basom, I'd like this comment added into the public record.

I want to discuss tonight the concern of light pollution which data centers are known to produce as far as 1-2 miles away from the location of origin and that is not from data centers as large as the proposed Stream US site/project Double Reed. Light pollution is growing spatially at 6% yearly and is known to negatively impact ecosystems, especially sensitive areas like wildlife refuges where the ecosystem is built of so many varied micro-organisms up to mammals.

Light pollution affects the lives of something so small as fireflies, crickets, moths and pollinators. These insects have lower mating success, changes in the predator to prey interactions, pollination levels for the surrounding plantlife and so much more. These changes from light pollution can also be compounded by changes in migration patterns for wild animals and migratory birds. The impact to migratory birds can be building strikes, being thrown from flight patterns causing fatigue, less food sources due to the decreased insect populations and certain plant life. By the way last night based on Cornell Labs 442,600 birds made their way to Genesee County just last night. Other wildlife can be impacted by lower reproductive success and survival, nest and offspring predation. All of these together can have serious consequences for community structure and the ecosystem function.

The Town of Alabama Zoning law 808, 7 C Types of Lighting and its impact (Dark Sky Compliance Issues) and 809 H, 4 The proposed shall not cause undue noise, vibration, odor, lighting glare and unsightliness so as to detrimentally impact

adjacent properties. These zoning laws support limiting the amount of light pollution that any project should be emitting within the town and should require minimal night time lighting. Even Governor Hochul has enacted "Dark Skies Protection Act" and broader "Lights Out" campaigns encourage turning off non-essential, decorative, and rooftop lighting, especially during bird migration seasons, to reduce light pollution and save wildlife.

As a community member who spends time on the refuge regularly and enjoys being able to take in the beauty and nature that can be found at night whether through a luminary walk, owl walk or enjoying the stars and aurora's is something that everyone should be so lucky to experience. These animals, their habitat and the quiet beauty found at night in our neighborhood are a precious commodity and not something that should be taken away without much thought and discussion. Please consider ensuring STAMP makes the necessary steps to integrate into the existing setting in a comfortable and compatible manner or vote NO to this data center project. (Durham, 5/4/2026)

5. Thank you for taking the time to read my comments on the STEAM Data Center Site Plans. My name is Amy Kahn, I live in Rochester NY. I first fell in love with the route 63 corridor of Genesee and Orleans counties 20 years ago while doing environmental assessments for the State Dept Transportation. I also enjoy bird and wildlife watching in the state and federal wildlife refuges (Tonawanda, Iroquois, Oak Orchard) and the John White management area. The quiet, the dark sky at night, the rural country mix of farms and wild areas, the big woods of the sovereign Tonawanda Seneca Nation. These are the qualities that bring visitors – and their money – to the region. The Town Zoning Law seeks to prevent pollution of streams and ponds, to safeguard the water table, and to encourage the wise use and sound management of the natural resources throughout the Town in order to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the community and the value of the land.

80,000 people visit Iroquois Wildlife Refuge every year for birding, hunting, hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing. Likewise, fishing has a \$28 million annual impact on neighboring Orleans County. Major disruptions to this already-vulnerable watershed have the potential to alter flows and increase sediment. Wetlands act as giant sponges, filtering pollution and limiting flood damage. One of the biggest reasons Oak Orchard Creek contains world class trophy trout and salmon is because it flows right through the Alabama Swamp Complex, keeping it clean. Visitors who come to this area for nature shop at our stores, eat at our restaurants, and sleep in our hotels and campgrounds. Any development that reduces the positive experience of these activities comes with an economic cost. Are we ready to sacrifice the

economic engines that are already here for the promise of one from somewhere else?

These qualities of life are all threatened by a mega data center. It is wrong to have an out of state entity come and create permanent destruction for a project with a 30 year life span. Wouldn't be better for the Town of Alabama to do like northwestern Ohio and promote tourism? They have, over ten years, increased employment and brought millions of dollars to their region while preserving their rural beauty. Enhancing rather than destroying their way of life.

Thousands of migratory birds pass through the area every year. Research shows that lights can impact the migratory flight path of birds, and the DEC has advocated that NY residents follow the "National Lights Out Initiative." However, from my review of the STREAM Site Plan application, I see that STREAM claims that its 24/7 industrial lights are dark sky compliant and will not have any impact. STREAM's lack of attention to dark sky compliance violates Section 808C of the Town Zoning Law, Part 7. Harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses: Subpart e. Types of lighting and its impacts (dark sky compliant issues). For that reason, the Planning Board should require STREAM to modify its Site Plan Application to conform to Town Zoning Law by fully adhering to dark sky compliance guidelines, or they should reject the application."

It would appear from the Noise study submitted by STREAM that noise levels would be doubled which will impact both people and wildlife. The Town Zoning Law prohibits "noxious noise" (Section 104 of the Zoning Law).

I respectfully request that you question whether the STREAM project and Apollo Global have the best interests of the citizens of the Town of Alabama and TSN in mind and whether there are outstanding issues not yet adequately addressed in the site plan. (Kahn, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

The project will have dark sky compliant lighting and meet the Town's adopted design standards (PB approvals will ensure this).

Noise

1. In the SEQR Development Application, STREAM claims ‘Sound measurement methodology says the equipment associated with this project does not contain unusually high frequencies or contain low frequency tones’. Why are they claiming this and if they are confident there will be no low frequency tones why would they be hesitant to use dBc weighting (instead of dBA weighting) and include octave band noise analysis? (G. Bacon, 1/11/2026)
2. When the furnace turned on during the meeting and Mr. Crossen jumped up to try to shut it off because it was so intrusive the decibel level average was 51. For your comparison, this is more than 10db below the acceptable daytime noise level that our board agreed to in the most recent IZA. (And only 6db higher than the night time noise requirement!) Does this seem fair to the residents living near the STAMP project that will endure non-stop noise levels? (G. Bacon, 1/11/2026)
3. The IZA includes general noise limits, but these standards rely solely on dBA, which measures mid-frequency sound and does not capture the low-frequency noise (LFN) produced by large cooling systems, chillers, axial fans, and generators. As a result, the Town lacks the tools needed to evaluate the most significant noise impact associated with hyperscale data centers. (G. Bacon, 2/18/2026)
4. The SEQR application says STREAM is still working on a study to determine how much noise the data center complex will generate and what that means for building and site plan design. How can the Planning Board consider a site plan application when the data center design has not yet been completed? And how will 24/7 noise from the data center complex comply with our ToA noise ordinance, which prohibits "noxious" levels of noise? (A. Bacon, 2/4/2026)
5. I am writing to respectfully but firmly challenge the adequacy of the recently completed noise study associated with the STAMP project. After reviewing the document in detail, I have significant concerns about its methodology, completeness, and compliance with accepted environmental and engineering standards. (Hults, 2/24/2026)
6. First, the study relies exclusively on A-weighted (dBA) measurements. This approach filters out low-frequency noise, which is a primary component of industrial facilities such as data centers, chillers, generators, and large-scale HVAC systems. Without C-weighted measurements or octave-band analysis, the study cannot detect or characterize the low-frequency noise that travels farthest at night and is most likely to impact nearby homes.

Second, the study does not include continuous 24-hour monitoring. Instead, it uses short, intermittent measurement periods. This method does not establish a true baseline for nighttime conditions, which are essential for evaluating potential impacts on sleep, rural quiet, and low-frequency propagation. SEQRA requires analysis of worst-case conditions, and nighttime ambient levels are the critical reference point for determining significance.

Third, several measurements were taken during weather conditions that invalidate the data, including wind, drizzle, and heavy rain. Standard practice requires calm, dry conditions with minimal foliage noise. Without adherence to these conditions, the results cannot be considered reliable.

Fourth, the study lacks essential documentation such as instrumentation details, calibration logs, microphone height, ground conditions, and data logging intervals. These omissions make the results non-verifiable and inconsistent with accepted professional standards.

Finally, despite these methodological issues, the study still shows extremely low nighttime readings in the 26–33 dBA range. This confirms that our community is exceptionally quiet at night and that even modest industrial noise sources could have a noticeable impact. (G. Bacon, 2/22/2026)

7. The SEQR documents indicate that STREAM is still conducting a noise analysis to determine the sound levels the proposed data center campus would generate and how that would affect the final building and site design. If those studies aren't complete, how can the Planning Board responsibly evaluate or approve a site plan? In addition, the facility is expected to operate around the clock. How will continuous, 24/7 operational noise comply with the Town of Alabama's ordinance prohibiting "noxious" noise levels? (Keppler, 2/18/2026)

8. Section 808 of the Town Zoning Law outlines the process for reviewing STAMP applications, but it does not contain any performance standards for noise or vibration. The Town's only explicit noise and vibration standard appears in Sections 505 and 507:

"Neighborhood Character – The appearance of the structure shall not be altered and the business shall not be conducted in a manner that would cause the premises to differ from its existing residential/agricultural character, either by colors, material, construction, lighting, signs, or emission of sounds, noises or vibrations."

Questions:

- a. Is there a section of the Technology District regulations or Section 808 where these noise and vibration performance standards have been waived or replaced?
 - b. Without such a waiver, will the applicant be required to complete additional analysis or low-frequency noise assessment to address the Town’s prohibition on the emission of “sounds, noises or vibrations”? (A. Bacon, 2/25/2026)
9. A previous acoustical baseline was completed more than 5 years ago. A new baseline study needs to be completed now so that the most up to date information can be used in decisions including measurements using dbC weighting and octave band analysis. (G. Bacon, 1/11/2026)
10. I am writing to request clarification regarding the noise thresholds of 65 dBA during daytime and 45 dBA during nighttime that have been referenced in recent project reviews and technical memoranda. Specifically, I am asking for confirmation of where, if anywhere, these thresholds have been formally adopted by the Town of Alabama as legally binding standards. I have reviewed the Town Zoning Law (July 2023), the Comprehensive Plan, the IZA documents, and Local Law 2-2018, and I have not been able to locate any section that adopts these or any other noise limits as enforceable town law.

Because these thresholds are being cited in SEQR-related documents as if they represent official town standards, it is important to understand whether the Town Board has ever taken formal action to adopt them, either by local law, resolution, or incorporation into zoning or design standards.

If such an action exists, I would appreciate being directed to the specific law, section, or resolution where these limits were approved. If no such action has been taken, I would appreciate confirmation of that as well, so that the record is clear regarding what noise standards are and are not legally enforceable within the Town of Alabama. (G. Bacon, 3/12/2026)

11. I respectfully request a written explanation for how the proposed rooftop “buffers” on the STREAM buildings can provide any meaningful acoustic benefit, given the height relationships described in the Acoustics Technical Summary.

According to the applicant’s submission:

- Chillers will be installed on platforms 12 feet above the roof level.

- The chillers themselves are substantial industrial units, typically 8–10 feet tall.
- The proposed rooftop screens extend only 18 feet above the roof level.

This means the top of each chiller will be approximately 20–22 feet above the roof, while the top of the screen is only 18 feet above the roof. In other words, the chillers extend 2–4 feet above the top of the screen.

Given this geometry, please provide:

1. An explanation of how a barrier that is shorter than the noise-generating equipment can provide any acoustic attenuation, particularly for low-frequency noise that diffracts easily over obstacles.
2. Any modeling, calculations, or barrier-insertion-loss data demonstrating that a screen shorter than the source can reduce sound levels at nearby residential receptors.
3. Clarification of whether the rooftop screens are intended as visual elements only, and if so, why they are described in the acoustics document as “buffers” without a clear statement of their limited acoustic function.
4. A description of any alternative or supplemental mitigation considered to address chiller noise, given that the proposed screens do not break line-of-sight to the equipment.

This information is necessary for the public and the Board to understand whether the proposed rooftop screens provide any real noise mitigation, or whether additional measures are required to meet SEQRA’s mandate to minimize adverse environmental impacts. (G. Bacon, 3/15/2026)

12. I respectfully request a written explanation for why the Town is not applying the same SEQRA-based noise analysis requirements that were used for the Luther Forest Technology Campus (LFTC), particularly given that the STREAM Acoustics Technical Summary states that its approach is “consistent with other technology manufacturing sites including Luther Forest Technology Campus.”

LFTC is the closest New York precedent for a large-scale technology campus with substantial mechanical equipment and nearby rural residences. During its SEQRA review, the Towns of Malta and Stillwater required:

- Full octave-band noise modeling
- Low-frequency noise analysis, including C-weighted evaluation
- Tonal noise assessment

Town of Alabama Public Input Record – STREAM Data Center

- Limits on increases above ambient sound levels
- Barrier height sensitivity analysis
- Post-construction compliance monitoring

These requirements were imposed through SEQRA Findings and the LFTC Planned Development District (PDD), not through a general noise ordinance. They were required because SEQRA obligates the Lead Agency to identify, evaluate, and mitigate all reasonably foreseeable noise impacts, including low-frequency and tonal components.

The STREAM submission for the STAMP site does not include any of these analyses, despite citing LFTC as a comparable project and despite proposing:

- Nearly 200 rooftop chillers
- Multiple large diesel generators
- Continuous 24/7 mechanical operation
- Proximity to existing homes

To support the Board's SEQRA findings and ensure consistency with established New York precedent, please provide:

1. An explanation of why the Town is not requiring the same SEQRA-based noise analyses used at LFTC, including octave-band modeling, low-frequency evaluation, and tonal assessment.
2. A clarification of how STREAM's noise study can be considered "consistent with" LFTC when it omits the analyses that LFTC was required to perform.
3. Whether the Board has determined that these analyses are unnecessary for the STREAM project, and if so, the technical basis for that determination.
4. Whether the Board intends to require supplemental noise analysis to address low-frequency noise, tonal components, or increases above ambient sound levels.
5. How the Board will ensure that noise impacts are fully identified and mitigated, as required by SEQRA, if these analyses are not performed.

This information is necessary for the public to understand the rationale for the Town's approach and to ensure that the environmental review is complete, consistent, and protective of nearby residents.

Thank you for your attention to this request. (G. Bacon, 3/15/2026)

13. I respectfully request a written explanation and supporting documentation for the statement in the STREAM Acoustics Technical Summary that:
“The equipment associated with this project does not typically exhibit unusually high frequencies or contain low-frequency tones.”

This assertion appears inconsistent with the types of equipment proposed for the project and with standard industry knowledge regarding their acoustic characteristics. The project includes:

- Approximately 198 air-cooled rooftop chillers operating continuously
- Multiple large diesel generators
- Numerous large-diameter condenser fans and mechanical systems

These categories of equipment are widely recognized to produce significant low-frequency energy, including fan blade-pass frequencies, motor hum, compressor tones, and diesel engine harmonics. The Acoustics Technical Summary does not provide octave-band or 1/3-octave-band data, tonal analysis, or C-weighted modeling to substantiate the claim.

To support the Board’s SEQRA findings and ensure that noise impacts are accurately characterized, please provide:

The technical basis for concluding that the chillers, generators, and associated mechanical equipment do not exhibit low-frequency tones, including any manufacturer data, octave-band spectra, or tonal analyses used to support this statement.

Any C-weighted or unweighted sound power data for the chillers and generators, given that A-weighting alone does not reliably represent low-frequency noise.

An explanation of how the conclusion was reached in the absence of octave-band data in the submitted materials, and whether any additional data or analyses were performed but not included in the public document.

Confirmation that the Board has evaluated low-frequency impacts in accordance with SEQRA’s requirement to identify and mitigate all reasonably foreseeable adverse environmental effects, including those not fully captured by A-weighted metrics.

This information is necessary to determine whether the noise characterization is complete and whether the conclusions in the Acoustics Technical Summary are supported by adequate technical evidence.

Thank you for your attention to this request. (G. Bacon, 3/15/2026)

14. I respectfully request a clear, written explanation for the decision to specify 20-foot generator noise barriers on the North Campus, while 30-foot barriers are proposed for the South Campus, as described in the Acoustics Technical Summary for the STREAM project.

The North Campus is the portion of the site closest to existing residential property, with the nearest home located approximately 450 feet from the northern boundary. Given this proximity, it is not apparent why the North Campus would receive the shorter noise barrier.

To support the Board's SEQRA findings and ensure compliance with the Town's noise-related performance standards, please provide:

The technical basis for selecting a 20-foot barrier height for the North Campus generator yards, including any modeling, sensitivity analyses, or design constraints that justify a lower barrier adjacent to residential receptors.

A comparison of predicted noise levels at northern residential receivers using 20-foot versus 30-foot barriers, including both A-weighted and C-weighted results, given the low-frequency characteristics of generator noise.

An explanation of why the South Campus requires a 30-foot barrier despite having fewer nearby residences and greater buffer distance, while the North Campus—closest to homes—does not.

Confirmation that the proposed barrier heights meet SEQRA's requirement to minimize noise impacts, not merely to meet modeled thresholds under a single weighting metric.

This information is necessary for the public and the Board to understand whether the proposed mitigation is adequate and whether barrier heights have been optimized for the most sensitive receptors. (G. Bacon, 3/13/2026)

15. I am writing regarding the STREAM US Data Centers SEQR application currently under review. I understand that the GCEDC is serving as Lead Agency, and that your office is providing technical review and advisory input to the Town of Alabama.

Because noise is a central issue in this project, I want to respectfully highlight several important points about the NYSDEC noise guidance (Program Policy DEP-00-1) that are often misunderstood, and which are directly relevant to your technical evaluation.

1. DEP-00-1 is guidance, not regulation. It has never been adopted as enforceable law by New York State or by the Town of Alabama. The 65 dBA daytime and 45 dBA nighttime thresholds are not binding standards unless a municipality formally adopts them.
2. The DEC thresholds were developed from suburban noise studies. DEP-00-1 relies heavily on older EPA and HUD research that assumed suburban ambient sound levels (typically 35–45 dBA at night). These assumptions do not reflect the rural conditions documented in the STAMP ambient study.
3. The actual nighttime background in Alabama is far lower. The STAMP ambient noise memo shows nighttime L90 values of 18–22 dBA. Using a 45 dBA nighttime threshold in an environment this quiet allows a 25–27 dB increase over existing conditions – a change that DEC itself classifies as a significant adverse impact.
4. DEP-00-1 explicitly states that its thresholds may not be appropriate for all settings. The policy instructs reviewers to adjust their analysis based on site-specific ambient conditions, which in this case are substantially quieter than the suburban environments the guidance was built around.
5. SEQR requires evaluating impacts relative to existing conditions. Even though GCEDC is the Lead Agency, all reviewing entities – including the Town – have a responsibility to ensure that the environmental record accurately reflects the actual baseline conditions and the scale of potential impacts.

My intention is simply to ensure that the technical review reflects the true rural sound environment documented in the STAMP ambient study, and that the limitations of DEC's generic guidance are fully understood as part of the SEQR process. (G. Bacon, 3/13/2026)

16. Question 1. What is the projected db level of the site at on the roof top before the sound reaches the sound barriers?

Question 2. Do the sound studies reflect that there will be three buildings emitting sound?

Question 3. Do the sound studies reflect that the sound source is 50 feet high?

Question 4. What is the height the sound barriers and do they function as deflectors or are they for absorption? What are the materials used in the barriers? Will they create a sound shadow at the property line but allow sound to be elevated at a farther distance? Could it be that the property line be the quietest point?

Please just look at the site drawings where Stream Data shows the rooftop, the 60 chillers, and the sound barriers of a single center: The chillers are almost as tall as the barriers, and sit in the middle of the 300 foot wide concrete topped building. It is my humble opinion, that the barriers will do little to control sound other than to minimize sound only at the property line, those living farther away will hear the full effect.

Question 5. How's does temperature inversions and wind direction affect the noise heard in the community?

Weather plays a major role in how sound will be transmitted into the neighboring community. Temperature inversions significantly affect sound transmission. Temperature inversions often occur at 40% of the time in our area. This coupled with prevailing wind placing the majority of residence downwind from the data source make the Stream sound study suspect as it doesn't reference variations in temperature inversions, or wind direction.

Temperature inversions reflect sound downward. Thereby often defeating the 10 foot high sound barriers: As the sound goes up over the barriers, it will then be reflected downward, and downwind, toward the community. This, even if the barriers are made to absorb sound.

"These conditions typically increase noise levels by 5dB to 10dB and have been known to increase levels by as much as 20dB. Temperature inversions occur within the lowest 50m to 100m of the atmosphere, hence can affect noise level measurements on local ground level. Temperature inversions are most commonly caused by radiative cooling of the ground at night, leading to the cooling of the air in contact with the ground; this is especially prevalent on cloudless nights with little wind. " <https://www.acoustics.org.nz/>

Comment:

We need to know the actual db level of each rooftop, and how, when multiplied by the number of massive buildings, what will be noise heard at the residents homes within two miles. These data centers will be as loud as the thruway, and while the db levels at over a mile may fall within the town's regulation, the roar will be heard. It

may be background but it will be distinguishable and be heard. It will not subside; it is 24 hours, 7 days a week, even if Stream says it will be downsized at night, that is when sound travels the loudest, and it will be heard.

I believe it is best to think of the Data Center, in terms of sound, as a 24 hour thruway placed in our community. It will degrade the quality of life within its considerable earshot, and therefore needs to be rejected. (Goldstein, 3/11/2026)

17. What efforts are going to be made to mitigate noise pollution on the community during the construction phase. Hours of operation, noise free days, noise free hours, electric vs diesel construction equipment. (Goldstien, 3/19/2026)

18. Converted text from submitted PDF:

"Steady noise between 40 dBA and 60 dBA is generally considered safe for your hearing, as it falls below the 70–85 dBA threshold where physical ear damage typically begins.

However, while it won't cause hearing loss, daily exposure at the higher end of this range (above 55 dBA) can lead to non-auditory health issues over a year:

Cardiovascular Stress: Chronic exposure to average daily levels above 55 dBA has been linked to increased risks of hypertension, heart disease, and stroke due to the body's persistent stress response.

Cognitive & Mental Health: Noise in the 50–60 dBA range can cause irritability, headaches, and impaired concentration. In children, long-term exposure to this range has been shown to reduce reading comprehension and memory.

Physiological Impact: Persistent noise can trigger the amygdala (the brain's stress center), leading to elevated stress hormones, increased heart rate, and even stomach contractions.

Common Reference Levels:

40 dBA: Quiet library or a refrigerator hum

50 dBA: Average office or soft radio music

60 dBA: Normal conversation or a dishwasher

While the physical structure of your ears is safe at these levels, the constant "background hum" can still take a toll on overall well-being if there are no periods of true quiet.

Is this noise occurring at night while you sleep, or is it a workplace environment?

This is for informational purposes only. For medical advice or diagnosis, consult a professional. AI Responses may include mistake. Learn More. (Conti, 3/25/2026)

19. I am writing to respectfully request that the Town of Alabama formally adopt the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Program Policy DEP-00-1 (Assessing and Mitigating Noise Impacts) **in its entirety**, rather than relying solely on the 45 dBA nighttime and 65 dBA daytime guideline values.

While the 45/65dB limits were incorporated into the STAMP GEIS and Findings Statement and therefore became legally binding for STAMP projects, the remainder of DEP-00-1 contains essential analytical requirements that are equally important for protecting rural communities. These include:

- Evaluating increases of +6 dB ("noticeable and intrusive") and +10 dB ("very noticeable and likely objectionable")
- Assessing low-frequency noise and tonal noise
- Using L90 measurements to establish true ambient background levels
- Considering nighttime sensitivity and rural quiet-zone conditions
- Evaluating community character impacts
- Requiring octave-band or 1/3-octave analysis when appropriate

These components are not optional technical suggestions—they are the framework DEC requires agencies to use when determining whether a project causes a significant adverse noise impact under SEQR. Without adopting the full DEP-00-1 policy, the Town is left with only the numerical limits, but not the analytical tools needed to evaluate whether a project meaningfully affects residents, rural soundscapes, or the Tonawanda Seneca Nation's lands.

Given the extremely quiet nighttime ambient levels in our area, and the scale of current and future STAMP projects, adopting the full DEP-00-1 policy would provide the Town with a clear, defensible, and science-based standard for evaluating noise impacts. It would also ensure consistency, transparency, and protection for all residents and neighboring communities.

I respectfully ask the Board to place this matter on an upcoming agenda and consider adopting DEP-00-1 in full as the Town's official noise assessment standard. Thank you for your attention to this important issue. (G. Bacon, 3/23/2026)

20. I am writing to ask you to put a pause or stop on the proposed data center in Alabama NY. My brother lives in Texas close to a data center and has witnessed people experiencing effects of the infrasound produced by data centers. The continuous headaches, inability to sleep as well as more significant health problems. The information is available online. There are countless sources. Not only is there human side effects of infrasound, it effects wildlife. The military uses infrasound to drive birds away from turbines, military aircraft/ airlines. Alabama is an epicenter for bird migration and habitat. It is a federal wildlife protection. Furthermore, there is currently no way to block infrasound. There can be many acoustic walls constructed, but they are not effective at obstructing infrasound. There are many more reasons this data center does not fit this location. From water and electric usage that are far more demanding than what the site can provide to changing wet land water rerouting to prepare site, and many more.

Please stop this. I understand technology has to grow but, let's place this in a more appropriate location. In a city where there so many other businesses and pollution. This does not belong near a rural community, Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge or the Tonawanda Indian Reservation.

Thank you for any support in this matter. Source: Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI) <https://share.google/LYxKQBwil6ufmTnmJ> (Drock, 4/18/2026)

21. Not happy with how this project is being processed. Across the country there are reports of humming and vibrations affecting people near data centers. (Warzonik, 4/10/2026)

22. My name is James Joyner, and I live about one mile from where the data center would be built in Basom NY. I oppose this project due to concerns about noise, water usage, the effect it would have on property values and the effect it will have on the wildlife in the area and the Federal Wildlife Refuge. The noise, both high and low frequency, from chillers is stated at about 65 decibels during the day and 45 decibels at night per unit in which there will be around 60 units on each building for a total of at least 180 cooling units running 24 hours a day seven days a week. Noise from data centers have been associated with numerous health issues from nearby residents including vertigo, nausea, sleep disturbances, ear pain, hypertension and anxiety. This is in direct violation of the Town of Alabama zoning laws from article 1 section 104 that states " no building shall be erected that is noxious by reason of noise or vibration that is dangerous to the health or safety of the community. " In Article 1 section 103 C : it is also stated that local law will protect and conserve the value of the land throughout the town. We have also been in drought conditions the last several years in our area with many people having wells going dry and towns

having to implement water use restrictions, in Article 1 section 103 H the law states : to prevent pollution of streams and ponds , to safeguard the water table and to encourage wise use and sound management of the natural resources throughout the town in order to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the community and value of the land. The building of this Data center would be in violation of these laws and should be turned down. I urge the Planning Board to do the right thing and vote NO to the Data Center project. (Joyner, 5/4/2026)

23. Hi. My name is Alyssa Beuler, and I live in Oakfield. Before becoming a stay-at-home mom, I was an audiology assistant. The audiologist I worked for was especially skilled in treating tinnitus patients, and I assisted with their care. For those who may not know, tinnitus is described as a ringing, buzzing, or humming sound in your ears. Most often, a symptom of hearing loss. One in five people suffer from this chronic condition. There is no cure, only lifestyle changes and therapeutic interventions such as CBT and TRT to provide relief. From the NBC Washington amid constant data center noise, Sterling residents also worry about the impact on health. One resident said, "Sometimes it wakes me up. You can hear the noise in my house. When you go outside, it's just like you feel like you're cursed to have all this noise." Noiseoff.org. The World Health Organization emphasizes that nighttime noise is particularly harmful as it can disrupt sleep and activate stress responses even when individuals are not consciously awakened. US News, living in hell. Data centers' neighbors grapple with noise and air pollution. "As somebody who has anxiety, it triggers an anxiety attack in me every time they're doing load testing to the point where I can't sleep because it literally rocks your course." From a resident from Bristol, Virginia. Prince William Times. "City suffering from data center noise turned to tough limits. My home was invaded by noise." A resident of Niagara Falls said at a public hearing in 2022. "It has changed my life. It is constant 24 hours a day, I'm here for myself and my mental health." I was reminded of my patients when reading those articles. I had heard their words before. Depression, headaches, anxiety, stress, hypertension, nausea. The list goes on. The symptoms are nearly identical. Only data center noise is audible to everyone, being subjected to the constant presence of noise, even at a conversation decibel can be damaging to hearing and mental health. High noise levels, particularly at night, can cause sleep deprivation and decreased cognitive performance. This disproportionately affects the elderly, children, the less affluent, and people with chronic illnesses. I worry for residents and nation citizens because, like tinnitus, we won't be able to escape this acoustic nightmare. Section 104 of the Town of Alabama zoning code prohibits noxious noise, which by definition is sound that is harmful, injurious, or deeply disturbing to a person's health and safety or reasonable peace of mind. In the previous statements, it's clear that the health, safety and peace of those people have been disrupted with the construction or operation of a nearby data center. Stream has refused to study the low frequency

noise and vibration that is one of the most well-known impacts created by data centers. The low frequency drone of a data center can travel up to 15 miles at night, and the noise pollution will travel to residents. This site plan lacks compliance with multiple Alabama Town Zoning Laws. Where are the peer reviewed studies or the plan for important procedures such as emergency action plans, construction traffic plan, and construction waste management plans? This all seems so rushed and chaotic. Project Double Reed would be a life altering for our town. Given what's at stake, the Alabama Planning Board should not accept this incomplete site plan application. (Bueller, 5/4/2026)

24. Hello. My name is Anne Bacon, and I live at the intersection of Crosby and Lewiston Road. My family has lived adjacent to the STAMP site since before it was established. I want to highlight a pattern that has become impossible to ignore. We've submitted detailed written comments on noise, traffic, construction impacts, lighting, wildlife, and other environmental concerns. Many of those questions have not been answered in a clear or substantial way that gives residents the confidence that this review is being conducted with our protection in mind. My comments are focused on residential impact. Don't mistake this as a lack of concern for environmental items. As specific to noise, which is IZA-related. The Ramboll report, which was recently posted by GCEDC, doesn't appear to require stream to do anything new, but it acknowledges so many gaps in the data and the methodology that it actually shows more analysis is needed. If there is no concern and there is no issue, please ask for ongoing monitoring and measurement to include both audible and low-frequency noise monitoring and controls. Related to buffers, which is IZA related. I submitted a correction noting that the IZA, excuse me, allows only crossings of access drives in the buffer zone, not the placement of access roads or traffic infrastructure within the buffer. The town's Q&A still contains the incorrect language, and the underlying question has not been answered. So, I want to ask tonight, can the planning board and town engineer confirm that there are no access roads shown on the screen site plan, including the substation access road, to comply with the IZA's permitted buffer use? If there is any portion of these roads that sits within the buffer rather than crossing, how does that comply with the IZA? This is especially important because the buffers on the north section of the STAMP site appear to be the smallest anywhere along the boundary. Long-term oversight, the design standard related. I asked whether the town would require periodic environmental monitoring over the thirty-plus-year life of this project, especially since the DEC has stated that data center impacts have not been adequately addressed in the 2012 GEIS. That question has not been answered. For a project of this scale, the absence of any commitment to long-term monitoring is deeply concerning. It's more than a seeker checkbox. It's a matter of public health and long-term community impact. Construction staging, the design standards related. Stream and GCEDC have proposed, and I think this is

where that different acreage came in. I think that was your question. That was the multiyear construction logistic zone to include material storage, equipment staging, and worker traffic. It's directly in view of the nearest residence, including my home. This will operate for five to six years. Why was this location chosen? Instead of placing the staging between the north and south campuses, or closer to STAMP Drive, where the construction traffic would be coming in from, and minimize the disruption to residents and reduce construction traffic at Crosby and Lewiston. What alternatives were evaluated? If none were, will the board require the applicant to relocate the staging area to a less disruptive location? A point about the permanent nature of these impacts, which people have been talking about. Once the noise, the light, the traffic, and industrial footprint arrive, they can't be undone. A woman from the Tonawanda Seneca Nation said something a few months ago that stayed with me: "You can always leave. We can't." That shouldn't matter. While this is our community, it's their nation. It should matter to all of us. Okay. I want to leave you with a question, and this is the same question I've heard, so I apologize for repeating it, but it kind of ties in. How is this a realistic interpretation that a 2.2 million square foot, twenty-four-hour industrial data center can be compatible with the rural community, especially when the town and county's own planning documents emphasize rural character, environmental stewardship, and community-scale development? That imbalance is the heart of my concern, and based on many comments tonight, it's at the heart of much of the community's concern as well. Something needs to be done now, not as a band-aid, not as a quick fix, but as a real effort to protect this town and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation from changes that can never be undone. It's time to stop thinking about this one dimensionally and start listening to the people who live with the consequences. Thank you for considering these topics and the concerns of all who have commented. I ask that, at a minimum, you require Stream to update their site plan application to meaningfully address these issues (A. Bacon, 5/4/2026)

25. Hello, everyone. My name is Gary Ciurczak, and I live in Buffalo. Thank you for the opportunity to speak here today. I'm a bird watcher and a hiker who enjoys multiple trips to the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge each year. I've read the noise modeling results report from GCEDC, and I'd like to bring up a few issues that I fear are only the tip of the iceberg, so to speak, and I believe that there are many more issues within the document that warrant further research by this body before any informed decisions about this submission may be made. For example, the DEC, in their letter to the GCEDC, requested that existing burden report address noise created by the proposed data center. The EPA lists the EPA-adjusted noise levels for rural areas to be 30 dBs for the evening due to the very rural characteristics of the area. In fact, that's about what GCEDC places it at in table five. However, with the chillers, the dB level increases in all zones and in 12 of the 20 zones in the table to 38 dBs or higher,

some as high as 42 dBs. Now, you may think an increase of 12 dBs is unimportant. However, we humans hear and feel these as large differences. In fact, an increase of 10 dBs seems to us to be a doubling of the physical sound intensity or the power of the noise. It is twice as loud, and this is in a very quiet place. Please also bear in mind that there is no actual testing of these specific chillers for the noise levels they produce. The tests were simulated using only software for a sound prediction software package, and the test models were not even conducted on the actual chillers that are planned to be used in the data center, information that is buried deep in the report on page 11. Please remember also that the sound of one chiller is estimated to be 45 dBs, but there are approximately 180 chillers. This many chillers would cause an increase of sound from the 45 dBs of one chiller to over 62 dBs for the 60 chillers for just one building out of the three buildings. That means to us humans, and nearby birds and other animals, the sound will be twice as loud. That gets us to 55 dBs, and then almost twice as loud again, which would happen at 65 dBs. In other words, 60 chillers operating at 45 dBs each would be almost four times as loud as one chiller, and that's just one building. Ultimately, a close review of the information provided to you by GCEDC and Stream will lead you to find additional areas of inconsistency and incompatibility requiring more information before you can make an informed decision. Thank you. (Ciurczak, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

STREAM has completed an acoustical study for the proposed project, which has been made publicly available on the Genesee County Economic Development Center (GCEDC) website.

The Town of Alabama has retained an independent acoustical consultant to review STREAM's noise analysis, and they will review low-frequency sound. The GCEDC has also retained its own independent acoustical expert. These third-party reviews will evaluate the methodology, assumptions, and conclusions of the applicant's study.

No site plan decision will be made until these independent acoustical reviews are complete. Once finalized, the results of these reviews will be made available to the public.

The project will be required to comply with the noise standards established through the original STAMP Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS), which are the standards applicable to development within the site. Further, the Town and the GCEDC has asked STREAM and their sound consultants to document and respond to concerns surrounding vibrational/infrasound.

According to the materials submitted to date, STREAM is proposing mitigation measures such as cooling equipment design, enclosures, and acoustical screening to ensure that sound levels remain within regulated limits. Final determination of compliance will be based on the independent acoustical reviews and the applicable SEQR findings.

Town of Alabama Public Input Record – STREAM Data Center

When the peer reviews by the contracted experts are ready, they will be made available for public review.

Water Usage/Waste Water/Affect on Water

1. Where is the wastewater going? When we agreed all those years ago to the waterline, were we agreeing to this, not knowing it was related to STAMP? (Mollero, 4/10/2026)
2. This project is going to drive up our water costs, or pollute or water, or use it all up and I do not approve. (Johnson, 4/10/2026)
3. The STREAM Team says they chose this site because of existing infrastructure. But they are building the infrastructure, and the Monroe County Legislature didn't even know their water would be being used for this project. (Duram, 4/10/2026)
4. Public comments aren't being heard, we don't want this, and it's going to pollute our water. (Beuler, 4/10/2026)
5. My name is Sandy Chenelly, and I'm a resident of Waterport NY, Orleans County. I live on Lake Alice, an impoundment lake formed by the Waterport dam of the Oak Orchard River. I have spent many pleasurable days fishing, swimming, and boating on the lake, as have my family, friends, and neighbors. The lake brings many visitors to our area, which helps boost the local economy.

I also visit the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge several times a year, to observe the spring migration and to walk the beautiful nature trails.

Water quality of the lake, River, and Refuge pools and wetlands are potentially at risk from the coolant water from the data center. Although the developers promote the idea that closed loop systems pose no risks to water quality, they require periodic drainage ("blow-downs"), and sometimes experience inadvertent leaks. These leaks expose water systems to toxic sludge, PFAs, ethylene glycol and corrosion inhibitors. These coolant releases could cause irreparable harm to the Refuge, the River, and my lake. This data center does not belong in an ecologically sensitive area. I urge you to reject the site plan. Thank you. (Chenelly, 5/3/2026)

6. Before I start, I want to address two groups. One sentence for each.

To the Planning Board members who did not know how much time this job was going to take, thank you for working at this.

To the Haudenosaunee and the people of Alabama, as you already know, it is very necessary to protect our land, water, and air so thank you for working at this.

My name is Mary Eisenhard. I live in Pavilion in Genesee County. We have come up to Alabama to the wildlife refuges over many years, to hike, to kayak and to bird watch. In fact, I took a poll and every one of my neighbors comes here also.

I have a concern with the Site Plan Application from STREAM US Data Centers. It relates to Town Zoning Law 103(H).

One purpose of the Town Zoning Law Section 103H is “[t]o prevent pollution of streams and ponds, to safeguard the water table, and to encourage the wise use and sound management of the natural resources throughout the Town in order to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the community and the value of the land.”

My concern is with the PFAS, a carcinogen toxic to adults, but especially to children. It’s also called a FOREVER CHEMICAL, because it is extremely hard to break down. According to my research, PFAS will be one of the refrigerants included in the TMA Circlemiser rooftop chillers that will be utilized by the proposed data center.

-What happens in the case of a leak? I understand that the PFAS refrigerants will vaporize in this event.

-See the citation below for my research materials.

I am also concerned about the presence of glycol in the closed loop cooling system. Glycol is toxic to aquatic organisms. Currently, there is no information in the Site Plan regarding discharge of the closed loop cooling system. I am concerned that the glycol will be discharged into surrounding waterbodies.

What will happen to the glycol when it is discharged from the closed loop cooling system? And how frequently do they drain the system? Will it go into the waste water? The Village of Oakfield facility does not have the capacity to treat industrial process wastewater and STREAM has not asked for a permit for industrial wastewater.

Additionally, the NYSDEC has raised [very significant concerns regarding wastewater discharge](#) from the STREAM facility. STREAM has not addressed these concerns. Currently, the Site Plan only acknowledges sanitary wastewater discharge from the facility. The lack of information concerning the chillers and the closed loop cooling system raises the possibility that the facility will also produce industrial process wastewater, for which STREAM lacks treatment capacity and for which it has not requested the appropriate permits.

I am bringing this information to your Planning Board members tonight because you are the ONLY ones who can say, “THIS IMPORTANT POINT MUST BE ADDRESSED NOW, before the data center is approved. I urge you to demand additional information from STREAM about PFAS and glycol, and to request modifications to the Site Plan to ensure that concerns regarding PFAS and glycol are addressed, before you approve the STREAM Site Plan Application. (Eisenhard, 5/12/2026)

7. My name is Christine Zinni, Ph.D. I am a third-generation resident of Batavia. Some of you may remember my father who, after serving as Police Attorney for Batavia set up a law practice and represented some members of your families in workman compensation, personal injury and labor union cases. My father was also a pilot and, from accompanying him in a small plane, I became quite familiar with the lay-of-the-land and the migratory patterns of birds at the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge, which we frequently visited together.

These experiences led me to become a college educator teaching courses with an environmental component. Hence, based on awareness of the unique wetland topography of the area, the sensitive ecology of the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge, and deep concern for friends at the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, I strenuously object to the STREAM US Data Centers’ Site Plan Application to build a data center at the STAMP site/

I respectfully submit that STREAM’s site plan application regarding the proposed data center site at STAMP violate the Town of Alabama Zoning Law which according to Section 808C requires that there be a “Harmonious relations between proposed uses (i.e. the data center) and existing adjacent uses.” According to Section 103, it prohibits “improper obstruction of drainage ways[...] and seeks to prevent pollution of streams and ponds[..]to safeguard the water table and to encourage the wise use and sound management of natural resources throughout the Town in order to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the community and value of the land.”

According to written comments submitted by Madeleine Nyblade, Ph.D on April 16, 2026. See: https://docs.google.com/document/d/18nW2yYxXwowLjq-mEbko3S3IIU7dj7k2/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=102488140835952947205&rtpof=true&sd=true

STREAM’s own documents have not properly evaluated the wetlands on the STAMP site.” Nyblade notes that while the applicant’s (STREAM) own documents state “that infiltration testing confirmed poorly soils and that perched water tables are likely present seasonally above an impermeable clay layer” [...] their documents do not account for the USDA Web Soil Survey which “maps poorly drained soils across both

parcels.” Nyblades goes on to say, “Satellite imagery shows wet areas on site. Yet neither plan documents a wetland jurisdictional determination as required under New York's regulations that took effect January 1, 2025.”

Nyblade also asserts that “Vernal pools – which are common on surrounding lands and for which the site conditions are suitable – were never screened for at all [...]The flow direction of this site's stormwater remains scientifically unresolved. USGS stream mapping and the National Hydrography Dataset show these waterways draining toward Oak Orchard Creek – not Tonawanda Creek as NYSDEC and the applicant now assert.”

Underscoring that, “Which way the water flows determines which communities bear the risk and which water quality standards apply,” Nyblade goes on to state that, “Large portions of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation's reservation lie downstream of the STAMP site – within or adjacent to the 100-year floodplain, and vulnerable to rising water table conditions[...]All stormwater from both proposed data center campuses flows downstream onto Tonawanda Seneca Nation territory, through the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, and into the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge. Approximately 351.6 acres of wetlands on Nation lands receive surface water directly from STAMP. The Nation has not been meaningfully consulted.”

Her analysis, which uses digital elevation models and surface hydrology tools, “shows clearly that increased development at STAMP increases flood risk to the Nation's lands and waters and that “the stormwater plans submitted for this project were not adequate. NYSDEC reviewed them in February and identified more than 20 significant deficiencies.”

Nyblade concludes, “Drainage maps did not match actual site conditions. The rainfall modeling methodology did not meet state standards and was replaced entirely. Three stormwater basins were modeled to fail during major storm events and had to be redesigned. The wrong sediment controls were specified throughout the plans. These are not paperwork problems. These are fundamental flaws in a system meant to protect downstream water quality – including the Nation's waters. The regulatory process is not complete. Taxpayer money should not subsidize a project with unresolved water quality violations, an unevaluated wetland record, and undocumented downstream impacts on sovereign Nation lands.”

Along with the STREAM's noncompliance with the Town Zoning Law Section 808C, which requires “Harmonious relations between proposed uses (i.e. the data center) and existing adjacent uses” I further submit for the record, Tonawanda Seneca Nation Chief Roger Hill's written comments of April 16th submitted to GCEDC as part

of the public comment period on the proposed massive data center complex's ecological impact on the wetlands and birds and animals of the Tonawanda Wildlife Refuge and biocultural violation of the Nation's sovereign Treaty Rights.

Writing,, “the specific location of the STAMP mega industrial site lies within a massive wetlands and bottomland hardwood forest complex, which the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and other Haudenosaunee peoples have stewarded since time immemorial,” Hill notes that, “Historically, this complex of remarkable biodiversity comprised 20,000 acres; it still is characterized by some of the most extensive intact and ecologically high-functioning expanses of habitat in the Great Lakes Bioregion - including multiple state and federally public protected lands in the immediate vicinity of STAMP. Ecologically, these lands, waters, and wetlands are connected with those on the Nation's Reservation Territory, and thus impacts to the larger bioregion will directly impact the Nation's capacity to exercise its treaty-protected rights to free use and enjoyment of its Territory - and not just for the present generation, but for the next seven generations and beyond.”

As Hill asserts, “The designation of the WNY Wildway, which includes within its boundaries the western half of the STAMP site, demonstrates the critical importance of these areas for regional and large- landscape conservation efforts. A growing body of research documents both the negative impacts of large-scale industrial development on ecosystem-level functioning as well as the unique and increasingly salient value of large landscape conservation during a time of rapid ecological degradation caused by anthropogenic climate change.”

There are numerous segments of the Town Zoning Law and the Design Standards to which the STREAM site plan application does not adhere. Here are a few: Site Review Criteria (pg 139 of the Town Zoning Law) Specifically 8. Preservation Town of Alabama Technology District One and Two (TD-1/TD-2) Design Standards Criteria: Development shall be consistent with the LTMP prepared for the site, which specifies habitat management goals and objectives, forestry management, appropriate levels of maintenance for different landscape types, and proposed restoration and enhancement activities. (S)

Chief Hill further states that, “The data center would affect wildlife in the adjacent Big Woods, where Nation citizens practice subsistence and ceremonial hunting of deer, turkey, squirrel, pheasant, rabbit and other species. Moreover, migratory species like hawks hold specific cultural importance to the Nation. Documents illustrate that the combination of simultaneous noise and light pollution and increased temperatures may produce synergistic impacts to terrestrial wildlife; thus both species-level and ecosystem-wide impacts must be assessed in a holistic manner. STREAM's SEQR

application, however, fails not only to examine impacts on specific species and interspecific relationships, but also to identify species actually present on project parcels.”

Ecology and Biocultural Impacts

As Hill’s statement makes clear, “Emerging research documents indicate that hyperscale data centers like Double Reed are associated with an average land surface temperature increase of 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit, with maximum increases up to 9 degrees, with the most significant impacts to temperatures found in the surrounding 1.5 to 2 mile radius.³⁶ This “data center heat island effect” could significantly impact ecological functioning, air quality, water quality, and public health on Nation Territory.”

Chief Roger Hill also explains that many plant species— medicine plants central to their practices and their lifeways would be affected by this “heat island” effect. “Numerous herbaceous, amphibian, and avian species, including species of cultural and ecological significance found on Nation Territory, evince extreme sensitivity to even minor changes in temperature at both the individual organismal and population level. In particular, the life cycles of numerous forest floor dwelling and wetlandscape plant species, including the threatened *Carex frankii*, *Lithospermum latifolium*, and *Plantago cordata*, as well as various species of herbaceous ephemeral plant species - many of which are considered medicine plants by the Haudenosaunee - depend on phenological cues that are highly temperature and light sensitive. Additionally, research associates heat island effects with population level health impacts, including increased mortality and incidence of respiratory disorders.”

He goes on to say, “While STREAM’s air permit application specifies that temperature at point of emission from each generator will be 878 degrees Fahrenheit, its SEQR application fails utterly in addressing the associated data center heat island effect or its numerous attendant impacts.”

For these reasons, I call on you, the members of the Town of Alabama Planning Board, to either require STREAM US Data Centers to revise their Site Plan Application and practices to comply with the Zoning Law cited above, and follow all of NYSDEC's recommendations so that a proper wetland determination be conducted, and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation be meaningfully consulted, or vote to disapprove the Site Plan Application from STREAM. (Zinni, 5/4/2026)

8. The proposed STREAM Data Center, with 90 acres of development and buildings totaling over 2 million square feet, is frankly hard to imagine, however that is what

those of us who live in the area are trying to do. To put it mildly, this proposed project could permanently alter local recreation and tourism, vital to the regional economy. I am a resident of Orleans County and have resided in the area for over 20 years. My husband's family has lived in the county since the 1850s. We value the rural setting, Lake Ontario and local waterways, and the amazing wildlife refuge. I am a Friend of the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge. From the time we realized the STAMP campus backed onto the Tonawanda Seneca Indian Reservation and was so close to the refuge, we began to voice concerns about the project. Now that a data center is planned, the idea that there can be a way for a 24 hour, noise emitting mega center to coexist with the peace of the wildlife refuge and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation seems impossible.

The proposed data center also has potentially negative effects for the residents of Orleans County like me and my family, and we are especially concerned over the lack of a plan for the water flowing to and into Lake Ontario. Borrowing the observations of an expert, Dr. Madeline Nyblade, the drainage plans do not adequately account for the water that will end up in Oak Orchard Creek and then Lake Ontario. As cited by Dr. Nyblade, the Department of Environmental Conservation reviewed drainage plans in February of this year and identified more than 20 significant deficiencies. The drainage maps don't match actual conditions on the ground. Post-construction storm water practices are modeled to fail under major storm events. My understanding is the town zoning law requires "municipal facilities to serve the proposed development, including streets, water supply and wastewater treatment systems, storm water control systems and fire protection." How run-off will impact the surrounding waterways should be clearly determined before this site plan is approved.

Please include this in the written record as part of the Site Plan Hearing for STREAM US Data Centers. (Stockman, 5/4/2026)

9. My name is Emily, I currently reside in Corfu. I grew up in Basom less than a mile from the STAMP site. My parents still currently reside there and this is where their grand children are growing up. I have been familiar with the site for quite some time because I have spent countless hours in the area exploring, fishing, bird watching, hunting, enjoying nature just as it was intended. This project has no benefit to our county.

The water table has been drying for the last three summers causing our wells to dry. The noise this will produce is unfathomable. It will completely ruin everything we have worked so hard to keep special. The traffic will hinder on the privacy of the place we LOVE most.

Everything about Basom/ the Alabama swamps has been the best kept secret for generations. Please do not ruin this for us. We need to continue protecting the area, the wildlife and allowing the future generations to enjoy it just as we have. (Easton, 5/11/2026)

10. While there are several reasons as to why I am so concerned about the Stream US Data Center project that is proposed here in our beautiful town, I struggle with which topic takes top billing. But I have learned that Stream wants to utilize a technique called dewatering and I am absolutely concerned about the use of it as it pertains to the data center as you should be as well.

Dewatering is the process of removing groundwater or surface water from a construction site, typically through pumping, to create a dry, stable, and safe working environment for excavation and foundation work. It lowers the water table, prevents soil erosion, and allows for proper material curing, using methods like sump pumping, wellpoints, or deep wells depending on site conditions. While this particular definition makes it seem like a good argument as to why dewatering should occur and maybe it would be if this project wasn't located at the crux of 3 wildlife management areas, in an area where people still rely on well water and on the oak orchard watershed which draws in tourists.

Data centers damage aquifers primarily through aggressive groundwater extraction. It's bad enough that the 2.2 million square feet of concrete and this doesn't include other structures and roadways which will also displace the natural water found on these properties because of these massive non permeable surfaces. But once the data center has permission for dewatering, who is to say they won't continue this practice past construction to help to supplement their water supply for cooling or maybe that is why they state they only use 20,000 gallons per day because they know that they could potentially continue to pump the ground water. When data centers draw their water directly from local groundwater wells or municipal supplies connected to an aquifer, they effectively pull water out faster than snowmelt and rain can replenish it. When this groundwater is gone what will happen to the people and animals who rely on it to replenish their wells, the ecology of the area or for the financial impact of the tourism industry.

As many of you should be aware, since you live here we have had drought conditions 4 of the past 6 years ranging from abnormally dry to severe drought with wells going dry, marshes drying and tributaries drying up so do we really roll the dice on allowing dewatering to occur here?

As identified by Dr. Bryndis Woods in the Applied Economics Clinic review of the Stream US proposal documents that there are some errors noted. One of these errors is the negative impact local tourism and recreation, which are an integral part of the community and economy. On page 12 of the comments, it states that: "Empire State Development of New York State's 2024 Tourism Economics Report found that, in Genesee County, visitors spent \$144.5 million in 2024, generating about \$331.1 million in direct personal income for county residents, creating about 11,000 direct jobs and about 5,000 indirect jobs, and generating \$8.8 million in local tax revenue—equal to \$665 in tax savings per household." This should read: "Empire State Development of New York State's 2024 Tourism Economics Report found that, in Genesee County, visitors spent \$144.5 million in 2024, generating about \$46.8 million in direct personal income for county residents, creating 1,850 direct jobs and generating \$8.8 million in local tax revenue—equal to \$665 in tax savings per household."

As noted in a letter from the Orleans County Sports Fishing Coordinator "The Oak Orchard River and the receiving waters of Lake Ontario are a World-Class year-round fishing destination. According to a 2017 NYSDEC study, the total annual economic impact from visitors coming to fish in Orleans County waters was nearly 28 million dollars. Applying a standard inflationary rate that value would be near 34 million in 2024. Discharge into a high gradient section of Oak Orchard River downstream of swamp and Refuge waters at Shelby, NY via a force main moving STAMP wastewaters across County lines was and remains an ill-advised option – especially considering the crossing of the Oak Orchard River twice before the eventual Shelby discharge point. And - discharge into low gradient upstream headwaters of Oak Orchard River upstream of swamp and Refuge waters at Oakfield, NY via a different force main or by tanker truck transport for STAMP wastewaters is no better an option and cannot be supported. A responsible siting and development of the STAMP site and future tenant buildout should include reasonable water intake and use with the treatment and discharge of wastewaters done on site or within originating county boundaries – and not to include the Oak Orchard River." Along with the impact to fishing this would affect the 80-100,000 visitors at the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge and those are just numbers on the folks who stop at the visitor center, these visitors bring money to the county in spending while here.

Water is not a luxury item it is a necessity of life and it is not something that we have an infinite supply of so why should we not be protecting the water we are fortunate enough to have. We can go back to the beginning of STAMP before it ever was approved and reiterate that Steve Hyde and the GCEDC were advised that this is a poor place for an industrial manufacturing site. (Durham, 5/11/2026)

11. Hi, my name's Carrie Smith. I live on North Pearl Street Road in Oakfield. And for the record, I am totally opposed to this. However, tonight I'm here to read a comment submitted by Dr. Madeline Nyblade. "My name is Dr. Madeline Nyblade. I live in Syracuse, New York. I am a hydrologist and a professor at SUNY ESF, who has independently analyzed the flooding, wetland, and stormwater impacts of development at STAMP. I am submitting this comment in my personal capacity as a scientist, not on behalf of any institution. I ask the planning board to require Stream to modify its site plan to address the following concerns before any approval is granted, and to withhold support for GCEDC financial incentives until these issues are resolved. Taxpayer money should not substitute a project with an incomplete regulatory record. One, stormwater violating Section 104 of the Zoning Law. The Zoning Law requires adequate stormwater facilities to prevent flooding, erosion, and stream pollution. NYSDEC received the project Double Reed stormwater plans in February 26 and found more than significant problems. The maps did not match conditions on the ground. The rainfall model did not meet state standards and had to be replaced. Three stormwater basins failed under major storm conditions and had to be redesigned. The wrong erosion controls were specified throughout. These are not minor issues; they were basic failures in a system meant to keep pollution out of downstream waterways. New York State DEC has not yet approved these plans. The planning board should not approve a site plan whose stormwater system has not received state regulatory approval. The south campus proposes to reuse stormwater facilities built for the prior Plug Power project, with no inspection or testing to confirm they work. Satellite imagery from May 2025 shows the existing basin appearing orange in color, a sign that it may be clogged or otherwise compromised. No performance data or water quality sampling has been submitted to show these facilities are functioning. Two, downstream impacts violating Section 104 of the Zoning Law. Stormwater from both campuses flows west across Tonawanda Seneca Nation territory and through the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area before reaching Tonawanda Creek, a Class B water body. Apparently, 351.6 acres of wetlands on the nation's lands receive drainage from the site. Critically, the waters flowing from the STAMP site are not just a pollution concern; they are a water source feeding the entire Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area. These waters sustain wetland habitat, particularly during periods of drought when they are the primary water supply for the refuge. Contaminating or fundamentally altering these flows through poorly managed stormwater discharge has consequences not just for water quality, but for the ecological function of one of the region's most important wildlife areas. The Tonawanda Seneca Nation has not been meaningfully consulted about these impacts and must be before any approval is granted. Three, wetlands, design, violating design standards in Section 104. The STAMP design standards require that wetlands be preserved and enhanced. Both campus plans state no wetlands exist on either parcel, but the applicant's own documents report poorly draining soils and

seasonal perched water tables above an impermeable clay layer. New York State DEC identified wet areas along the north campus boundary in its February review. Poorly drained soils are mapped across both parcels by the USDA Web Soil Survey, and wet spots are visible in satellite imagery. My independent analysis finds wetland presence on the site extremely likely, despite all this, no formal wetland determination under NYCRR Part 64, in effect since January 1, 2025, has been conducted for either parcel. Four, vernal pools violating design standards. Vernal pools are not mentioned anywhere in the project's double resubmissions. Under New York 2025 regulations, a vernal pool in the Great Lakes region with as few as two spotted salamanders or wood frog egg masses is a protected wetland regardless of size, and screening is required within one thousand feet of project parcels. Vernal pools are common on surrounding lands, and site conditions are consistent with their presence. No screening has been documented. I ask the planning board to require, before any approval, one, full New York State DEC stormwater permit coverage. Two, inspection and water quality sampling of the existing south campus basin. Three, a formal wetland determination under 6NYCRR, Part 664 for both parcels. Four, vernal pool screening within 1,000 feet of both parcels. Five, formal consultation with the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. Thank you.” (Smith, 5/4/2026)

12. Good evening. My name is Patricia Smith. I grew up in the Town of Alabama, with the Alabama swamp in my backyard, surrounded by wildlife, birds, and dark night sky. I've lived in the Town of Oakfield for 23 years now, and value the character of small-town and rural living. Having spent the majority of my life in this area, I am respectful and deeply protective of the unique beauty and character. I have concerns pertaining to the duct banks that Stream has proposed. There are to be two duct banks, each one half mile long and with a minimum of 25 feet apart, stretching between the north and south campuses. A nine-by-nine-foot encasement is buried underground at either end of the duct bank. In fact, these duct banks are underground, too, as I understand it. Stream's plans fail to specify the nature or extent of grading or drainage required for the project, using the phrase “conceptual only.” The Town Zoning Law requires submission of grading and drainage plans, including site grading, existing and proposed contours, and site grading for storm water management and erosion control. The planning board should require Stream to modify its site plan to conform to Section 808C. Secondly, I have concerns with the dewatering plan. An independent geo-hydrology – Hydrologist. Yeah, please. Thank you. Study. Okay. Should be completed about the impact of Stream's plan to dewater seven and a quarter acre in this plot of land. Currently, the reference to the dewatering in Stream's site plan application appears to violate the Town Zoning Law Section 8087A, harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing uses, as well as Zoning Law Section 103. The town seeks to prevent pollution of streams and ponds, to safeguard the water table, and to encourage the wise use and sound

management of the natural resources throughout the town in order to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community and the value of the land.

Additionally, the plans for dewatering violate the TD1, TD2 design standards, which require that wetlands and open space will be preserved and enhanced as part of the open space system throughout STAMP. I urge the planning board to require that STREAM provide additional information on the dewatering plan, including the results of an independent geohydrological study. Thank you. The planning board must not approve the site plan application until, and unless Stream is able to provide sufficient, credible information to demonstrate the plans for dewatering do not violate the Town Zoning Law and design standards. (P. Smith, 5/4/2026)

13. Good evening. Thank you, planning board members for being here and listening to all of us tonight. I know it's going to be a long night for you, and I appreciate your thoroughness. My name is Kelly Hallenbeck. I'm from Burgiin, and I'm a lifelong resident of Genesee County. I've spent lots of time hiking and enjoying the natural beauty that Alabama has to offer. I am concerned about the hydrological disruption that the Stream Data Center may cause. According to the SEQR environmental assessment form, the project would create approximately 80 acres of permanent impervious surface. Along with an additional 40 acres of temporary impervious surface during construction, and five acres designated for an off-site easement. All of which will increase runoff, potentially leading to flooding, erosion, and changes in local water flow. This can also increase the potential for a heat island to be created, as others have stated. In a letter to the GCEDC dated April 16, 2026, the Tonawanda Seneca Nation specifically asked what types of dewatering will be required to support construction and operation of the data center complex and how will impacts to the local residents and to the hydrology of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation be assessed. GCEDC, as of today, unless something has changed very recently, has not responded to this question. The planning board needs that information in order to make a decision about the site plan application. The application indicates the need for large scale dewatering, but provides no information about how much water will be pumped from the ground, for what period of time, on what portions of the site dewatering will occur, where the pumped water will be discharged, what the discharge rate will be, and other basic questions about this highly impactful activity proposed for the construction period. Instead, the application merely asserts, "high confidence that dewatering activities, "whatever they may be, "will not affect the distant residential water supplies." By failing to include drainage or grading plans for its 2.2 million square foot construction project, or the massive concrete encasements that will connect its components, Stream fails to provide an adequate basis for approval of its application. Nor has Stream provided sufficient information to enable the planning board to carry out its responsibility to assess the adequacy of storm water and drainage facilities in preventing flooding, erosion, and improper obstruction of

drainage ways, as required by town zoning Code, Section 808C, 7G. As noted, Stream has not provided drainage plans in relation to the dewatering required for the construction of the data center buildings or duct banks connecting them. Likewise, the DEC has called into question Stream's storm water plans, as we heard before from Professor Madeline Nyblade, a hydrologist at SUNY ESF. For these reasons, the planning board should require Stream to modify its site plan application to conform to Town Zoning Law previously cited. Thank you for your time. (Hallenbeck, 5/4/2026)

14. My name is Sharon Larmon, and I have been living in the Town of Alabama since 1991. I'm here to address concerns about the proposed dewatering of the land at STAMP for the construction of the Stream Data Center. The Town of Alabama's Zoning Law states that the construction at the STAMP site must have, per town zoning, Section 7F, adequacy of stormwater and drainage facilities in preventing flooding, erosion, and improper obstruction of drainage ways. Furthermore, the Town of Alabama Technical District 1 and 2, referred to as TD1 and TD2, design standards criteria states on page two, Section 3 and 4. Section three reads, "Development will seek to respect existing view sheds as well as rural areas surrounding the STAMP site. Wetlands and open spaces will be preserved and enhanced as part of the open space system throughout STAMP. I'm very concerned about STAMP's plan to use dewatering." According to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation's preliminary comments on the SEQR application from Stream, page 21, Stream's application confirms that construction of the Double Reed complex, a process projected to last four to five years, will require dewatering. Dewatering is the removal of groundwater or surface water from a site, typically through pumping, to create dry, stable environment for excavation and the foundation work. Dewatering can be used to lower the water table, often significantly. Water required by large-scale construction and/or pump groundwater away from the construction area. Stream's application indicates the need for dewatering, but no information about, one, how much water will be pumped from the ground. Two, for what period of time. Three, on what portions of the site the dewatering will occur. Four, where the pumped water will be discharged. Five, what discharge rate will be, or other basic questions about this highly impactful activity proposed for this construction period. See the geotechnical summary on page 28. Instead, the application merely asserts they have a high confidence that dewatering activities, whatever they may be, will not affect distant residential water supplies. There are key impacts of dewatering wetlands. Dewatering by its very nature changes the wetlands and groundwater beneath them. These drastic changes cause the following: Habitat destruction. The removal – noted. The removal of water eliminates aquatic habitats for fish, wildlife, and vegetation, transforming the water habitat into a dry land. Soil oxidation and subsidence. Draining wetlands, excuse me, causes organic soils to oxidize, ground shrinkage, and potential land subsidence, which means sinking. Water table changes. Ditches and pipes cut through these wetlands

permanently lower the groundwater elevation and disrupting its connection to the surrounding water systems. And I can give you the exact place where I found this. It was a man by the name of Tom Bizecoyer(ph), and he has been looking into dewatering, especially from data centers. I am concerned about the dewatering of land at the STAMP site to build the data center. This construction approach does not meet the design standards per the Town of Alabama Technical Districts 1 and 2, referred to as TD 1 and TD 2. Design standards criteria of preserving, respecting, or enhancing the open spaces and wetlands at the STAMP site, nor does it meet the Zoning Law that states the need to prevent erosion and obstruction of drainage. Therefore, the planning board must vote no on this application from Stream. Also, I want to ask a question tonight, not of you, because I know you can't answer. How many of our people are left in the construction carpentry? One guy? One guy. Okay. The rest are not. I know they don't. And this is just to show you that this is how it's going to be if this project goes through. Will all of them still be here? They'll be gone. Also – noted. Also, I want to bring to anyone's attention who may have not noticed that we had GCEDC individuals in the kitchen area, as well as some other people. And I want to know why they weren't out here with the rest of us. ou want us to trust, you want us to all be transparent, you want us to submit things in writing and do all these things by the letter of the law, but yet these things happen in the background, and it just is a very bad look for the town. And you want to know why people get frustrated and why people are very distrusting. You need to reflect. This is why. Big conflict of interest. Thank you. (Larmon, 5/4/2026)

15. My name is Dave Steele. I've lived in the city of Batavia since 1985, having raised three children there with my wife, Sandy. The Alabama area has been very important to my family. Sorry, as a year-round recreation area, especially with the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and New York State Wetlands. I also recognize the unique status of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation's reservation. Therefore, I'm very much opposed to the GEC STAMP's development project, especially the latest project, Double Reed Data Center. Now, you as the Alabama town board, have – or planning board, have an amazing job to review the site review criteria. The first of these – the very first of these, is whether any project maintains a harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent usage. I submit the current data center site plan, and indeed the whole STAMP development, does none of these and should therefore not be approved. Current Alabama residents are already feeling the negative impacts of construction noise and debris during the removal of the large spheres from the former Plug Power site. They have documented their concerns in a recent article in the Batavia Daily News last week. Construction of a multi-million square foot data center complex, which may occur day and night, will unavoidably change the hydrology of this sensitive area and undoubtedly impact the hydrology of the surrounding wetlands even before the data centers begin operation. Dewatering

for establishing a solid foundation for these buildings is an integral part of the construction process. Now, several times, the study by Dr. Madeline Nyblade of SUNY ESF have been mentioned, and that is an important one. I've attached a copy of that here, and I will submit it with my comments. Hydrology is only one area of continuing concern as to the harmonious relationship of this project's usage to its surrounding existing usage. The fact that as time progresses, we seem to be finding multiple existing unresolved issues of this nature is ample reason for the Town of Alabama Planning Board to call a moratorium on any further action on such a massive project that will have such profound effects on this entire area. A deliberate and cautious approach with open communication to all affected parties is the only prudent and democratic way forward. Thank you. (D. Steele)

16. Hi, I'm Rosalie Mangino Crandall. I live in Pembroke. I grew up in Alabama. My sister and her husband and five of their children live around the corner from the STAMP site. I think there have been a ton of tremendous comments today. I'm going to try not to repeat too many of them because it's really late. I want to focus my comments really on the Zoning Law's requirement for the prevention of pollution in streams and ponds, and safeguarding of the water table. I'm very concerned about the possible outcomes for water availability. Even with a closed system, it's very unclear from the plans how much water will be pulled from the ground and used. It's unclear how wastewater, and particularly water with chemicals in it, will be handled. There's a very real risk of leaving the community, the people, the wildlife, the plant life, without enough water to survive because too much has been taken out and/or because the water has been polluted. Once the water is gone or polluted, what recourse will we really have? My concern is really about the risk. I don't know what the value to this risk really is for the community. If we lose the water, we don't have it anymore. That's all. I also just want to recognize the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and just say that I don't know why they haven't been fully consulted in this, but I don't think that anything else should continue until they are. They clearly want to participate in the process. They have absolutely every right to do so, and I think that time should be carved out immediately to make sure that they have meaningful consultation in this process, and that their concerns are seriously considered. (Mangino-Crandall, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

Stormwater management measures have been designed in accordance with applicable NYSDEC requirements, including the preparation of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for both the North and South Campuses. These plans incorporate appropriate best management practices to control runoff, minimize erosion and sedimentation, and

maintain post-development drainage conditions consistent with existing site hydrology. The Board further notes that the project will not involve the withdrawal or discharge of groundwater, and no excavation is anticipated to extend into the groundwater table.

The project does not propose the storage or use of materials in a manner that would pose a risk to groundwater or surface water resources. Any fuel storage associated with the facility will be subject to applicable state and federal regulations, including requirements for double-walled containment and spill prevention. Additionally, the project avoids designated greenspace and preservation areas and does not adversely impact habitat connectivity within the broader STAMP site.

All stormwater management facilities associated with the project shall remain under the ownership and maintenance responsibility of the applicant or its successors, and shall not be dedicated to or maintained by the Town.

With respect to water use and wastewater generation, the project is anticipated to utilize a maximum of approximately 20,000 gallons of water per day, with actual usage expected to be lower under typical operating conditions. Water demand is limited in part due to the use of closed-loop mechanical cooling systems, which do not rely on continuous water consumption in the manner of traditional cooling tower systems.

Wastewater generation is projected at a maximum of approximately 7,356 gallons per day and will primarily consist of sanitary wastewater associated with employee facilities (e.g., restrooms). This wastewater will be conveyed and treated through existing municipal systems in accordance with all applicable regulations. Additional water use associated with humidification and building operations is minimal and does not result in significant wastewater discharge.

Based on the proposed design and operational characteristics, the project is not expected to result in significant impacts to groundwater, surface water, or municipal water and wastewater infrastructure. Public Water usage for this project is well below the thresholds established and have been approved for the STAMP site by regulatory agencies.

Energy Consumption

1. The proposed project would require 500 megawatts of electricity – an amount comparable to the energy consumption of nearly every household in the GLOW region. What kind of energy pricing agreements would be offered to this facility, and why should a project creating only about 100 jobs receive such a substantial allocation of power? It appears that the Town of Alabama would bear the burdens – increased noise, water usage, traffic, visual impact, and potentially higher electricity costs – while the corporation reaps the primary benefits. (Keppler, 2/18/2026)
2. I am worried about the power and strain from the Data Center, who is responsible for the upgrade to the grid? (Logan, 2/9/2026)
3. If there is a request by grid operators to reduce power consumption due to a stressed grid, what will the Data Centers obligation and response? How long will it take for the Center to reduce consumption? (Goldstein, 3/24/2026)
4. What are kWh per hour breakdown of the electronic infrastructure? The chillers? during peak operating? Nighttime? Summer vs. winter? (Efron, Dosch, 3/19/2024)
5. This facility would use 500MW of power, enough to power nearly all the homes in the GLOW region. What kinds of sweetheart deals would the data center get for this power, and why would we allow a facility that only produces 100 jobs to get so much of it? It seems like Town of Alabama will pay all the costs – the noise, water, traffic, aesthetics, rising electricity costs, etc. – and this corporation will get all the benefits. (Hults, 2/4/2026)
6. Good evening. My name is Rae Ann Engler. I live in the City of Batavia. My concerns with this project are many. The excessive power draw and expense of that draw, which will cost all of Genesee County National Grid power customers in the form of significant rate hikes and potential brownouts, the air, noise, visual, and water pollution, and the electronic waste. Regarding the noise, you know Section 104 of the Town of Alabama Zoning Law it refers to the fact that no building or structure shall be erected which is designated to be used for any trade, industry, business, or purpose of any kind that is noxious or dangerous to the health or safety of the community. Infrasound is a reference to sound waves lower than the limits of human hearing. Infrasound or subsonic sound is a very low-pitched sound caused by earthquakes, volcanoes, and also by machinery such as diesel engines. The first research studies in infrasound came in the late 1950s. Infrasound was found to cause physical symptoms such as nausea, headaches, and lethargy. Others have been discussed. Even though the sound is not heard with one's ears, it is absorbed by parts of the

body. Infrasound waves have very long wavelengths, sixty to a thousand-foot oscillations. Because of the length of this type of wave, obstacles and barriers do not contain them, so all the discussion of what they're going to surround this building with to buffer noises does not affect this type of wavelength. Studies from all around the country show consistently measurable levels of infrasound emissions concentrated around data centers, measurable throughout the day rather than bursts of occurrences. The people who live in this area, particularly in close proximity, your residents, the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, the many visitors to the wildlife refuge in the Big Woods, who come for their appreciation of nature, birds, animals, and scenery, will be exposed to this intrusion for every moment they're in the area. This type of resonance drives out species, humans and wildlife alike. This sort of sound would constitute being both noxious and potentially dangerous to the health of the community. It was also already mentioned and reviewed by this planning board that although the limits of forty-five to sixty-five decibels is acceptable for a community, that level of audible sound near a wildlife refuge and the Big Woods may not be an adequate measure. That this more quiet and serene setting warrants lower acceptable limits. It's also the case that animals use both atmospheric and infrasound to communicate, and human-created continual atmospheric and infrasound may very well interfere with the ecology of the surrounding wildlife. The visual issue. The design standards indicate that the development will seek to respect existing viewsheds, as well as the rural areas surrounding the STAMP site. Wetlands and open space systems will be preserved, enhanced, and that STAMP will visually integrate into the existing setting. I certainly don't understand how three 64-foot high buildings with 335 square foot floor plans respect the existing viewshed, enhance the wetlands and open space system, or that they could in any way visually integrate into the existing setting. Knowing that the prime life expectancy of data centers is 10 to 15 years, and even if there is still life left in them heading into 30 years, I see no plan to decommission these buildings. While abandonment is mentioned in the context of nonconforming use, wind energy, solar energy, battery energy storage facilities, there is no mention of recourse on the data center property or its progress if its progress is abandoned. Is it for the community to absorb the fallout of such abhorrent structures being left in a once bucolic setting after this private equity firm and its tenants are finished soaking the profits from our community? Electronic waste. Servers last approximately two years. The amount of electronic waste this facility will generate is a scourge on our environment. And to be operating in such an environmentally sensitive location with no requirement to respect that environment and have in place a mandate for the proper removal of these electronics is falling far short of acceptable. I realize that your job is to gauge whether this project is in compliance with the requirements set in the Town Zoning Laws and building standards, and I realize that this project is a larger, potentially more lucrative project than any that the Town of Alabama has ever entertained. Those of us who will be affected by this

project are putting our trust and confidence in you to do an extremely thorough analysis of all aspects of this project to verify that it meets the requirements for the protection and promotion of the public safety, health, morals, and general welfare of this community. A couple of additional points that I made was in regard to the night sky compliance lighting. What are the night sky compliance lighting lumen limits, and how does that compare to the project usage levels? We hear that it's in compliance, but that's not really clarification enough to give me a lot of comfort in supporting that. And while I appreciate sustaining the livelihood of the construction industry, there are better, more socially acceptable projects. Given our nature and agricultural surroundings, how about attracting and building a commercial composting facility? You want suggestions? That's a suggestion I have for this area that's at least in line with what our environment is like. Thank you for your time.

Answers:

The STAMP site was specifically planned and environmentally reviewed to accommodate large-scale industrial and technology users that require substantial power and infrastructure. As part of this planning process, the site was designed to support high-energy-demand facilities, including semiconductor manufacturing and similar advanced technology operations. The level of electrical capacity associated with the proposed STREAM project is consistent with the types of uses the site was intended to support.

Electrical supply and pricing are not determined by the Town of Alabama. Power arrangements are negotiated between the project developer and the relevant utility providers, such as the New York Power Authority and National Grid. Any agreements related to energy sourcing or pricing are outside of the Town's control.

Infrastructure required to serve the project, including electrical infrastructure, is the responsibility of the developer. Any upgrades needed to support the project would be coordinated with the appropriate utility providers and funded by the developer, not the Town.

The STAMP site has already been developed with infrastructure intended to accommodate high energy users. Based on this planning framework, the project is not expected to place unanticipated strain on the electrical grid. If additional infrastructure is required, the associated costs would be borne by the project.

From a local review perspective, the Town's role is to evaluate the project through zoning, site plan review, and environmental review processes to ensure that potential impacts are appropriately addressed in accordance with the standards established through the STAMP Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) and applicable zoning regulations. Based on our current reviews, the proposal is in conformance with the energy requirements set in the GEIS.

Environmental Study/SEQR

1. Will the Town require a supplemental SEQR review before any approvals related to a roundabout move forward? (A. Bacon, 2/9/2026)
2. The SEQR application says 20,000 gallons per day of municipal water will be used and 20,000 gallons of wastewater generated, but the sketch plan says 10,000 gallons per day of each. Which will it be and why would we give 10,000-20,000 gallons per day of our municipal water to a data center? (Hults, 2/4/2026)
3. Will the Town commit that no site plan approvals will be granted until the full environmental review is completed and available to the public? (A. Bacon, 2/9/2026)
4. Has the Town directly confirmed with DEC whether the items in their letter are requirements that must be completed before any approvals? (A. Bacon, 2/9/2026)
5. I am opposed to, the huge data center proposed for the STAMP site in Genesee County, for a variety of reasons:

I live on Lake Alice, an impoundment lake formed by damming the Oak Orchard River.

I do NOT want additional pollutants entering this watershed or my lake. I do not think it appropriate to place this polluting, noise-generating monstrosity near the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge, which I use for recreation. I do NOT want my electric bill to go higher; it has already almost doubled in the past 2 months primarily due to National Grid rate hikes. Take your data center and put it near the home of the CEO of Apollo Global Management. (Chenelly, 3/4/2026)

6. This plan is outrageous in every way, primarily in it's impact on the environment. Who, in their right minds, which install such a monstrosity adjacent to a wildlife refuge? Two-story buildings, background noise 24/7, water and air quality compromised - you know that I could go on and on about what's wrong with this and furthermore, I believe that you KNOW in your own hearts that what you're proposing in all about money and nothing whatsoever about what's right and good for this region. Shame on you. I/we will resist this degradation to our beautiful land for as long as it takes to turn this away. (Price, 3/5/2026)
7. I am asking you the, The Town of Alabama Planning Board Members to just say NO. Ask for the DEC report, ask for a new survey about whether the GLOW region really wants this monster data plant in their back yard. Take time to really think this. Do you

want to saddle your kids, my kids, our grandkids with this terrible data center. Which is a noise making, and land destroying behemoth, with tax break going to out of state, companies for less than at most maybe 25 jobs? That probably is going out of business in less than 5-7 years??

This plant project is not good for The Iroquois Indians, or the wild life surrounding the area and the very poor water design both in and discharge, and most importantly remember NO FARM EQUALS NO FOOD. Just think of all the farm land being destroyed by this terrible idea.

Please vote NO on this project and save our tax money and natural resources, farm land and save The Iroquois Nation. (Alton, 3/7/2026)

8. There are significant environmental and public health issues that warrant careful consideration, including the risk of PFAS and other contaminants in our water, as well as noise levels that research shows can adversely affect human health. Additionally, the scale of resource consumption – particularly water and electricity – raises important questions about long-term sustainability and environmental stewardship. Once vital resources such as clean water, air, wildlife habitats, and open land are compromised, they cannot simply be restored. (Hallenbeck, 2/18/2026)
9. Could you please clarify: Whether the County Planning Board reviewed any of the updated environmental materials – including noise, air emissions, cooling load, generator requirements, and other equipment-related impacts – before making this statement; and Whether the County Planning Board intended this language to be interpreted as a SEQR determination? (A. Bacon, 3/16/2026)
10. Hello, I live in Lockport and am a frequent visitor to the state and federally protected Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, and Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge. I hike around with my dog, kids, grandkids and friends, and Stand Up Paddleboard on Oak Orchard Creek and Alabama Swamp.

As a NOAA certified environmental educator, and marine mammal rescuer /rehabber in the Hawaiian Islands, I have seen firsthand how an unchecked, unnatural environment effects our delicate ecosystem of land and waterways, so I take a special interest in the preservation of this area with it's vast and diverse wildlife population. The continued construction of STAMP would destroy nearly 700 acres of occupied habitats for these vulnerable creatures, impacting local and regional diversity.

I will note that at the March 5 meeting with the heads of this project, I was completely shocked when one of the speakers quickly skimmed over the fact that humans also live near the proposed site, stating this monster would be built near marsh land “and a few residences” as if they are of no consequence. And their so called “closed system of chillers” is a farce. There will be leaks, runoff, noise, and total disruption to ALL the residents. We cannot believe a word they say, it’s all about money and control.

What about the estimated 20,000 gallons of water per day - WHERE does that come from?? We are in the midst of a worldwide water crisis! Living beings need clean water!

At this moment, many towns all over this country are being made sick by data centers they weren’t even told about in advance, and hundreds more are fighting to stop this madness.

It’s no coincidence that all this chaos is being thrown at US citizens at once. Corporate greed has designed this - we are being assaulted on all fronts so we don’t know which way to turn or which battle to fight first so these things can be built without our knowledge or input. Corporate greed, specifically Apollo Global Mgt and Leon Black, the billionaire financier associated with Epstein, will only make more billions as we struggle to survive. No pedo projects in Alabama!

We are not saying to take your garbage elsewhere, we are telling you to STOP.

STOP DESTROYING THIS PLANET. NOBODY WANTS THIS. NONE OF IT IS BENEFICIAL TO US! (Grote, 3/17/2026)

11. Purpose: This submission documents several issues raised during the 2011–2012 GEIS public comment process – including themes reflected in our own earlier submissions and in Comment Summaries (CS) 95–121 of the Final GEIS (~pages 55–68 at this link) – that remain unresolved today and are directly relevant to the Planning Board’s SEQRA responsibilities for the STREAM site plan application.

Summary of 2011–2012 GEIS Comment Themes (with references):

The following concerns appear repeatedly across the GEIS public comment record:

- Noise impacts were inadequately analyzed, with insufficient data, no mitigation triggers, and no long-term monitoring plan (e.g., CS 113).
- Traffic routing and intersection impacts on Crosby, Judge, and Lewiston were underestimated, with concerns about residential impacts and reservation traffic (e.g., CS 108, 114).

- Buffer zone adequacy and visibility were questioned, including reductions from earlier commitments and unclear configurations (e.g., CS 104–105, 114).
- Community character and induced growth impacts were significantly understated (e.g., CS 116, 118–120).
- Emergency services impacts lacked meaningful detail and required facility-specific studies (e.g., CS 117).
- Property value protections and buyout mechanisms were requested but not provided (e.g., CS 99–101, 107).

Corresponding 2026 Issues:

These same issues remain active concerns today:

- STREAM’s noise submission includes only one piece of equipment and does not address cumulative site-wide limits, low-frequency noise, nighttime propagation, or the GEIS’s boundary-based 65/45 dBA limits.
- Traffic diagrams and assumptions remain inconsistent with GEIS expectations, and updated modeling has not been provided.
- Buffer distances and visual impacts remain unclear in current materials.
- Induced growth, housing pressure, and community character impacts have not been updated since 2012.
- Emergency services impacts have not been evaluated for a 24/7 data-center use.
- No property value protections or mitigation mechanisms have been proposed.

Relevance to SEQRA:

Under Section 11.2 of the GEIS, the Planning Board must determine whether a proposed project is adequately addressed in the GEIS or whether new information, greater impacts than anticipated, or unresolved issues require supplemental review. The continuity between the 2011–2012 GEIS comment themes and the 2026 project-specific concerns indicates that several issues were deferred for future analysis and remain unaddressed. This documentation is provided to support the Board’s independent SEQRA determination. (A. Bacon, 3/12/2026)

12. The spotted owl stopped woods being taken down, do we have any other endangered species? (Molaro, 2/9/2026)
13. Forever chemicals will be spilled on the land from the data center. Data Centers only last 10 years. (Smith, 2/9/2026)
14. I am writing you with concerns about the data center. I do not have emails for the planning board of Alabama. My brother lives in Texas and the neighboring town has

a data center. There is always problems with water shortages and brown outs. I have read online what WNY STAMP and GCEDC have recently posted. In the project details it states the water usage will range between 20,000-200,000 gallons a day. This is not what has been being stated. Can we even sustain 200,000 gal day? Mark Masse as recently as Monday March 16th posted facts about the data center stating that it would be using 20,000 gallons a day. Stating it is less than the average farm in the community uses. Is this all of Genesee County Farms or Alabama Center farms? Either way this range of water usage is alarming. Data centers are known to cause water shortages and brown outs. This needs to be considered. That is a wide range of water usage.

Please take this into consideration. If you have the emails for the planning board could you give them to me or tell me where to find them? (Drock, 3/17/2026)

15. I spent the day, as I do many at the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge yesterday. I am very concerned about the migrating birds coming through the refuge now & in the future. The Data Center & the consumption of water & chance of well water being contaminated, the electricity usage, the noise & lights, especially during migration have me very worried. My heart goes out to the people who live closer than us to the site, especially the people of the Tonawanda Seneca Indian nation. Please share this with the town & planning board members. (Allen, 3/17/2026)

16. What is the embodied carbon footprint of the proposed data center? i.e. concrete, electronic hardware; the chillers, wiring, parking lot, construction operation, etc. (Goldstein, 3/18/2026)

17. What toxic chemicals will be onsite, and how much, either in storage or embedded in the infrastructure. i.e. PFAS, PFOS, mercury, oils, fuels, nitrogen oxide, formaldehydes, glycol, corrosion inhibitors, fire retardants, bromides, benzenes, others. (Goldstein, 3/18/2026)

18. What pollution and emissions will be released during the testing of the diesel backup system? How often will tests be made? What are the emissions per hour when being used as backup to the Center. (Goldstein, 3/18/2026)

19. How much heat will be transferred into the environment from the cooling operation, How hot will the air on the roof top get? and will “Heat Islands” be created, and wildlife affected.? (Goldstein, 3/18/2026)

20. Please provide plans for the sanitation requirements during the construction of the center, including projected gallons of waste, where the sanitation waste will be

processed, and the number of sanitation trucks that will servicing the site per week.
(Goldstien, 3/24/2026)

21. The operation of the data center will require tapping into 500 megawatts of the NYS power grid with estimates of producing some 400,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions annually.

Please provide an estimate of the annual tons of CO2 emissions the center will produce once the operations are underway, per year through completion.

Please provide carbon emission equivalents embodied in the completed center, including but not limited to, such items as concrete, construction operation, transportation, and electrical/server components.

Please provide any attempts to purchase or provide services that would mitigate carbon emissions. i.e. carbon offsets, forestation efforts, carbon sequestering, etc..

I would propose \$10,000,000 annually be given to urban tree planting programs in NYS, as well as wildlife and wetland protection programs. (Goldstein, 3/24/2026)

22. The western half of this land should be returned to nature, as it is part of the plan to make a natural corridor from Maine to Mexico.

You should offer it for sale to either the Western NY Land conservancy or to the Senecas, since it abuts directly to their Big Woods.

The Big Woods and surrounding area has served the local Senecas and Seneca people from all around the area to hunt and pick medicinal herbs, since the 1800's.

This should not be approved until 3 years has been allowed for a full environmental impact study has been performed. Isn't that legally required?

There has already been a reduction of the rare short eared owl, since the existing concrete was placed. But what about the need to remove sewage vis pipes under the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge? That's where we go birdwatching. What other ecological and safety disasters is the state risking, to make money for a few people who are already wealthy and do not need NYS to subsidize their business ventures? (Efron, Dosch, 4/1/2026)

23. In reviewing DEC's January 28, 2026 SEQR Lead Agency response (attached), I noted that DEC states in the section titled "SEQR Coordination and Establishment of Lead Agency":

“DEC recommends a supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) be prepared for data centers as their impacts do not appear to have been adequately addressed in GCEDC’s 2012 GEIS or its subsequent updates.”

In contrast, several responses in the Town’s “Data Center Questions PDF 03.31.2026” indicate that the GEIS is being used as the basis for evaluating STREAM’s application – including statements that the GEIS noise limits apply to this project and that the GEIS provides the primary environmental framework for review.

The GEIS does reference data centers, but it appears to be in the context of typical 2011–2012 data-center sizes and utility demands. For example, the same GEIS lists examples:

- Data center buildable site area: 20–100 acres
- Data center building area: 0.4–2 million square feet
- Data center power demand: 100–500 MW
- Data center water use: ~300,000 GPD

With the exception of the water use estimates, STREAM’s proposal places the project at or above the maximum end of the GEIS ranges when evaluated as a whole facility. DEC’s letter also notes that the GEIS did not evaluate data centers of this scale or nature. STREAM’s SEQR application further describes the project as a “30+ year long-term” community partnership, underscoring the importance of understanding long-term impacts.

To help reconcile these two positions, could you please clarify - Was the environmental impact based on the average industry sizes presented, or based on the maximum levels of these industries in 2012? Where in the GEIS is a data center of the size and impact of the current STREAM proposal evaluated, given DEC’s statement that data center impacts were not adequately addressed?

This clarification would help the public understand how the Town is interpreting the GEIS in light of DEC’s comments. (A. Bacon, 4/1/2026)

24. Given that STREAM’s SEQR application describes the project as a “30+ year long-term” community partnership, and given the rapid evolution of data center technology over multi-decade timeframes, beyond standard code enforcement activities, would the Town consider incorporating periodic environmental monitoring or review requirements into the SEQR process or site plan approval? This could help ensure that changes in equipment, technology, or operational impacts over time are evaluated appropriately, especially since DEC has stated that data center impacts

were not adequately addressed in the 2012 GEIS. Is this type of periodic review something the Town has considered as part of its evaluation? (A. Bacon, 4/1/2026)

25. [Data centers are creating 'heat islands' and warming the land around them by up to 16 degrees | CNN](#) (Pastecki, 4/1/2026)

26. Company materials state that the data center would rely on a “closed-loop cooling system.” The Planning Board should require detailed information about how this system operates, including a full disclosure of any chemical additives used to prevent corrosion or scaling. Specifically, there should be transparency about whether PFAS chemicals are present and, if so, in what quantities. Clear plans must also be provided for how wastewater from the system would be handled and disposed of to ensure environmental safety. (Keppler, 2/18/2026)

27. The G C E D C must publish the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) Analysis for this project as required by DEC before your final review. This is no trivial matter. In the TechTeam Memo 3.11.26 reads: GCEDC may retain a separate Air Emissions consultant to fully review air emission materials. Thus, more comments may be forthcoming.

And from STREAM Air Emissions Technical Summary 4.6.26: In December 2022, NYDEC issued its guidance, DAR - 21, to outline the requirements of the CLCPA for air permit applications. This policy only applies to the air facility registrations , "where DEC determines analysis is necessary or appropriate it ensure CLCPA consistency such as orihects with signifiant GHG emissions." A CICPA analysis for the project is required and will be submitted under sperate cover.

This CLCPA Analysis should include all GHG emissions, including both Scope1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Also, due to the large expenditure (\$15,000,000,000) of server hardware, as well as extensive use of concrete, Scope 3 or embodied carbon should be disclosed. The server hardware carbon should reflect probable purchasing over a 15-year timeframe. The Data Center operations will produce over 1.2 million metric tons of CO2 annually. That is the equivalent of 300,000 cars off the road annually. If you don't trust my numbers, I implore you to publish your analysis before taking any further actions.

Second, I urge you to require this energy monster to be Carbon Neutral. It is important for these mega-wealthy corporations, as they consolidate their ownership of this country's means of productions, to be at least, not adding to our earth's global

warming. Therefore, I ask that, as part of the economic package, That Stream Data contribute the equivalent of Carbon Offsets to mitigate its 1.8 million tons of scope 2 and 3, carbon emissions. Accordingly, mitigation or carbon offsets would best be accomplished by funding to local and statewide forestry and natural wildlife projects.

A carbon-offset mitigation Plan, including STREAM DATA annual financial outlays, should be reported as part of your CLCPA Analysis. So much harm this facility will do, and to what little help it will provide our families, our homes, our work places, and our singular planet. (Goldstein, 4/19/2026)

28. How can an environmental review from 2012 be used to review this project? How can it be used to ensure that noise, energy rates, and environmental impacts won't be affected? (Cheryl, 4/10/2026)

29. My name is Kacey Stewart, of Elba, NY, and I am a frequent visitor to the wildlife refuges surrounding the STAMP site to view wildlife and enjoy the natural beauty of the area. I am also a professor of environmental studies and would like to share my perspective as you make your decision on this important matter. The Town of Alabama's Zoning Law Section 807.7.a requires "Harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses." The operation of so large a facility with noise and lights will surely impact the many animals who live and move through this area. Regardless of site design, simply building so large a structure – which will take many years – will disturb wildlife which clearly violates the zoning law. Similarly, the constant flow of construction vehicles in and out of the site will put a major strain on our roads which I believe are not prepared to handle such traffic. This burden of construction is in violation of 808.7.e "Adequacy of municipal facilities to serve the proposed development." Finally, while I appreciate the list of plants listed by on the site plan, I noticed eastern red cedar which prefers dry upland soil – Atlantic white cedar would be a much more appropriate choice for this location. According to 808.8: "A landscape plan shall include plant selections suitable for the specific site." This is one example, but further review could determine how compatible the proposed plantings are with the surrounding environment. For these reasons, I suggest asking STREAM to amend its site plan or simply reject the proposal. (Stewart, 5/4/2026)

30. Please do not allow the construction of the data center proposed by Stream Data Centers, or any other data center or similar facilities. As a resident of Western NY, I am vehemently opposed to such construction as it will cause serious irreversible harm to our communities and environment. This particular proposal would cause even greater damages as the location is in an extremely sensitive area both environmentally and culturally.

The DEC has noted major effects of the proposed facility on the community and environment include issues involving:

Endangered and threatened species of flora and fauna.

Article 15 protection of waters.

Article 24 state freshwater wetlands.

Federal wetlands.

Section 401 water quality certification.

General permitting for stormwater discharges from construction activities.

State Pollution Discharge Elimination System.

Air permitting requirements.

Bulk storage of petroleum and chemicals.

Historic, architectural, archeological and cultural resources.

Environmental Justice and Disadvantaged Communities.

Invasive species.

As the Democrat and Chronicle has reported: "The [proposed data center would be] situated adjacent to the Tonawanda Indian Reservation and Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, along with other protected wildlife management areas. It's also near a bottleneck of the Western New York Wildway, a connected landscape that promotes wildlife movement and biodiversity."

Additionally,

"This area is one of the last remaining safe passages linking the Southern Tier forests to the shores of Lake Ontario," said Marisa Riggle, executive director of the Western New York Land Conservancy. "... The damage from this project would be profound and irreversible. It must not proceed."

My family enjoys the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and Tonawanda WMA. We travel to the area to experience it's beauty and calm. The data center would directly harm these sensitive ecosystems.

The STAMP site has already had a negative impact upon air quality, energy usage, water usage and wastewater disposal. A data center would only make this worse. Please for the sake of sanity and the world, do not allow the data center. (Oyer, 5/4/2026)

31. I write to you as a former Chair of the Town of York (Livingston County) Planning Board. It is in that capacity that I wanted to address my concerns to you regarding site plan review for the STAMP development project in Alabama. I understand you recently held a Public Hearing at which members of your community expressed their

opinions on how the project will impact many aspects of their lives. I would like this letter to be included in public comments and would appreciate your reading it at your next meeting.

As you know, New York State directives to town planning boards hold that through site plan reviews and Comprehensive Plan development, you serve as local stewards of well planned community growth. In this regard you are tasked with balancing development proposals with concerns about public health and safety, as well as the general welfare of all those who live in your town.

Planning boards must consider the protection of scenic, historic, and community resources, ensuring new development does not degrade the quality of life for current residents. Regulatory review of site plans must include proper infrastructure (roads, drainage, water, waste disposal, emergency response) to support any development, and ensurance of environmental protections. In any site plan review, it is also important to consider impacts on adjacent municipalities. In the case of STAMP, it sits adjacent to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation Big Woods, and to 3 important NYS wildlife preserves. It is always best practice to require that a thorough and comprehensive SEQR is completed.

Protection of Community Character is paramount. This means balancing the property rights of applicants with the protection of scenic, historic, natural and community resources. New development should NEVER degrade the quality of life for current residents. The rights of the townspeople to live in the sort of town they want should ALWAYS supersede those of the developers even when those developers hold a lot of wealth, power and influence. Developers may threaten lawsuits, but it remains your duty as Planning Board to uphold the health, safety and general welfare of those who live in your town. Clearly those people have spoken. Please respect their wish to protect the rural character of the town they love. (Roth-Blizzard, 5/6/2026)

32. My name is Linda N Clark and I live at [REDACTED] Batavia NY. This message expresses my opposition to the STREAM US Data Center development at STAMP in Genesee County NY. My primary opposition is based on the potential for dangers to wildlife and natural resources in the area and especially at Iroquois Nation Wildlife Refuge where I visit for birdwatching and hiking each season of the year.

The Planning Board's assessment standard includes conservation of wetlands and wildlife in the area. Dewatering during construction and management of discharges during operation will be significant. Water itself is a powerful force of nature and man-made processes to direct and control it can be ineffective and unpredictable.

The Town of Alabama has the fate of our precious environment in your hands. You are accountable to your community in Alabama and Genesee County. You are accountable for the future of the land and those of us who use it while on earth.

The developers of STREAM US Data Center are accountable to their investors and business interests. Their interests are strictly financial and their decisions are based on profits and look toward the finite usefulness of their project. They do not live here. (Clark, 5/11/2026)

33. I'm Sarah Howard. I work as an environmental consultant to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. I do live in Syracuse, but I have the pleasure of working here in Genesee County, and I'm going to continue where Melissa left off, reading a quote from comments by Professor Madeline Nyblade. "The stormwater plan submitted for this project were not adequate. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation reviewed them in February and identified more than 20 significant deficiencies. Drainage maps did not match actual site conditions. The rainfall modeling methodology did not meet state standards and was replaced entirely. Three stormwater basins were modeled to fail during major storm events and had to be redesigned. The wrong sediment controls were specified throughout the plans. These are not paperwork problems. These are fundamental flaws in a system meant to protect downstream water quality, including the nation's waters. The existing storm water basin at the south campus, inherited from the prior plug power project, and proposed to be retained without assessment, appears orange in satellite imagery. There is no inspection record, no performance data, and no water quality sampling in the submitted documents to confirm it is functioning or to explain why the water present is orange. Wetlands have not been properly evaluated. The applicant's own documents state that infiltration testing confirmed poorly draining soils and that perched water tables are likely present seasonally above an impermeable clay layer. The USDA Web Soil Survey maps show poorly drained soils across both parcels. Satellite imagery shows wet areas on site, yet neither plan documents a wetland jurisdictional determination as required under New York's regulations that took effect January 1, 2025. My independent analysis finds wetland presence on the site to be likely. Vernal pools, which are common on surrounding lands and for which the site conditions are suitable, were never screened for at all." And vernal pools, this is an editorial note, are very important breeding locations for threatened, endangered amphibian species. "The flow direction of this site's stormwater remains scientifically unresolved. USGS stream mapping and the National Hydrography dataset showed that waterways draining towards Oak Orchard Creek, not Tonawanda Creek, as the Department of Environmental Conservation and the applicant stream now assert. Which way the water flows determines which communities bear the risk and which water quality standards apply. Let that sink in. The flaws identified by Dr. Nyblade

would directly impact the nation. The contaminated storm water pond on the plug power site slated to be reused for stream south campus, for example, drains directly into the nation's big woods, and storm water failures caused by Stream's lack of analysis would create profound impacts on the nation. Without drainage plans for the construction project proposed by stream, including plans for drainage in relation to dewatering, and without adequate storm water plans, the planning board lacks a basis to assess the "adequacy of storm water and drainage facilities in preventing flooding erosion, improper obstruction of drainage ways" as required by the town zoning code Section 808C7G. Similarly, despite the requirement that the applicant submit detailed plans for "sanitary sewer facilities," stream is only vaguely alluded to and provided no detailed plans for the need for at least five sewage grinder pump stations – as a part of its project, apparently to grind raw sewage and pump it uphill from the stream facility's north campus to the temporary sewage Holden Hall tank near the south campus. Each of the five grinder pump facilities would apparently grind raw sewage into a slurry and force it uphill under pressure through a system of wastewater pipes to plugs Holden Hall sanitary sewage tank located near the south campus and proposed on a vaguely temporary basis to hold thousands of gallons of raw sewage, which would be trucked over local roads each day to the village of Oakfield wastewater treatment plant. Stream fails to provide emergency plans in the event one of the five grinder pumps facilities fails. But any raw sewage that escapes from the proposed grinder stations or the proposed pressurized sewage pipes will enter the wetlands and waterways that flow west/northwest towards the nation, the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, and the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge. And Stream's current plans rely on a permanent sanitary sewer solution that is wholly speculative and unpermitted at this time. A proposed wastewater pipeline to the village of Oakfield's wastewater treatment plant. GCEDC's previous effort to install a wastewater pipeline for STAMP led to an environmental disaster that leaked hundreds of gallons of hydraulic fracturing fluid into the refuge, and the same deep drilling technique called horizontal hydraulic drilling or HDD is proposed to be used under waterways on and off the STAMP site. Given the lack of information provided by stream and the uncertainty presented by the lack of a permanent wastewater disposal solution for the stream facility, the planning board cannot find that "sanitary sewer municipal facilities to serve the proposed development, including wastewater treatment systems, are adequate as required by Town Zoning Law 808C, 7E." Great. In addition, the planning board is required to assess conformance with zoning and other town regulations or is established by the planning board Section 808C, 7I. But as pointed out by the nation, the Sierra Club and others, Stream has not conducted noise analysis sufficient for the planning board to determine whether the proposed facility would violate the Zoning Laws' prohibition on noxious noise and vibrations. As the nation pointed out, Stream has refused even to study the low-frequency noise and vibration that is one of the most wellknown impacts created by data centers.

Stream's refusal to even analyze, much less mitigate the potential for such noise from the proposed data from the proposed Double Reed project, prevents the planning board from carrying out its obligation to ensure that the project would not violate the Town Zoning Law and should require that the application be disapproved. Likewise, Stream has failed to fulfill its obligation to provide information sufficient for the planning board to review impacts on traffic as required by Town Zoning Law Section 808C, 60. As the nation has pointed out in its SEQR comments, which have now been turned into you, Stream's assessment of traffic impact is cursory and conclusory at best and fails to consider the extent to which dramatic increases in traffic may impose a pollution burden and/or health and safety risks on citizens of the nation and the town. Instead, hinging its conclusions on the thresholds established by the FGEIS, which has its own problems. In fact, as presented in the technical summary, traffic during operations would increase by nearly 400 trips to and from the STAMP site per day, including six to eight diesel truck trips per day. A massive increase in current traffic to and from the site, given that STAMP currently lacks any operational tenant. Moreover, during the five-year-plus construction phase, forecast to daily traffic would increase by an incredible 1000 additional vehicular trips per day and 200 diesel truck trips per year. But yet the traffic technical summary claims without support or analysis of any kind that "the anticipated impact on the overall traffic network from project Double Reed is expected to be minimal." Stream has provided no data on how 1000 additional vehicular trips per day and 200 diesel truck trips per day will factor into traffic impacts like wear and tear on roads, traffic accidents, speeding and/or other impacts. Nor has it addressed concerns raised in the nation's SEQR comments specific to impacts of Stream-related traffic on the safety of school children riding buses within the Akron Central School District. These impacts will affect residents of the nation and the town alike, and Stream's failure to provide any information whatsoever on these impacts makes it impossible for the planning board to adequately assess the project's traffic impacts as required by Zoning Law 808C, 60. Last paragraph from me. Stream has failed to show that its project comports with the Town Zoning Law or with the planning board site plan review criteria. Which includes the requirement that projects for which site plan applications are approved must demonstrate. We've heard this before. Harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses. Zoning Law Section 808C, 7A. The serious concerns raised by the nation and by town of Alabama residents about impacts from Stream, based on the information has provided, as well as Stream's failure to provide critical information mean there is no basis upon which the planning board could conclude that Stream's massive 2.2 million square foot data center would have a harmonious relationship to nearby residents or the area at large, and its application should therefore be disapproved. (Howard, 5/4/2026)

34. This is Mary Pat O'Hara. A little bit out of order. My name is Mary Pat O'Hara. I'm from Rochester, New York. The Town of Alabama should withhold site plan approval until supplemental environmental impact assessments are conducted. The State Department of Environmental Conservation has advised GCEDC that Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements are needed in relation to Stream to address data centers which were not considered in the 2012 FGEIS or subsequent SEQR reviews, and to address changes in law, circumstance, and plans for the STAMP site. The planning board should await the results of that supplemental EIS before completing its site plan review, because the SEIS bears on key aspects of site plan review, and attempting to conduct that review without the information required to be produced in the SEIS. Would disadvantage the town and local residents by preventing the planning board from determining whether modifications are needed in the site plan application in order to avoid unacceptable impacts from the data center complex. Three, Town of Alabama should withhold site plan approval until GCEDC and Stream conduct adequate disadvantaged communities analysis. The EJSL requires that during SEQR review, lead agencies consider the potential impacts of an action on disadvantaged communities, DEC, and whether the action may cause or increase a disproportionate pollution burden on a DEC, New York Environmental Conservation Law 80109. If an action may cause or increase the burden on a DEC, it is considered an indicator that the action will have a significant adverse impact on the environment. New York Environmental Conservation Law 8-01092K 6NYCR617.7 proposed regulations. Under the regulations, both the nation as a sovereign indigenous nation and residents of the Town of Alabama are considered disadvantaged communities. The proposed regulations implementing the EJSL provide that for SEQR purposes, pollution is defined as, "the presence in the environment of conditions and/or contaminants in quantities or characteristics which are or may be injurious to human, plant, or animal life, or to property, or which unreasonably interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life, and which unreasonably interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property throughout such areas of the state as shall be affected thereby." 6NYCCR 617.18E proposed regulations. For the nation, conditions and contaminants that negatively impact treaty-protected resources and traditional ways of life unreasonably interfere with nation's citizens' comfortable enjoyment of life and property. And therefore, must be considered as part of the pollution burden analysis under SEQR. DEC recently determined that Stream's DEC analysis -- was so lacking as to render it insufficient to complete the application Stream submitted for an air state facility permit. DEC had indicated by letter of April 6, 2026, to Stream US Data Center's consultant, Ramboll, "Under the Environmental Justice Sitting Law, EJSL, new projects subject to ASF permitting, like the Stream project, that may cause or contribute more than a minimis amount of pollution to any disproportionate pollution burden on a disadvantaged community, a DEC, require the submission of an EBR." As the DEC letter pointed out,

the EBR must assess "the environmental or public health stressors already borne by the disadvantaged communities as a result of existing conditions, located in or affecting the disadvantaged communities." In response, Stream submitted the same DEC analysis it provided to GCEDC for SEQR review, and on April 23rd, DEC issued a notice of incomplete application, or a NOIA. The NOIA identified six areas in which information on air emissions submitted by Stream was either inadequate or incorrect. In addition, DEC directed Stream as follows – and I'll just finish this. Pointing out that DEC's analysis was lacking as to both the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and the Town of Alabama. Okay. I'll just read this page, and then I'll – existing burden report, EBR 13, Section 1.0, introduction of the disadvantaged community's burden assessment should reference that under the Environmental Justice Sitting Law, a new project subject to an applicable permit project that may cause or contribute more than a de minimis amount of pollution to any disproportionate pollution burden on a DEC is required to prepare an existing burden report. 14, as explained in the department's April 6, 2026, letter to Emily Wessinger, the EBR must include the following information for both of the potentially impacted DEC's. A, relevant baseline data on existing burdens used to designate the particular DEC's pursuant to the CLPCA, and I, the provided EBR discusses baseline data on existing burdens for Census tract -- 36037950300, but there is no discussion of baseline data on existing burdens for Census tract 3607940100. When considering existing burdens, it is important to consider the unique histories of racism and discrimination experienced by indigenous people, particularly in a colonial context. B, the environmental or public health stressors already borne by the DEC's as a result of existing conditions located in or affecting the DEC's. I, the EBR should evaluate both DEC's for existing environmental and public health stressors. This should include a discussion of all relevant potential impacts regarding pollution burdens that may occur within the DEC's, including a discussion of the relevant indicators such as health outcomes, sensitivities, and percent Native American indigenous to guide the analysis. E, this section needs to address existing input from citizens of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation Territory and Census Tract regarding existing health burdens and health stressors. C, the potential or projected contribution of the proposed action to existing pollution burdens in the DEC's. The analysis must include an evaluation of the potential – contribution of Stream Data Centers to the existing burdens in each DEC individually. And I'll just conclude with this. Two, this section needs to address input from citizens of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. And territory and Census Tract 36037950300 regarding concerns for potential of the project to create new burdens on the community, to include burdens that the potentially impacted communities have identified as pollution and health burdens and stressors. (O'Hara, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

The proposed STREAM data center is undergoing a coordinated environmental review under the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) process. For projects at the STAMP site, the Genesee County Economic Development Center (GCEDC) serves as Lead Agency, meaning it is responsible for coordinating the environmental review and issuing the initial environmental determination.

As part of this process, multiple agencies have roles:

- The GCEDC (Lead Agency) conducts the primary SEQR review and issues findings.
- The Town of Alabama Planning Board conducts its own zoning and site plan review and issues findings based on local concerns.
- The Genesee County Planning Board provides recommendations as an involved agency.

Each agency evaluates the project based on its own jurisdiction and environmental areas of concern before any approvals can be granted.

The project is currently in the review phase. No final decisions will be made until all technical materials have been reviewed and the SEQR process is complete. The Planning Board has not yet scheduled a public hearing, but one will be held before any site plan decision is made.

As part of SEQR, the applicant has submitted technical studies addressing environmental topics such as noise, water use, stormwater, traffic, and ecological impacts. The Town's engineering and planning consultants are actively reviewing these materials to verify compliance with applicable regulations and standards.

Key environmental topics being reviewed include:

- **Water Use and Discharge:** The facility is designed to use primarily air-based cooling systems. Estimated water use is relatively low and comparable to small commercial uses. The closed-loop cooling system does not discharge process wastewater. The stormwater management system is designed to maintain site hydrology and comply with NYS SPDES permitting requirements. The project does not withdraw groundwater and does not discharge industrial wastewater. The development is located outside Whitney Creek buffers and does not impact regulated wetlands or designated preservation areas.
- **Stormwater and Water Quality:** A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been submitted and is under review by the Town's engineering consultants to ensure runoff is properly managed and does not impact surrounding water resources. The applicant has indicated that up to a 50/50 water/glycol mix will be used in the closed loop cooling system. The cooling system is a closed system meaning that none of this mixture is discharged to the sanitary sewer system through the course of operation. Minimal make up water (less

than 5-10 gallons) is used over the lifetime of the cooling system. PFAS is generally an additive or contaminant, not part of the glycol liquid.

- Groundwater and Spill Prevention: Fuel storage for backup generators is required to meet New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) standards, including double-walled containment systems.

- Ecological Resources: Impacts to wildlife, including nearby sensitive resources such as the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, are being evaluated. State and federal agencies may require mitigation measures where necessary.

- Lighting, Noise, and Visual Impacts: These are being reviewed through technical studies and will be evaluated against applicable standards and SEQR findings.

The STAMP site itself was previously subject to a comprehensive Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS), which established baseline environmental conditions and mitigation requirements for the site. Each new project, including STREAM, must demonstrate consistency with that framework and address any project-specific impacts through additional review.

Public input is an important part of this process. All comments submitted by residents are documented and considered as part of the review. A public hearing will be held prior to any site plan decision, and additional opportunities for comment will be provided.

No approvals will be granted until the SEQR process is complete, all agency findings have been issued, and the project is determined to meet applicable environmental standards and regulatory requirements.

Ownership

1. The Town Board and GCEDC needs to comment on the ownership of Stream Data as described in the attached article. <https://truthout.org/articles/new-york-residents-are-fighting-a-data-center-backed-by-a-billionaire-trump-ally/> (Goldstein, 3/15/2026)
2. Does the Town know the identity of the Data Center Operator? (Larmon, 2/9/2026)
3. Do you really want to be associated with this kind of dirty money?
<https://investigativepost.org/2026/03/19/data-center-developer-ties-epstein-stamp-ny/> (nartisticgold@aol.com, 4/19/2026)

Answers:

The proposed STREAM data center is a privately financed development. The project is being advanced by the applicant, with financial backing from private investment sources. Public reporting has identified Apollo Global Management as an institutional investor associated with the project. Apollo is a large, global asset management firm that invests in a wide range of infrastructure and technology projects.

Land within the STAMP site is managed and conveyed through the Genesee County Economic Development Center (GCEDC). Project developers typically purchase or secure specific parcels through GCEDC in order to advance development. The Town of Alabama does not fund private development projects at STAMP.

Any infrastructure improvements required to serve the project, including electrical infrastructure, are the responsibility of the developer and are coordinated with the appropriate utility providers. These costs are not borne by the Town.

From a regulatory standpoint, the Town's review is based on the project itself, specifically its compliance with zoning, site plan, and environmental review requirements under SEQ. This includes evaluating impacts such as power use, water use, traffic, and noise, regardless of the specific investors involved.

Confidentiality during site selection is very common, especially for data centers, because companies are often evaluating multiple locations and making competitive business decisions. What's important is that the environmental review looks at the impacts of the facility itself, such as power use, water use, traffic, and noise, regardless of which company ultimately occupies the space.

Approval Process

1. I demand that the Planning Board hold its legally required public hearing after the Planning Board deems the plan complete but before making a decision on the site plan. The public hearing must also take place after STREAM finalizes its design and conducts all necessary studies. Will the Planning Board agree to this? Please ensure that this submission is made available to all Planning Board members and that it is incorporated into the record for any decision relating to the application for site plan approval. (Keppler, 2/18/2026)
2. I urge you to ensure there is sufficient time between when the Board deems that the site plan application complete and the date of the hearing for the public to fully review the materials and prepare comments and questions.

Additionally, following the public hearing, I urge the Planning Board to take any time needed to consider any issues raised at the hearing.

While the Town law requires that a final decision be made within sixty-two days of the hearing, it also allows that period to be extended by agreement between the Board and the applicant.

If the Board requires more than 62 days after the hearing to reach a decision, it should request agreement for such an extension from STREAM, and make clear that it cannot approve the application without additional time.

Will the Planning Board agree to this? Please ensure that this submission is made available to all Planning Board members and that it is incorporated into the record for any decision relating to the application for site plan approval. (Beuler, 3/16/2026)

3. Why couldn't the Sketch Review have waited until after the lead agency 30 day waiting period? There seems to be quite a rush to arrive at some critical decisions about the impacts of STREAM on our community. With such a large project it seems that there should be very deliberate, transparent, and unhurried decisions made. (G. Bacon, 1/11/2026)
4. Has the facility visit been done yet? (Drock, 2/9/2026)
5. To Whom It May Concern: I appreciate the Planning Board's decision not to schedule a public hearing at this time. The Planning Board should not schedule the legally required public hearing on the site plan until after it deems STREAM's site plan

application complete. I understand that STREAM is preparing an additional submission to the Planning Board and is conducting additional studies. The Board should continue to evaluate STREAM's site plan application and request additional and revised materials until it deems STREAM's application complete. I urge you to ensure there is sufficient time between when the Board deems that the site plan application complete and the date of the hearing for the public to fully review the materials and prepare comments and questions.

Additionally, following the public hearing, I urge the Planning Board to take any time needed to consider any issues raised at the hearing. While the Town law requires that a final decision be made within sixty-two days of the hearing, it also allows that period to be extended by agreement between the Board and the applicant. If the Board requires more than 62 days after the hearing to reach a decision, it should request agreement for such an extension from STREAM, and make clear that it cannot approve the application without additional time.

Will the Planning Board agree to this? Please ensure that this submission is made available to all Planning Board members and that it is incorporated into the record for any decision relating to the application for site plan approval. (Halstead, 3/17/2026)

6. I appreciate the Planning Board's decision not to schedule a public hearing at this time. The Planning Board should not schedule the legally required public hearing on the site plan until after it deems STREAM's site plan application complete.

I understand that STREAM is preparing an additional submission to the Planning Board and is conducting additional studies. The Board should continue to evaluate STREAM's site plan application and request additional and revised materials until it deems STREAM's application complete.

I urge you to ensure there is sufficient time between when the Board deems that the site plan application complete and the date of the hearing for the public to fully review the materials and prepare comments and questions.

Additionally, following the public hearing, I urge the Planning Board to take any time needed to consider any issues raised at the hearing. While the Town law requires that a final decision be made within sixty-two days of the hearing, it also allows that period to be extended by agreement between the Board and the applicant. If the Board requires more than 62 days after the hearing to reach a decision, it should request agreement for such an extension from STREAM, and make clear that it cannot approve the application without additional time.

Will the Planning Board agree to this? Please ensure that this submission is made available to all Planning Board members and that it is incorporated into the record for any decision relating to the application for site plan approval. (McKinney, 3/18/2026)

7. Following the public hearing, I urge the Planning Board to take any time needed to consider any issues raised at the hearing. While the Town law requires that a final decision be made within sixty-two days of the hearing, it also allows that period to be extended by agreement between the Board and the applicant. If the Board requires more than 62 days after the hearing to reach a decision, it should request agreement for such an extension from STREAM, and make clear that it cannot approve the application without additional time.

Will the Planning Board agree to this? Please ensure that this submission is made available to all Planning Board members and that it is incorporated into the record for any decision relating to the application for site plan approval. (Remington, 4/6/2026)

8. I demand that the sketch and site plans for the data center be publicly posted and that the Planning Board allow time for public comment and Q+A with the Board and STREAM reps. Will the Planning Board agree to this? (Hults, 2/4/2026)

Answers:

The proposed STREAM data center is undergoing a multi-step review process according to the Town of Alabama Law that includes both site plan review by the Town of Alabama Planning Board and environmental review under SEQR. No final decisions will be made until all steps in this process are completed.

1. Sketch Plan Review (Completed)

This is the first step under the Town's zoning law. The applicant presents an initial concept so the Planning Board can understand the project and identify what additional information, studies, or revisions are needed. No approvals are made at this stage.

2. Detailed Site Plan Submission and Review (Current Phase)

The applicant submits detailed plans, including engineering drawings and technical reports. The Planning Board and its consultants review these materials and request additional information as needed. The Board will continue this process until they are satisfied that they have sufficient information to evaluate the project.

3. SEQR Environmental Review (Concurrent Process)

At the same time, the project is reviewed under SEQR. For STAMP projects, this involves evaluating the proposal against the previously adopted GEIS findings, along with project-specific studies. This review addresses topics such as noise, traffic, stormwater, lighting, and compatibility with surrounding land uses. SEQR must be completed before any final decision can be made.

4. Public Hearing (Held on 5/4/2026)

A public hearing was held in the Town of Alabama, and participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions and concerns surrounding the proposed project. This document captures the questions raised at that public hearing, and a stenographer's transcript of the hearing will be made available as well.

5. Planning Board Decision

After SEQR is complete and the public hearing has been held, the Planning Board may approve the site plan, approve it with conditions, or deny it. The Board will not make a decision until they are satisfied with the information, studies, and reviews provided.

6. Building Permits

If approved, the applicant must obtain building permits from the Town prior to construction. This ensures compliance with building codes and any conditions of approval.

Throughout this process, project materials are being made available on the GCEDC website, and additional public information sessions have been held by the applicant. This process does not have a standard timeline, rather, no decisions will be made until the decision making bodies feel satisfied in the information they have been presented with.

Taxes/Community Benefits Packages/Costs

1. What is driving the increase from \$11.8B to nearly \$19B if the project footprint and number of buildings haven't changed? (G. Bacon, 3/6/2026)
2. Has Stream provided updated documents or estimates to the Town or GCEDC that explain the new number? (G. Bacon, 3/6/2026)
3. Does this change affect the incentive package or the cost-benefit analysis that was originally presented? (G. Bacon, 3/6/2026)
4. And finally, does this kind of change require any additional public review or updated filings? (G. Bacon, 3/6/2026)
5. I asked GCEDC: Why the increase in the financial incentive from \$900 thousand dollars to 1.4 billion dollars? Did GCEDC ever explain the 8 billion-dollar increase in the cost of the Data Center? (Goldstein, 3/24/2026)
6. It is clearly a money grab by Stream Data. The first incentive only included a sales tax abatement for the first 7 billion dollars in servers. Stream data realizing that since they would need to upgrade the servers 6 years later, decided why not try for an addition sales tax break. So, They came back to GCDEC and cried.

Please, another 500-million-dollar sales tax gift is needed. And they gave it to them. And GCEDC did not even try to explain this to the residents. Just gave it them shameful. I urge the Town of Alabama to reject the CGEDC financial assistance package for misrepresentation and giving away tax revenues without honest explanation. Stream Data and its fortune 50 AI company, need no help. Pay taxes like the rest of us. (Goldstein, 3/24/2026)

7. Spending over a Billion dollars to create a small number of jobs in a remote area makes no sense. Water, sewer and electricity would be required for possible 150 jobs. Furthermore, several large hydrogen generators will be needed as electricity back up, making noise and possible danger for the Seneca, the wildlife, the rare birds and so on. Would this benefit a few rich landowners and entrepreneurs at the cost of a billion dollars of money made from your taxes and mine? Couldn't a billion dollars be put to better use, for low-cost housing, hospitals, roads and bridge repair, newer water infrastructure to eliminate lead, public transportation and other things that benefit a larger swath of society? This is public money being misused for a few people. (Efron, Dosch, 3/24/2026)

8. Can you provide an example of a community that has experienced clear, measurable long-term benefits and broad public support after hosting a similar large-scale data center? (Hallenbeck, 2/18/2026)
9. Speaking as the Environmental Consultant to the Tonawanda-Seneca Nation. The Alabama Town Board must assess if the IZA disproportionately favors/benefits developers over the community. The intent of IZAs according to New York Town's Law is to balance benefits between the municipality and the developers. I feel that this project demonstrates the imbalance of the IZA. (Howard, 2/10/2026)
10. Hi, I'm Mary Ellen. I'm from Batavia. I am all for new jobs and progress. I'm all for using common sense. We are smart people. We are not dumb. I'm all for our counties looking for opportunities, but when they are against the common good of the meaning of community, we must look at what is in the best interest of the majority to make a decision. The majority of the community is telling you they do not want this data center. Yet there is a push-it-down-their-throats attitude unless they can cite a line and number to stop it. Why was it started? Greed on the part of a mega company in this county. So now good people have to stop it with line and number. So, we say why. Across the nation, no one is coming forward and saying, "Look at ours. Look at our electricity and water being used up and polluted." In fact, just the opposite. Look at 125 jobs, which aren't all local. Use the Bills' Stadium as the example, where out-of-state workers came in, locals were fill-ins. I'll take you on, carpenters. No one is saying, "Look at our natural habitats being depleted." So now I think it must be from the money coming from the company being given to the area. But no, you are giving my and your tax dollars to huge billion dollar companies. No one is saying, "Look at our noise pollution." Ginger Power STEM Center is in North Tonawanda. They are in the process of a lawsuit specifically for the noise problem. Noise that can be heard three to four miles out from the center and documented. You stated that you went to an outdated facility. Did you visit the North Tonawanda site, sir? It's an hour away. You didn't have to go to Texas. They have numerous individual health lawsuits for related noise damage, as well as the community one based on the noise alone. The Stream Data Center is dependent on the fact that these good people here do not have the money to take them to court when they violate the trust they are asking from you, because they cannot guarantee any noise restraints. The center will be running 24 hours a day and seven days a week because that's how they make money. North Tonawanda was also subleased to additional STEM centers. Inside its walls, where it increased in noise and then outgrew its power resources. They then applied for nuclear energy to be installed. Imagine that. It doesn't end here. Remember how this was first proposed, how this project was first proposed and then suddenly became so much bigger on its next submission? So, I put out for thought, whose project was turned down elsewhere and this one increased? Planners, zoners,

attorneys, representatives, employees can't hold Apollo to anything inside those walls that may be built, and many of us know that. Apollo knows that. Are we to run to court every time they don't keep a land bank to a certain height and every other infraction? Who is paying for the unbiased monitoring of water and land? Why these good people have to backtrack and prove all this wrong is a shame here on the system. The fact that those standing, sitting, and speaking against Stream at these meetings is a testament to them being the upstanding human beings in this room. I am skeptical about the support of our carpenter's union when the carpenters union supports the massive deforestation movement that is presently underway in the United States. That by the way, includes protected lands and national parks in the US. So, does this land in Alabama, New York, really matter to them, or is it the money to them also? Thank you. (Zickl, 5/4/2026)

11. Good evening, everyone. I am not a public speaker by any means, so bear with me. I would like to read something that I found. In the debate over building data centers, the primary argument in favor seems to be the promise of highpaying jobs, perhaps 50 or more, depending on who you ask. The amount of land, thousands of acres, and vast amount of energy and water needed puts an undue amount of pressure on our natural resources for a relatively small economical gain. This project isn't isolated to a small footprint like most industrial projects. Even if surrounded by trees for landscaping, our skyline will still be filled with the burning of fossil fuels to support the enormous amounts of power needed. Ask someone who is seriously ill if they would trade their money to restore their health. Nearly every time, the answer would be yes. Health brings happiness, not the illusion that money does. Now imagine trying to stay healthy in an environment that no longer supports it. Soil that struggles to grow food, water that must be filtered to drink, and skies once clear are now filled with smog. Excuse me, I get emotional because this is very dear to my heart. Blue skies once now filled with smog from increasing fossil fuel used to power growing energy demands, and for what? AI? This shiny new technology we've become obsessed with. The latest thing, the wealthiest one percent tell us that we must have. We're told it will cure diseases, predict weather, and help solve climate problems. I don't believe we need to cover the country in competitive AI to utilize this technology for the benefit of society. Instead, it's being used to create vacant images, fake videos, and utilized for things mostly considered a waste of energy. I find it hard to believe that putting an even greater strain on the planet that sustains us brings us closer to solving real-world problems by just creating more waste. When the planet becomes sicker, so do we, and sick people rarely live happy lives. If the goal is a happier society, perhaps we should focus on protecting the things that truly sustain life: Our planet, our health, our communities. Support small farmers, small businesses in small town America. Preserve the rolling hills, clear creeks, forests, and open views that make our country beautiful. We were trusted with a beautiful place to

live and enjoy life. We might consider passing this beautiful space on to the next generation. Once the land, the trees, the creeks, and streams have been destroyed, the environment will forever be changed. This is something to consider before it happens, in my humble opinion. I would also like to say, my husband and I bought our home here. We live on Ham Road. We are two and a half miles from the data center. We raised our family in the quiet of this town because this is where we wanted to be. I think it is unfair of anyone to propose this site, causing us anxiety at this time in our lives as to what's going to happen, what's going to happen with our homes, what's going to happen with our health. I also would like to comment that my husband and my two sons are both union – are all union carpenters. My husband is a retired union carpenter, and yes, he did make a good living, and he provided us with a good life. My son is a union carpenter. My other son was a union laborer. But I want to tell you this much that what they built with their hands was to support people, not to take things away from them. And that's what this proposal will do. I also want you to know that my son-in-law works at one of the solar farms up in Elba, and most of the guys that work there are from out of state. They are calling in 400 more workers to support that solar farm up there from out of state because they can't get guys from New York State to work on these monstrosities. And why aren't the solar farms enough to support these data centers? Why do they have to suck the electricity out of our communities? Well, they do. Yes. And Mr. Masse, ten years ago, that video that you had online there, half the time when you were talking, you couldn't even look the camera straight in the eye. So, I wondered were you really telling the truth? Were you really just trying to sugarcoat things for everybody? I watched it a few times. And I also would like to close with a quote from the Bible, Psalm 33:10. The Lord frustrates the plans of the nations and thwarts all their schemes. Thank you for your time. (Schelling, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

Tax incentives, benefit packages, and financial agreements associated with the project are not determined by the Town of Alabama. These types of arrangements are typically handled through separate entities, such as county-level economic development agencies and Industrial Development Agencies (IDAs), including the Genesee County Economic Development Center (GCEDC).

The Town's role in this project is limited to reviewing the application through zoning, site plan review, and the SEQR environmental review process. This includes evaluating land use compliance and potential impacts such as traffic, noise, lighting, and environmental considerations.

Any tax agreements, PILOT (Payment in Lieu of Taxes) arrangements, or other financial incentives are negotiated outside of the Town's review process and are subject to separate approval processes by the appropriate agencies.

Information regarding this will be available on the GCEDC's website as it's determined.

The original intent of the incentive zoning agreement (IZA) was to facilitate the development of the STAMP site by allowing increased development potential in exchange for defined public benefits. The framework was designed to support large-scale, high-impact economic development by aligning private investment with necessary infrastructure improvements, including water, sewer, roadways, and utility capacity. When the IZA was established, the proper procedures were followed to balance community benefits versus the the impacts to the community through the GEIS and Findings.

As part of this framework, the Town of Alabama has been able to fund projects that support local infrastructure and community needs.

Emergency Services/Community Facilities

1. Hello. My Name is Adrienne Yocina and I live in Pembroke, right on the edge, less than a 6 minute drive to the STAMP site. I moved here 20 years ago and raised my 3 boys in the creeks, woods and nature of the Iroquois Refuge and surrounding wetlands and swamps. My kids had the privilege of playing with friends on the Nation Territory and in the Big Woods. I garden and grow my food as much as I can, so I rely on clean soil, air and water to grow the foods that I can no longer afford to purchase. I am also struggling to pay my power bill as a person who is disabled and on a fixed income. My National Grid bill has already jumped 30% higher even though my kids have grown up and moved out. There are many things I would like to expand on, but since there are other commenters—I will stick to the most important issue (in my opinion).

There have been a couple of really bad emergencies in my family in the past 20 years. My son was hit by a 4 wheeler when he was small. And my father was in an explosion—which burned 80% of his body. When I arrived at the scene, Gary Patnode (Genesee County Emergency Management Deputy Coordinator) had my dad dunking himself in his pool. This cooled the burns immediately in clean water, and it most likely saved his life. After 3 months in the Burn Unit at "Strong Hospital" and endless struggles with pain, scarring and therapy—he came home fully recovered. Now that I am disabled, I often worry about falling. But, I know our Fire/EMS here are top notch.

Talent and dedication are not the issue in our area. In fact, the whole state has been grappling with a volunteer crisis. According to a Channel 13, WHAM story published March 4, 2026, "Six volunteer fire departments shut their doors across New York state just last year, with staffing at a 40-year low..." In that article, Rich Healey (a Spencerport firefighter) said, "It comes down to a lot of people have a second job... There's just less people volunteering." Another outlet locally, 'The Batavian' on April 1st, 2026 titled "First responders grapple with proposals to solve Monday-Friday staffing-firefighter shortage" states that not only are local volunteer levels low, but call volumes have increased over the past year in Genesee County. The numbers have become so low, that there is a real struggle responding to daytime calls during the 9-5 work day. The Office of Emergency Management's "MRI report" is a comprehensive fire service study conducted by 'Municipal Resources Inc.' The study found 3 main issues with the current state of fire protection in Genesee County: 1. Daytime Staffing Shortages, 2. Declining Volunteerism 3. Rising Call Volume. This could turn into a perfect storm of dysfunction if the data center is permitted to "open shop" in such an area as this.

Town Zoning Law section '7' addresses the Harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses, specifically part 'd' says the Adequacy of Municipal facilities to serve the proposed development, including streets, water supply, and waste-water treatment systems, stormwater control systems and FIRE PROTECTION. As 'STREAM's' application sits now, they are inadequate in their shortcomings when it comes to our local Fire & EMS needs. For the following reasons, I request that the Planning Board reject the site plan application from 'STREAM data center':

I already addressed the volunteer to call ratio being at dire levels. But, our area also has a very high number of elderly and older volunteers themselves, as well as a large amount of sick and elderly people living in this area who rely on our local EMS/Fire. Firefighter PJ Cummings told 'the Batavian' in mid-March, "We're running out of people across our communities, the number of people willing and able to volunteer is shrinking. At the same time, the calls are not slowing down. If anything, they're increasing. More emergencies. More need."

The area that will house this 2.2 million sq. foot data center shares fire companies with 6 Flags/Darien Lake Amusement Park, Live Nation Concert Venue, Area 51 bike track and a generous stretch of the I-90 Thruway.

Even though STREAM claims they will not have large lithium ion arrays, most data centers soon find that they must continually upgrade in order to keep up with the demand that will keep them profitable. Local departments do not have the specialized Haz-Mat equipment, high volume foam, or training to handle a chemical or electrical catastrophe of large magnitude. Without further training even the lives of our precious volunteers will be at risk.

In closing, ultimately—this leaves a large and unfunded Public Safety Mandate. To me, it seems like this project is being fast-tracked with massive tax breaks. Yet, the staggering cost of protecting it and the liability if we fail—falls entirely on a local volunteer system that would be stretched entirely too thin. Especially for a notoriously irresponsible industry being put into a park that was originally intended for Semi-Conductor Manufacturing.

I implore you to disapprove the site plan application from STREAM, unless and until they can make modifications to their site plan application that meet the criteria of the Town Zoning Law and the Design Standards. (Yocina, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

The Town has retained an independent expert in Emergency Services to review STREAM's plans. When that review is completed it will become available for the public to review.

It has been discussed that a component of any Community Benefit Agreement entered into would have support for the Town's Emergency Services. As those agreements begin to be discussed, the public will be able to review those terms as well.

Chillers

1. STREAM's SEQR application says 110 feet while the sketch plan shows just 56 feet plus some unspecified amount. What is the actual height and why would 110 foot buildings be acceptable in our rural community? (Hults, 2/4/2026)
2. Describe the maintenance procedures for the rooftop chillers; coolants and lubricants? The chemical nature of the coolant? How often the coolant is exchanged? What happens to the used coolants? (Goldstein, 3/19/2026)
3. What are the plans for recycling or reclaiming of the electronic equipment, including the chillers, as they become retired? (Goldstien, 3/19/2026)
4. Stream is making a closed loop system sound all innocent and safe. Here is data from a company that talks about closed loop systems, the chemicals, the routine 'blow down' and the disasters that can happen. Think HazMat situation.

You need to educate yourselves better. This is not the only lie they are telling.
<https://ketos.co/closed-loop-cooling-water-saver-or-chemical-time-bomb>
(nartisticgold@aol.com 4/16/2026)

Answers:

The applicant has indicated that the proposed facility will utilize a closed mechanical cooling system within the buildings, rather than water-intensive cooling towers. Based on the most recent information provided, the design relies on roof-mounted air conditioning equipment to manage heat generated by the servers.

Because this system does not rely on water-based cooling, the facility is not expected to use water as part of its cooling process. Water demand for the site is anticipated to be limited to typical building uses such as restrooms and general facility needs. Based on current information, overall water use is expected to be relatively low and comparable to that of a small commercial building.

The projected water demand can be supported by the existing municipal water and wastewater infrastructure serving the STAMP site. No new water sources are currently anticipated. If any infrastructure improvements were required, those would be the responsibility of the developer.

In terms of building design, the structures are proposed to be approximately 52 feet in height, with an additional 10-foot sound screening wall, for a total height of approximately 62 feet.

Generators

1. What pollution and emissions will be released during the testing of the diesel backup system? How often will tests be made? What are the emissions per hour when being used as backup to the Center. (Goldstein, 3/19/2026)
2. During the meeting Mr. Reilly stated that the generators would be on for only an hour after a power outage in order to make sure everything was suitably backed up. However, one of the stream representatives stated that the generators would go on and stay on for the duration of any outage to take care of minimum infrastructure requirements. Both stated that the generators would not be on for long, but I can tell you that I have been left without power at my house for more than 5 days in the past. Why was this discrepancy not addressed? Please clarify when and how long the generators will be expected to be used in a power outage. (G. Bacon, 1/11/2026)

Answers:

The proposed facility includes 6 backup generators that are intended to provide emergency power in the event of a utility outage. These generators are not designed for continuous operation and would only be used during power interruptions or for periodic testing and maintenance.

Fuel storage associated with the generators will be required to meet all applicable New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) regulations. This includes measures such as double-walled tanks and secondary containment systems to prevent spills and protect soil and groundwater.

The location and design of the generator equipment are being reviewed as part of the site plan and SEQR process. Based on materials submitted to date, generators are proposed to be located within designated equipment areas on the site, rather than along public-facing frontage, and may include enclosures or screening to minimize visual and noise impacts.

Noise from generator operation, including testing, is being evaluated through the project's acoustical analysis and will be subject to applicable standards established through the STAMP GEIS and local regulations. Final determinations regarding compliance will be made following independent review of the noise studies.

Traffic Impacts

1. I'm following up on our earlier correspondence regarding the Crosby/Lewiston intersection. In our August 2024 exchange, you noted that GCEDC was still reviewing aspects of the roundabout and that additional analysis was needed. I've since reviewed the GEIS, the 2012 Findings Statement, the 2016 amendment, and the August 1, 2024 Negative Declaration.

As you know, GCEDC has been considering changes to the Crosby/Lewiston intersection since at least 2012, and in 2015 you indicated that the reroute was still conceptual and not yet designed or analyzed. With that history in mind, I want to clarify the SEQRA basis for the current design.

While the GEIS contemplated improvements at the Crosby/Lewiston intersection, it did not analyze a roundabout, a relocation of the intersection, a 3.5-acre construction footprint, or a 150'-200' eastward shift of the roadway toward different residential properties. These elements appear for the first time in the 2024 Modifications, for which GCEDC re-established itself as SEQRA Lead Agency.

Given that, can you confirm where in the Environmental Information referenced in the August 2024 Negative Declaration GCEDC evaluated:

- The change from a signalized intersection to a roundabout,
- The relocation of the intersection,
- The expanded disturbance area, and
- The shift of the roadway toward different residential properties?

If this analysis was not completed prior to issuing the Negative Declaration, can you clarify whether GCEDC intends to undertake supplemental SEQRA review for these impacts, or whether GCEDC is expecting the Town to do so? (A. Bacon, 2/18/2026)

2. The site review plan does not sufficiently address the incredible traffic impacts particularly through the 5 year construction phase. Local road destruction will occur, as well as noise and dust and the increased chances of vehicular accidents. Also of huge concern is the impacts of water usage, wetland impacts as concerns the lack of soil to absorb rainfall or filter the runoff from these huge structures. There will definitely be impacts to wildlife and bird migrations. Let's not forget the ugliness of such a large industrial siting. Real folks live here and the Tonawanda Nation will be the most affected. Visually, audibly, and with traffic and water outflow. Please address ALL THESE MATTERS, and some I have not even mentioned. The planning

board is tasked with being the guardian of the town and its residents and your actions are VITALLY IMPORTANT! Please remember this. (Gow, 5/4/2026)

3. My name is Marianne Molaro. I have lived in the Town of Alabama for 44 years. My home is on Ham Road, where the plant wastewater line will run across my property, so I need a possible removal of my material, Christmas trees. I have opposed the STAMP project from the start. I want to formally state that GCEDC continuously misrepresents the level of support from town residents for the STAMP project. The question here that GCEDC refers to supposedly shows 68 percent approval for the project. However, the question here only asked if residents were interested in switching from well water to municipal water. The STAMP project was never mentioned in their questionnaire, and they want that on the record. I'm not always supposed to discuss the Stream Data Center application. However, I want to address a few other concerns to those present since I won't be attending the upcoming town board meeting due to me being out of state visiting my son. I grew up in the city of Batavia. In 1970, I witnessed urban renewal demolishing by blocks of homes and businesses. My parents' home sat just off the side road where many of my high school friends lost their homes. The Genesee Country Mall was built as part of that renewal. But it turned out to be disastrous for Batavia. Since the STAMP site has been created, I see the Town of Alabama is beginning to experience similar laws of character and uniqueness. My concerns regarding the STAMP application may or may not be on your checklist, but I'm going to mention them anyways. Travel and Road. Route 77 and 63 are known to be hazardous roads. On October 2nd, 2020, I was involved in a car accident on Route on Lead Road. While driving on Route 77, I collided with another vehicle whose driver failed to stop at the sign at Lead Road. As a result of the crash, I suffered a broken neck. Six months after my accident, the flashing light was finally installed. In 2020, the National Cemetery at Route 77 in Indian Falls Road was opened. In September of 2021, a high-profile fatal car crash happened at that intersection, claiming the lives of two veterans who had just attended a funeral. There was no flashing light at that intersection until after the fatal crash. So, my concerns are the influx of large trucks and construction vehicles on Route 77 and 63, especially during the months when school buses are on the roads. I also have safety concerns regarding the left turns onto STAMP Road for future employees arriving at work, and the right turns when they are leading to STAMP Road. The road has a 55-mile-perhour speed zone. These turns are very dangerous. Noise. I did four miles from the STAMP site and 10 miles from Corfu. There's a train that runs in Corfu, and on a clear day when there is no wind blowing, I hear that train. Therefore, I'm concerned about hearing the noise from the data center four miles. Wildlife. Twice a year, I have the privilege of hearing and seeing the migration of the Canadian geese fly over my house. With the data center being built, I feel that I'll be losing the beauty of this migration. Dewatering at the wetlands. I recently learned

about dewatering at the STAMP site and the concern that this could result in the gradual loss of 20,000 acres of wildlife refuge. It's impossible to fully measure or understand the impacts of this entire region. This land, given to us by God, serves to protect wildlife. It is not our possession. It is not GCED's property either. Rather, we have been granted the chance to appreciate – as intended for this area. The Tonawanda reservation is also not STREAM's data center to destroy. This is very disrespectful to the Native Americans in the sovereign land. During the 44 years of living here, I have never placed any type of sign on my front lawn. No political signs, no stops for the project. Living in a rural area, I quickly learned that for my children to thrive in school and the community, my opinions and concerns catch the other parents I sat with on the pleasers at school events, in the auditorium at school events, and other activities my children were about. So, on the topic of the STAMP project, coming to the Town of Alabama in '05, the less I've said, the better it was for my family. This seems to be the case for a large majority of the Town of Alabama residents and why they do not attend these meetings. The street of Hawaii used to decide to live in a rural community to realize that living can be difficult to adjust to. The only thing that we have in our front yard is the American flag, which flies 24/7, 365 days. I'm proud to be American, but I feel that my concerns were the decrease in home value from the stream data center, four miles from my home, means nothing to the town of Alabama boy. The other sign that will be posted in front of – my front lawn will be a for sale sign. My husband and I can no longer live here in the Town of Alabama. What is going to happen here in the next years, in the years to come, change is the reason why we decided to live in a rural community to begin with. If I was 22 years old again, just starting my family, there would be no way I would ever consider living in the Town of Alabama or any rural area that he has solar panels and a tomboy that he has no respect for the residents. My comments may not check any of the elements on the stream application, but for me, they need to be said and added to the record. (Molaro, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

The roundabout was analyzed as an option for the future if the traffic demand at the STAMP site ever grew to need traffic solutions. A round about is not being considered as part of this project. If it ever were to be proposed, a full environmental review and traffic analysis would be completed.

Further, the Town has asked STREAM to provide an analysis of their traffic impacts as they relate to the construction phase of this proposed project. As part of a Construction Management Agreement, a Road Use Agreement would also be entered into.

Agriculture/Rural Character/Community Character

1. How are these buildings complimenting the rural character of our town? (G. Bacon, 1/11/2026)
2. We are writing as a farmland landowner in the Town of Alabama with approximately 98 acres of active farmland and wooded area near the proposed STREAM U.S. Data Centers project at the STAMP site. Our family has owned farmland and been part of the community of Town of Alabama for well over 100 years.

We would like to OPPOSE the proposed Stream Data Center FORMALLY and STRONGLY.

This project represents a fundamental and irreversible shift away from the agricultural and rural character that defines the Town of Alabama and Genesee County. The scale, intensity, and industrial nature of this development are incompatible with the surrounding farmland, residents, and way of life in this community. The proposed construction of multiple massive data buildings, each exceeding 700,000 square feet, introduces impacts that are not appropriate for this area including industrial noise, increased traffic, environmental risk, and long-term land use changes that cannot be undone once implemented.

Equally important, this project threatens the wildlife habitat that is critical to this region. The Town of Alabama and surrounding areas have one of a kind natural ecosystems including the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and extensive agricultural lands that support deer, waterfowl, and other native species. Large-scale industrial development of this magnitude will disrupt these habitats and permanently alter the ecological balance of the area. There are also serious concerns regarding the introduction of fuel storage, mechanical systems, and chemical cooling processes, which present ongoing risks to soil, water, and surrounding farmland. These risks are not consistent with the long-term preservation of agricultural land.

The discussion of projected tax revenue of almost \$300 million dollars associated with this project raises additional concern. There has been no clear demonstration of a true need for this development within the Town of Alabama, nor how this revenue would be used. The way these financial incentives are being presented appears premature and lacks transparency. It comes off as nothing more than an attempt to bribe the local government in order to push through a project the citizens do not want nor have a need.

Please include this correspondence in the official record. (Schaal, 4/1/2026)

3. Some of the drawings presented beautiful facades of the STREAM proposed buildings. However, a majority of the proposed buildings will be constructed of prefabricated cement walls with a rather unattractive 10' noise buffer on top. Would you please ask for more renderings that include views from many different vantage points? (G. Bacon, 1/11/2026)

4. Yes, Christine Abrams, Tonawanda Seneca Nation, Beaver Clan. I've been a lifelong resident of Tonawanda Seneca Nation territory. I'm just saying comments out of my heart. I don't have no hard copy to submit at this time. I just, also wanted to say and make known to people here that, as a FYI, we had asked through our lawyer whether or not the nation could make comments first in the beginning of this hearing, and we were told that we could not. It was due to the, I guess, the fairness they feel that wasn't going to be happening, if we spoke first, departing from established procedures by granting priority speaking positions or different treatment to particular parties may raise concerns regarding fairness and equal treatment of participants, particularly where the record is subject to judicial review. And that was a response from the town lawyer. Yeah. So, I'm just saying that, as is referenced by City Chief Scott Logan, we are a sovereign nation. We have a treaty relationship with the federal government. We are federally recognized. Therefore, there are certain laws that give us the opportunity and the obligation to federal agencies to speak to us, to have consultations. So, we talk to each other on a government to government relation. And therefore, we have the same kind of government with the Town Planning Board, the Town of Alabama. You're an officer of the Town of Alabama Board, I mean, yes, board, so you can give us that permission to speak. I don't know if you were told that by him that we had requested that, that they should have the opportunity to speak first. I don't know. But I've been letting you know that according, he's saying that subject to – that it's – that the board – planning board intends to conduct the hearing in a manner that is consistent handed, and accordance with the standard practice. Which we will agree with because it – that standard practice from the town has been ignoring us and and disrespecting the nation. but I'm standing before you as a mother, a grandmother, and an aunt to talk about what your decision will do, not only to my family, to the people of the nation, but to your families and the residents of the Town of Alabama. Scott talked about historical trauma. That is what is happening right now to my people. That's what we are experiencing, because again, we have something that we have to defend ourselves against that will be great harm to us as a people and as a nation. Now, I know that – I hope that you are doing your due diligence in looking and reviewing the site plan for this data center. Because your decision is going to impact us, me, my family, my people of the nation, for the rest of our lives. That will go – that will be passed on to our future generations that we have the duty to take in consideration in any kind of decision, and I don't know if you are

doing that. Your decision is going to affect those future generations. I don't know if you're looking outside the box of what that decision does. You talked about historical trauma, but we're also talking about your decision is going to affect us as the people, it's going to affect our wildlife, it's going to affect our air, our waters, our plants that we have for food and medicine, the wildlife that provides food to some of the families that rely on that during the winter months. This is an emotional issue for me and many of my people. A decision you make impacting my life, our way of life for the Tahlequah Osage Nation. Do you – I wondered, I just don't know if you realize that, that you're just looking at drawings on paper, you're looking at plans, you're looking at designs. But are you looking outside of that, of what that means to us – and our way of life. I fear this data center. A lot of it was said where we were not consulted, and I'm going to say that we were not consulted as far as the pipeline that went through the refuge, that ended in disaster by leakage of drilling fluid and changed that refuge forever. It will never be the same. And so, that will also happen to us as a people. We will never be the same, because we don't know what it's going to do to our wildlife. We don't know what's going to happen to our plant life. It's that knowledge that we have right now for those plants going to be there for our future generations, and if it's not, then that's – you are participating in cultural genocide. That's what that decision is going to do to our people. We are people with culture, traditions, and language. That's our way of life. That's what you're going to be doing to us with this data center. We don't want it. We don't need it. It's detrimental to our lives. Where all you're seeing is what it brings to your pockets. What it does for you. Personally, what the gains you're going to have. All green. You're not looking at the greenery around the area of STAMP. You're not looking at the green – the luscious beauty of the woods. You're not looking at the water that gives life. All that is there gives us life. You're disrespecting Mother Earth, for sure. You're killing her. We're already doing that. We're doing all that. It is a kill zone. I appreciate that term, whoever said that, because that's what it is. It's not just to all. Yeah. It's not just to – it's us to us as the people. That's what you are affecting. And I will make it known to our future generations who made those decisions to impact you, why we don't have – no longer have this, why we no longer have this plant to help heal the wound, why we don't have this plant to help our women with their pregnancy? I don't know what more I can say to say that it's detrimental to my – to our way of life, to us as a people. It's going to change us forever, and you're going to continue the historical trauma that we have, and keep having with these kind of projects that come before us, these kind of issues. So, that's all I have to say. Your decision is a decision that affects me, my family, my people, my nation. We call this a monstrous data center, but I wonder who the true monsters are. (Abrams, 5/4/2026)

5. My name is Emily Grant. I live in Bergen, New York, for the last five years, and have come to love the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge in my time living here. I'm also here in

solidarity of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and the residents of the Town of Alabama. I have many concerns about the impact of the proposed data center by Stream and GCEDC. The impact on air quality and water quality as they relate to public health, and in turn, environmental health, are of highest priority to me. In the article, *The Unpaid Toll Quantifying and Addressing the Public Health Impact of Data Centers*, the authors state – I'm basically going to read you their abstract, but I did send a copy of the full article to the email. "While significant attention has been paid to data centers' growing environmental footprint, the public health burden, a hidden toll of data centers, has been largely overlooked. Specifically, data centers' life cycle from chip manufacturing to operation can significantly degrade air quality through emissions of criteria air pollutants, such as fine particulate matter, substantially impacting public health. The growing demand for AI is projected to push the total annual public health burden of US data centers up to more than twenty billion dollars in 2028. Rivaling that of on-road emissions in California. Further, the public health costs are more felt in disadvantaged communities, where the per household health burden could be two hundred times more than in less impacted communities. Finally, we propose a health-informed computing framework. They offer a solution, a model that explicitly incorporates public health risk as a key metric for scheduling data center workloads across space and time, which can effectively mitigate adverse health impacts while advancing environmental sustainability. More broadly, we also recommend adopting a standard reporting protocol for the public health impacts of data centers and paying attention to all impacted communities. The article further explains that though fine particulate matter can impact communities at long distances, those closest bear the greatest impact. Those living close and having coexisting comorbidities are impacted greater even still. Given the Town Zoning Law of Section 103, Parts B and D, which speaks to air safety and socioeconomic stability, I encourage the town board to require that Stream and GCEDC provide not only prospective studies, but contract rigorous and ongoing monitoring plans. These should also be accompanied by mitigation measures to be put in place should deficiencies be found. I encourage the town planning board to pursue a non-biased subject matter expert in public health to help identify how to create this framework. I'm attaching – well, I already told you, so two copies. In the interim, I would also encourage the town board to require Stream to pursue alternatives for backup power that do not run on diesel and therefore reduce emissions. I would like to see a decision making matrix, such as a Pew matrix, which is a framework to show complex decision-making with weighted criteria. Great. This could be applied to many areas of the project. However, ways to reduce emissions from backup generators seems like this is an easy one. Look and approve. The amount of disruption the wetlands face through dewatering and adding impervious surfaces is mind-blowing to me. The impact of runoff, contaminated runoff, mind you, to flooded surrounding areas impact the water table and all the interconnected wetlands. I'm great at beating a

dead horse, but Section 103, Part C, E, and H of your Zoning Law are not consistent with that. Lastly, I will spare you any quotes of John O'Donohue, but I recently heard a quote by Addie Barkin that resonated deeply with me. He states, and I share in his sentiment, "I am not an optimist about the future, but I am hopeful about the future. And here is the difference between optimism and hope. Optimism is an opinion. Hope is a spur to action. Hope is not a lottery ticket we cling to. It is a hammer that we use to break the glass, sound the alarm, and spring into action." What you are seeing here is all of us putting our collective hope in you, our hope that you will use your broad discretion of the town code to hold Stream and GCEDC not to the minimum satisfaction of the law, but the maximum satisfaction of the law. I understand that the planning board is not able to rewrite, but is held to enforcing the Town Zoning Law, which I think we've helped make a case here. You are not solely a conduit of regulation. You have decision-making power to protect the Town of Alabama and all of the people affected by this project and use all of the information available about the risks and concerns in real time for this project and all the projects that stand. Please enter my comments into the written record. (Grant, 5/4/2026)

6. Hello, everyone. Good evening. My name is Angela Carlson. I'm a resident of Batavia, but my roots are here in Macomber Road in the Town of Alabama. I grew up here. I teach the next generation of students in the Oakfield, Alabama district, and I spend my personal time recreating, listening to, and marveling at the nature around me. I love my home. I know no other. I'm writing to urge the planning board to reject the Stream site plan, as the current proposal fails to meet the town's legal standards regarding noise and light pollution. As someone who has lived and worked in this community for decades, I can speak to the specific site features and the community character this board is tasked with protecting. Growing up in the area, the rural character was defined by two things: Silence at night and a clear view of the stars. This environment is why people live here and why tourists and sportsmen visit our refuge. This stream site plan proposes a hyperscale industrial use that was never contemplated for this specific geography. A 24/7 industrial hum and permanent orange sky glow from security lighting would effectively end the rural character of this town, violating Zoning Law, Section 103D, which requires the board to protect the character and the social and economic stability of all parts of the town. As an educator and mother, I also think about what will be left for the students I teach. Defining features of this community, the quiet, the darkness, the connection to the natural world are not just niceties. They're part of the lived experience that shapes childhood and identity. It certainly did for me. Once lost, this cannot be restored. Some things are worth more than money. Please do not be so shortsighted like some of the bullish supporters of this data center. So much harm has been done under the guise of good-paying jobs and development, and the good old boys' trust us promise. Do not allow the siren song of money to dull your response. Protect your community

and protect the lands. I ask the board to exercise its discretionary authority to interpret the following criteria as laid out in the Zoning Law and town and design standards. The noxious noise, which you've heard about, Section 104. The Town Zoning Law explicitly prohibits noxious noise. Based on my lifetime experience near the refuge, I know it is currently a very quiet environment. The constant low-frequency vibration of data center cooling fans is inherently noxious in this quiet rural zone. Harmonious relationship, which we've heard a lot about, Section 808C, Part 7. The board is required to ensure a harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses. A facility that floods a wildlife sanctuary with light and noise cannot, obviously, be harmonious with the refuge. Dark sky compliance, Section 808C, Part 7E. The law requires dark sky compliance. Any 24/7 industrial lighting array is an improper disruption to the migratory flight paths of the thousands of birds that pass through the refuge. This contradicts the design standards mandate that STAMP must visually integrate into the existing rural setting in a comfortable, compatible manner. So, my closing request, I teach my students that their voices matter in how their community is shaped. The planning board is an administrative body with the power to reject any uses if it determines that insufficient evidence has been submitted to show compliance. I ask that you delay your vote to await the supplemental environmental impact statement recommended by the DEC to address changes in law and circumstances not considered in the 2012 analysis, require modifications that ensure zero noise and light bleed into the refuge, and reject the application if the applicant cannot prove their operations will preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community. The decision before you is not only about compliance today, as we've heard, but about what this town will be allowed to become over time. Do not let greedy men push you around. Always remember, it's not the cream that rises to the top, but the crap. Some things are worth more than money. Thank you for your time. (Carlson, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

The Town of Alabama includes areas with a strong rural and agricultural character. However, the STAMP site was specifically planned, zoned, and environmentally reviewed as a Technology District intended to accommodate large-scale technology and advanced manufacturing uses.

Because of this, development within the STAMP site is evaluated based on the zoning standards and design framework established for that district, rather than the rural development patterns found elsewhere in the Town. The proposed project is being reviewed for compliance with those standards, including requirements related to setbacks, buffering, and site design.

The STAMP site itself encompasses approximately 1,250 acres, with over 500 acres identified as buildable for development. The remaining land is not intended for development and functions as open space, infrastructure corridors, and environmental buffers.

As part of the original planning and environmental review process, development at STAMP was structured to occur within designated areas while preserving substantial portions of the site as open space and buffer areas.

While buildings of this scale differ from traditional rural development, the STAMP site was designated for this type of use as part of a long-term planning and environmental review process.

The Planning Board has also requested additional visualizations from the applicant to better understand the project's appearance and potential visual impacts. Once received, those materials will be made publicly available on the GCEDC website.

General Comments

1. Why was the Planning Board meeting on January 5th instead of the usual 3rd Monday of the month? (Bacon, 1/11/2026)
2. I strongly oppose the development of the STAMP area in any way. It will not only affect human life in many ways but also the wildlife and overall environment! (Weese, 3/5/2026)
3. I do not want a STAMP center in Genesee county!!! (Parker, 3/5/2026)
4. I am also troubled by the financial implications for New York State taxpayers. Subsidies and infrastructure support for highly profitable corporations deserve thorough scrutiny, especially if local residents may ultimately bear increased electricity costs or other economic burdens. (Hallenback, 2/18/2026)
5. \$6.4 million dollars of our taxes to create 125 jobs. I don't want this monster data center in my families backyard, I don't want this data center coming and consuming all of our resources and spiking electric bills. STAMP PLANT is and always will be a WASTE and a JOKE. It has been filled with lawsuits and riddled with problems. I would rather have GCEDC create public transit options with that money. It is disgusting that STREAM is asking for 500 MW of power. That is completely absurd. I don't want my families electric and utilities bills increase because of this. 40,000 gallons of water each day, is a complete waste. (Alton, 3/6/2026)
6. I live in Monroe County and work in Genesee County and I vehemently oppose the data center. Huge public investment, terrible environmental impact, higher utility costs, and minimal job creation. Don't do it. (Wiltse 3/8/2026)
7. Do not approve this data center! It is a huge waste of taxpayer dollars to create minimal jobs, on top of the detrimental effects this center will have on the area surrounding it. Noise, water pollution, and extremely high energy use are good for NONE OF US. We don't need or want to bankroll AI development in western NY. Tell them no and send them packing! (Groetz, 3/11/2026)
8. We don't want data centers wasting and polluting our natural resources and environment. (Raszewski, 3/11/2026)
9. I am writing you this email today to plead that you listen to us residents. I raised my 3 boys here and have become woven into the fabric of this beautiful area. But, my electric bill has already become so high that I have to choose between filling all of my

medications or paying my bill each month. A data center would push me out. I am disabled and on a fixed income so with my rent and everything else I won't be able to afford to stay and I won't be able to afford to move! I'm incredibly upset to possibly have to leave the community I love.

Also our natural treasures are so important to the character of this area. My family eats the deer from here. And my dear friends on the Tonawanda Seneca nation (many of them elderly) have already been through so much throughout history- It would be an affront to decency to put this monster abutting their home. They can't move or just leave because their identity is connected to their land and woods.

Giving all of what we all hold so dear away for MONEY would be a crime I cannot bear and so I refuse to agree to go along quietly. I must speak out and will continue to do so.

I am putting faith in the board to make decisions for the constituents ONLY. We do not OWE Stream OR the GCEDC any of this natural beauty.

And the \$1.44 request is an immoral and DISGUSTING move by the GCEDC so they can make their fee.

PLEASE DO THE RIGHT THING. ALLOWING A DATA CENTER HERE WILL END IN DISASTER. WHAT WILL YOUR LEGACY BE? (Yocina, 3/11/2026)

10. Data centers drive up electric bills for local residents, pollute the local environment, and put people out of jobs. Data centers have no place in Genessee county. (Iadanza, 3/11/2026)
11. I do not support the proposed data center. The number of jobs created as a result of the project does not produce sufficient local benefit to justify the resources (electricity, water, fuel) required to operate the facility. (Walsh 3/11/2026)
12. I don't want a data center in Genessee County. (Regan, 3/11/2026)
13. I am writing to you on behalf of my family of 8 with deep concern for the proposed data center in Alabama, and beg you to oppose it. In every scenario in which a data center is built, the surrounding community suffers. Unless you can show one single example in which the community surrounding a data center thrives, why should any of us believe that this one will be different? Unless you can promise me that this proposed data center will not harm one single blade of grass, I will not believe that it will not harm children, adults, wildlife, pets, farmland, or our water supply.

I keep reading that this data center will thrive for 30 years. A project of this expense to the tax payer should last for eternity and be beneficial immediately to 100% of the community. 30 years is an extremely short life span for any structure. What happens when the technology becomes obsolete, which all technology does. What becomes of the structure? The only thing I trust that will last my lifetime is the damage done to our community and the planet.

I will also raise your awareness that our community does not like AI. We prefer human art made by calloused hands. I understand this will bring very few jobs to the area.

One thing I find frustrating is a proposal that not only brings so much damage to the community but also ignores our every need. We need a community center. We need clean air. We need a place for kids to play safely. We need parks. We need non-toxic farmland.

Why don't you put in a park?

It is very clear to every member of Genesee County that this project benefits nobody except the out of state billionaires proposing it. We also demand to know who is trying to build this. The only name I've heard so far is Epstein—an association like that is obviously not welcome here.

We demand that this project is cancelled for the safety of our children, our crops, our land, our families. Again, there is zero evidence on planet earth that a data center is a good thing for community or land.

You have so much power to say no. Please, have a conscience, a heart, a moral compass, a thoughtful reflection. This will destroy all of Genesee county and the surrounding areas. (Gardener, 3/24/2026)

14. Please see that Town Board and planning board see this. Thanks. Due diligence. They are bad news. Developer is also on Epstein docs:

<https://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/2026/03/04/the-top-10-reasons-data-centers-must-be-stopped/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hhZbaxg7hsM> (Tomas 3/23/2026)

15. I am writing to express my concern for the proposed data center at the STAMP site in Alabama.

First, who does this benefit? Absolutely no one in the county or surrounding areas. Not the tax payers, not the children who live and play in these communities. No one. Additionally the Tonawanda Seneca's sovereignty must be respected.

The supposed financial benefits mean nothing if our local environment is completely decimated. It affects not only the local water supply, but the air we breathe and the quiet stillness of rural western New York that we love. At minimum, there must be a moratorium on these types of awful projects. They are simply NOT NEEDED. There is NO COMMUNITY BENEFIT. None. No one wants this here. Absolutely no one.
(Weinert, 3/23/2026)

16. I appreciate the Planning Board's decision not to schedule a public hearing at this time. The Planning Board should not schedule the legally required public hearing on the site plan until after it deems Stream's site plan application complete. I understand that STREAM is preparing an additional submission to the Planning Board and is conducting additional studies. The Board should continue to evaluate Stream's site plan application and request additional and revised materials until it deems Stream's application complete. I urge you to ensure there is sufficient time between when the Board deems that the site plan application complete and the date of the hearing for the public to fully review the materials and prepare comments and questions.

Additionally, following the public hearing, I urge the Planning Board to take any time needed to consider any issues raised at the hearing. While the Town law requires that a final decision be made within sixty-two days of the hearing, it also allows that period to be extended by agreement between the Board and the applicant. If the Board requires more than 62 days after the hearing to reach a decision, it should request agreement for such an extension from STREAM, and make clear that it cannot approve the application without additional time.

Also, I have learned that last week, several members of the Planning Board and the Town Board, as well as the Town Attorney (who is also the County Attorney) and several other County employees, traveled to visit several STREAM Data Center facilities last week. The trip was paid for by STREAM. We want to know what they learned. The public must have an opportunity to ask questions.

Will the Planning Board agree to this? Please ensure that this submission is made available to all Planning Board members and that it is incorporated into the record for any decision relating to the application for site plan approval. (Hewitt, 3/30/2026)

17. I appreciate the Planning Board's careful consideration of the STREAM site plan. It's important that the legally required public hearing on the site plan is not scheduled until after the Board deems STREAM's site plan application complete. I understand that STREAM is preparing an additional submission and conducting further studies, and I encourage the Board to continue evaluating their application and to request any additional or revised materials as needed until the application is fully complete.

As a resident of Genesee County, I urge you to ensure there is ample time between when the Board declares the site plan application complete and the date of the hearing. This will allow the public sufficient opportunity to thoroughly review the materials, prepare comments, and formulate questions. Following the public hearing, I hope the Board will take whatever time is needed to carefully consider any issues that are raised. While Town law requires a final decision within sixty-two days of the hearing, it does permit an extension of this period if both the Board and the applicant agree. If more than sixty-two days are needed after the hearing to reach a well-considered decision, the Board should request STREAM's agreement for such an extension and make it clear that approval cannot be granted without this additional time. Will the Planning Board agree to this approach?

Additionally, I have learned that several members of the Planning Board recently visited STREAM's data center facilities. Will the Board present their findings from these visits and allow the public to ask questions? Please ensure that this submission is shared with all Planning Board members and included in the record for any decisions related to the site plan approval.

Thank you for your attention. I look forward to your response. (Hallenbeck, 3/31/2026)

18. I am a resident of Batavia and have lived in Genesee County for most of my life. I am writing as a concerned citizen to express my concern regarding the plans of having the Stream Data Center built on the STAMP site in Alabama.

I attended the Planning Board meeting last night and have to say I am concerned for many reasons.

First I would like to know if any project proposed by GDEDC has received this much opposition? Pages of comments, concerns, and questions were handed out in ~6 font This should tell the board that this is not a welcome project by the residents of this area. I say residents of the area because while residents of Alabama & the Tonawanda Seneca Nation have top priority when it comes to their concerns. This

project will affect an unknown environmental area. It will undoubtedly affect out water and electricity.

Has any other project presented by GDEDC been undisclosed? The fact that the entity representing this project will not come forward is alarming. What do they have to hide?

Concern 1 / Building of this project:

- it was stated that this will take 18 months. That is 18 months of wear and tear on our roads and who will pay to repair those roads? Our roadways are in horrible condition without any construction. My neighborhood has recently had 2 new homes built and just those construction vehicles have caused the roads to crumble. I can't imagine the impact of heavy trucks transporting tons of materials.
- 18 months of noise above the acceptable levels -it was stated that the DEC thought the building was too large, and Drew stated, "we don't see that." Of course you don't see that, the business you are working for wants this project to go through.
- DEC concerned about the amount of power being used. The amount of power being used is comparable to 144,000 households. This should be a concern.
- what will be become of this monstrous building in 10-15 years when it has run its lifespan?
- it was stated that there is 1600 feet buffer to the reservation or possibly the the Wildlife Refuge, either way this is way too close. Would you want this monstrosity in your backyard?
- generator: one individual speaking stated that he is annoyed by his neighbors house generator running on Saturday mornings. But I guess this okay for the community where this will be located. It is clear that the members from Wendel Companies & Stream clearly think that the members of this community are below them.

Jobs

- all of this pollution, ruining house values for residents, noise pollution, possible extinction of local wildlife for 125 permanent jobs?!?!?!

Landscaping

- I found it interesting that the board seemed most concerned with the appearance of the building and landscape surrounding it vs. the astronomically negative impact it will have to this area

Lighting

- lighting around this building will have a negative impact on wildlife and whether or not it streams past the border of this project it will negatively impact neighbors -will lights be on 24 hours a day

Pamphlet / visualizations

- is the information / visualizations that the board had at the meeting available to the public?

Noise study

- when will results be made public
- if the noise level is found to be too loud will this project be denied?

Sanitary Sewer System

- I find it hard to believe that this size of a building will have no impact on the local water supply and that the sewage and waster water will be kept in house or put in a hold tank and transported (where does it go then?)

Stream tour / trip

- I would like to know who paid for this and what was provided to members who traveled to look at other facilities

Please do what is right for your community. I suggest taking this to a vote for the local community - local government needs to represent the people of the community. Everything about this project is about money, you will not convince me otherwise.
(Callen, 3/26/2026)

19. Remember the Virtual Reality Revolution? Neither do I.

I oppose the data center proposed by STREAM US Data Center for the STAMP mega industrial site in Alabama NY I call on the GCEDC follow all recommendations of the NYSDEC and to do the following:

- Reject the incentives application.
- Conduct a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) focused on data centers at STAMP.
- Conduct a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the entire STAMP site taking into account new laws and regulations as well as other changes, INCLUDING CHANGES IN PLANS FOR THE SITE SINCE 2012.
- Ensure the SEQR analysis incorporates review of cultural and environmental justice impacts on the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and includes input from the Nation, DEC and the State Historic Preservation Office on those impacts.
- Conduct SEQR review that includes detailed impacts analysis for both the construction and operations phases of the project, keeping in mind that construction is forecasted to take five years.
- Require prior to completing SEQR review that independent studies on issues such as noise, air emissions, geotechnical analysis, traffic, and water impacts be completed and made available to the public.
- Require prior to completing SEQR review that a public hearing is held AFTER all studies and application materials are finalized and made available to the public.

Water is the most vital resource for life, and we here in the Great Lakes region are wealthy with it. The fact that billionaires need to pollute lots of fresh water for their next big stupid venture is not our problem.

This proposed Data Center project is unconscionable. Genesee County has struggled with water shortages for over a decade. Vital water for residential life and agriculture needs to be delivered from Lake Ontario via the Monroe County Water Authority. Why this project has still not been completed seems ridiculous. The money for this obviously needed vital project SHOULD NOT be held hostage by a short-sighted, polluting and useless Data Center. There are other ways to finance the water project.

This proposed Data Center project should be blocked for the following reasons:

- Data centers use and pollute water. The communities of Genesee County, and especially the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, AND all of the communities downstream from the watershed- which includes Rochester, Syracuse, and the rest of New York State - DO NOT need another source of toxic water pollution.
- Data Centers do not provide economic growth for communities. They hire remote workers, source the materials and labor from outside the area and outside the US. Data Centers do not produce anything. They only take, they do not give.
- Apollo Global Management needs a cheap, large space with lots of water, and Genesee County doesn't need this data center.
- Data Centers take up valuable habitat and recreational space that increases property values and provides essential services like clean water.
- Property values in the area will plummet.
- Energy costs for residents are already too high. A massive data center will cause energy costs to skyrocket, the way they have in other parts of the country with data centers nearby.
- These big tech billionaires have shown us who they are. They have no accountability and DO NOT CARE WHAT HARM THEY DO or who they do it to, whether it is children who commit suicide (Facebook), workers who suffer (Amazon), underage girls and boys who are trafficked for sex (Leon Black, founder of Apollo Global Management), or release of toxins into a town.
- AI is a garbage product sold by billionaires to investors using the lie that they will be "left behind" unless they jump on the bandwagon. AI makes mistakes that will only prove to be more harmful to all as its use grows. It absolutely does not help anyone or increase productivity and workers spend more time correcting AI mistakes than they save using it.

- Big Tech billionaire companies rarely deliver on their promises. Their whole motto is “move fast and break things”. Let’s not be the shrapnel left behind from stupid billionaires pretending to be God. Genesee County does not need to be a guinea pig. Remember Zuckerberg’s big META revolution? It never caught on, big surprise. These guys have dumb ideas all the time, and we do not need to let them drag us down with them.
- If AI and these data centers are so important for national security, let them build data centers on military bases. We have plenty of land holdings already in the military.
- These big tech companies have already stolen our attention, our privacy, our personal data, our biometrics, our mental health, our sense of connection and our peace of mind. They DO NOT need our LAND, WATER, AND AIR also!!
- There are other ways to develop the economy of Genesee County

This proposed Data Center project will only serve the big tech billionaires at the expense of every Genesee County Community and all of those who live downstream, which includes the rest of NY state to the east. I urge you to pass on this harmful proposal. Another opportunity that is truly beneficial to Genesee County will come along – one that will bring real positive growth and blessings instead of angry letters from surrounding cities. The GCEDC needs to go back to the drawing board with residents of Genesee County and the surrounding communities to do its job of creating a path for economic development that improves the quality of life and provides amenities, infrastructure and services that people actually need while protecting the residents and the region from unnecessary ecological and economic harm. Thank you for your time and consideration of this and all you do. (Lysaki, 4/1/2026)

20. I live on Lake Alice, and frequently visit the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge.

I am very concerned about the environmental impacts of the proposed data center on both of these important local resources. I am also opposed to anything that would increase our already skyrocketing electric bills.

I appreciate the planning board’s decision not to schedule a public hearing on the proposal until the STREAM proposal is complete and all necessary studies have been completed.

Please ensure that there is adequate time for the public to review the proposal once the board deems it is complete.

Your decision will affect many people and environments both within and beyond your town's borders. I am hopeful you will consider the potential costs of this project for all of us in Western New York. (Chenelly, 3/31/2026)

21. Please do not approve the AI data center proposed for the STAMP site. It will negatively impact Alabama, our county, and elsewhere in the state. There are many reasons to say no to this project.

The requested tax subsidy for the AI data center is beyond absurd! There is nothing that could come in at \$1.46 Billion and ever show a positive return on investment for the community. It is simply far too much money.

It is unsettling that Apollo Global Management is involved in this project given its founders' appalling ties to sexual predator Jeffrey Epstein and the company's lack of transparency on the issue.

It is also concerning that Apollo will not disclose which technology company would be moving in. IF any tax subsidies are to even be considered, the statewide community absolutely has a right to know which company(is) are requesting to bail on paying taxes while hard-working residents continue to pay. Community members should have the opportunity to express that they do not want to give tax breaks (essentially giving their own tax dollars) to the company(is) nor to have that company drain their very limited community resources (e.g. fire, law enforcement, etc.), and those community voices should be seriously considered in decision-making.

The fact is, through our taxes, our (the community members') hard-earned dollars are intended to go toward the betterment of our community for purposes like education, roads, fire departments, and other shared services. TRILLION-dollar tech companies and their billionaire owners and leaders absolutely do not deserve, and they certainly do not need, this massive corporate handout. It will benefit the community in no way for those companies to siphon off our hard-earned dollars. IF we are to allow these large communities into our county, it should only be to very clear and significant community benefit.

Furthermore, I am extremely concerned about the increase in energy costs an AI data center will require of residents in Alabama, the county, and across the state—and at a time when such an increase can be least afforded with every other cost on the rise. I am concerned about the direct immediate environmental impacts of this project as well as about the long-term environmental impacts of requiring so much power. What type of power will be used and where will it come from? Will it be green energy? The dire impacts of climate change abound. We need to be focused on REDUCING our

energy footprint and ensuring as much energy as possible is generated through sustainable means to protect our community. That effort would be a far better use of state funds and resources than bringing in an AI data center.

I also want to express my support for the Tonawanda Seneca Nation on this issue. Their views, culture, and needs must be considered.

I most critically, I am extremely concerned about possible impact of this project on local water resources. Data centers in other places in the country have left residents with virtually no usable water. Is the company that wants to come in proposing to recycle the water they use so that their impact on local water resources will be very limited? If not, they should not be allowed in. If the answer is yes, please then consider how much water the center will require even in those circumstances and whether that need is reasonable for or will hurt the community. My sister and her family live near the STAMP site. I cannot have my family without water.

Below are several news stories about people and communities impacted by the extreme water use of AI data centers, and more stories and videos are available. Many people have been left with poor-quality water or even without water after AI data centers move in.

- <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cy8gy7lv448o>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jjkaYyysYhA>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2025/dec/16/great-lakes-us-data-centers>
- <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/07/14/technology/meta-data-center-water.html#:~:text=Three%20of%20their%20neighbors%20have,month%20instead%20of%20every%20year.>

(Mangino-Crandall, 3/30/2026)

22. Decisions from the town of Alabama planning board should not be heard without complete and total input from its residents and surrounding!!!! The town planning board in turn should never make such environmentally and economically disastrous decisions on behalf of its residents, You are not representatives of the residents!!!! Stream data center should not be built in such an inappropriate area , nor should GCEDC be allowed to TRY such an inconsiderate act!!!! Town of Alabama planning board STOP speaking on behalf of ALL who oppose this disaster!!!! Shame on the town of Alabama planning board!!!! (Sundown, 3/30/2026)
23. There is no infrastructure to support this data center. The residents of Alabama and Genesee county do not want this. We do not want it so close to the wildlife refuge and the reservation.(Toal, 3/31/2026)

24. I have learned that last week, several members of the Town of Alabama Planning Board and the Town Board, as well as the Town Attorney (who is also the County Attorney) and several other County employees, visited STREAM US Data Center facilities in Texas and that STREAM paid for their trip.

I understand that the Town Attorney believes this trip did not violate the General Municipal Law or the Open Meetings Law. The Town Supervisor has justified the trip on the grounds that members of the public have expressed fears regarding the negative impacts of STREAM's planned STAMP data center complex, and has stated that Town officials attended because they wanted to see STREAM facilities for themselves. Legally and ethically, the public has the right to know what representatives from the Town + County learned on their trip, and how that information will influence any decisions they make on the proposed data center plan.

I request the following actions from the Town and County:

- 1) Public officials and employees who attended the trip must share what they learned on the trip with the public. Any information they obtained that may be relevant to their decision-making must be shared with the public on the record as soon as possible, ideally in writing and as part of a public meeting where members of the public are allowed to ask questions and where meeting minutes are entered into the public record.
- 2) Public officials and employees who attended the trip must share who they spoke with, what sites they visited, which aspects of the STREAM facilities they saw in operation, how they plan to utilize what they learned in their decision making, and what outstanding questions remained for them after the trip.
- 3) The obligation to share with the public on the record any information that may bear on decision-making is particularly important for members of the Planning Board, who will vote on the site plan application.

The stakes of the proposed data center complex are very high - in terms of environmental, economic, and quality of life impacts. Please take your role as public servants and elected officials seriously. You owe no less to the people of Genesee County. (Halstead, Wawrzyniec, Grote, Wawrzyniec, Carlson, Wawrzyniec, Giacherio, Reardon, Bearden, Kubik, Beuler, Price, Grant, Yocina, Callan, Lewinski, Pahl, Mortellaro, Tasber, Dupre, Robins, Frank, Sandholzer, Joyner, Chenelly, Mortellaro, Marino, Smith, Tinelli 4/1/2026)

25. Enclosed is a paper about how the town board of Dryden NY has managed to change zoning laws to put a ban on data centers due to overwhelming opposition by local residents. Sounds just like the opposition that you are getting from the people living in our area. you are elected to represent the local community and I ask you to please come out publicly and announce your opposition to the data center proposed at the stamp project due to the overwhelming response to it by the residents of this community. a zoning update would help too. I know that you said that the board can do little to stop this but I feel you need to represent us and support our efforts to stop this from being built. the water usage you compared to lamb's farm usage but lamb's has been here for a long time and the center will only add more water being taken away from the supply. same as the noise the data center will add to the noise pollution already in the area, we already have traffic noise that we hear all the time but it isn't a constant noise 24 hours a day, seven days a week. the power usage combined with tax and power incentives will only drive local residents rates to go up to make up the difference. it has been shown that people's home values go down due to being near data centers. I urge you to take action, support the people who elected you, and take all means necessary to stop this center from being built. <https://ithacavoices.org/2026/02/the-town-of-dryden-just-banned-data-centers-heres-why/> (Joyner, 4/6/2026)

26. 3 top leaders in Lackawanna County, PA have been voted out of their positions for ignoring residents and supporting AI Data Centers. It can be done if we unite and push back. (nartisticgold@aol.com, 4/7/2026)

27. I am writing as a long time resident of Genesee County. I am raising my family here, I work here, I care deeply about this community.

I am extremely concerned by the proposed data center in Alabama. These projects have destroyed residents quality of life, destroyed property values, use an extraordinary amount of water and produce significant pollution. The property borders on old growth forest and a National Wildlife Refuge. The damage that this will cause will likely never be able to be reversed.

These projects also cause an alarming increase in energy costs. The residents of this county cannot bear the financial burden for a billionaire owned company. The jobs that they are promising are incredibly small compared to the cost of the project not only in tax benefits but also environmental destruction. This project will be obsolete but the damage will live on.

I beg you to listen to the people that live here and not bend the knee to billionaires who are just looking for a quick profit at the expense of everyone. (Orleman, 4/11/2026)

28. Dear Town of Alabama Town Board members,

We, those who live on this land, are being asked to accept major environmental impacts, heavy energy and water use, and permanent changes to our landscape from an as-yet-unknown billion dollar corporation.

We are asking for transparency, accountability and respect for the land the people who are already here. If this project is truly beneficial, it should stand up to public scrutiny. And our community should be treated as a partner in this decision—not an afterthought.

Please represent the interests of your constituents, who oppose this proposal, and make the recommendation to the Planning Board to DISAPPROVE the site plan application from STREAM. I realize the Town Board doesn't vote on the site plan or any aspect of the data center proposal, but it is important that you make the proper recommendations. (Hallenbeck, 4/14/2026)

29. Dear Planning Board Members:

You are the first line of defense against this monstrous development proposal. I live and work in the GLOW region. I serve as the Priest-in-Charge of the Genesee Regional Initiative, which includes five congregations, two of which are located in Genesee County. I/we are passionately opposed to this project for many reasons. But to keep this petition short and readable, just let me make three points.

- Following the upcoming public hearing, I urge the Planning Board to take any time needed to consider any issues raised at the hearing. While the Town law requires that a final decision be made within sixty-two days of the hearing, it also allows that period to be extended by agreement between the Board and the applicant. If the Board requires more than 62 days after the hearing to reach a decision, it should request agreement for such an extension from STREAM, and make clear that it cannot approve the application without additional time.

Will the Planning Board agree to this? Please ensure that this submission is made available to all Planning Board members and that it is incorporated into the record for any decision relating to the application for site plan approval.”

- The SEQR application says STREAM is still working on a study to determine how much noise the data center complex will generate and what that means for

building and site plan design. How can the Planning Board consider a site plan application when the data center design has not yet been completed? And how will 24/7 noise from the data center complex comply with our ToA noise ordinance, which prohibits "noxious" levels of noise? What will the impact of constant noise be on the environment, especially the National Wildlife Refuge? If the Refuge is negatively impacted, what does the Town Planning Board propose to do to replace the significant revenue produced by the eco-tourism generated by the Refuge? (And while I mention that, how about replacing this whole proposal with something that capitalizes on the local ecology rather than destroying it...but that's another email....)

This facility would use 500MW of power, enough to power nearly all the homes in the GLOW region. What kinds of sweetheart deals would the data center get for this power, and why would we allow a facility that only produces 100 jobs to get so much of it? It seems like the Town of Alabama will pay all the costs – the noise, water, traffic, aesthetics, rising electricity costs, etc – and this corporation will get all the benefits. Even though STREAM may SAY that it will build to produce its own power supply, the infrastructure for the power will also need to be in place and the cost for this will be born by current consumers. There is NO DOUBT that everyone's electric costs will go up. If you don't believe this - or if STREAM has not been fully truthful about this with you, just investigate OTHER places where data centers have been railroaded through and see what the facts demonstrate. Virginia has quite a track record, for example, and it's not good.

- According to published plans and statements by company representatives, the facility would use a “closed-loop cooling system”. The Planning Board must demand additional details about this system, including the list of chemical adjuvants (anti-corrosives, etc) that are added to the system to prevent corrosion. Specifically, the Planning Board must demand info regarding the presence of PFAS in this mixture, as well as detailed plans for disposal of the wastewater.

I implore you to do your homework outside of the propaganda machine produced by STREAM. Please consider the LONG-TERM impact of this outrageous development on the electric, water, and eco-system of this region. Don't be taken in by the con job of corporate America - the STREAM folks are out for themselves and will say whatever it takes to get what they want and what is right for THEIR interests.

I said it before and I'll say it again - you are the first line of defense for our region in this battle. Please, do the right thing. (Price 4/1/2026)

30. "...I am writing you to express my opposition to the Data Center Proposed for your town. It is OVERWHELMINGLY HARMFUL to our life in Genesee County. Please listen to your constituents. Short term gain for long term pain." (Tjurs, 4/10/2026)

31. Submitted via mailed postcards, included at the end of this document) I oppose the massive data center complex at STAMP in the Town of Alabama.

In a March 2026 report from Good Jobs First, a non-profit, non-partisan research organization on economic development incentives, it was determined that "...this is a direct transfer of wealth from every resident of Genesee County to Apollo Global Management, one of the world's biggest private equity firms... This is not an industry that requires public financial support to do their private business."

In addition, this center will negatively impact our GLOW region due to:
Air pollution, water pollution, harmful impacts to wildlife and local sportfishing industry, high electric rates, increased brownouts and blackouts, 24/7 light, 24/7 low frequency noise and attendant health and environmental problems, lower property values, loss of biodiverse wetlands and productive farmland, Tonawanda Seneca Nation's lands and traditions.

...all for a few local jobs. Profits will benefit the speculative multi-billion data center industry and an undisclosed Big Tech operator. (Slusser, Zschoche, Hachuss, Huenimoerder, Ginger, Reardon, Conway, Callari, Morrill, Bochan, Damico 4/13/2026)

32. Having nothing more to add to what I said on February 3rd, 2025 I originally planned to read for someone else on March 19th, 2026 in the Alabama Fire Hall where over 200 met with the purpose of providing comment to Genesee County Economic Development Center (GCEDC) on the request of \$1.46 Billion of financial incentives from Apollo Global Management (market cap/net worth of \$64.76 Billion) for their STREAM Data Center Project named Double Reed.

GCEDC states that "STAMP is the ideal place to develop advanced manufacturing projects." Manufacture means to produce products, goods, or materials usually through mass production using machinery, specialized tools and labor. These laborers support the local economy. Double Reed is a planned 2,200,000 square foot 3-building campus spreading over approximately 100 acres requiring 500 megawatts of electricity for 125 jobs. Data centers do not manufacture tangible products or goods. 68% of data center employees work remotely. This takes the number of individuals with an opportunity to physically work and contribute to the local economy down to 40.

The actions of GCEDC brazenly threaten Tonawanda's "free use and enjoyment" of Seneca Land as guaranteed by United States federal law per the 1794 Treaty and the 1857 Treaty which provides "exclusive use, occupation, and enjoyment" to Tonawanda.

New York State's Climate Act defines the area where STAMP is located as a Disadvantaged Community which uses the term "burden" as something that affects health or quality of life. All involved must take into account both the environmental and socioeconomic factors of a project such as Double Reed.

GCEDC and STAMP could impact Tonawanda's health, wellbeing, and cultural practices for this generation and the next seven. You know this.

I was not able to be another's voice on March 19th, 2026, I was not able to attend on April 16th, 2026, so I will reaffirm here what I previously stated: that I do not approve of this subsidy package and I ask you and everyone involved to reject this request and this project. Further, I do not agree with GCEDC being lead agency for the State Environment Quality Review (SEQR) for this or any other project at STAMP. (Clark, 4/17/2026)

33. There needs to be more communication with the Tonawanda-Seneca Nation, why are we rushing through this? (Barns, 4/10/2026)
34. Add my name to the list. There are several areas in Genesee County and/or WNY that have already been subjected to commercial use that could be expanded to accommodate the STAMP project plans. The pristine nature of the Town of Alabama and the Tonawanda Reservation is NOT the proper place for sub commercial invasion. STOP STAMP NOW! (Graziaplana, 4/29/2026)
35. I have been a resident of Genesee County since 1998. For most of that time I was the County Highway Superintendent and Director of Public Works. In that capacity I was solely responsible for managing the operation and development of the Countywide Water System. I understand what it takes to develop and maintain our vital infrastructure. I also understand utilities, environmental regulations, permitting, NYS laws (including the Public Authorities Law), and the transparency those laws mandate.

During most of my 28 year career at the County, I think we had fewer than 5 years total when the County Budget wasn't a struggle and we didn't have to make cuts to make ends meet. I know that after the 2008 financial crisis, management at the

County went seven years without a raise. We lost valuable employees during that time. When I started at the County Highway Department in 1998 we had 57 full-time employees. Over the years, budget cuts forced us to reduce staff and eliminate positions. Fortunately, most of those reductions came from not backfilling retirees. We consolidated departments. Eventually the Highway Department, which later became Public Works, managed the County Parks, County Facilities, and the County Airport. It also performed engineering reviews for the Environmental Health Department at County Health. We managed the County Motor Pool and Fleet Management and developed the Countywide Water System. We had numerous Shared Services Agreements with neighboring counties and others. We shared labor, equipment, and best practices. I'm not sure we could have been more efficient. When I retired in early 2025, the original Highway Department had been reduced to 32 people. The fully consolidated DPWt had 57 folks, but we were doing the work of 6 formerly independent activities. Even with all of the consolidation and savings, we still struggled to keep property taxes down.

The property tax problem in New York, especially Western NY, is significant. When I was in the Air Force, I lived in and owned homes in Missouri and South Carolina. My home's value was nearly the same as the homes I've owned in New York, but my property taxes were 5 times as high. People are frustrated with the high taxes and many have left NY all together. Those who stay—whether for family reasons or because they can't afford to leave—are stuck paying the ever climbing tax bill with a shrinking tax base. Sure, some school district consolidation could occur, but every time the idea is floated, people flip out. Genesee County, its Towns, and School Districts can only afford to stay in business by growing the tax base. This can only be done in two ways: bring business that attracts people who build or invest in our housing stock, or bring development that inherently raises the tax base. We have successful businesses like Liberty Pumps, OXBO, and HP Hood that contribute to the cause, but these are hard to attract and frankly, we don't have enough local people to hire.

There is also a Catch-22 in Genesee County. We need to increase the tax base, but our farmland is sacred and intentionally difficult to develop. As it should be. Don't get me off topic on solar farms—that's a whole other day of ranting at New York State for shoving these unwanted large arrays down our throats.

Back to focusing on developing the tax base. Stream Data Centers offers the chance to finally massively impact the county's tax base and revenue. I know this is a very unpopular opinion, but it's honestly the perfect alignment. The project injects \$140 million into a County Water system that is desperate for outside funding. Without it, the current county residents are burdened with paying hundreds of dollars more per

year forever to finance the water the county needs for the next 100 years and the water required to attract more businesses like those mentioned earlier. Stream Data Center also injects \$18 million annually back to the State and County in sales tax. The County's share of \$9 million represents an almost 20% increase in the total sales tax used to balance the County budget. The "extra 1% sales tax" doubles the county's current capital expenditure on roads, bridges, facilities, and infrastructure. This is real money. Money that can potentially lower property taxes across the County, not to mention the enormous sums sent to the Town of Alabama and the Oakfield-Alabama School District. These residents should see a tremendous drop in their property taxes. This is the help many residents in our county need. The total money injection is a net positive for the community. Again, the perfect alignment is that this development will not jeopardize farmland. It doesn't create sprawl that requires additional government services and offsetting tax expenditures.

While there are huge financial incentives to stream data—mostly offered as sales tax exemptions on server equipment and mortgage tax breaks—this is money we don't currently collect and therefore aren't giving anything up. You can't lose what you never had. If the data center were in Virginia instead of New York, we'd still be in the same place. We wouldn't collect sales tax on server purchases or mortgage tax on the building's financing, but we'd also never collect sales tax on electric usage, PILOT payments, or receive additional funding for our \$250 million water project. Not providing the tax breaks and losing the project would result in a net loss. I'm not a fan of the financial incentive game played in the economic development world, but until someone passes a Constitutional Amendment banning it, businesses will go to states that offer incentives or low tax structures. NYC certainly won't let us be a low-tax state. So don't hate the player, hate the game.

So what do we give up for a larger tax base and more money? Some will say we are making a deal with the devil. They'll tell you that Data Centers are evil and will cause the end of the world. They will tell you they use millions of gallons of water daily, pollute the air, inject chemicals into the ground and create excessive noise. This is certainly true for many data centers in other parts of the country. It doesn't take much research to find the bad actors in the business. Some even use jet engines to produce power. Yes—that is madness and I certainly wouldn't want my friends and neighbors exposed to any of that. However, the data center Stream proposed is not one of those.

This data center is not water cooled. It uses rooftop units and cooling towers, similar to many buildings and schools located where you live just on a much larger scale and capacity. These are closed-loop systems that require little water. For much of the year the data center can be cooled just with outside air. The data center's projected daily

water usage is less than 20,000 gallons. Most of the water comes from sanitary--the flushing of toilets and running of sinks within the facility. This wastewater is being sent to the Village of Oakfield Wastewater Treatment Plant which is more than capable of handling this small amount. When cooling towers need flushing, the effluent from the flush is treated at the same facility. This is no different than the maintenance that facilities all across the county currently perform and that waste is also directed to municipal wastewater plants. This effluent is always monitored and it is strictly enforced by the NYSDEC. So limited water usage and no pollution dumped into the ground or poisoning the waterways.

Because the STAMP site is located within 60 miles of Niagara Falls, NYPA has allocated "green" energy to the entire site. This is one of the many reasons STAMP was chosen for its current location. The 600 MW allotment has been set aside for many years. Rising energy prices aren't being driven by this new demand; it has been accounted for for a long time. Energy prices in NY have risen 70% since 2019 the highest in the nation aside from California. Much of this spike can be attributed to failed energy policy in NY, where the state decommissioned both fossil fuel and nuclear plants while simultaneously driving governments and residents toward EVs and other electric mandates. Solar and wind have been slow to close the gap. Many parts of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) are now being postponed or delayed because of its clear failure. National Grid is also spending \$5 billion on electrical infrastructure improvements just in WNY. This necessary, but an added expense. Add a 25% Canadian tariff on exported energy (much of the Northeast's power comes from Canadian hydropower), imposed in response to the Trump Administration trade war and you get increased prices. Sure the data center will use a ton of power, but that power is not allocated for homes--its there for industrial usage.

Lastly, I want to address noise. The proposed data center is projected to have ambient noise levels of 65 dB during the day and 45 dB at night. This is far below what other data centers currently produce. For reference, most people listen to TVs or other media at 65 dB. A typical conversation is around 75 dB. You can literally stand next to a cooling tower and have a conversation. I'm sure that when backup generators run, they produce far greater noise, however, their usage is sporadic and even they can be designed to muffle their noise.

If you can see a data center out your window, I have no argument with you not wanting one in your backyard. Overall, however, I feel the project will financially benefit a majority of the county. I support increasing our tax base to avoid further property tax increases and possibly even reduce current property taxes. I do not want to pay more for water to support future infrastructure that we so desperately need.

I'm tired of friends and family moving away. We finally have a way to accomplish this. This major increase in our tax base, which has limited environmental impact and almost no impact on farming, doesn't come along every day.

Let's stick to the facts, ignore the shouting, and not get sucked in by the misinformation. Data centers are not going away. There will be more and more as worldwide data grows exponentially every day and artificial intelligence advances and shows more promise. Everything we do every day increases the need for more data centers. All of our emails, texts, social media posts, online photos and phone photos get backed up on a server in a data center. Almost every person on planet Earth adds to this every day, and the data remains forever because "Knowledge is power". Until this changes, we need data centers. So why not benefit? (Hens, 4/30/2026)

36. My name is David Beatty and I live in Batavia. I have been closely following the development of STAMP and the recent projects that the GDEDC has brought to the site.

Given my background in architecture and experience with the Batavia Planning and Development Committee, I appreciate the complexity of the decisions before you. While I do not support advancing this project, I recognize the considerable effort you have invested, often in the face of strong community opposition. This is a monster of a project that is no small undertaking.

If I were to place myself in your position as a board member, I would vote against this project for several reasons.

At its core, the issue is this: we have spent decades overusing and reshaping the land. Too often, development follows a familiar pattern—a large building footprint surrounded by expansive parking and minimal landscaping, with little regard for what existed before. What once defined the land is erased. We should consider a different approach: not building at all unless the project meaningfully integrates with and respects the land itself.

There are other perhaps more practical concerns: This data center is being built in the real world, and in this world there are financial risks, infrastructure limitations, and the potential for missteps. The recent Plug Power experience - it collapsed due to a combination of financial trouble, regulatory delays, and shifting political/market conditions - should serve as a cautionary example. Perhaps something more appropriate for STAMP (since we are stuck with it) could be built in the future.

Industry trends reinforce these concerns. Data center project cancellations rose sharply in 2025, with many planned developments for 2026 already delayed or abandoned. Reports point to power grid limitations, supply chain disruptions, tariff pressures, and increasing community opposition as major obstacles. That opposition is not theoretical—it has led to tangible political consequences in other communities.

Finally, there are broader financial risks. Significant investment is being funneled into AI-related infrastructure, yet questions remain about the long-term viability of many of these ventures. Some analysts warn that the current level of investment may not be sustainable, raising the possibility of abrupt project withdrawals or incomplete developments.

Taken together, these issues are sufficient for me to conclude that this project should not move forward. If the monster is built I believe we will regret the decision that was made. Approving it risks repeating past mistakes and committing the community to a development that may not deliver on its promises. There is also the possibility that the project, like Plug Power, could be abandoned mid-construction, leaving lasting impacts on the site and surrounding community.

Because the review and approval process is discretionary, I respectfully urge you to exercise that discretion and vote against this proposal. (Beatty, 5/3/2026)

37. On behalf of the approximately 400 members of the Seth Green Chapter of Trout Unlimited (SGTU) in Rochester, NY, I am writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed STREAM data center project at the Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP) in the town of Alabama, New York. STAMP is not well suited for an installation of this magnitude. Siting this 2.2 million square foot mega data center there will pose a clear danger to the Oak Orchard freshwater ecosystem.

Trout Unlimited was founded in 1959. Protecting cold-water ecosystems and their trout and salmon populations is our *raison d'être*.

Based on our analysis of the STREAM site plan, we believe the proposed wastewater treatment and runoff control systems are inadequate and will create serious detrimental effects on the adjacent wetlands, the Oak Orchard River watershed and ultimately Lake Ontario. These cold-waters support substantial populations of Rainbow and Brown trout, King salmon, Coho salmon, Atlantic salmon, and other fresh-water species. Hundreds of our members have fished this world-class resource for decades and we want to ensure future generations get the same opportunity.

We believe STREAM's proposed water handling systems violate Section 808C, #7d of the Town of Alabama zoning law because they won't properly control the runoff facilitated by the millions of square feet of paved and built surfaces on the STAMP site. This enormous amount of water will cause flooding, reduce natural infiltration & filtration, boost water temperatures and degrade water quality – none of which is good for fish.

Because this project as proposed will directly violate the Town Zoning Law and cause substantial harm to the Oak Orchard River watershed, we ask that you DENY this application and protect this freshwater resource for our children and grandchildren to enjoy.

In closing, I can sum up our members' collective feelings about this data center in five words: IT'S A REALLY BAD IDEA! (DeRuyter, 5/1/2026)

38. My name is Chelsie Callan, and I am a resident of Batavia, New York, as well as a lifelong resident of Genesee County. I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed STREAM Data Center project.

While I understand the desire for economic development, this proposal raises significant environmental and community concerns that appear to conflict with the Town's own zoning laws and design standards.

Recent studies and reporting have indicated measurable increases in temperature in areas surrounding large-scale data centers. The potential for localized heat impacts should not be overlooked, particularly in a rural area such as ours, where agricultural land, wildlife habitats, and natural ecosystems are especially sensitive to change. In addition, the facility's anticipated water usage raises serious questions about strain on local water resources and the long-term sustainability of supply. Of equal concern is the potential risk of contamination reaching Lake Ontario, a vital regional resource that must be safeguarded.

Noise pollution is another critical issue. Continuous operational noise from such a large facility could disrupt nearby residents and have harmful effects on local wildlife. This appears to be in direct conflict with Section 104 of the Town Zoning Law, which prohibits "noxious noise." The scale and industrial nature of this project also raise concerns about whether a truly "harmonious relationship" can exist between the proposed use and the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape.

Further, compliance with “dark sky” requirements is questionable given the size and operational demands of a facility of this magnitude. Light pollution would not only affect residents’ quality of life but also disrupt wildlife patterns.

The Town Zoning Law also requires adequate municipal infrastructure, including water supply, wastewater treatment, stormwater control, and fire protection. It is unclear whether existing systems can support a project of this scale without significant strain or costly expansion. Similarly, the adequacy of stormwater and drainage systems must be carefully evaluated to ensure that flooding, erosion, and obstruction of natural drainage ways are avoided.

Importantly, the Town’s zoning framework emphasizes the prevention of pollution, protection of the water table, and the responsible stewardship of natural resources to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community. This project appears to be at odds with those guiding principles.

The Town’s design standards further reinforce these concerns. The proposed development does not appear to adequately respect existing viewsheds or integrate comfortably into the rural character of the area. The preservation and enhancement of wetlands and open space—key priorities for the STAMP site—could be compromised by such an expansive and resource-intensive facility.

For these reasons, I respectfully urge the Planning Board to carefully reconsider this proposal and to prioritize the long-term environmental health, rural character, and sustainability of our community. At the very least I ask that you postpone your decision until all of the communities concerns can be addressed and investigated thoroughly.

Thank you for your time and consideration. (Callen, 5/3/2026)

Putting a Data Center in Genesee County is going to change the quality of life for all who live here. Isn't it a huge red flag that everything is a secret (ie: what company we're dealing with)? Can you name one community that is happt about their data center? What about property values for those who live near it? They'll never be able to sell. This goes without saying, let's not do this to the folks on the reservation, and or let's not destroy the wildlife refuge! Please stop this disaster while we still can. (Cossitt, 5/4/2026)

39. Good evening. My name is Janice Laben. I have lived here in beautiful, rural Genesee County for 51 years. During that time I have been a mother, a grandmother, a dairy

farmer, a small business owner and a school librarian. The sixth generation of my husband's family is currently being raised on our property.

I firmly believe that during the time we spend here on this Earth it is our duty to try to help those whose lives come in contact with ours, and to try to leave the world at least as healthy and beautiful as we found it.

I ask myself, 'How will this data center project help the people of Genesee County?' Who among us wants to be spied on and surveilled? Who among us thinks that artificial intelligence is superior or preferable to human consciousness? The noise pollution, the light pollution, the water pollution, the air pollution, the egregious consumption of our fresh water and our electricity, are disrespectful to all those who live in Western New York, and especially so to the members of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and the citizens of the Town of Alabama.

I ask myself, 'In such a unique and significant area, home to the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and the Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area, how can this project go forward without truthful and authentic evaluation of the environmental impacts, particularly in regards to the repercussions on wetlands?' The disturbance and destruction of fragile and irreplaceable habitats is disrespectful to the myriad forms of life that make their homes here.

Your Town Law calls for "Harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses." By what stretch of the imagination could the data center possibly meet this standard? This is an extremely quiet, rural area.

Your Town Law prohibits "noxious noise". Think of a quiet evening filled with the calming sound of spring peepers. Contrast that with a 24/7 365 days a year mechanized thrumming that causes damage to humans and animals.

Your Town Law calls for "dark sky compliance". A huge facility that is brightly lit would be in violation.

In the Town of Alabama Technology District Design Standards Criteria, this sentence stands out: "Development will seek to respect existing viewsheds as well as the rural area surrounding the STAMP site." The STREAM US Data Center project fails to meet this objective in so many ways. We chose to live in Genesee County because of its rural character. This massive project will be an eyesore and doesn't fit in and in no way respects the viewshed or the surrounding rural community.

The second sentence that stands out to me is: “Wetlands and open space will be preserved and enhanced as part of the open space system throughout STAMP.” The wetland areas here in your town are nothing short of a national treasure. Letting a project of this magnitude move forward would truly be a travesty. Birds, frogs, turtles, salamanders, dragonflies...the web of life is beautiful and fragile. Let’s truly try to meet the objective of preserving and enhancing the wetlands and open space.

The final criterion of significance for me is “STAMP will visually integrate into the existing rural setting in a comfortable, compatible manner.” When I look to the north and the night sky is aglow not with stars, but with the light pollution from a data center, I will find nothing comfortable about it. Pity the poor folks that live close enough to hear the noise pollution in their rural homes.

I have seen a recent push that says “stick to the facts” in regards to the data center project. I don’t understand how we can be asked to “stick to the facts” when those “facts” come via the GCEDC, which stands to benefit if this project goes through. Their “facts” actually amount to propaganda. More truly independent information is needed.

Who in the Town of Alabama will benefit from this project? Who in Genesee County will benefit from this project? This project reeks of corruption. The rich get richer and the rest of us pay the price. I am asking you to remember that the decision you make now shapes the future for our descendants. Please, I am asking you to look into your hearts and examine this carefully. Use the power you have to put an end to this project. Make a decision that will make your town, our county and the world a better place. There is no need to rush forward into a more broken and dystopian society. Greed is an evil and ugly thing.

40. My name is Dr. Majadi Baruti. I live in Buffalo, New York, and I serve as a Climate Justice Organizer with PUSH Buffalo, a member of the NY Renews Indigenous Solidarity Committee, and an Earth Chaplain. My work centers utility justice, environmental protection, and the defense of frontline communities across Western New York. As part of the NY Renews Indigenous Solidarity Committee, I am committed to standing in solidarity with the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and advancing environmental and climate justice for both Black and Indigenous peoples—communities that continue to endure disproportionate environmental harm.

I am writing to state clearly and unequivocally: I urge the Planning Board to reject the STREAM Data Center Site Plan Application.

This is not simply a land use decision. It is a decision about whether the Town will uphold its own laws designed to protect water, air, ecological systems, and community health—or allow large-scale industrial development to override them during a worsening climate crisis.

This application fails to meet multiple provisions of the Town’s Zoning Law:

Section 104 prohibits “noxious noise.”

The proposed data center introduces continuous industrial noise that will fundamentally alter the surrounding environment. This is not incidental impact—it is sustained operational disturbance that conflicts directly with the intent of this provision.

Section 808C requires a “harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses.”

A 24/7 industrial-scale data center is not harmonious with surrounding rural and ecological land uses. It represents a fundamental incompatibility with the character, function, and stability of the area.

This same section also requires “dark sky compliance,” meaning minimal nighttime lighting.

The project’s continuous lighting and industrial operation directly conflict with the preservation of dark skies and will disrupt both wildlife and community quality of life.

Section 808C further requires adequate municipal facilities, including streets, water supply and wastewater systems, stormwater control, and fire protection, to serve the proposed development. The application does not adequately demonstrate that these systems can support the scale of this facility without burdening existing infrastructure or surrounding communities.

It also requires adequacy of stormwater and drainage facilities to prevent flooding, erosion, and obstruction of natural drainage ways. The Site Plan contains significant gaps in stormwater modeling and long-term drainage impact analysis, leaving unresolved risks to surrounding water systems.

Section 103 establishes the Town’s broader environmental mandate, seeking to prevent pollution of streams and ponds, safeguard the water table, and encourage the wise use and sound management of natural resources in order to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community and the value of the land.

This project is inconsistent with that mandate.

The proposed facility raises unresolved risks to water withdrawals, aquifer stress, and downstream impacts on interconnected waterways, including lands and waters connected to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation.

Water is not an abstract resource—it is a living system that sustains ecological and cultural life.

Air emissions from diesel backup generators and refrigerants further compound regional pollution burdens, particularly in communities that already face disproportionate environmental health impacts, including Black communities in Buffalo.

In addition, the project will significantly increase electrical demand, placing strain on the regional grid and increasing reliance on fossil fuel infrastructure. These costs and harms are not absorbed equally—they are shifted onto everyday ratepayers and frontline communities.

Taken together, these impacts demonstrate a clear pattern: this project does not meet the Town's own zoning requirements and does not align with the intent of protecting environmental integrity, public health, or community stability.

This is a moment that demands clarity. The climate crisis is not abstract—it is already shaping water systems, air quality, and ecological stability across Western New York.

As a Climate Justice Organizer, a member of the NY Renews Indigenous Solidarity Committee, and someone committed to Black and Indigenous environmental justice, I see this proposal as part of a broader pattern of extractive development imposed on communities with the least power to resist it.

For the sake of environmental protection, legal compliance, climate responsibility, Indigenous sovereignty, and the health of Black communities in Western New York, I urge the Planning Board to reject the STREAM Data Center Site Plan Application in full. (Baruti, 5/4/2026)

41. My name is Dianne Boeheim. I live in the town of Batavia, but grew up in the Oakfield Alabama area. My family spent many hours in the refuge area, and I continue to enjoy the area today as well. I am very opposed to the creation of the data center for numerous reasons. There are multiple sources of documentation that support the negative effects this center will have on the quality of life in this rural part

of the county. Utility costs rise, noise pollution, air pollution, increased temperatures at the site will all negatively impact the serene environment that presently exists. The destruction that the center will create, will be impossible to rectify at some point in the future when this center is outmoded, and passed its projected life span. The concerns raised by a sovereign Seneca Nation about their way of life need to be raised. As do the concerns of an adjoining county that may also suffer damage to their water shed. If air cooling is utilized to save wasting water, how will the industrial waste be safely disposed of. No community nearby exists that is equipped to handle this issue. I have several friends living in other states, near data centers. Unfortunately many promises were made, regarding many of the concerns I have. Unfortunately, the outcomes were the same in both states, promises made, promises broken. Costs up, noise, air and water pollution increased. Corrections impossible. Easier to pay fines than correct the issue. Please reject this site plan application or at minimum modify the plan when assessing this plan. Please include my concerns in the written record of the site plan hearing for STREAM US Data Centers. (Boeheim, 5/4/2026)

42. My name is RaeAnn Engler, and I live in the City of Batavia, Genesee County NY. I'd like to talk about the proposed Double Reed Data Center at the STAMP site in the Town of Alabama, Genesee County NY.

My concerns with this project are many –the excessive power draw and expense of that draw which will cost all Genesee County National Grid power customers in the form of significant rate hikes and potential brown outs; the air, noise, visual and water pollution; and the electronics waste.

Noise:

Section 104 of the Town of Alabama Zoning Law, which was last updated July 10, 2023, states that (I'm paraphrasing) no buildings or structures shall be used and no building or structure shall be erected which is designed to be used for any trade, industry, business or purpose of any kind that is noxious or dangerous to the health or safety of the community.

Infrasound is a reference to sound waves lower than the limits of human hearing. Infrasound or subsonic sound is a very low pitch sound caused by earthquakes, volcanoes and also by machinery such as diesel engines. The first research studies in infrasound came in the late 1950s.

Infrasound was found to cause physical symptoms of nausea, headaches and lethargy. Even though the sound is not heard with ones ears, it is absorbed in parts of

the body. Infrasound waves have very long wavelengths - 60-1,000 foot oscillations. Because of the length of this type of wave, obstacles and barriers do not contain them. Studies from all around the country show consistently measurable levels of infrasound emissions concentrated around data centers, measurable throughout the day, rather than bursts of occurrences. The people who live in this area, particularly in close proximity, your residents and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation; the many visitors to the wildlife refuge and the Big Woods, who come for their appreciation of nature, birds, animals and scenery, will be exposed to this intrusion for every moment they're in the area. This type of resonance drives out species – human and wildlife alike. This sort of sound would constitute being both noxious and potentially dangerous to the health of the community.

It was also already mentioned and reviewed by this planning board that, although the limits of 45-65 dB is acceptable for a community, that level of audible sound near a wildlife refuge and the Big Woods may not be an adequate measure, that this more quiet and serene setting warrants lower acceptable sound limits.

It's also the case that animals use both atmospheric and infrasound to communicate, and human created, continual atmospheric and infrasound may very well interfere with the ecology of the surrounding wildlife.

Visual:

The Design Standards indicate that the Development will seek to respect existing viewshed(s) as well as the rural area surrounding the STAMP site; Wetlands and open space system will be preserved and enhanced; and that STAMP will visually integrate into the existing setting. I certainly don't understand how three- 52' high buildings with 335,000 sqft floorplans respect the existing viewshed, enhance the wetlands and the open space system, or that they could in any way visually integrate into the existing setting.

Knowing that the prime life expectancy of data centers is 10-15 years, and even if there is still life left in them heading into 30 years, I see no plan to decommission these buildings. While abandonment is mentioned in the context of nonconforming use, wind energy, solar energy and battery energy storage facilities, there is no mention of recourse if the data center property or its progress IS abandoned. Is it for the community to absorb the fallout of such abhorrent structures being left in a once bucolic setting after this private equity firm and its tenant are finished soaking their profits from our community?

Electronic Waste:

Servers last approximately two years. The amount of electronic waste this facility will generate is a scourge on our environment, and to be operating in such an environmentally sensitive location with no requirement to respect that environment and have in place a mandate for the proper removal of these electronics is falling far short of acceptable.

I realize that your job is to gauge whether this project is in compliance with the requirements set in the Town's zoning laws and building standards. And I realize that this project is a larger, potentially more lucrative project than any that the Town of Alabama has ever entertained. Those of us who will be affected by this project are putting our trust and confidence in you to do an extremely thorough analysis of all aspects of this project to verify that it meets the requirements for the protection and promotion of the public safety, health, morals and general welfare of this community. (Engler, 5/4/2026)

43. My name is Grandell Hallett Logan. I am a member of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation Snipe Clan, I live on the Tonawanda Seneca Territory, and I frequent the "Big Woods" area of our land which shares a border with the STAMP Site, and where my concerns lie. This area is where our people hunt, fish, and gather medicinal or food plants. These practices are vital to the upkeep of our customs and usage.

When I was a child, my father walked in those woods gathering from the earth the very plants that he would use to treat our illnesses. Using knowledge that was passed to him from his teachers, to them from theirs, and back generations. Now, it comes to my generation to pick up this knowledge and to protect the area in which these plants live.

I am concerned about many aspects of the site plan application from STREAM US Data Centers.

Firstly, I'm concerned with the recent research suggesting that hyper scale data centers like Double Reed have what is now called a "Heat Island" effect with spans around 1.5 to 2 miles, putting the big woods well within its reach. Studies suggest that the areas surrounding data centers have been observed to have had an increase of 3.9 degrees Fahrenheit to 9 degrees Fahrenheit. These increases would be enough to affect these plants and their ability to grow seeing as how many use temperature as an indicator. With this in mind, the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, John White, and Tonawanda WMA are also at risk of being affected by these emissions. This would be a violation of the Town's Zoning Law Section 808C Part 7a,

because the proposed use of a hyperscale data center is not harmonious with existing uses in the area.

Secondly, STREAM's site plan would result in noise of 65 dBA to be emitted at the site with 45 dBA at the least. In my time, and my father's time in the big woods, this would be introducing an immense amount of noise to the soundscape. In addition, the sound study from STREAM doesn't have low frequency weighting which would be necessary in order to consider health impacts of this project on nearby communities of both Human and animal from low frequency noise or vibration emitted by the proposed facilities. This low frequency noise would be enough to cause a change in animal behavior, with effects eventually reaching the plant life. This noise should be considered noxious noise, which is prohibited by the Town Zoning Law Section 404.

I urge the Planning Board to not approve the Site Plan Application from STREAM until and unless the company can prove beyond a reasonable doubt that its proposed facilities would comply with the Town Zoning Law, especially the prohibition on noxious noise and the requirement for the project to maintain a harmonious relationship with current uses and needs of the surrounding area. (Logan, 5/4/2026)

44. A group of four Genesee County residents met with members of the Genesee County NY legislature and the County Manager to discuss our concerns regarding the Stream Data Center proposed at the STAMP site in Alabama, NY.

We are all aware that, at this late date, there are few options for those of us who are against the installation of this data center. Our pleas have been based in fact and also visceral. While review of the SEQR plan is black and white - whether "t"s were crossed or "i"s dotted - the community impact is felt by so many more than just the surrounding residents, and we feel that that has taken even less than a back seat to the factual data. We left happy to have talked but still feeling neutered by a system dependent on communication that doesn't happen, certainly not in a timely fashion.

Stream will not so easily be looking elsewhere to build their data center. This is a shovel ready site sitting in line with a massive power line. To suggest that they won't build here without incentive is simply rolling over and giving money to these billionaires.

Data centers and the super rich who fund them want no oversight. That oversight is needed to ensure that we residents and taxpayers are treated fairly.

I implore you to read these two studies. They are not articles about anecdotes. They are studies - non partisan - about the effects of data centers on communities. They

are not long articles to read, and neither condemns the idea of data centers altogether. They both suggest that a moratorium is a good idea, to slow down a decision that will have incredibly long lasting and expensive repercussions.

I again implore you, this time to instill a moratorium, at the town, county and/or state level NOW, and take the time needed to review and consider regulations and protocols so that these big money outfits don't have an opportunity to ruin our communities.

The World Resources Institute

<https://www.wri.org/insights/us-data-center-growth-impacts>

This study from the University of Michigan

<https://fordschool.umich.edu/news/2025/growth-data-centers-requires-new-policies-mitigate-local-community-impacts#:~:text=The%20study%2C%20What%20Happens%20When,burdens%20onto%20communities%20and%20schools.>

(Engler, 4/22/2026)

45. First I would like to thank you for your service on your planning board.

When you made your decision to serve your town, I'm sure you never thought you would be sitting here tonight.

I think that you have heard opinions from many sides, the "in favor side", the "against" side and the small group "who could care less".

But none of these groups matter. I compare your situation to serving on a jury. You are asked to evaluate the information presented to you (related to your own town zoning laws) and make unbiased decisions about that information.

There is a "no win" ending to what you decide. "You're damned if you do and damned if you don't." But you will handle this in an unbiased fashion— and you will be at peace with your decision.

Again thank you for your service. (Eisenhard, 5/4/2026)

46. I reside in the Town of Shelby, with property that abuts Oak Orchard Creek. I am writing to comment on the STREAM Data Center proposal for the STAMP. I am familiar with STAMP because I drive past it daily as part of my commute, which

includes a nighttime commute at least once per month. I also enjoy visiting Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, especially during the spring and fall migration seasons.

I would like to commend the planning board for taking additional time to consider this very complex project, and for listening to the concerns of this community. I would ask that you do not hesitate to take even more time to dig into the specifics of this proposal, and to require the applicant to provide adequate responses before deciding on their application. They are asking a lot of this community for a questionable amount of benefit, and you as the planning board have the right to get satisfactory answers from them before proceeding.

I recognize that your role is to review the project in relation to the technical design specifications determined for the STAMP parcels. Here are a few questions that I noticed while reviewing their application:

In the Visual Impact Technical Summary, VP7 shows the view from Alleghany Road looking west. However, it appears to show the view on a foggy day. All of the other visuals show a sunny day. I would like to see a visualization of VP7 on a clear day included in the application.

We are blessed to have Iroquios National Wildlife Refuge as a place where we can witness the migration of thousands of birds every spring and summer, many of which are passing through on a journey to nesting grounds far north of here. This activity brings in tourism dollars and relates to the quality of life we experience living in this area. Most birds migrate at night, and research shows that light can interfere with those migrations.

The photometric plan suggests there will be 45 lights, such as ones at the loading docks, that weren't clearly labeled as being dark sky compliant. This point should be clarified. Additionally, I would request that the applicant provide a visualization of what the site will look like at night.

Noise is another concern for migratory birds and nesting birds. The Acoustics Technical Summary's discussion of the Sound Measurement Methodology states "if the noise is unusually high at low frequencies or contains prominent low-frequency tones, the A-weighting may not give a valid measure. The equipment associated with this project does not typically exhibit unusually high frequencies or contain low-frequency tones."

However, "not typically" is not the same as "never." The applicant should be required to provide an analysis of low-frequency hums generated by the particular models of

chillers they are planning to use. Low-frequency hums have proven to be a problem at data centers around the world.

The Town of Alabama Technical Design Standards states that several “general vision” items should be considered in development of site plans. Item number 4 states, “wetlands and open space will be preserved and enhanced as part of the open space system throughout STAMP.” Another is “STAMP will visually integrate into the existing rural setting in a comfortable, compatible manner.” Additionally, on page 11 Goal 4. Architectural Design states “buildings in visible locations should be reduced in apparent mass or articulated to avoid large, monolithic, box-like shapes.”

This proposal suggests building three tall rectangular concrete buildings. It appears that the company has done nothing to provide a design that will “add to community character” (page 11, 4. Architectural Design-Goal) or “visually integrate into the existing rural setting.” These big boxes are planned to be 20 feet taller than the Edwards Vacuum building, which is easily viewed from Allegany Road on my commute. I would ask the planning board request this design be changed to create a structure that integrates better with the landscape and would add to community character.

The proposal’s planting plan calls for using mostly native plants for the bioretention areas, but the proposal for around the concrete buildings calls for non-native plants like boxwood and cypress that provide no ecological benefit, and don’t preserve or enhance the open spaces of the property. To meet the technical design standards, the planning board should require that the company use native plants that would normally grow in the Town of Alabama. Thank you for considering my comments. (Boice-Green, 5/4/2026)

47. I am Jacob Clark. I live in the Town of East Aurora and am Bear Clan, Tonawanda Seneca.

In 1776 The Declaration of Independence was written with specific grievances against King George III. The final grievance states “He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions”.

In 1779 George Washington ordered the Clinton-Sullivan campaign against the Haudenosaunee. His orders were simple, he ordered the “total destruction and devastation of their settlements”.

The Treaty of Canandaigua was ratified by the U.S. Senate and signed by George Washington in 1795, it states in Article I “perpetual peace and friendship”. Article IV states that The United States must not “claim or disturb” any lands belonging to the Haudenosaunee. This Treaty also states that the Haudenosaunee shall have “free use and enjoyment” of their land.

Then, almost 100 years later in 1889, New York State created the Report of the Special Committee to Investigate the Indian Problem of the State of New York. The Native American Citizenship Act was in 1924. My grandmother was removed from Tonawanda not too long after that and sent to the Thomas Asylum of Orphan and Destitute Indian Children. The motto of that program was “Kill the Indian, save the man”. As a result of these and other policies, I grew up fully removed from Tonawanda.

Since being told as an adult that I “(you) should be dead or someone’s slave because the white people won, and that’s just history.” I have been doing all I can to reconnect to Tonawanda.

What I heard last night, if even partially true regarding comments made about the STAMP site location along with its designation and rationale for the heaviest industrialization against the western border was deeply disturbing. Modern Doctrine of Discovery, modern Manifest Destiny, modern slow genocide.

With that, I have a few questions and points for you to consider, please.

*Per page 11 of the Town of Alabama, NY Zoning Law
Zoning Law Section 103*

D. To protect the character and the social and economic stability of all parts of the Town, and to encourage the orderly and beneficial development of all parts of the Town of Alabama to bring about the gradual conformity of the uses of land and buildings through the comprehensive zoning plan set forth in this Local Law, and to minimize the conflicts among the uses of land and buildings.

Question: How does a 100 acre, 2.2million square foot data center complex uphold and protect the character of Alabama, NY, described as being known for its rural character comprised of agriculture, wetlands, and wildlife preserves containing critical migratory pathways?

Question: How is this gradual conformity of the uses of land? What is the long term uses goal?

Question: How does “Comprehensive zoning plan set forth in this Local Law, and to minimize the conflicts among the uses of land and buildings.” consider and comply with The Constitution, Article VI, Clause II with relationship to The Treaty of Canandaigua?

Note: The Town of Alabama Website (townofalabamany.gov) states the following: “In addition, the Seneca Nation occupies approximately 5,700 acres within the Town’s borders.”

*Per page 139 of the Town of Alabama, NY Zoning Law
Zoning Law Section 808*

The applicant shall submit to the Town Clerk, at least three weeks prior to the next scheduled Planning Board meeting, ten (10) copies of a site plan and supporting data in a form satisfactory to the Planning Board, including, but not limited to, the following information, where appropriate, presented in graphic form and accompanied by a written text (see also the requirements of the most current version of the “Site Plan Application Checklist” on file at the Town).

n. Location, design and construction materials of all energy generation and distribution facilities, including electrical, gas, solar and other renewable energy.

Question: Can you specifically state what type (manufacturer and model), how many, and the location of back-up or sole-power electricity generating unit(s) that will actually be on site?

o. Description of proposed uses, anticipated hours of operation, expected number of employees and anticipated volume of traffic generated.

Question: Can you specifically state the hours of operation of the compound, its chillers, A/C units, sole or back-up power units, and hours of illumination?

Question: Can you specifically state how many humans will be employed on campus, in Alabama, NY and not be remote employees?

p. Applicant shall identify and illustrate on the plan any activities which may cause noise and or odors.

Question: Can you specifically state how the proposed use of this site will not encroach or violate the Bald and Golden Eagle Act of 1940?

How will this not:

1) poison, wound, or disturb them

Disturbance: The law prohibits "disturbing" eagles, defined as actions that interfere with foraging, breeding, or sheltering to a degree that causes injury, mortality, or nest abandonment. I appreciate your time and receiving my comment for your consideration. (Clark, 5/5/2026)

48. I am John Keevert, a resident of Rochester. I have a Masters in Material Science Engineering and retired from a 32 year career in the Eastman Kodak Research Laboratories . I am co-chair of the Environmental Justice Ministry of First Unitarian Church and am a volunteer with NY RENEWS.

The Tonawanda Seneca Nation sovereign territory is directly adjacent to STAMP. According to the Canandaigua Treaty of 1794 with the now Haudenosaunee Confederacy (which they are a part of) “the United States acknowledge all the land within the aforementioned boundaries, to be the property of the Seneca nation; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb that Seneca nation, nor any of the Six Nations, or their Ind”ian friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof.”[i] The enjoyment of land means the accrument of traditional medicine and foods, paying respect to the gifts from nature that are needed to survive, and having the ability to pass on those gifts to the next generation. This philosophy, also known as the Seventh Generation Principle, is being widely integrated into today’s climate action. It demonstrates the significance our choices on energy, natural resources, water, and consumption have on our youth as well as the next generation. Everyone has the right to enjoy the gifts that the planet provides, and if we are to integrate this principle in our lives, it can create a culture of responsibility and respect for life.[ii]”

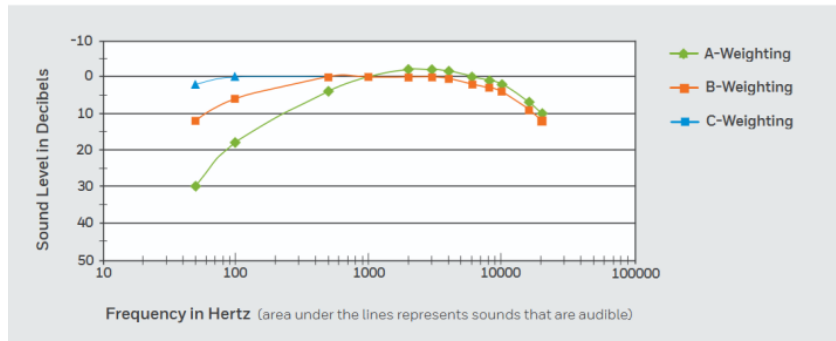
The Revised STAMP State Environmental Quality Review Development Application acknowledges that Project Double Reed Census Tract has been designated as a DisAdvantaged Community by the Climate Justice Working Group. This subjects the project to review under the CLCPA. Per Section 7-3 of the law, when considering permits and other approvals, all state agencies shall not disproportionately burden Disadvantaged Communities. I think it is realistic that the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, which lies within this DAC, fears STREAM’s proposed data center “could harm the old-growth forest they rely on for medicinal plants and hunting, primarily due to 24/7 lights and noise emitting from the facility especially when the backup diesel generators are running.”

In the BUFA - GCEDC Application Revised April 06, 2026 discussing sound measurement, they describe using dBA sound measurement[iii]. The most common metric is the overall A-weighted sound level measurement adopted by Regulatory Agencies worldwide. Analysis of the project will focus on the A-weighted level consistent with the requirements established for STAMP. The A-weighting network mimics the human ears response to typical environmental sounds. There is consensus that A-weighting is appropriate for estimating the hazard of noise-induced hearing loss. With respect to other effects, such as annoyance, A-weighting is acceptable for typical sounds which are dominated by middle- and high-frequencies.

However, if the noise is unusually high at low frequencies or contains prominent low-frequency tones, the A-weighting may not give a valid measure.

In the RAMBOLL Noise Modelling Results in the April 6th SEQR update[iv], they show manufacturer supplied sound data for the chillers, and a worst case situation of 97.2F 100% load fans 70% 150 ft of 63.3 dBA at 63.3 Hz. Given the low response of the dBA sensitivity curve at 60 Hz[v], one would expect about 30 db higher noise power if the dBC sensitivity curve were used, about 90 dBC. Given that the sound power is around 90 dB also at 1000 Hz, it is not a stretch to assume the actual noise produced by the chiller extends at high level to lower frequencies, down even to the infrasonic. In fact, the updated acoustic assessment[vi] shows infrasonic -16 Hz – noise only 2 dB lower than the 63 Hz noise for a chiller similar to that expected to be used. While their analysis shows no tones stand out, that does not rule out the overall noise being annoying, especially to wildlife.

FIGURE 1. A-, B- and C-Weighting Curves



Now “No single metric can capture all the important characteristics of sound. We need multiple metrics for two primary reasons:

Our ears don't perceive all frequencies the same. Very low and high pitches can be damaging to our ears while still sounding relatively quiet to us.

Sound behaves differently across frequencies. Low-frequency sound travels farther and penetrates buildings more than high-frequency sounds.

Measuring only what we hear will prevent us from creating effective noise mitigation solutions.[vii]”

Modern science has been finding that low frequency noise has effects on both humans and wildlife. “Without auditory detection nor expectancy effects, infrasound exposure was linked to elevated cortisol and more negative affective self-reporting. These findings align with previous animal studies and suggest infrasound may be aversive to humans, acting as a potential environmental irritant and contributing to more negative subjective experience. While short-term cortisol release helps us stay alert, prolonged exposure to infrasound from traffic or machinery could lead to

chronically elevated stress levels, which are linked to heart disease, anxiety, and sleep disorders.[viii] ”

In other studies, “Anthropogenic noise pollution has detrimental effects on wildlife, but its impacts on diseases are largely unknown. We provide a conceptual overview on how noise can affect wildlife diseases.

Noise may change the probability of host exposure to parasites through changes in host behaviour and distribution. Additionally, host-seeking behaviour of parasites can be disrupted by noise.

Noise-induced stress often induces immunosuppression which can increase host susceptibility to infection. Similarly, the impacts of noise on parasites could reduce their infectivity.

It is likely that there are synergistic and antagonistic effects between noise and disease impacts on host mortality, development, and reproduction.

Our review of the literature suggests that there is a high potential for noise effects on wildlife diseases. It is important to determine the spread and occurrence of these effects on wildlife health.[ix] ” Another study showed wide effect of general noise pollution on a variety of biological communities- “We experimentally applied traffic noise pollution to multiple roadless areas and quantified the impacts of noise on birds, grasshoppers and odonates. We show that acoustically oriented birds have reduced species richness and abundance and different community compositions in experimentally noise-exposed areas relative to comparable quiet locations. We also found both acoustically oriented grasshoppers and odonates without acoustic receptors to have reduced species richness and/or abundance in relatively quiet areas that abut noise-exposed areas. These results suggest that noise pollution not only affects acoustically oriented animals, but that noise may reverberate through biological communities through indirect effects to those with no clear links to the acoustic realm, even in adjacent quiet environments.[x] ”

It is unfortunate that the state of science is not such that there is a quantified link between low frequency or infrasound levels and the onset of adverse biological effects. Analysis of noise impacts of the STREAM Data Center must include assessment of low frequency noise, beyond just the dBA methodology. It is clear that the RAMBOLL analysis does not rule out a substantial amount of low frequency noise is likely generated, travels far with little attenuation, and could well far exceed the very quiet (32 dbA day/24 dBA night[xi]) environment that the Tonawanda Seneca Nation has been experiencing for millennia. Thus means modern science provides

a basis for the concerns repeatedly expressed by the Tonawanda Seneca Nation that the Stamp project would intrude on their treaty-protected land, drive away wildlife and be an existential threat to their continued existence. Loss of wildlife for a people living in a traditional manner with hunting and fishing means ending their the free use and enjoyment of the land, in violation of the Treaty of Canandaigua of 1794. The threat of disruption to the other wildlife refuges in proximity to STAMP (the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge is less than a mile away) should be the final straw that convinces you that the STAMP site should not host this kind of major industrial development. I ask you to reject the STREAM DATA CENTER Site Plan Application. Please include this in the written record as part of the Site Plan Hearing for STREAM US Data Centers.

[i] <https://www.onondaganation.org/government/the-canandaigua-treaty-of-1794/>

[ii] <https://www.climaterealityproject.org/story/canandaigua-treaty-acknowledging-past-will-shape-our-future>

[iii] <https://www.gcedc.com/file-library/100319/STREAMUSDataCentersLLC.SEQRDevelopmentApplication.2.18.26.II.I.O.AcousticsTechnicalSummary.pdf>

[iv] <https://www.gcedc.com/file-library/100319/STREAMUSDataCentersLLC.SEQRDevelopmentApplication.2.18.26.II.I.O.AcousticsTechnicalSummary.pdf>

[v] <https://explore.honeywell.com/rs/510-REI-219/images/HON-SoundSource-AC-Weighted-Noise.pdf>

[vi] https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/onhdnyp7lait7veofyfo/Project-Double-Reed_Alabama-NY-Acoustic-Assessment_2026.04.23.pdf?rlkey=gz1dey8j7w1mkd2gywzkomrr4&e=1&st=udvw1bqh&dl=0

[vii] <https://info.environmental-noise-control.com/resources/dba-vs-dbc>

[viii] <https://neurosciencenews.com/infrasound-stress-cortisol-mood-30611/>

[ix] [https://www.cell.com/trends/parasitology/abstract/S1471-4922\(22\)00304-X?returnURL=https%3A%2F%2Flinkinghub.elsevier.com%2Fretrieve%2Fpii%2FS147149222200304X%3Fshowall%3Dtrue](https://www.cell.com/trends/parasitology/abstract/S1471-4922(22)00304-X?returnURL=https%3A%2F%2Flinkinghub.elsevier.com%2Fretrieve%2Fpii%2FS147149222200304X%3Fshowall%3Dtrue)

[x] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32183626/>

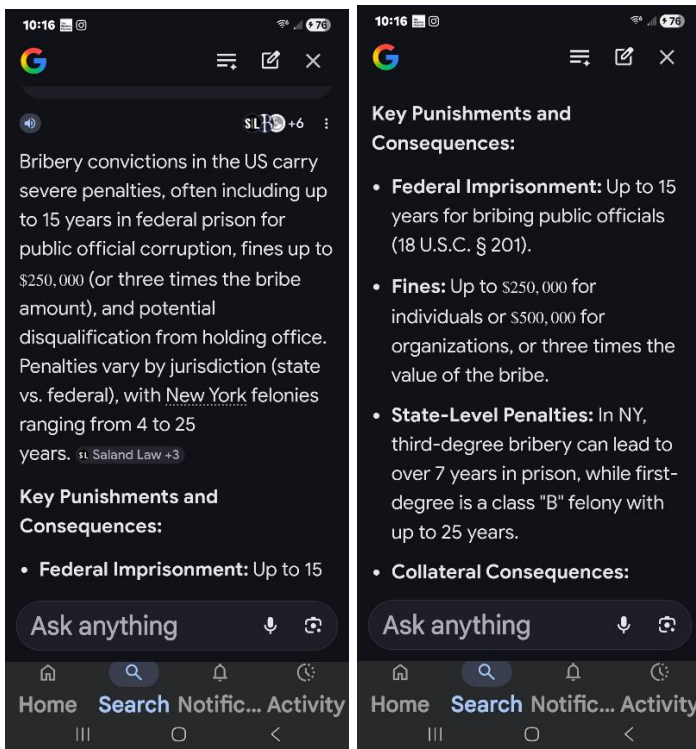
[xi] https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/onhdnyp7lait7veofyfo/Project-Double-Reed_Alabama-NY-Acoustic-Assessment_2026.04.23.pdf?rlkey=gz1dey8j7w1mkd2gywzkomrr4&e=1&st=udvw1bqh&dl=0

49. Caryn Mic union guys were there at the meeting??? Not the bums from 276???

Those clowns from RW Dake, Davis Fetch, Accurate Acoustic, and Grayco??? The same guys that belonged to the union which robbed many dues paying members of TENS OF THOUSANDS, sometimes more than a HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of health spending accounts that THESE WORKERS PAID FOR???

Yeah let the assclowns laugh, they're clearly morons incapable of understanding their surroundings..

I spoke with greg before the hearing may fourth. He assured me that you are a man of integrity that you worked for the dec at times, and that you would not allow yourself to be bribed..



Bribery of Alabama supervisor on his all expenses paid trips To texas and Utah. i also believe the happy gentleman in the black hair in glasses at the last public.Hearing has also been bribed. Town of batavia supervisor greg post assured me that the alaba

All while billionaires Apollo Global Management from Texas, whose business partners have ties to Jeffrey Epstein, come up here and bribe our farmers, land owners and legislators and county officials with millions of dollars.!!! 1.46 Billion, with a kickback of 145 million dollars 🏡 to the Genesee county economic development center in Batavia, who bribed Oakfield Alabama school with 50,000 the first time, and just last week, 80,000!! Genesee County is not for sale. Texas is in a water emergency,

Because of data centers 🏢 now they decide to come up here and take advantage of the middle class in Genesee County? Not happening fat cats 🏢 🌍 💧 🙏 Buffalo Union scammers were at the public hearing in Alabama on May 4th, were there in support of the Monsterous Artificial intelligence Data Center proposal. Yes the bums from 276!

Those clowns from RW Dake, Davis Fetch, Accurate Acoustic, and Grayco??? The same guys that belonged to the union which robbed many dues paying members off TENS OF THOUSANDS, sometimes more than a HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of health spending accounts that THESE WORKERS PAID FOR??? Yeah let the assclowns laugh, they're clearly morons incapable of understanding their surroundings. The union workers were rude and mocking, laughing, chuckling, and hiding behind them in the kitchen, mark masse, from the gcedc..

Batavia town greg post told me you were a man of integrity mister crosssen, and that you would not let yourself be bribed. All four millions of dollars, and that you would protect the area. And that you had worked for the dec in the past. if you need help, I need to give the money back unsign the contracts all you have to do is reach out to the people of genesee county. We will be behind you. We will protect you!!! otherwise bribery will get you 5 to 7 years in federal prison. this is Sirius, I am hoping you weren't bribed. I will never give up this fight. If you would just look on social media, instagram, facebook, you would see that this is very, very serious. All over the united states. i am copying this information so that no one can delete it. And pretend we don't exist anymore. Please do the right thing tonight. Your attorney, mister boylen i believe was also bribed as was the heavier gentleman on the planning board with the glasses in black hair.. if something's not done for the people of genesee county, i'm going to expose every one of you. Very disappointing, greg post thought he knew you. (Miconi, 5/6/2026)

50. These comments are submitted on behalf of the Atlantic Chapter of the Sierra Club (“Sierra Club”) in connection with the Town of Alabama Planning Board’s public hearing and ongoing review of Stream U.S. Data Center, LLC’s proposed site plan for a two-campus data center development at the Science Technology and Advanced Manufacturing Park (“STAMP”) site (the “Project”).

These comments are intended to supplement, and do not supersede, the Sierra Club’s April 17, 2026 written comments submitted to the Genesee County Economic Development Center (“GCEDC”) regarding SEQRA compliance and the requested package of economic incentives. Those GCEDC comments were separately transmitted to the Planning Board and are incorporated herein by reference in their

entirety. All arguments raised therein remain applicable to the Planning Board’s review, particularly where they bear on the sufficiency of the record, consistency with the STAMP vision, community character, noise, construction impacts, and the prematurity of any approvals.

The focus of the present submission is on issues squarely within the Planning Board’s independent authority under the Town of Alabama Zoning Law, including site plan completeness, noise and compatibility with adjacent uses, construction impacts, and procedural fairness.

I. The Planning Board’s Independent Role and Discretion

Although GCEDC has assumed lead agency status under SEQRA for purposes of environmental review, that role does not displace or constrain the Planning Board’s independent obligations under local land use law. New York courts have repeatedly held that a lead agency’s SEQRA determinations are not binding on a zoning or planning board’s substantive land use decisions, and that SEQRA requirements “do not change the existing jurisdiction between or among State and local agencies.” *Albany-Greene*, 263 AD2d 644, 646 (3d Dept. 1999); *Troy Sand & Gravel Co., Inc. v. Town of Nassau*, 101 AD3d 1505, 1507 (3d Dept. 2012).

Accordingly, the Planning Board is both free and obligated to make its own factual findings regarding whether the Project complies with the Town’s zoning requirements and site plan standards, based on the record developed before it, regardless of positions taken by GCEDC in a parallel but different legal process.

II. Noise Impacts and Failure to Demonstrate Compliance with Local Zoning Standards

Noise impacts are among the most significant unresolved issues raised by the Project and independently warrant denial or deferral of the site plan application.

A. The Applicable Standard for Site Plan Review Is “Noxious” Noise Under the Zoning Law

The Town of Alabama Zoning Law prohibits land uses that are “noxious by reason of the emission of ... noise or vibration, or that [are] dangerous to the health or safety of the community.” This standard is qualitative and contextual, not a rigid numerical decibel test. It authorizes the Planning Board to consider the nature, persistence, tone, frequency, audibility, and setting of noise, including whether such noise is

intrusive, harmful, or incompatible with surrounding rural residential and natural uses.

The Applicant's reliance on generalized 65/45 dBA criteria—derived from the SEQRA process and applied by GCEDC—does not satisfy the Town's zoning standard and does not preclude a finding that Project noise would be “noxious” in this specific location.

As detailed in the attached expert report by Les Blomberg, Executive Director of the Noise Pollution Clearinghouse, a 45 dBA daytime level and a 35 dBA nighttime level are, in his view, reasonable estimates of noise levels that may be harmful or noxious in this location. This conclusion takes into account applicable regulatory guidance materials, the rural nature of the surrounding community in Alabama, and the Project's proximity to sensitive natural and cultural resources. See Blomberg pp. 10–11.

The Planning Board must apply the correct standard for assessing the Project's noise emissions under the Town's Zoning Law to the Project's site plan review, not simply the one adopted by GCEDC as part of the SEQRA review nearly 15 years ago.

B. The Applicant's Latest Revision to the Noise Modeling Results Raises More Questions Than It Answers

On April 17, 2026, a copy of Mr. Blomberg's report was provided to GCEDC, the Town, and the Planning Board. The Applicant's consultant followed up just days later with a revised sound-modeling report that purports to address some of Mr. Blomberg's concerns. See Noise Modeling Results, revised April 23, 2026. Upon information and belief, this revised sound-modeling report was not made publicly available until Thursday, April 30—just a few days before the public hearing on site plan review. We therefore have not had a fair opportunity to evaluate the latest modeling results in connection with these comments, and we reserve the right to supplement as needed once that review is complete.

Nonetheless, the overarching issues identified in Mr. Blomberg's report appear to persist in the revised sound-modeling report. We therefore offer the following initial comments, prepared with Mr. Blomberg's assistance, while reserving the right to provide additional comments after completing a full review of the revised materials:

- Methodology Without Disclosure of Inputs or Assumptions.

The Applicant states that it used CadnaA software and ISO 9613-2 propagation standards, but that information merely identifies the equations used, not whether the

modeling is accurate or reliable. In Mr. Blomberg’s view, this is akin to submitting only the final answer to an algebra problem without showing the underlying work. Without disclosure of inputs, assumptions, and modeling files, the Planning Board has no basis to evaluate whether the results reflect actual site conditions.

- Absence of a Complete and Verifiable Noise Source Inventory.

The revised report still does not include a complete site plan identifying the type, number, precise locations, and elevations of all noise sources and barriers. Nor does it provide the full noise specifications for each item of equipment. Without this information, neither the Board nor the public can assess whether the modeled sound levels correspond to the facility that would actually be built.

- Failure to Provide the Underlying CadnaA Model Files.

The Applicant has not provided the actual CadnaA model files (including configuration files and output images) used to generate the results. Without access to these materials, the model cannot be independently reviewed or validated. This omission prevents meaningful scrutiny and undermines the credibility of the conclusions presented. At a minimum, to the extent the Planning Board has retained an independent sound expert as previously anticipated, their sound expert must be given access to the underlying CadnaA Model Files.

- No Evaluation of “Noxious” Noise Under the Town’s Zoning Law.

The revised analysis does not assess whether Project noise would be “noxious” within the meaning of the Town Zoning Law. The Applicant asserts that sound levels are not noxious but provides no evidence defining what “noxious” means or demonstrating compliance with that standard. This is a critical omission as it relates to the Planning Board, as the zoning requirement is qualitative and contextual, not satisfied by citation to a single decibel threshold.

- Improper Reliance on Absolute Sound Levels Without Context.

The revised report focuses on predicted decibel levels in isolation and does not address increases above existing ambient conditions, despite well-established guidance that even modest increases (e.g., 5 dBA) can cause widespread annoyance in quiet environments. Nor does it consider whether certain sound characteristics may be intrusive or harmful regardless of absolute loudness.

- Lack of Frequency-Specific and Low-Frequency Noise Analysis.

Although the Applicant acknowledges low-frequency concerns, the revised modeling results are not presented in octave bands or C-weighted levels. As a result, neither low-frequency impacts nor tonal characteristics can be evaluated at nearby

receptors. Low-frequency noise is distinct from tonal noise and can be particularly intrusive even when A-weighted levels appear modest.

- No Assessment of Construction Noise Impacts.

The revised submission still contains no analysis of construction noise, despite the likelihood of extended, multi-phase construction activity that may involve loud and disruptive equipment over a prolonged period. Construction noise is a relevant site plan consideration and obviously relevant to whether or how the Project may contribute “noxious” noise to the community.

For these reasons, along with those identified in Mr. Blomberg’s original report which are incorporated herein by reference, the Planning Board cannot make a lawful finding that Project noise would not be “noxious” within the meaning of the Zoning Law.

III. The Incentive Zoning Agreement Does Not Compel Approval of This Site Plan and Is Unlawful and Void as a Matter of Law.

The existence of an Incentive Zoning Agreement (“IZA”) between the Town and GCEDC does not limit the Planning Board’s discretion or relieve it of its duty to apply the Zoning Law to this specific application. The IZA cannot dictate the outcome of site plan review, nor can it override requirements relating to noise, compatibility, safety, or completeness.

Moreover, the Sierra Club maintains that the IZA is illegal and void and therefore cannot dictate zoning requirements for the STAMP Site.

First, as explained in the Sierra Club’s April 17, 2026 GCEDC comments, the IZA rests on assumptions about the STAMP Site’s build-out, job creation, and community benefits that were formally incorporated into the Town’s comprehensive plan, but which are fundamentally inconsistent with the Project now proposed. Hence, approval of the Project’s site plan would be inconsistent with the Town’s comprehensive plan.

Second, the IZA is illegal and void for at least two reasons. It violates the state-law doctrine prohibiting contract zoning, under which municipal governments lack the power to make contracts that control or limit them in the exercise of their legislative powers and duties. The IZA constitutes illegal contract zoning because it “committed the town to a specific course of action with respect to a zoning amendment.” *Neeman v. Town of Warwick*, 184 A.D.3d 567, 570 (2d Dept. 2020). It also violates

the rule against term limits, which “prohibits one municipal body from contractually binding its successors in areas relating to governance unless specifically authorized by statute or charter provisions to do so.” *Hudson View v. Fishkill*, No. 115, 2025 N.Y. LEXIS 2156, at *4 (N.Y. Ct. Appeals, Dec. 18, 2025) (internal quotation marks omitted). Under the IZA, the Town unlawfully bargained away its legislative power to zone. While GCEDC or the Town may contend that the IZA is authorized by NY Town Law § 261-b, the sweeping nature of the incentives and bonuses purportedly authorized by the IZA is inconsistent with the statute and unlawfully impinges upon the legislative prerogatives of the Town Board. Finally, for obvious public-policy reasons, a Town cannot defend an unlawful and void zoning incentive agreement on statute-of-limitations grounds.

IV. Community Character and Compatibility with the STAMP Site and Surrounding Area

Relatedly, under Section 808 of the Zoning Law, the Planning Board must consider whether the proposed Project maintains a “harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing uses,” and whether the Project is in “conformance with zoning and other Town regulations.”

At the outset, for the reasons above, the Planning Board must first consider whether the Project is predicated on an unlawful zoning scheme based upon the null and void IZA.

Even then, the Planning Board must consider whether the Project, as proposed, is compatible with the character of the STAMP Site and the surrounding community, as well as the comprehensive plan. While the STAMP Site was originally envisioned for advanced manufacturing uses that would generate substantial on-site employment and ancillary community benefits, the Project represents a fundamentally different use: a hyperscale data center campus occupying millions of square feet, consuming the vast majority of available electrical capacity, and yet employing relatively few permanent workers. Additional detail on this point is provided in the Sierra Club’s April 17, 2026 comments, which are incorporated herein by reference.

These characteristics associated with the Project bear directly on community character and compatibility. The Project’s physical scale, 24-hour industrial operations, and infrastructure demands raise questions as to whether the use remains consistent with the land-use assumptions reflected in the Town’s zoning framework and the STAMP planning documents referenced therein. These issues must be addressed as part of site plan review, independent of economic development considerations addressed by other agencies.

V. Construction Impacts Subject to Independent Site Plan Review

The Planning Board must independently consider the Project's construction impacts as part of site plan review. The Project involves multi-year, phased construction with substantial grading, extensive fill, dewatering in poorly drained soils, horizontal directional drilling across wetlands, heavy truck traffic, and prolonged noise and dust. These impacts directly implicate site plan criteria relating to safety, access, erosion control, drainage, and protection of neighboring properties.

The Applicant has not provided sufficient, final information to allow the Board to assess these impacts or impose effective conditions.

VI. The Site Plan Application Is Incomplete and Premature

The current site plan application is incomplete. A complete submission must include, at a minimum:

- Architectural drawings, including floor plans, sections, and equipment layouts;
- Grading and drainage plans supported by geotechnical data, especially for the north campus;
- Precise identification of all energy generation, storage, and distribution infrastructure;
- Identification and illustration of all noise-producing activities, as required by the Zoning Law.

Those elements are missing, inconsistent, or subject to ongoing revision. Proceeding with a public hearing under these circumstances forces the public and the Board to comment on a constantly shifting proposal.

Courts have consistently held that a planning board acts arbitrarily when it proceeds on an incomplete or evolving record. Where critical project details remain unresolved, a board may neither meaningfully condition approval nor take the required "hard look" at site impacts. The deficiencies identified above therefore do not merely justify conditions; they require denial without prejudice or adjournment pending submission of a complete and stable application.

VII. Procedural and Record-Building Concerns

The Sierra Club also raises serious concerns regarding the following two issues involving the record for site plan review:

The Planning Board’s “Responses to Questions Submitted” (dated March 31, 2026 and April 21, 2026) that appear to state conclusions on site plan and SEQRA issues before completion of review. These materials purport to provide authoritative responses to questions posed by concerned members of the public, yet provide no information about the author(s) of these materials, whether the statements reflect the views of any or all of the members of the Planning Board, or whether the Planning Board intends to rely on the statements made therein or whether these documents are even part of the record for consideration.

Applicant-funded site visits conducted outside the public record, without transparency as to who attended, what information was presented, or how such information will be used in decision-making.

These issues underscore the need for caution and strict adherence to a transparent, record-based process.

VIII. SEQRA-Related Considerations for the Planning Board

Although GCEDC is the SEQRA lead agency, the Planning Board may not make a final decision on the site plan until SEQRA review is completed and until the Board issues its own findings, if required, certifying that adverse environmental impacts have been avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

As detailed in the incorporated GCEDC comments, the Project exceeds or contradicts numerous assumptions in the STAMP GEIS relating to industry type, power consumption, infrastructure capacity, wetlands, construction methods, and community benefits, necessitating a Supplemental EIS. The Planning Board’s prior SEQRA findings rely on assumptions that are no longer valid in light of the Project’s scale and characteristics.

IX. Conclusion

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Sierra Club respectfully urges the Planning Board to:

1. Determine that the site plan application is incomplete and premature;
2. Assess whether and to what extent the IZA is null and void;
3. Assess whether and to what extent the Project is compatible with the comprehensive plan;
4. Refrain from approving the site plan unless and until SEQRA review is completed and a complete, stable site plan is submitted;

5. Independently evaluate the Project's impacts under the Town's zoning standards (especially those relating to noise and construction impacts) without reliance on speculative or unenforceable assumptions; and
6. Ensure that any further public hearing occurs only after the public and the Board have access to final, consistent project information.

(Stein, 5/8/2026)

51. Thank you for extending the comment period regarding the current data center proposal for the STAMP site. In light of some of the comments previously submitted, I would like to add a few additional thoughts.

Of particular interest to me was the report submitted by the Sierra Club indicating that the original IDA was no longer legally binding, or words to that effect. As I understand their comments, the current Planning Board is absolutely free to make their own discernment and determination about the CURRENT plan for the site - not bound by any earlier Board decision about any previous plan(s). For the current Board to continue to operate as if they were bound by previous decisions is a faulty understanding.

That said, my late husband taught at the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of Buffalo for 42 years. One of his favorite sayings was: "The first law of intelligent discourse is to recognize the facts."

FACT: The current studies, especially about water, noise, and light, are incomplete and/or poorly done and MUST be completed fully and comprehensively before any decisions can be safely made regarding the compatibility of the proposal with Town of Alabama zoning laws.

FACT: Some of you may remember that the Town of Alabama has already seen a successful lawsuit against the Keebler plant for "noxious noise", and that 'only' involved the noise from idling delivery trucks. Can you honestly and without reservation state that the noise from the data centers coolers will be less than that?

FACT: Apollo Global Management is not a good-faith actor. At the recent hearing, there were some (paid) union workers who spoke in favor of the project in hopes of construction jobs, but in other areas Apollo is being sued by unions for their poor-faith relationship with unions and their workers. Although this isn't relevant to the zoning laws, I hope it helps you understand that what Apollo Global Management/Stream is trying to sell you/us is not reliable - NOT FACTUAL!

I would have more comments, but the material that is posted on your website about answers to previous questions is unreadable. Literally. Check it out for yourselves. It might be argued that this is deliberate obfuscation. I hope not.

Finally, at the very least, I would ask the Planning Board to put before Stream all of the questions and concerns presented by those objecting to the project and demand that full and complete answers be in place PRIOR to the Planning Board making a well-informed, competent decision. This will, obviously, mean that the deadline(s) need to be extended - perhaps significantly.

Alternatively, the Planning Board could take the courageous and clear step of denying the proposed site plan outright. This move would anticipate the FACT that if honest answers were to be provided for the water, noise, and light concerns (to say nothing of a long list of other concerns), the plan would be found to be in total conflict with the zoning laws of the Town of Alabama.

It's up to you.....

Submitted in hope.... (Price, 5/9/2026)

52. Hello, I am in support of the STAMP Data Center. I feel it is a financial benefit to the community while providing valuable benefits to the need for national compute power. (Hamilton, 5/9/2026)

53. As you are charged with weighing the benefits as opposed to the damages of approving the Stream US Data Center in the GCEDC Stamp site, please consider the environmental and financial disasters that other places in the US have experienced from having a data center in their region.

The examples listed below are taken from the website Data Centers, Pollution, and the Communities Left Behind - Sustainability Dialogue and reflect work from the University of Chicago.

It can be pointed out that this study additionally reflects how people of color are greatly affected by the placement of these data centers and the environmental injustice it carries. In the case of the Town of Alabama/Stream US Data Center issue – the Tonawanda Seneca Nation would be significantly impacted in devastating and countless ways.

Also, The Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge's health and welfare should be one of your top priorities.

Please review these following examples. Many of the problems listed have been touched upon in various ways at Town meetings, etc.

Information copied directly from the University of Chicago Study:
Common Environmental Impacts

- Water depletion: Cooling systems draw large volumes from rivers, aquifers, or municipal supplies, sometimes exceeding local capacity.
- Air pollution: Diesel generators and cooling processes emit NOx, particulates, and other pollutants, worsening respiratory health.
- Chemical contamination: Coolant and chemical runoff can leach into soil and waterways.
- Energy strain: High power demand can overload rural grids, increasing costs and environmental footprint.

These cases illustrate how industrial facilities – whether chemical plants or data centers – can transform rural landscapes, often with long-term environmental consequences that communities struggle to reverse.

1. Amazon’s Canton Data Center, Mississippi

Opened in late 2025, this \$10 billion AI facility promised 1,000 jobs but quickly drew criticism for its environmental impact. Residents reported lung irritation and asthma worsened by NOx emissions from backup diesel generators. Cooling towers draw millions of gallons daily from the already-stressed Big Black River system, threatening local water supplies. Chemical runoff from cooling systems has contaminated soil and waterways, sparking protests, lawsuits, and calls for Clean Water Act enforcement sustainabilitydialogue.uchicago.edu.

2. Microsoft Data Center, Quincy, Washington

Since 2006, Microsoft has operated a facility in Quincy, a small agricultural town. While it benefits from cheap Columbia River hydropower, the site’s cooling systems – including evaporative cooling – have increased local water demand. The facility’s expansion has strained the town’s water resources, which were already limited, and raised concerns about long-term sustainability in a drought-prone region & the West.

3. Amazon Data Centers in Water-Scarce U.S. States

Investigations show Amazon has seven active data centers in arid regions like Arizona, Nebraska, and Wyoming, with six more in development. These sites rely heavily on local rivers, aquifers, and municipal supplies for cooling, often in areas already facing water stress. Critics argue this depletes scarce resources without

sufficient local benefit, exacerbating environmental injustice in vulnerable rural communities Project Censored.

4. Hyperscale Data Centers in the “Data Center Alley” Corridor

Northern Virginia’s “Data Center Alley” — a stretch of rural land hosting over 50 facilities — has become a model for rapid expansion. While some projects bring jobs, they also place heavy burdens on local grids and water tables, often sited near cheap power sources in rural areas. Grassroots campaigns in states like Missouri, Indiana, and Idaho have successfully blocked or slowed projects, citing environmental harm and lack of community benefit Futurism.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit a statement. (Kinsley, 5/10/2026)

54. This Stamp Project/data center have not considered the long term consequences

When you ask people to describe Upstate NY, you will hear them list lakes, rivers, forests, wetlands, animals, mountains, farms and small cities. We are home to the various tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy- The Haudenosaunee-The People of the Longhouse. Part of this beautiful scenery and history is about to be destroyed by the building of a massive 1,260 acres data center in Alabama, Genesee County on wetlands, forest, and farmlands. Why should you be concerned?

- This development, the STAMP Project, may bring short-term monetary benefits to the Genesee County Economic Center, but the long-term impact does not seem to have been considered. The STAMP Project is a monster data center. What you need to know is that data centers use excessive amounts of energy and water! Its power usage of this data center will be that same as all the homes in Erie County. Diesel fuel to back up generators to cool the computers, using up to burn 114,000 gallons of diesel fuel per year. The wastewater used for cooling will be then discarded in a municipal wastewater facility.
 - o Who will pay for the increase stress on municipal wastewater facility?
 - o Are these municipal wastewater facilities able to hand the chemicals that leach into the cooling system?

- Everyone has seen increased energy costs over the last winter. When operational, this project would also use the amount of electricity used by all homes in Genesee, Olean, Livingston, Wyoming and Rochester; approximately 500 megawatts (MW) of electricity.
 - o What if you need to share the power supply with the STAMP Project?
 - o Are you willing to pay more for your electricity?

- Our region is rich in water, but we have even experienced very dry summers. The project needs 20,000 gallons of water per day. Some suggest that Genesee County has struggled for provide adequate clean water to residents. The Genesee County Economic Development Center has made arrangements with the Monroe County Water Authority to send water from Lake Ontario to the Project. While the STAMP Project says that a closed cooling system, chemicals can leak into the water.
 - o What happens if we need to share our water the STAMP Project?
 - o Who will pay for the infrastructure to get the water from Lake Ontario to the Project?
 - o What happens to the wastewater from STAMP? Will there be a need to expand the facility handling the wastewater from STAMP?

- In addition to these costs to the residents of these counties, the STAMP Project building this project is requesting \$4.44 billion in taxpayer subsidies. The project can only promise about 125 permanent jobs.
 - o Is that enough of return for your tax dollar?

 - o Who will pay for the damage to roads, and other infrastructure?

- Finally, the STAMP Project backs up to the land of the Tonawanda Nation. The Sierra Club and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation successful sued the Genesee County Economic Development Center for not preforming a proper State Environment Quality Review. The project is one-half mile from the Nation's forest and streams.
 - o Is one-half mile going to stop the noise and other pollution from the state protected lands?

 - o Are you willing to risk the rivers, lakes, forests and other natural resources of our area for only 125 jobs?

Don't the taxpayers/citizens deserve more? Say NO to this data center. (Genesee County Economic Development Center, 99 Medtech Dr, Batavia, NY 14020). (Bantle, 5/11/2026)

55.Thank you for the opportunity to address this issue. I am extremely concerned about the proliferation of data stream centers in New York Stateand the rate at which they are approved is breathtaking.

We live in a vital, rural county – I'm in Livingston county, not far from Alabama, NY. Our countryside and land is a living, breathing space which requires the utmost care of our land, our water and our air.

Please be considerate for future generations by carefully reviewing this project. The stakes are very high for our well-being, our health, and our resources. (Pond, 5/11/2026)

56. It would seem that the Town of Alabama and GCEDC are laying the groundwork for significant law suits for failure to follow their own requirements.

Specifically:

1. The Incentive Zoning Agreement

Noise study modeling results and the failure of the application to demonstrate noise impacts compliance with local zoning standards. This means that any Town of Alabama and GCEDC agreement is ILLEGAL and VOID.

2. NYDEC recent letters to the developer

In their February review, NYDEC cited 20 significant problems in the proposed stormwater management, including inadequate stormwater management and wetlands delineation. The rainfall models did not meet state standards, three stormwater basins failed under major storm conditions, with wrong erosion controls specified throughout.

It is imperative that the Planning Board NOT approve a site plan whose stormwater system has not yet received state regulatory approval. In light of this year's high rainfall rates, this should be a MAJOR concern. Not only will the buildings and parking lots prevent the soil from its historic water filtration process, there will be the volumes of rainfall that have to be collected and discharged into streams and waterways, washing this paved surface contamination and debris into our natural waterways.

3. NYDEC Disadvantage Communities Analysis Notice of Incomplete Application

Stream's DAC was insufficient to complete the Air State Facility Permit. Stream's plan has not demonstrated that Project Double Reed will not increase pollution burdens on the Town or the Nation.

4. 10,000 gallons of sanitary wastewater per day

This wastewater is to be transported daily by diesel truck to the municipal wastewater treatment plant in the Village of Oakfield. What studies are

available to demonstrate this facility is adequate to process this massive volume increase, and at what limitation to service of their own residents? Not to mention the air pollution from diesel exhaust.

5. Onsite storage of 114,000 gallons of diesel fuel

This Petroleum Bulk Storage permit has yet to be approved. Above or Below ground - different requirements must be met.

6. GCEDC as lead agent in the SEQRA process

This is the fox watching the henhouse is light of their projected "fees" of \$1.46 million. Since this is GCEDC's baby, who can honestly expect that they will be impartial and move correctly to evaluate the health concerns of the residents and environment as compared to their greed? They also refuse to name the firm they claim will lease and operate the facility due to a non disclosure agreement. Does this not seem convenient? Do renters treat facilities the same as owners? What track record is there for this supposed tenant?

7. Consumption of 500 MW of electricity per year

Roughly the amount of energy needed to power every home in the GLOW region for the year. We are already paying the highest electricity bills in the nation and increasing the strain on the grid will only lead to more expense that will be passed on to the rate payers. This has been done historically and we have no reason to think it will change.

8. GCEDC claims there is significant Cost Benefits analysis to the local community.

"Stream does not provide any supporting materials" In light of the tax abatements offered this project, show me the money. Definitely not equitable for the sacrifice asked of the residents of this state. Money cannot compensate for the loss to residents or the environment. It will most certainly NOT lower taxation or utility costs.

In light of the non-compliance with Town of Alabama zoning regulations and lack of permitting by state regulatory authorities, I suggest the Town and GCEDC consider the substantial lawsuit exposure that may or may not be won in the courts, but will significantly, at least, delay the building of this project. (Gow, 5/11/2026)

57. As a life long resident of Genesee County who is currently raising two children, I strongly feel you need to reconsider the STAMP Data Center project. This project will negatively impact the ecosystem of our lands for generations to come. From the initial construction to the continuous use of our limited water resources we will see

wildlife populations continue to decrease which will impact our crops. My children love watching the animals, bugs, and plants in our region. We spend a lot of time at places like the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge and Godfrey's Pond. They enjoy fishing and bird watching; both of which will be negatively impacted by the Data Center.

Please consider our future generations of children, not the future of technology. We won't need the technology if the people aren't here to use it. (Boring, 5/11/2026)

58. I oppose allowing the Data Center in Genesee County proposed by STREAM US Data centers and its financial backers to Apollo Global Mgmt.

I raise my voice with hundreds of local residents who oppose this due to negative impacts on the water and electricity resources, the cultural integrity of the surrounding community and the general well being in the area to residents.

PLEASE DO NOT Greenlight or allow this project to be built. (Elliot, 5/11/2026)

59. I am writing to formally express my objections to the proposed Stream Data Center in Alabama, NY. My concerns fall into the following four categories:

1. Environmental Impact on Protected Lands

The proposed site is adjacent to the Tonawanda State Lands, the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation's "Big Woods." These areas are critical habitats for rare and endangered species, as well as several species of migrating waterfowl.

2. Pollution and Chemical Toxicity

The facility poses imminent threats to air and water quality. The use of glycol for cooling threatens ground and surface water via runoff. Furthermore, the reliance on diesel backup generators will produce CO2 emissions and toxic combustion chemicals, including benzene and nitrous oxide. The center will also generate 24-hour noise pollution.


3. Economic Burden on Residents

The data center's high energy demands are likely to drive up utility and energy costs for local residents.

4. Failure to Meet STAMP Objectives

STAMP was originally presented as a high-tech manufacturing park intended to provide thousands of high-paying jobs for local residents. This data center does not meet those criteria and offers minimal employment opportunities.

Given the significant environmental risks, the potential for negative economic impact, and the paltry benefits to the Genesee County community, I urge you to reject this proposal. (Augello, 5/11/2026)

60. The lack of environmental impact study, The 20 deficiencies noted by the dec, the lack of valid permits for 2026, the lack of transparency by the GCEDC, and Stream. the 2025 diesel fuel spill and the site, the sheer amount of electricity diesel fuel, the emissions the smoke and the noise are life threatening. we feel threatened by this billionaire driven attack. say no, before it's too late for all of us. this is a united states wide attack. all of us are up in arms and fear for our future and the future of our wildlife and land. If you were bribed like, I think you all were, there's still time to give the money back unsign The contracts, before you are prosecuted with bribery, accepting bribes, and committing treason against your fellow people of genesee county. I we'll be there tonight to protest at the planning board meeting with facts and video cameras, to document just how bad this situation is, and this situation could be, if we don't gather together as a community. Power to the people of genesee county. if this project moves forward, it is criminal. Sincerely, Karen and Michael Miconi, lifetime residents, and Christian  the power of god will get us through. he sees the dishonesty. (Miconi, 5/11/2026)

61. My name is Erin Stein, a resident of Clarence, and I live 20 minutes from the proposed data center site. I am very familiar with the location, as my family and I frequent the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and the Oak Orchard and Tonawanda Wildlife Management Areas, just next door to the proposed site, to birdwatch and connect with nature just as ~100,000 other visitors do each year, and we drive past the proposed data center site to get there.

The Wildlife Refuge and Management Areas are of immeasurable importance and value. We cherish these tranquil escapes from the harsh realities of the manmade built world to appreciate mother nature. They are a rarity, which is why they are often cited as “one of the best-kept secrets in Western New York.” There, we can marvel at nearly 270 species of birds and 90 species of other animals, especially the treasured nesting bald eagles and many threatened and endangered bird species, such as the black tern, that call this place home.

The Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1958, is part of the only network of federal lands dedicated specifically to wildlife conservation, and its mission is to “provide high quality freshwater wetland migration stopover and breeding habitat; [and to] provide high quality recreation, education, interpretive, hunting, and fishing programs; [...]” (source) Similarly, the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area’s

purpose is “to provide wildlife habitat and wildlife-dependent recreation.” (source) The region is designated an Important Bird Area by Audubon, and is also a designated NYS Bird Conservation Area.

According to eBird from Cornell University, ~11.4 Million birds have passed through and stopped by Genesee County so far this season, and yearly averages are around 20 Million (source). Every year, over 100,000 Canada Geese live in the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge amongst hundreds of other species (source). I am extremely concerned about the potential negative impact of STREAM’s Site Plan on the millions of birds that pass through and live in the area, and its countless other animals.

In particular, the non-stop lighting, incessant noxious noise, and temperature rise caused by the data center would have irreversible negative effects on the migratory behavior, health, and reproduction of all birds. These harms have been proven by innumerable scientific studies and widely documented by reputable organizations. For example:

- Light pollution causes disorientation in birds, leading to exhaustion, fatal collisions, and fatal changes in migratory behavior (source).
- Noise pollution harms bird reproduction, increases stress, disrupts communication and thus migration, and decreases species diversity, in other words–birds abandon the habitat (source) (source). Further, low-frequency noise pollution causes a rise in cortisol levels, stress, and irritability in humans (source).
- The inevitable heat island, an expected increase of ~3.6 degrees Fahrenheit (up to 16.4 degrees), would be felt up to 6.2 miles away (source). Temperature increases like this change birds’ migration patterns and dramatically reduce species diversity (source).

In short, the data center’s light and sound pollution, and surrounding temperature rise would decimate the region’s permanent and migratory bird population, and drive away the hundreds of thousands of visitors who come to see them.

These impacts are direct threats to the conservation purposes and wildlife-dependent recreation purposes of the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and the Oak Orchard and Tonawanda Wildlife Management Areas, and as such violate Section 808C of the Town Zoning Law, Part 7(a): “Harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses.”

For this reason, the Planning Board must disapprove the data center Site Plan Application from STREAM US Data Centers.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration and for your commitment to preserve the existing uses of the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and the Oak Orchard and Tonawanda Wildlife Management Areas. (Stein, 5/4/2026)

62. When examining the proposed build-out of the Stream Data Center, one must review the original adopted vision of the STAMP campus.

STAMP was developed with much thought and expertise of many organizations; From The Regional Economic Development Agency, to the GCEDC, NYSDEC, the Towns of Alabama, and the active involvement of the neighboring residents.

The hard work and resulting Land Management Plan and Design Standards and Guidelines should be followed. These planning documents and visions are still in place and should not be discarded without due process.

The Land Management Plan (LMP):

“The philosophy or guiding principles of the LMP are stewardship, adaptive ecosystem management, compliance, consistency with existing plans and requirements, and incorporation of community involvement.

These principles reflect a philosophy of sustainability and resilience. The GCEDC seeks to optimize and balance the value of the STAMP Site from an ecological, societal, and financial perspective.”

SEQR 2022:

“The significant acreage of natural resource area and open space is preserved in accordance with the rural, agricultural character of the area. Retention and enhancement of natural corridors, including wetlands, streams and forest blocks maintain important ecological functions. The majority of the green space planned at the site will be restored, enhanced, and permanently protected and maintained as part of a wetland and stream mitigation strategy to compensate for the impacts to wetlands and streams by proposed development. A pedestrian trail network is planned for the Site, and will link to the Hamlet, retail areas, each major buildable area (Appendix A, Map 3), and adjacent public lands.”

“Protect and enhance habitat connections, diversity, and resilience.

Background/Rationale When considered in the broader landscape of the watershed, conservation measures at the STAMP Site could also serve to increase connectivity and reduce fragmentation of wetlands, forest blocks and headwater streams and stream buffers. Maintaining and expanding the connectivity of forested and aquatic areas will preserve wildlife habitat, floodwater retention and water quality. Connectivity is an especially important consideration for plant and animal populations to be able to disperse and relocate when local conditions change. As suitable habitat is reduced and fewer options are available, species are at greater risk of being lost from an ecosystem. Protecting and enhancing a network of natural areas at the STAMP Site will contribute toward greater connectivity in the watershed as a whole and provide important benefits to the people living in the watershed including flood storage, wildlife habitat, recreation opportunities, and carbon storage. Habitat connectivity and diversity create resilience in wildlife populations and natural communities across the landscape.”

Further:

“Town of Alabama Technology District One and Design Standards November, 2017”

A. Purpose

The Town of Alabama Technology District Design Standards and Guidelines establish design criteria and minimum standards for development within the (STAMP) area.

1. Site Planning Goal:

Structures should be respectful of the rural surroundings and maintain an overall campus appearance with appropriate setbacks and greenspace usage.

Usage and integration of the proposed 640 acres of greenspace and recreational areas should be respected throughout the siting process.

To the maximum extent feasible buildings should be sited so that the character of existing landforms and site features is enhanced;

Orient buildings to preserve appropriate viewsheds and to maximize greenspace.

Open space and landscaped areas are valued amenities.

Approximately 640 acres of the Project Site shall be maintained as open space and/or landscaped areas to provide greenspace and recreational areas. These areas

will be appropriately maintained as specified in the Long Term Land Management Plan to foster public safety and an aesthetic environment. Approximately 174 acres will be set aside as conservation lands, including forested wetlands, emergent wetlands, streams in riparian areas, shrub wetlands, upland forests, shrub lands and small grass lands. Building, parking, and driveway site coverage within each parcel should be limited.

Development shall be consistent with the LTMP, which specifies habitat management goals and objectives, forestry management, appropriate levels of maintenance for different landscape types, and proposed restoration and enhancement activities.

D. Wetlands on the site should be preserved and mitigated when possible,

Proposed trails throughout the site should complement and connect with existing pedestrian and recreational areas.

Recreational areas are encouraged to include things like: fishing ponds, bird watching, bike riding, and hiking. plazas, courtyards, or similar visitor and employee amenities are incorporated into both overall and individual site development plans,

Where courtyards or similar spaces are provided, they should be furnished with pedestrian amenities such as benches, landscaping, and/or access to trails and other recreational areas.”

It is clear that those folks who first came together to envision the STAMP site had something bold in their mind. The authors: Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, The Town of Alabama, Oak Orchard and the GCEDC called their vision a campus.

“The Site is designed in a campus style setting, protective and complimentary to the natural landscape and includes hundreds of acres of protected natural resources and open space.” SEQR

A place with wetlands, streams, trailways, and trees. A place that would mention Long eared Bats and Owls as one of their residents. A place where 1,000 workers would come to be part of the truly unique rural and natural environment of the Town of Alabama.

A campus where nature is a primary attribute and is shared with the people working there.

Instead, we are faced with a power sucking, carbon-spewing, job-draining, foreign owned megacorporation.

This new vision, instead of bringing into the site: nature, peace, and rural serenity, as originally envisioned, will be leaking its toxic waste back to its adjacent neighbors. STAMP, with excessive its size, noise and heat, will be repulsive natural habitat.

Even its workforce, will be engulfed with the roar and heat of the rooftop conditioners.

And all neighbors: The Nation, The Wildlife Refuge and the farms will struggle to survive in peace.

We now are faced with three massive 60 foot structures, that spew nothing but 1.5 million tons carbon annually, heat, noise; and consume 20% of the electric power of the falls.

Hardly a campus:

There will be no wildlife that can tolerate the 24/7 85-decible roar and the noteworthy added heat-sink. No workers or visitors will delight in walking even near this monstrosity. It will be a Massive Blue and Grey Concrete Natural Sink hole, devoid of life, natural or human.

We can all appreciate the hard work of the GCEDC, but this proposal in no way fits within the approved Design Standards and Land Management Plan that so many others worked equally hard on.

It is the responsibility of this Board to heed these existing Plans and Standards. They cannot be ignored or forgotten. I urge this board to reject this site plan.

63. Please read the article below and decide if this is what you want for Genesee County.

<https://www.commondreams.org/opinion/data-center-alley-big-tech>

(Keevert, 5/11/2026)

64. I write this email to strongly oppose the Data Center coming to the town of Alabama, NY. There are so many reasons against it, that I do not feel I need to repeat what so many have said before. However, I want to emphasize that "artificial" does not mean

better; bringing this technology here poses risks to our health and community well-being.

This data center will destroy our community, people's health and the ecosystems around it and beyond. I've attended some of the meetings and the only common thread holding the people together that are for the data center are people who are going to be gaining money. Money shouldn't decide the outcome of people's lives around the town of Alabama and/or Genesee County.

This data center will negatively affect the community, the Western NY region and the state as a whole. This is a life-changing decision that holds serious consequences to the people, animals and plants that call this HOME! Please make the right choice and vote NO. (Conti, 5/11/2026)

65. My name is Katie Weaver, I am a lifelong resident of the town of Alabama and I live within the 5-mile kill-zone from infrasound caused by the Data center. I am not here to talk about myself. I am here to advocate for the welfare of our vulnerable neighbors, the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. Learning the history of the Native Americans as a child, it grieved me how it was possible for men like Andrew Jackson to be so cruel. I would comfort myself with the thought that, at least now we understood that what happened to them was wrong, and that exploiting this people was a dark truth of our past. I was wrong. It seems that the GCEDC and STREAM are resolved to continue these cruelties today.

It is a humanitarian tragedy that a Data Center is proposed to be built directly next to a people that has been the brunt of structural exploitation for centuries. The placement of this data center is a crime, designed to unfairly benefit one group (Genesee County) to the detriment of another (the Reservation). The 45 dBA Nighttime hum of the Data center will be a 10-point increase in ambient noise of the quiet swamp, "introducing immense noise to the soundscape" as pointed out by Grandell Logan. Their people have cherished this quiet sacred woodland, and the creatures therein for generations. They face an ugly truth now, they are only permitted to be a free nation to live their customs on their Reservation, and they cannot leave when the hum makes it unbearable, and impossible to find peace outside. They cannot find new hunting grounds when the animals flee the vibrations that agonize them in ways humans cannot perceive. A death of a thousand cuts continues.

During a previous presentation, STREAM was asked if their Data Centers negatively impacted wildlife, their feigned ignorance "Not that we know of" was very telling. (They don't know and they don't care.) The buzzing of the mic has made it difficult for

us to hold a productive meeting tonight. I cannot imagine how difficult it is, for an animal whose primary means of hunting food is with echolocation, to survive in a soundscape filled with constant vibrations. The bat species in the area will suffer and will starve. The endangered bat populations on the wildlife reserve will never recover. And that is only one sound dependent species, there are many others... owls included.

Another concern I have is that our neighbors on the Reservation depend on their wells for water. STREAM is very proud of their "Closed Loop System." But I see a glaring risk, separate from the chillers they are confident will not leak. The Humidification system. The slide show tonight said the building will use an average of 3,150 gallons/day typically, with peak humidification use as much as 6,650 gallons/day. That is 3,500 gallons of water circulating through the air of a facility filled with circuit boards and electrical components PER DAY. What happens when you leave a glass of water out overnight? Do you drink it? Or does it pick up contaminants in the room and change the taste of the water? The circuit boards are made of heavy metals; lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, brominated flame retardants, beryllium, arsenic, and PFAs plastic. The humidity of the air is going to be picking up these toxic chemicals, and escaping out the ventilation system. The water will then blow-down into the aquifer, the Oak-Orchard watershed, and ultimately contaminate Lake Ontario. This will contaminate the wells on the Reservation. Will STREAM be doing well tests to monitor well health before construction, and during the Data Centers operational lifespan? Will they remediate the effects of the wells being contaminated? What about the GCEDC? How do they plan on making sure that these wells are not contaminated? Is that part of their Environmental Assessment?

My last concern is Indigenous territories hold nearly 80% of the planets remaining biodiversity. The Wildlife Refuge is a cornerstone of the Wildway of NY. The WNY Land Conservancy understands this area provides essential habitats, and linkages allow for safer passages for wildlife, vital for breeding and foraging. A Data Center in this location is a recipe for ecological disaster. Please do not put a Data Center at the STAMP site. It is obvious this is a VERY BAD IDEA. You do not have to put a Data Center here. Please refuse the STREAM application and look for something that "has harmonious relationship with current uses of adjacent areas".

P.S. Considering the high population of cows, the proximity of biosolids, and the need for energy on the grid, and the grid access present on the STAMP site, I would recommend a Biodigester facility instead. Renewable natural gas (RNG), by processing manure through anaerobic digesters. These processes capture methane

that can be used as a clean energy source, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
(Weaver, 5/11/2026)

66. Please vote NO to the data center. Tons of reasons have been submitted. The risks are high and the rewards are difficult to point to, if any.

Alabama and Genesee County residents and members of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation will not benefit from this project which massively threatens water, air, animals, and our peaceful (largely quiet and dark at night) home. If this project pollutes and/or poisons or uses too much water, that will be it—once the water is gone, we get no more. Assuming we can truck it in is a poor plan as more and more places across the country face drought and too little water.

The community has made it clear we do not want this data center. If you believe in democracy, if you believe in the community members having a real voice in decision-making for their community, you must vote no.

Of critical importance is the position of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. They are saying no. Listen to them. If you ever listened to stories from history about native people and people of color being denied their voices and their rights and told yourself you would have acted differently if you had been there, this is your chance to prove yourself right. THIS is your chance to stop yet another transgression against the Native Americans.

You can say no. Please do so. Stand against greed and abuse, and stand FOR our communities. (Mangino-Crandall, 5/11/2026)

67. Good evening. My name is Janice Laben. I live at four 60 Broadway, Darien Center. I've lived here in beautiful rural Genesee County for 51 years. During that time, I've been a mother, a grandmother, a dairy farmer, a small business owner, and a school librarian. The sixth generation of our family is currently being raised on our farm. I firmly believe that during the time we spend here on earth, it is our duty to try to help those whose lives come in contact with ours and to try to leave the world at least as healthy and as beautiful as we found it. I ask myself; how will this data center project help the people of Genesee County? Who among us wants to be spied on and surveilled? Who among us thinks that artificial intelligence is superior or preferable to human consciousness? The noise pollution, the light pollution, the water pollution, the air pollution, the egregious consumption of our fresh water and our electricity are disrespectful to all those who live in Western New York and especially to the members of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and the citizens of the Town of Alabama. I ask myself in such a unique and significant area home to the Tonawanda Wildlife

Management area, the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, and the Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area, how can this project go forward without truthful and authentic valuation of the environmental impacts, particularly in regards to the repercussions on wetlands, the disturbance and destruction of fragile and irreplaceable habitats is disrespectful to the myriad forms of life that make their home here? Your town law calls for harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses. By what stretch of the imagination could the data center possibly meet the standard? This is an extremely quiet rural area. Your town law prohibits noxious noise. Think of a quiet evening filled with a calming sound of spring peepers. Contrast that with a 24/7, days a year, recognized thrumming that causes damage to humans and animals. Your town law calls for dark sky compliance. A huge facility that is brightly lit would be in violation. In the town of Alabama, Technology District Design Standards criteria, this sentence stands out. Development will seek to respect existing view sheds as well as the rural area surrounding the STAMP site. The Stream US Data Center project fails to meet the subjective in so many ways. We chose to live in Genesee County because of its rural character. This massive project will be an eyesore and doesn't fit in, and in no way respects the viewshed or the surrounding rural community. The second sentence that stands out to me is wetlands and open space will be preserved and enhanced as part of the open space system throughout STAMP. The wetland areas here in your town are nothing short of a national treasure. Letting a project of this magnitude move forward would be a travesty. Birds, frogs, turtles, salamanders, dragonflies. The web of life is beautiful and fragile. Recently, river otters and two (inaudible) species of conservation concern have been noted in the area. Let's truly try to meet the objective of preserving and enhancing the wetlands in the open space. The final criterion of significance for me is STAMP will visually integrate into the existing rural setting in a comfortable, compatible manner. When I look to the north and the night sky is a glow, not with stars, but with the light pollution from a data center, I'll find nothing comfortable about it. Pity the poor folks that live close enough to hear the noise pollution in their rural homes. I have seen a recent push that says, "Stick to the facts in regard to the data center project." I don't understand how we can be asked to stick to the facts when those facts come via the GCEBC, which stands to benefit if this project goes through. Your facts actually amount to propaganda; more truly independent information is needed. Who in the Town of Alabama will benefit from this project? Who in Genesee County will benefit from this project? This project reeks of corruption. The rich get richer, and the rest of us pay the price. I'm asking you to remember that the decision you make now shapes the future for our descendants. Please, I'm asking you to look into your heart and examine this carefully. Use the power you have to put an end to this project. Make a decision that will make your town, our county, and the world a better place. There's no need to rush forward into a more broken and dystopian society. Greed is an ugly and evil thing. I appreciate the

time and effort that the Alabama Town Planning Board put into this evaluation. Thank you, all. (Laben, 5/4/2026)

68. Good evening. My name is Greg Inglut. I'm the business manager at Local 41 IBEW electricians. I want to appreciate the effort that Stream has put into this and into mitigating these problems. I'm from Angola, New York. I appreciate the effort Stream has put in to mitigate the problems that the community – I appreciate the community input that they're putting in. But what I want to talk about people usually focus on the negatives. One of the first things you hear is they only create temporary construction jobs. Temporary jobs are how I feed my family, and my members feed my family. That's how I get my health insurance. That's how I earn my pension and retire with dignity. In this trade, we don't look at jobs as temporary. We go from one project onto the next. That's our careers. This is a large, complex project that will put electricians and other trades to work for months with steady work possible overtime, full benefits, and family-sustaining wages. We'll have electricians continuing to work on this site even after the facility opens. That means mortgages getting paid, groceries being bought locally, trucks getting filled up, money right back into this community every single week. During construction, you've got hundreds of workers on site. They're eating at local restaurants, staying in local housing, if they're not from the area, and spending money in the area. That's real economic activity, not theory. And every hour work generates tax revenue, income tax, sales tax, and more, that goes right back into the community that supports local schools, roads, and local services. The reality is, before this project ever goes alive, it's already creating value through good union construction jobs and real dollars being spent locally. These aren't temporary jobs to us. These are our careers. Thank you. (Inglut, 5/4/2026)

69. Good evening. My name is Laura. I live in Lockport. I'm a frequent visitor to the state and federally protected Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area in the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge. I hike around with my dog, my kids, my grandkids, my friends, and I stand a panel board on Oak Orchard Creek and Lake Ontario. I stopped traffic on the way too fast Route 77 to help the turtles cross. The specific knowledge I bring to this hearing is as a NOAA-certified environmental educator. My expertise in ocean and marine mammal response and the Hawaiian Islands helps me understand how unchecked unnatural forces affect our delicate ecosystem of land and waterways. So, I take a special interest in the preservation of this area with its vast and diverse wildlife population. I have also volunteered with Buffalo and Niagara Waterkeeper and understand the workings of our great lakes and their tributaries. The continued construction of STAMP would destroy nearly 700 acres of occupied habitat for these vulnerable creatures, impacting local and regional diversity. Today I want to speak to you about my concerns regarding the site plan application for Stream US data centers, which I believe violates the following provisions of the town

of Alabama Zoning Law. Section 104, which prohibits noxious noise, which we've heard about, Section 808, part seven, which requires harmonious relationship between proposed uses. For example, the data center and existing adjacent uses. The existing adjacent uses are conservation sustenance, hunting and gathering, and residential dark sky compliance for example, minimum nighttime lights. Section 104, which seeks to prevent pollution strains and ponds to safeguard the water table and to encourage the wise use and sound management of the natural resources throughout the town in order to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community and the value of the land. Plants and animals depend on Earth's daily cycle of light and dark to govern life-sustaining behaviors such as reproduction, nourishment, sleep, and protection from predators. Scientific evidence suggests that artificial light at night has negative and deadly effects on these many creatures. The lights created by the data center, per the site plan application, would violate Section 808C Part 7. The noise alone from years of building this monstrosity will have profound effects on humans and wildlife. Especially concerning is the infrasound, which causes significant physical and psychological effects on humans, including nausea, dizziness, anxiety, extreme fatigue. These sounds can cause vibrations felt in the body, and at high intensities, they affect cardiac function, reduce cognitive performance, and cause structural damage to hearing. If it's that bad for humans, imagine how much more dangerous this is for the animals with their heightened senses and delicate systems. The noise created by the data center, per the site plan application, would violate Section 104 of the Zoning Law. Additionally, Stream's Double Reed facility would have significant and wide-ranging negative impacts on the Tonawanda Seneca Nation's way of life. The town claims on the website that the nation is part of the town. Thus, the data center, per the site plan application, would violate Section 103 of the Zoning Law. This ill-advised STAMP site was haphazardly stuck right in the middle of Tonawanda Management Wildlife area, Tonawanda Seneca Nation, John White Wildlife Management area, and multiple bodies of water needed to sustain life. It's clearly incompatible with the quiet natural area, and there is no doubt that wastewater and runoff from the site will spill into Oak Orchard Creek through the refuge areas while continuing to Lake Ontario. It will affect not only the animals, amphibians, insects, plants, and fish, but all the humans who live nearby who truly enjoy, protect, and respect this space as I do. For these reasons, I urge the planning board to disapprove of the site plan application from Stream US Data Centers. (Grote, 5/4/2026)

70. So, I had a printer problem. I don't have a document to leave, but I did email it as it was suggested. My name is Valerie Staats. I live in Amherst, New York. And once I heard of this project, I honestly didn't think it would go through. There were too many – It was just a beautiful wonderland here, and I didn't think that it was possible that folks would consider it feasible. But this is my formal comment that'll be submitted in

opposition to the massive 500-megawatt data server warehouse, often referred to by the whitewash term data center, being proposed by Steam and Apollo at the STAMP project site in the Town of Alabama. While proponents often frame these projects as essential infrastructure for the rapidly expanding digital economy, the sheer breadth and scale of a 500-megawatt facility introduces truly existential risk to area resources, environment, and economic stability, and not just in the immediate area, but in all of Western New York. And that's why I'm here. Some of the impacts include impact on the freshwater and groundwater resources. A 500- megawatt data center is not just a consumer of electricity; it is a massive industrial consumer of water. Most facilities of this scale utilize evaporative cooling systems to manage the intense heat generated by thousands of servers. And I understand that you're going to be using a closed-loop system, but you still have to fill initially, and you'll be sucking in groundwater from all of the area. When you look on the map, and you see all of the areas, all of the freshwater areas that have already been talked about, the nature preservations, wildlife preservation. All of the balance that's been ecologically developed here, the diversification that's resulted over years, decades of nurturing this beautiful area, the water will be sucked in through the aquifer. And so, that's like – I mean, as humans, we're 98 percent water. Mother Earth is 71 percent water. Imagine somebody puncturing you and sucking out your vital blood life. So, your body's going to stay there, you might look like yourself for a short period of time, but the very fiber, the very lifeblood, will be gone. And so, the aquifers will be impacted. There's already drought in some areas, but you have lots of water in this particular immediate area, and you go north, you have Tonawanda Creek. Beyond that, you start even getting into some drought areas. So that's the depletion of what I think of as the Green Crescent surrounding the STAMP project. The thermal pollution and discharge water, not lost to evaporation, although you're doing a closed loop, is often discharged back into a system as blowdown water. This water is frequently concentrated with minerals and antifungal chemicals. If there's any spill from the cooling system, those things will seep into the area water system. This project clearly puts prioritization of capitalism over humans. In times of drought, data centers often hold interruptible contracts that are usually rarely enforced, meaning industrial cooling remains prioritized over agricultural needs or residential water restrictions. A closed-loop system may draw less water, but it relies more heavily on the electrical system. So, our power grid will be affected, and even if there are generators specifically erected for this site, that power grid is going to be affected. So, there will be more water that needs to be used to produce that energy through the Niagara Power Project. So water is still a big part of the game. So, it creates an instability there, and the electrical rates will be increased for area residents. The sound and light pollution you've heard a lot about, and I just want to reiterate that there are many health problems that will result from that pollution. So, there's a myth, I think, of the economic benefit with the tax incentives and the abatements. So, the package

that a company can be given, there's – and the promises for jobs sound very appealing, but those things then are given in one hand and then taken back in higher utility rates and higher taxation. So, I am entirely against this project going forward. Thank you. (Staats, 5/4/2026)

71. Carpenter's Local 276. My name is Chris Austin from Fillmore, New York. We represent over a thousand construction workers that live within probably a 30-mile radius of this construction site. We raise – we would like to stand in favor of this project. We ask you to listen to the town's advisors, listen to the professionals, don't get caught up in all the rhetoric, listen to the facts, and make a good, educated decision on what's best for the environment. We're a hundred percent on board with that. However, construction jobs are not just seasonal. Construction jobs are long-term economic drivers of this area. We encourage you to please help our long-term construction workers of the Western New York continue to thrive in Western New York. Thank you very much. (Austin, 5/4/2026)

72. Hello, I'm Gina Schelemonow. I live in Batavia, so I am a neighbor. I am going to read someone else's comment, but I just wanted to throw this out there. I came here tonight. It is my son. He is eight years old. It's his first baseball game tonight. This is where I am not watching my kid play baseball. So, this just goes to show how important it is. So, I am going to be reading Leanne Mullin's comment. "My name is Leanne Mullin, residing at Allegheny Road, in New York. In addition, I own and operate two businesses from my residence, Tahoe Pines Wellness Center and Tahoe Pines Custom Sewing & Design. I bought my residence in 2009 due to its serene nature and wildlife environment. I've been following the Stream Data Center, proposed at STAMP, and am contacting you to express my sincere objection to the site plan application that the company has submitted. My home and business are literally located across the field from where the anticipated data center will be constructed. Inappropriate location of this data center jeopardizing the wildlife habitat within the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge, disruption to my massage customers, as well as other wellness center customers from noise to the data center. Based on my knowledge of the site plan review criteria on which the planning board must assess the application for Stream, I believe that the planning board must disapprove the application and until and unless Stream makes major modifications to many aspects of the site plan. The rationale to my objection is due to noise vibration, increased traffic flow, carcinogens that will be admitted both in the air and land, excessive use of water and electricity, danger of fire to our home from the high intensity in operation of machines' noise. The noise produced by the data center cooling equipment, rooftop chillers, would violate the Zoning Law Section 404 prohibition against noxious noise. The vibration admitted by the data center cooling equipment, rooftop chillers, would violate the Zoning Law Section 808C, Part 7, requirements for

all proposed projects to maintain a harmonious relationship between proposed uses, i.e., the data center and existing adjacent uses; the vibration would not be harmonious for surrounding residents and wildlife. The increased traffic flow from workers, especially the construction workers, over the five years of construction, in addition to six to eight diesel truck trips that the project expects per day during operations, violates numerous parts of the Town Zoning Law, including Section 808C, part seven's requirement for adequate municipal facilities to serve the proposed development, including streets. We have already seen a dangerous increase in truck traffic in the area due to the STAMP site, and this has not been properly studied. Moreover, the application contains gaps in information about traffic that make it impossible for the planning board to adequately assess the project's traffic impacts as required by Zoning Law Section 808C, Part six zero or 60. I don't know what that is. I'm very concerned about the carcinogens that will be admitted by the facilities' diesel generators. These emissions violate Town Zoning Law Section 808C, part seven, requirements for all proposed projects to maintain a harmonious relationship between proposed use and existing adjacent uses. The increase in air pollution would not be harmonious for humans or wildlife residing in the area. Also, Stream has not, per the NYSDEC, conducted sufficient study of impacts for air pollution to the town. Which qualifies as a disadvantaged community because of existing pollution burdens. The DEC has given the company a notice of incomplete application in response to its air permit application, see attached. Excessive use of water and electricity. The Stream site plan calls for the use of water and electricity, that violate Zoning Laws, Section 103, which seeks to prevent pollution of streams and ponds to safeguard the water table and to encourage the wise use and sound management of the natural resources throughout the town in order to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community and the value of land. Finally, the danger of fire possessed by the proposed facility, especially the lithium battery UPS component, violates the Town Zoning Law, Section 808C, Part 7, which requires adequate municipal facilities to serve the proposed development, including streets, water supply, and wastewater treatment systems, stormwater control systems, and fire protection. With all respect to our volunteer fire department, we do not have the equipment or manpower to properly respond to data center fires. Again, I am adamantly opposed to the development of the data center due to the above reasons. I am strongly requesting that the planning board disapprove the site plan application until and unless Stream can prove beyond all reasonable doubt that it has modified its proposed site plan to fully comply with Town Zoning Law and design standards.

MR. BOYLAN: Five minutes. GINA SCHELEMONOW: I have no objection to the continuation of the development of the STAMP plan with an appropriate manufacturer, and wish the best of luck to GCEDC. However, the town planning board has been selected to represent this community by reviewing the site plan application

to specific criteria, and this site plan application currently violates those criteria, the Zoning Law, and design standards of the town. (Schelemonow, 5/4/2026)

73. Thank you very much. My name is Evan Lowenstein. I do reside in Rochester, but I am a member of the Genesee County Comprehensive Plans Land Use Focus Group. I'm a land use development environmental planner by training and have been involved in land use issues and matters across the region for over 25 years. In many critical ways, the Stream data center site plan fails to adhere to the town zoning code and STAMP technology district design standards. But before I get into specifics, I need to share a telling story. I was invited to the March 3rd meeting of the Genesee County 2050 Comprehensive Plans Land Use Focus Group. At this meeting, when participants expressed concern about the location of STAMP and the proposed data center in sensitive rural, natural areas adjacent to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, the county's planning staff explained that the STAMP location was chosen to "isolate the known significant impacts of large-scale industrial development." I responded that once isolation is in others' proximity. The rebuilding statement shows that big impacts of industrial development are being expected and encouraged for your town, so your code and design standards must be a strong line of defense against development overreach in order to protect your town's rural agriculture and natural character and ways of life. As you know, your town is small. It's very finite. And the proposal before you is very big, with impacts beyond what the town code and design standards should allow. Following our specific failures of the site plan to adhere to the town zoning and design standards. One, the zoning code requires there is a "harmonious relationship between proposed uses and the existing adjacent uses." There is no way a 2.2 million square foot data center can be in a harmonious relationship with the adjacent rural uses, which include the Tonawanda Seneca Nation's sacred, sensitive woodlands, waters, and wetlands. The proposed site center size, height, scale, design, noise, light, traffic, and other impacts render it completely incongruent with the adjacent uses. This is the very opposite of a harmonious relationship. Two, the zoning code requires "adequate municipal facilities to serve the proposed development, including streets, water supply, wastewater treatment systems, storm water controls, and fire protection." As you already know, GCEDC has struggled mightily with the engineering challenges and costs of providing water and wastewater infrastructure to STAMP and the data center site. Stormwater control systems to serve such a huge complex of impervious service won't be difficult to provide adequately, and relying on a small volunteer fire department to handle potentially massive industrial fires is not adequate. Three, the zoning code seeks to prevent pollution of streams and ponds and to encourage the live use and sound management of the natural resources of the – excuse me. As mentioned above, this year's size of the data center structures and associated pavement makes the most common and most challenging form of water pollution in pervious surface runoff very

difficult to prevent and remediate, despite what the applicant told you. The STAMP technology district design standards in your code stipulate that development “will respect existing viewshed as well as the rural areas surrounding the STAMP site,” and that “STAMP will visually integrate into the existing rural setting in a comfortable, compatible manner.” I thought I'd get five. Okay. I'll hasten to the best of my ability. No development the size of several Walmart super centers can respect the surrounding natural aesthetics and character, and it cannot complement its natural landscape. As I close, I want to bring to your attention one of the STAMP technology district design standards on your books, and hopefully you will take this to heart as you review the plan for the data center and the future state development proposals. “Larger technology manufacturing structures will, in general, be located on the western portion of the STAMP property, while smaller-scale supporting structures will be located on the eastern portion of the property to provide a transition and scale to surrounding uses which are rural in nature.” What's wrong with this? The Tonawanda Seneca Nation's sacred, sensitive, pristine woodlands border the western side of STAMP. These lands are the very epitome of rural, yet the town's design standards say that the most impacting industrial development at STAMP should go in this western section closest to the nation. This is painfully revealing. The town's design standards perpetuate a multi-century pattern of failure to fairly recognize the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. And remember my earlier story about the county planning staff saying that the STAMP site was chosen to “isolate the known significant impacts of industrial development, despite the Tonawanda Seneca Nation being right there.” You have to decline this. That's all. (Lowenstien, 5/4/2026)

74. Thank you, Planning Board, because you're here and you didn't know you were going to be getting into this. And thank you to all the Native Americans and the Albanians and everybody else who is here to fight for land, water, all of it. My name is Mary Eisenhard. I'm from Pavilion, Genesee County. I come here to the wildlife refuge all the time. I have a concern. It's a site application and it's relating to the Town Zoning Law 103H. One purpose of the Town Zoning Law 103H is to prevent pollution of streams, ponds, safeguard water (inaudible) and it goes on. But I'll stop so I can get within my three minutes. My concern is PFAS, PF-A-S. It's a carcinogen, toxic to adults, but it's extremely toxic to children. That will be used. It's also called a forever chemical because it's extremely hard to break it down. According to my research, PFAS will be one of the refrigerants included in the TMA, circular miser rooftop chillers that will be utilized by the proposed data center. What happens if there's a leak? I understand that the PFAS refrigerants will vaporize in that event. And I have a whole sighted piece on that, and I'll spare you. I am also concerned about the presence of glycol and the closed-loop cooling system. Glycol is toxic to aquatic organisms. Currently, there is no information in the site planning regarding discharge of the closed-loop cooling system. And I am concerned that the glycol will be

discharged into those surrounding water bodies. What will happen to the glycol when it's discharged from the cooling system? How frequently will they drain the system? Will it go into the wastewater? The village of Oakfield facility, the water facilities does not have the capacity to treat industrial processes and wastewater. It doesn't have that capacity. And Stream has not asked for the permit for industrial wastewater. So also, New York State DEC has raised very significant concerns regarding wastewater discharge from the stream facility. Stream has not addressed those concerns. Currently, the site plan not only acknowledges sanitary wastewater discharge. It does not say anything about the municipal wastewater, which is there on-site. I am bringing information to these planning board members tonight because you are the only ones who can say this information is extremely important. And this should not pass. And I am almost within five seconds. This should not pass. Thank you very much (Eisenhard, 5/4/2026)

75. Our family is a 50-year residency in the town, Pavilion. First, I would like to thank you for your service to town, for serving in this court. I am sure that when you decided to serve, you never thought you would be sitting here tonight. I think you have heard or read plenty of opinions on this emotional issue at hand from what seems like three groups. The in favor group, the against group, and the small group of who could care less. But none of those group's matter. I compare your situation to serving on a jury. You are asked to evaluate information presented to you related to the Town Zoning Laws and make an unbiased decision about that information. There is no – when ending to what you decide. You are damned if you do and you are damned if you don't. But who will handle this? You will handle it in a no-when situation because you will listen, you will read, you will study, you will think about the choices in an unbiased fashion, and you will be at peace with your decision. I wish you the best. Thank you again. (G. Bacon, 5/4/2026)

76. I am Gerald Bacon, 1183 Lewiston Road. I am not complaining tonight, you'll be happy to know that. I just have some things that I would like for you to consider in this decision that you have to make. The Alabama Zoning Laws with the noxious – you have all heard that several times tonight. Anyone have a question about that? Okay, that is the teacher part. As long as everybody is good, we will skip that one. Nina, is it Nina? I wrote a letter for you that when it comes to the question and answer piece, you talked about during the meeting, I know that some of the questions got cut off from the formatting. I don't know if any answers did. But if you would go back through and make sure that everything is complete on that, I think it is a pretty important document to have complete. The DEC noise policy has been something that I have been talking about for quite a while. And I would like to – just to make sure that everybody knows. The New York State DEC noise policy, it is called the assessing and mitigating noise impacts. It is a document that STAMP and the

town have relied on for noise guidance because the town never created a noise ordinance and the town refuses to create a noise ordinance. The DEC document is a 28- page statewide guidance manual that explains how to evaluate noise under secret, by comparing project noise to existing ambient levels, and it defines when noise becomes noticeable, adverse, or objectionable. The document was written 25 years ago, and it does not address low-frequency tonal, 27 mechanical noises produced by modern data center pooling systems because those technologies did not exist when the document was created. This is the document that gave our town the famous 45 nighttime and 65 daytime decibel numbers. But the core principle of the DEC policy is not to find 45, 65 numbers. The foundation of the entire document is the increase above ambient noise. Ambient noise is the existing background sound level before any new project adds noise to it. The DEC considers an increase over the ambient level of three to five decibels being not any impact to people. Three to six decibels, it is noticeable, and it might require some mitigation. Six to ten decibels is considered a significant adverse impact under secret by the DEC. And time decibels or anything over that is actually perceived by the human ear to be twice as loud. It is considered by the DEC as objectionable. The threshold applies everywhere in New York State for those places that don't have their own noise ordinances. Our town's noise measurement from November 4th and 15th, of 2003 were not very complete. But they did show that the average nighttime ambient noise was 32.5 decibels. And I won't get too many numbers, I know I promised. A project producing 40 to 45 decibels at night would create a 7.5 or 12.5 above ambient. This exceeds the DEC's thresholds for both significant adverse impact and objectionable noise. By the DEC's own definition, this level of increase is not just noise under our Zoning Law, regardless of whether they go above the 45 decibels that are part of the zoning incentive. I would ask that approval for any project not be granted to anybody if the applicant – unless the applicant can demonstrate using verifiable data that nighttime noise will remain within a few decibels of ambient, which is what the DEC actually has in their guidance, not just the two numbers that we hear about. STAMP literature, including the GIS and several acoustic studies, claims that the 45, 65 limits are consistent with other technology manufacturing sites, including Luther Forest Technology Campus in Malta, New York But none of these documents provide all of the actual Luther Forest document. They provide those two numbers. They didn't make mention that Luther Forest – they have noise monitoring that is mandatory and are all resident property lines. The Town of Malta uses active ban limits, not just A-weighted limits. Their findings statement includes low frequency and total noise protection, and the local law requires unweighted active analysis with explicit instructions not to rely on DBA rating. The rural character of our town – these are really short, but I had a big list. The rural character of our town, 36,000 square foot industrial buildings, cannot blend into a rural community. Period. The scale, the height, the lighting, the 24/7 mechanical noise are fundamentally incompatible with

the rural character that STAMP GEIS and the Town of Alabama Zoning Law are designed to protect. STAMP GEIS findings require minimizing visual impacts, preserving rural view sheds, maintaining rural character, and protecting nearby homes from industrialization. Ask yourselves, can you look a 20-year-old resident in the eye and say to them this project is going to protect their rural character? Water consumption, I just have a couple quick questions. Stream claims 20,000 gallons a day total for all three buildings. I think that's still the number that we're going to. I was just wondering, at one point, has anyone estimated the water needed for irrigation, landscaping, vegetative screening, the burns, their planting, grass establishment, and long-term maintenance water use score? I was a little surprised if that wasn't included. These could be substantial. I don't know what the total would be, and I don't know who's going to be monitoring the water usage. The back of generator placement. Why are the back of generators placed closest to residents? And it started as far away as possible. This contradicts both common sense and secrets of requirements to minimize impacts. I've asked Stream representatives in person. I've sent several questions to the town and to Wendel. And I have contacted Stream directly, requesting that these generators be moved as far as from the residents as they can do that. And there's still nothing changed. I've paid taxes for 24 years – can I say? The last one has to do with the buffers. The buffers have changed depending on which company has shown interest in the site. The last one has changed, and the buffer has decreased. The existing buffers were not designed for large-scale data centers with 24-7 mechanical noise. I fully support protecting the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area with their increased buffers. I'm wondering, as a resident of Alabama, don't we deserve the same level of protection that you're providing to plants, creatures, and animals? Thank you. (G Bacon, 5/4/2026)

77. Thank you to the Planning Board for giving us the time to speak tonight, and I'm going to do my best to stay within your next time limit, respecting your customs and usage, so I hope that you decide in favor of mine as well. So, my name is Grandell Hallot Logan, I'm a member of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation Snipe Clan, and that's where I reside, on the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. And I frequent the big woods, the area which shares a border with the STAMP site, and this is where my concerns lie tonight. So, this area is where people hunt fish, gather medicinal or food plants. And these practices are vital for the upkeep of our customs and usage. And so, I'm going to start off here with a little bit of a story. So, when I was a child, my siblings and I were children. My father would walk around in those woods looking for medicines in the springtime and in the summer. So that he could store these aside and save them for us, for whenever we were ill. And this is mostly what we would do our best to rely upon, these plants that grow naturally from the earth, that grow on their own, from the earth. And so, using this knowledge that was passed to him from his teachers, to them from theirs, and back generations, now it comes to my generation to pick up

this knowledge and to protect the area in which these plants live. And so, this is where many of my concerns come from for this site plan application from Stream U.S. Data Centers. And so, first they'll begin with saying that I'm concerned with the recent research suggesting that hyperscale data centers, much like this one, much like Double Reed, have what is now called a heat island effect, which spans about 1.5 to 2 miles, putting the big woods well within its reach. Studies show that areas surrounding these data centers have been observed to have had an increase of 3.9 degrees Fahrenheit to 9 degrees Fahrenheit. These increases would be enough to affect these plants and their ability to grow. Seeing as how many use temperatures as an indicator, which I didn't add this to my initial comment, but also this brings up concerns of pollinators coming up out of the ground as well, too soon and missing the plants that they rely upon. Not that invalidates my previous comment that I have sent through email. So, with this in mind, the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, John White, Towanda WNA, and the Big Woods are at risk of being affected by these emissions. This IC is a violation of your town's own Zoning Law, Section 808C, Part 7A, because of the proposed use of the hyperscale data center is not harmonious with the existing uses in the area. Now, secondly, stream site plan would result in a noise of 65 dB(A) to be admitted in the daytime, apparently, at the site with 45 dB(A) at the least. And in my time, in my father's time in the Big Woods, this would be introducing an immense amount of noise to the sound skater. It is exceedingly quiet back in the Big Woods. When you're in the deepest part of the Big Woods, you can't even hear a car as it drives by. So, with that in mind, the sound study from stream doesn't have low-frequency weighting, which would be necessary in order to consider health impacts of this project on nearby communities, both human and animal. The low-frequency noise would be enough to cause a change in the animal's behavior, with effects eventually reaching the plant life. This noise should be considered noxious noise, which is prohibited by the Town Zoning Law, Section 404. So now, I urge the town planning board to not approve the site plan application from Stream, until and unless the company can prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the proposed facilities would comply with the Town Zoning Law. Especially this prohibition on noxious noise and requirement from the project to maintain a harmonious relationship with the current uses and needs of the surrounding area. So, I'm doing my best to stay within your time. So, I would ask you to make this decision thoroughly and in keeping with generational thinking, and not with the finances. Thank you. (Logan, 5/4/2026)

78. Good evening. Thank you for allowing everyone to speak. My name is Jomo Akono, I am a union carpenter, we represent the 12 counties of Western New York, many of your members work in our district. I'm in Buffalo, New York. Many of our carpenters work here. My son was just speaking to him before I walked into the meeting. I was a little concerned about some of the things to be worried about. I've been studying data

centers for a few years. My son is an engineer for one of the largest data center company builders in America, and he told me that many of the biggest problems are what happens with water. And he texted me before I came in and he talked about lighting. I listened to the presentation, I heard about the closed-loop system, he has been on tours for a few years, actually, studying different systems. Hearing the closed-loop system, I did get a chance to hear what many people said. I'm happy that you only have to follow the rules and not what everyone said. So, the information presented is safe. It's the one – what I have heard and based upon what I've been studying. I recognize the concerns. But those concerns actually talk about older systems. He also talked about the lighting, and I did get a chance to hear and watch what was taking place with the lighting systems. It appears as though you're in compliance with what is being asked. The other thing that was talked about was the sound. And I know that all of us hear the air condition and buzzing of this microphone, and you said that you were actually at one of the older – or had a site that had a similar system that was older, and I wanted to know maybe was that site sounding a lot louder than the air condition or what was taking place. My son works also and I'm done with a few million square feet data centers, and he was outside as I was talking to him on the phone. And the only noise I heard with him was actually air conditioner coming from the work trailer. So, I hope that the data that you presented is accurate because if it is, I support the building of the project. (Akono, 5/4/2026)

79. Good evening, everyone. My name is Jefferey Pasnik, I live on North Street in Medina, New York, just a resident on the other side of the county. So, I rise today to first of all thank you all for doing your civic duty and sitting on the board. I am a union carpenter, I live in Medina, I drive past proposed site every day, and for the past many years, I have waited anxiously for any kind of development to happen to the proposed data center. After hearing the presentation by stream and hearing the guideline set forth by you all after revealing the planning and site, any concern that I may have had has been put to bed, that the site is developed and has – they have listened to the community and have made adjustments to the plan as far as trying to create as much noise reduction and visible sight lines as possible. This will be a economic generator for the area, (inaudible) area, right on the other side of the Alabama swamps, there is a train facility the Iroquois Job Corps which trains people to work at facilities such as this. What is shame would be for those people to go outside of the area to have to go work. Whereas they could be able to work in a facility right on the other side of where they're being trained to do so. So that being said, I rise in favor of the proposed site and hopefully you do as well. (Pasnik, 5/4/2926)

80. Good evening, my name is Jerry Dee, I live in Rochester, New York. I'm North Atlantic State Regional Council carpenter representative, and I support this project. We build

careers for training. Our members receive good pay. Pay that you can pay a mortgage and raise your family. If we build financial futures, and we retire with dignity. All this work is done by our members who are here in Western New York. (Dee, 5/4/2026)

81. He Who Thunders. I thank him for the peace within you all. I'm from the Allegany Territory, in Cold Spring, where I reside. I'm on the Wolf Clan with the Seneca people. There was a time that we had forgotten our way. There was a time that we shed blood amongst our own people. This was a very tumultuous time. During this time, we – like I said – we had lost their way, we needed to be reminded. We were reminded by our spiritual emissary. And we called our spiritual emissary the peacemaker. When the peacemaker came, you reminded of us as human beings as our roles and responsibility to ourselves, to each other, and to all creation. That is where we stand now, as a reminder. I come here to remind you as your role and responsibility as a human being, as you – as family of your own, that resides here close near this area. This is your town. This is something – why would you want to bring such detriment into your own area? It just don't make sense. I keep coming here, and I'm trying to comprehend what you guys are trying to accomplish here, and I just don't get it. Am I crazy? Am I dumb? I don't think so. I use my mind. I use what was given to me by our creator. And I encourage you to do the same in this decision that you're about to make. You want to make this information to be relevant? The relevancy of this is that you guys are making a very big decision. And it's up to you to side against this. Look at something else. You guys, where did this other guy? This guy that was here last time – he was sitting there in the long house ten years ago. That was ten years ago. Why don't you go back there and tell him to update him? Because you guys keep bringing in new projects and keep bringing in new projects. You guys aren't updating the information. You want to go back with the initial information that you came in with. What good is that? You got this company, this land development, who keeps pushing, and pushing, and pushing. It's in their best interest to get you guys to side with that. So, they can tell you whatever they want. What do they want you guys to hear? Bring them aside with them right now so they can go back. Use your mind that the creator gave you. Use your heart that beats within your chest to contemplate this decision that is being made. It's very, very relevant. It's not just our generation. It's going to continue on. Generation upon generation. That is the (inaudible). I just encourage you guys to use your mind to use your good mind in making this decision. (He Who Thunders, 5/4/2026)

82. Chad Campbell, Local 276, from Silver Springs, New York. Thank you guys for all the work you guys do. You guys set this time aside, for us to understand what you're going through. I give Stream Data Center the – given the data they provided their following guidelines that they were asked to follow. And I support this data center. (Campbell, 5/4/2026)

83. Good evening, my name is Amanda Johnson, am a lifelong resident of Akron, New York, and my home is in the five corners, East Avenue, on Cleveland Road intersect. Just about eight miles from the proposed data center. I've spent my lifetime living in this area, kayaking on Oak creek, exploring the trails throughout the wildlife refuge, and taking long drives on those back roads. Well, I could spend my time today recollecting my personal experience and memories, my goal today is to highlight the need to preserve these same opportunities for current and future generations. With that said, the planning board should deny the site plan application for the Stream US Data Center at the STAMP site because the Town of Alabama Zoning Law prohibits noxious noise, requires dark sky compliance, and requires harmonious relationships proposed uses and adjacent uses. So, to directly reference the Town of Alabama Zoning Law Section 404, which I don't need to repeat, you've all heard. By the same means that a proposed race track would be reviewed for noxious noise, I implore the zoning board to apply the same thought process to this data center, specifically as it relates to the noise and vibrations. Though many people consider white noise to be soothing and beneficial, that sentiment is generally limited to a window fan, a small sound machine, or a calm app. Not a 2.2 million square foot data center. According to Dr. Kirk Skirtow – sorry if I said your name wrong, chronic exposure to the lowfrequency hum of data centers prevents sleep, increases blood pressure, and contributes to higher levels of anxiety and depression. I urge you to please strongly consider the downstream impact on the communities of this region as it relates to the very real and negative side effects of the low hum frequency exposure. Dark sky compliance is a hallmark of nationally recognized and protected wildlife areas. If you've ever taken a full moon hike at the wildlife refuge, you know that the wetland comes to life under the cover of darkness. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, fragile ecosystems like the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge rely on dark sky for migration, and I guess navigational patterns, nocturnal hunting, and mating. Though Stream claims the data center's layout is dark sky compliant, the Tonawanda Seneca Nation's letter dated April 16th, 2026, reminds us that the trees and brush are bare for six months of the year. The claim made by stream does not consider these winter months, with which foliage will provide cover from light pollution. Lastly, according to the town of Alabama's Zoning Laws, Section 808, Part 7A, 808C, Part 7A, and I will refrain from repeating that, the footprint of a 2.2 million square foot data center is fundamentally incompatible with the existing agricultural and ecological character of this area. The wetland's wildlife refuge farmland, the Tonawanda Seneca Nation territory that borders this site. Having traveled all over this country from exploring eastern Glacier National Park, the borders of Blackfeet Nation's territory, to the Grand Canyon National Park that borders the Wildfire Nation's territory, I can assure you that these lands are special, sacred, and the wetland's waterways forest of the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge that we have here to protect tonight are equally

worthy of the same reverence. These are not abstract concerns. This is home. I urge you to request and please deny the site approval. (Johnson, 5/4/2026)

84. Thank you. My name is Tom Iorizzo, I live in Batavia, New York, I represent Carpenter's Local 276. Of course, before I get started, I want to thank the Planning Board, Chairman of the Town of Oswego Planning Board, thank you for your service to the community. I feel that the project has met the criteria of an industrial area to be developed and to develop and build the project we are strongly in favor of, but I'll tell you the reality of what's going to happen for me, personally, as someone who brings in new members locally to this area, about five miles down the road. Last month, I brought in 40 new carpenters, 40 local new carpenters, prevailing wages, benefits, new life for them. Once again, I strongly encourage you to move forward with the project, and I'll thank you for the new carpenters that will be on this project if and when the project gets built. Thank you. Again, have a good night. (Iorizzo, 5/4/2026)

85. I'm Dan Frankowski, Plumbers Local 22 from Buffalo region, I'm from Buffalo. I'm here on behalf of the organization to voice our support for the upcoming stream data center project. It was people's negative views of the temporary construction jobs was inaccurate. Everything that has ever been built in this country's infrastructure has been with temporary construction jobs. Most people also overlooked the long-term maintenance jobs for our families and for our kids. To ask for the discussion was another negative connotation. Well, everyone's focused on the tax levels of the company to receive, which is a standard tax received in any other state. We've overlooked the tax revenue that would be brought here to help generate taxes that would go into the low of the economy. Environmentally, the generators should only run for costing on occasion and contribute less emissions than a school bus. Well, the actual operating laws of – sorry, these are actually based on facts. There is about the equivalent of one more running. Airport closed-loop systems use minimal water and generally recycle the water they do use. Realistically, the building of data centers are not going away. The current administration has cited national security as a top priority, and having our personal military data score barrier seems to be the safest route. With all that being said, it's time we use a STAMP site for what it was originally set up for. We talk about the use of power here. Well, the use of STAMP site for what it was originally set up for. It's been talked about for years upon years by not using it for its intended purpose, so we can just be wasting the money. It's already been invested in it. Other communities have brief benefits from development. We should as well. (Frankowski, 5/4/2026)

86. Hi, my name is Liz Thompson. I live in Batavia. I want to start off by saying thank you. Thank you for your service to your community. So, I want to say thank you for your service to your community. When you signed up to be on the Town of Alabama

Planning Board, you probably never imagined anything so big as what's happening here tonight. You're surrounded by so many voices. Voices telling you so many things, trying to push you towards a conclusion that they want. What they want most, all of these voices, is your vote. And while they tell you what they believe is best for the community and what they think you should do with your vote, there are only three voices I want you to listen to when casting your vote. Your head, your heart, and your gut. At the end of the day, that vote belongs to you and you alone. No matter the propaganda that is constantly being whispered in your ear, no matter the vitriol being spat all around this project, no one can tell you how to cast your vote. It is powerful. It is yours. Listen to your head, listen to your heart, listen to your guts, and vote for what you believe is best for this community, your community. I appreciate you. I believe that you are here not only because you have to be, but also because you truly want to do what is best for this community, for your neighbors. I am also on the planning board. Coming up on tonight, I reflected back on what got me there. First, it was anger. Something happened near my home, and I was angry. The anger passed, life went on. And then something else happened, and I got angry again. Again, the anger passed, and life went on. But then something else happened, and this time there wasn't anger. There was a new emotion. I felt helpless. I wanted to have more control over my life and turn that helplessness into the beginnings of hope. I did some basic research on my town's website and discovered the range of volunteer boards that anyone can apply for, and I took a chance. After submitting my application and dreaming about having the chance to stand up for myself and other members of my community who might also be feeling the same helplessness, I forgot about it. And then, as the year was ending and a new one about to begin, I received a letter informing me that I had been chosen to be a member of my community's Planning and Development Committee. At first, it wasn't quite as exciting as I thought it would be, mostly driveways. But then small projects that were more impactful came before the committee, and I found myself in a position where I could not only advocate for myself, but also for others in my community. The agenda items aren't always easy, but at the end of the day, I get to stand up for my community. And my voice with the power of one word, "Yes" or "No," helps make change. Your goal is to do right by your community. Their goals are simple and punctuated with dollar signs, get it built. For as much material as you have to go over and as much as you have to hear from them with their quick, "Don't worry about it," explanations, their gaslighting and condescension. Yes, I was at the March 30th planning board meeting. There was definitely condescension. You listen to your head, and you listen to your gut. If something doesn't look right, ask about it. If the explanation is a lot of words and technical jargon thrown together but doesn't actually answer your question, ask again. This is a massive project, and I don't think there's a person here who doesn't work for the GCEDC who envies your position. It's a lot. It is so much. I'm sure you're exhausted. But take a moment, find a quiet time to yourself, and look at the plans.

Without expectation, just look and see what questions arise. Even if it's just something that you don't understand, make a note and then make them explain it to you, to your satisfaction, not theirs. Thank you. (Thompson, 5/4/2026)

87. My name is Amy Perry-Brock, as you stated. I live in the town of Shelby in Orleans County. So, I'm very familiar with this area, the land uses, and the importance of protecting both its beauty and its function. That is why I'm here tonight in strong opposition of the proposed data center from Stream at the STAMP site, thank you, here in Genesee County. A little background on why I stand before you. My husband and I, ever since moving to this area, have been deeply involved with the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge Center, so much so that we joined the Friends of the Iroquois to help support and sustain their vital mission to protect the land and its wildlife. We have taken part in about every class, lecture, and activity that they offer and have met many others, not just from this community, but far outside the area, enjoying what they have to offer. Everything from birding, nighttime nature walks, owl hunts, hiking, hunting, fishing, and watching the bald eagles nesting on the site, as well as being broadcasted on YouTube for people around the globe to watch them. This is invaluable of a resource to showcase and teach about our natural world in a world which is rapidly being overdeveloped and shows how we can better live alongside nature and conserve it rather than dominate or eliminate it. So, with that being said, and you guys are hearing this over and over again, but I'm sticking with the one thing, Subsection A, harmonious relationships between proposed uses and existing uses of adjacent lands. That covers just about everything that we're talking about. When you think of a two-million-square-foot two-story data center, that doesn't scream natural habitat or rural lands. The site borders not only eleven thousand acres of Iroquois Wildlife Refuge, but also the wildlife management areas of the Tonawanda section, five thousand six hundred acres there, 2500 acres at Oak Orchard. Those areas are specifically set aside for protection of natural ecosystems, sensitive species of wildlife, and underserved habitat. A data center of this scale is one of the most intrusive industrial land uses that could ever be proposed for that area. The contrast of these two couldn't be more serious, and approval certainly would undermine the compatibility and a harmonious standard the board is obligated to apply. Specifically, I ask this board to consider the following conflicts, the scale and mass of this. Two stories, 2.2 million square feet. I read somewhere on the site of the Town of Alabama, a hundred and thirty acres, not ninety. It'll tower over the landscape. It's an industrial footprint entirely out of line with the natural character of the surrounding wildlife lands and the community. The visual impacts, no matter how it's being proposed to disguise them, already show you that it's a problem. Light pollution, data centers operate 24 hours a day and have lots of exterior lighting for operations and security. Not to mention the type of lighting that's to be used during construction phases, the hours that they'll be doing the construction. That's never been

addressed. Artificial light in the area is well documented to have harmful effects on nocturnal wildlife and disrupt migratory bird flight patterns. All of which the adjacent lands currently are protecting. The noise, continuous industrial-scale noise, cooling fans, trucks, generators, all produce significant constant noise. We're not talking about something that's operating for a few hours, then done. We're just talking about, again, once it's operational, not mentioning during the construction phase what's going to be happening. Wildlife areas depend on tranquility and balance to survive. Chronic noise disrupts animal behavior, breeding, and habitat use. I'll turn in the rest, but one of the – you know, traffic and construction, ongoing years of traffic construction, large vehicles, heavy equipment, that's going to bring so much noise and pollution. It also poses a serious loss of life to the wildlife as they traverse the areas. This land is not meant for this. Approving an incompatible industrial use of this property to this scale next to protected wildlife lands and agricultural settings sets a very bad precedent and opens doors to further degrade and harm these irreplaceable national resources. And what I would like you to remember is, this is your home too. Vote that way. Thank you. (Perry-Brock, 5/4/2026)

88. Good evening, everybody. I am in no way a public speaker or somebody who would stand in front of a crowd and talk. So, this is the first time I've ever done this, so bear with me. My name is Jason Brock. I live in Orleans County in the Town of Shelby. I'm familiar with the proposed location due to the time me and my wife spend at the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge, attending various events and enjoying walking the trails. I believe any planned data center at the STAMP location can no way be, as stated in Section 808 under site review criteria, to have a harmonious relationship between proposed uses and existing adjacent uses. Three giant steel and concrete, and maybe glass, buildings that will be giving off constant noxious noise 24/7 is no way harmonious to wildlife refuge and other wildlife management areas. This, and a lack of dark sky compliance, will not only ruin a daytime experience, but also a nighttime one as well, seeing how quiet and peaceful it is at night and day. This goes not only for visitors to the area, but also those who live nearby, mostly those that live on the Tonawanda Indian Reservation. With my points given, I ask that the planning board reject the site plan application. Thank you. (Brock, 5/4/2026)

89. I live at [REDACTED]. I just want to say no to this project. I – don't get us – this Tennessee economic – Mr. Kumpf, did you take a ride down to Texas and this other place? You go see those places? What about us? How much is it going to save you guys to go, if they get to go and see – I don't... I lived here 40 years. I shot my first buck in here, of course. Shot my first deer out in the big – out in front of the Big Woods. So, it means a lot to me. And I should know, but you're going to build it anyways. If it doesn't happen, what would you use it? Emory Domain? I don't know. This is like the fourth meeting I've been to – And they keep pushing for go, go, go, go.

Everybody's always here saying, " No, no, no, no." No means no. I – Nancy Reagan said it best, "No means no." You just say no. Somebody can't, but that's just saying thanks. So that's all I got to say is just – I don't want – (Marciano, 5/4/2026)

90. Hi, I'm Paul Kulcozk, and I live in Batavia, New York. Thank you, planning board, for allowing me to speak. It was going to be about the heat islands, but the lady and gentleman touched on that, and the point was that these heat islands that generate the heat can be up to 6.2 miles away. My concern is that the verbiage about a data center, there's a CNN article saying that they're not really data centers, they're hyperscalers. Which means they can be expanded and search out into a larger radius. This design is being put here for a reason. It will break down. It will need to be fixed, or it will need to be expanded if it's too expensive to fix. One of the quotes that I read about this, Deborah Andrews, she's an emeritus professor of design and sustainability at London South Bank University, was, "The rush for AI gold appears to be overriding good practice and systematic thinking." And this is developing far more rapidly than any other broader, more sustainable systems." So again, the concern is that once this gets in, it's land you can never get back. And it will expand. Yeah. Or it will be abandoned for something bigger and newer as far as the technology goes. Thank you for your time. (Kulcozk, 5/4/2026)

91. Hold on. Before we start, I just wanted to let you know, I got four quick things, 15 seconds. I'll yield the rest of my time to Cheryl. Thank you. Board, thank you. Number one, I'm concerned about our recourse for any failures Stream does. Number two, for you all, please keep your integrity intact throughout this process. Number three, health above wealth. And number four, most importantly, listen very carefully to the next person speaking. (M. Cordes, 5/4/2026)

92. My name is Cheryl Cordes. I've lived in Alabama for 43 years. Our home will be 9/10 of a mile from this monstrosity. I have been a nurse for 47 years. And I have held every organ of the human body in these hands. And as I entered this building this evening, I got the feeling I'm attending a funeral for our beloved Town of Alabama. And I am here to address the zoning element of noxious noise, and this is defined by Google as unreasonably loud, harsh, or persistent sound that destroys the enjoyment of property, disturbs peace, and causes adverse physical and psychological effects. And this is known in the legally defined term as nuisance. It includes excessive, unnecessary, or uninvited sound such as loud noise, vehicular noise, and/or harsh industrial sounds that interfere with human comfort. And I'm here to tell you, you can do all the sound studies you want, compare the reviews, but studies have shown low noise frequency, known as infrasound, can never be mitigated. There is nothing to stop it. So, you can put up all the fencing and all the other crap that you talk about, and it isn't going to work. So now, low-frequency noise, infrasound, it's a term that

might be unfamiliar to many, but it refers to sound waves with frequencies below the human hearing threshold of 20 hertz, but well within the range of biological disruption, and they're everywhere. They're inaudible frequencies often described as the silent killers. They can have profound effects on our health and well-being. They travel vast distances with minimal loss of energy. They refer to a five-mile radius of a data center as a kill zone. Data centers, those massive buildings filled with servers, cooling systems, are significant sources of infrasound and low-frequency noise. The constant hum of the fans, the vibration of the servers, the operation of transformers all contributes to acoustic pollution. These sounds may seem harmless, but research suggests they have serious health implications. Unlike audible sound, which ranges from 20 hertz to 20,000 hertz, infrasound is inaudible to the human ear. This characteristic makes it particularly insidious, as it can affect us without our awareness. Human activities contribute significantly to infrasound pollution. One of the primary concerns with infrasound is its ability – hear me out, penetrate buildings, structures, and unlike high-frequency sounds, which can be blocked by walls and windows, infrasound can travel through solid objects with relative ease. This means that even if you're indoors, you're not necessarily protected from its effects. The penetration of infrasound into living space is a significant factor in its potential to disrupt sleep patterns, cause anxiety, and even induce physical symptoms such as nausea and dizziness. The effects of infrasound on human health are diverse and can be both immediate and long-term. Immediate effects include headaches, fatigue, and a general sense of discomfort. Infrasound can cause vascular constriction, which reduces blood flow, can lead to increased blood pressure and blood clots. It can also disrupt sleep patterns, particularly the crucial REM cycles, leaving us feeling groggy and unrefreshed. Moreover, prolonged exposure to these sounds can affect our mitochondria, which is the powerhouse of our cells, and impairing their ability to produce energy efficiently. Long-term exposure can lead to more serious health issues, including cardiovascular problems, respiratory difficulties, and even psychological disorders. Studies have shown and proven that prolonged exposure to infrasound can also affect cognitive function, reducing concentration and memory retention. The health effects aren't limited to humans. Animals and plants are also affected. Trees near data centers have been observed to show stunted growth due to vibrational stress. This is a clear indication that our environment is being affected in ways we are only beginning to understand. It's also important to consider the cumulative effect of infrasound exposure over time. Just as repeated exposure to high-frequency noise can lead to hearing damage, prolonged exposure to infrasound can have a compounding effect on your health. I would like to cite for the record a seven-authored peer-reviewed study in the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. The article's title is Low Frequency Noise Experiences from Low Frequency Noise Perceiving Population. This study is from the University of Groningen, conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, the

Netherlands. In conclusion, infrasound represents a significant and often overlooked threat to our health and well-being. It's crucial to note that the regulations governing noise pollution from data centers are inadequate. The current and past sound studies did not study, mention, or draw a correlation to this particular data center. The sound studies failed to consider infrasound. So, I'm asking you, the planning board, to do your due diligence and educate yourself during this decision period, keeping in mind this study was performed in a limited timeframe, not constant 24/7, days a year. Please consider that infrasound and low-frequency noise are not just background hums. They are significant factors that can affect our health and the health of this planet. As we continue to rely more on digital infrastructure, it's essential to be aware of these invisible threats and take steps to protect ourselves, go away, and to invade our invisible threats, the animals, plants in our environment. We deserve to live in a world where our health, physical, mental, and spiritual, is prioritized over profit and control. Please consider this in your decision. Infrasound is yet another reason to say no to data centers. And I'm going to close with this. We all know Dr. Seuss, right? Dr. Seuss wrote a book in 1971, and the book is called "The Lorax." And this was spoken by Once-ler in the book. "Unless someone like you comes a whole awful lot, cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It's not." This book regards environmental destruction. 1971, The Lorax. (C. Cordes, 5/4/2026)

93. Hello, I'm Michael Saeli. I live in the Town of Pembroke. I've lived there my whole life going on 60 years. Spent a lot of time in the swamps and the reservation in this area. I've got a few observations to make, a couple of facts to make. And, you know, everybody's beaten to death. Some of these regulations and things like that. My one observation is these are all the steam guys here. Mr. Crossen, you're the supervisor for the town. You should be sitting with your town people, not with all them people. And –and to the stream guys, you took some of our people to go see your plants and everything across the country, right? Have you guys ever been in the Big Woods or the reservation? Have you ever walked the Iroquois national trails, any of this? I know it's not question and answer time, but have any of you guys walked any of it ever? Nobody's going to answer me or say nothing. No. So I just – Well, what is a question and answer period? We've been here before. Can we ever ask the question and get an answer? Oh, it gives them time to come up with their answers. Okay, either way. All right, well, I'm in the – I live in the town of Pembroke, and in the last few years, the GECD has done quite a few projects in our Town of Pembroke. And they got pushed through our planning board. As I look at you planning board people, our planning board said that the county and the GECD pushed them into doing these projects. There were many people there, not anything like this, but there was a lot of residents there that were there to oppose it, but they just closed the doors and vote and let it go through anyways. Well, we now got the – at the last meeting here, they talked

about the great things that they did at the Town of Pembroke. Their accomplishments. Well, those were accomplishments in the last two years. Our Pembroke Fire Department tax has gone up percent, 115 percent of our fire tax in two years. And why, the fire commissioners say is they need different firefighting gear for these warehouses. Not for residential houses, but for these warehouses going up, these truck stops going up, and these apartment complexes that they're going up and they're giving them tax breaks. They're not paying their fair share of tax. Meanwhile, our residents' taxes have gone up 115 percent in two years so they can get new firefighting equipment for these warehouses. Those are facts, okay? I pay my taxes; I have for 50 years. So apparently our planning board didn't plan too well. You know, because now, hey, these factories are up there getting tax incentives, they're getting all this money, and yet all the residents' taxes are going up. It just doesn't seem right to me. You know, another observation is with the union guys here, which none of them are left here, I don't think. Why do they bring a billboard truck and do circles around the parking lot for hours and then all leave without even listening to everybody? The last meeting, I talked to them guys because they sat in the corner talking the whole time, not even listening to what the people's concerns are. You know, these are real concerns of people. So, to the planning board, anybody here, nobody in this room can't say there's not gray areas here. Even you stream guys, right? Can you admit at least that there's not gray areas? This isn't a complete anything yet, you know? So at least you guys should make this go on a little bit longer. This isn't just the data center here. This is a worldwide thing, a national thing. Everybody is talking about these data centers, and you don't know what to believe nowadays. You don't know what's true, what's false, what's real, what's not. But there's obviously still gray areas in this as everybody's pointed out, all these stipulations. So, I guess the board, the planning board, needs to take a real look and at least know that these gray areas have to be answered before you go on – you let this go on for this millionaire row here. All these guys here, every one of them, I'm sure are multimillionaires, including our town lawyer and our – and the, you know, town, everything. We're –they're not the common people of the town of Alabama. You know, I see a few board members here that are the common people of the town of Alabama. So don't get pushed around like the town of Pembroke did and said, you have to do this. You have to do this. You don't have to do it. That's the idea of having common people on boards to make common sense. Okay? None of this makes any common sense to anybody. Obviously, it is not a thing to discuss, it doesn't make any common sense. I hope some people in the world still have a little common sense. And my last little observation is, sir, when you started your speech, right? You, you were the first speaker tonight? All the speakers had to say who they were and where they lived. I didn't hear that from you. Where do you live? Where did you come from? I guess you don't want to even answer that. But everybody else that comes up here

and speed says to say who they're and where they live. Except for the billionaires. They don't have to. (Saeli, 5/4/2026)

94. All right, back again. Forgive me. I have multiple sclerosis real slow. I spoke at the last hearing. I have some concerns. Under the FOIL Act, the Freedom of Information Act. The GCEDC had five days from the last hearing to address and respond to any written and email questions. They never did. The environmental impact study, Mark Masse, admitted they did. They're not qualified. I want to know where the environmental impact study is. It should be redone. The new building permits, they're riding on the old building permits from the plug power site. Stream should not be allowed to go forward. The old permits are not – you know, they're not usable. That in 2025, there was a diesel fuel spill on the STAMP site. Never heard anything about it. 500 to 800 gallons of diesel fuel was spilled. And nobody told us about it. Up to 40 generators will be running. They use up to seven to 10,000 gallons of diesel fuel a day. The first byproduct of diesel fuel is sulfur. It goes into the air; it goes into the ground. The only jobs that are going to be generated are for the unions. That's why they're here. Admittedly, the GCEDC said 80 percent will be outsourced work, outsourced workers. There's no jobs for us here. There'll be no jobs at the data center because of the electromagnetic radiation coming off these computers. Is the reason that my husband's mother, who worked at GCC for 20 years, she had computers underneath her, computers all around her. She was full of cancer, head to toe, died in a year from electromagnetic radiation. We all receive when we use our cell phones. Phillips and Lidle, they represent the GCEDC. The Genesee County attorney I've been in touch with. I spoke with him. He told me, "Well, Karen, all the power generated – you know, all the solar panels were not put in for Kathy Hochul for New York City. The solar panels were put in for the data center. The line runs all the way from Virgin to Niagara Falls. It's the same line." Apollo Global Management, their business partner, has ties to Epstein. Apollo Global Management. They're leaving the United States because they're being sued multiple times by many different people. The primary owner of Stream US Data Centers is a reality partner, founded in 1996. Apollo Global Management is in Dallas, Texas. I might add that Dallas, Texas, right now are in a water emergency because of data centers. They're sucking the water right out of our aquifers like they're going to do here. They were promised 200,000 gallons a day of water out of our municipal water. Who gave them that? Okay. Under the FOIL Act, the Freedom of Information Act, I believe the GCEDC – they violated that. Also, I want to know about the diesel fuel, about the four – up to 40 generators that will be running constantly, diesel powered generators. You know, the first byproduct is, like I said, is sulfur. The 3,700 gallons of wastewater a day. What are you feeding them? Taco Bell? There's going to be a handful of people in there. They don't produce 3,700 gallons of wastewater a day. But the closedloop system will – that'll be pumped into Oakfield, Alabama sewer systems. Also, I want to address the fact that the GCEDC

bribed Oakfield Alabama High School with \$50,000, and then just a week ago, \$80,000 in a bribe. It's a bribe no matter if you put it in a dress or not. These are bribes. I have my farmer friend, Barb Starwood, the Starwood family. They sold their land for \$34 million in Alba, New York. It's covered with solar panels. And do you know that those solar panel workers stole her topsoil? There is a reward for her topsoil. Christian Yunker Cy Farms. He's another one sold out to the solar multimillionaires now. All for what? Solar panels, 900 foot of new water lines that the GCEDC is responsible for putting in. They wanted us to believe that it was part – it was going to improve infrastructure. No, it wasn't No, it wasn't. It was to supply water to the data center, which will drink 200,000 gallons a day of water. No matter how they get it. If they drill into our aquifers, I believe it's all against the law. I smelled the rat since the beginning. I smelled the rat when I was surrounded by solar panels. I knew that there was something going on. It's the bribe from the Texas company, Apollo Global Management, for \$1.46 billion. I believe the GCEDC has already enriched themselves with \$145 million. Where else would they get the 50,000? The 80,000. They've already been paid. They put the cart before the horse. They signed the contract already, and now they're avoiding everyone. You can't comment on their site. They have not answered any questions from anyone who has submitted paper questions? I smell a rat. Call me Karen Brockovich. Because I'm not done until the Eagles are singing. (Maconi, 5/4/2026)

95. Hi, my name's Megan Logan. I live seven miles from the proposed data center in Pembroke. And I am here speaking for Vance Wyder. He is an elder, he's a language speaker, and he's a knowledge keeper. And he got here right when the meeting started, and he couldn't sit much longer because he's an elder. You guys didn't have good seating for these elders. And I'm sure there's plenty of other elders that would like to come and speak, but he wasn't able to. So, I asked if he wanted me to speak for him, and he said he would. I got a few notes from him for anybody that's had the pleasure to sit down and talk with Vance, you know he's a fantastic storyteller. He has a lot of knowledge, and he has a great way with words. So, I did my best to take notes with him. But so, I apologize if I'm not capturing what he was saying. He lives on Crosby Road in Judge Road. He's maybe 2000, 3000 feet from the data center. He's really, really worried about the frequencies that are going to be coming from the data center because he has a pacemaker. And it's him and his wife. They live there together. They're both not in great health, and they are really worried about what this impact is going to have on them. And then he went on to speak about the trees, and the plants, and the fungi. And he said that, you know, those – they absorb those frequencies too. And, you know, we're reliant on all of those plants and medicines. He talks a lot about the medicines, and you know, he's worried about how that's going to be impactful. So, he's worried about his health. He's worried about the – how those frequencies are going to have an impact on the plants, the trees, and the fungi. He

says consider an investment that will not put your grandchildren and their grandchildren in a position of failure when it is their time to inherit this earth. He voices a moratorium that states you will not look at AI data centers for the next seven generations. He says, “Look beyond your ignorance and your greed and see that there are children weeping three generations from now asking their parents why the birds no longer sing. Why the deer no longer come, why the medicines that once grew in the woods are legends of times passed. And why their parents let you guys put a data center here, knowing full well what it was going to do. So, he is adamantly against the data center. (Logan, 5/4/2026)

96. Are we good? My name is Victoria Guite, I'm of the Turtle Clan, and I live on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation on Sandhill Road. So, my first focus tonight, of course, is the flagrant disregard for the site plan regulations, the requirements, and all the cited points. Please take special attention to the town code being referenced by all these people. My second focus tonight is you, your position in all of this, in my own fear. Yes, I am very afraid. In my own fear of this project, I can see the fear that you all have in you, too. For any of you, this is the first time anything like this has happened, and for us it's the same. But I want you to know and acknowledge that you are not powerless in the administration of your duties under the Town Code. You have the power to evaluate proposals against the aforementioned criteria. You are allowed to disprove the conditions they are offering as issues that cannot be fixed. We see you just as clearly as you see us. And if you stand with us, we will stand with you. We will defend you. I see those three people sitting in the front row. I see them too. And we will defend you. Ask us. Ask Sarah Howard with the allies of the Tonawanda Seneca – as the allies of the Tonawanda Seneca. Ask Sarah Howard, who's running for assembly. Ask anyone in the groups. Ask us. We will help you. We will defend you. Ask the lawyer from the Sierra Club, you think he wouldn't take a call from you? This is history. How do you want it to read? Do you want to say – do you want them to read, “Hey, another data center kills a town?” Or do you want them to say, “Hey, this brave little town board from God knows where New York stood up against this billion dollar – people that they fought for their little towns. We need you to act like we matter to you. We need you to act like you matter to you. This is your town. These are your neighbors; this is your family. We need you to be bold. This is it. This is what the history textbooks are written about. This is it. This is scary. This is real. And it's not going to go away unless you make it. And we'll defend you. You're not alone. You'll never be alone because we are always here for you. Be here for us. I implore you. (Giute, 5/4/2026)

97. Hello, my name is Nicola Bruno. I am speaking today on behalf of Georgette Stockman, who is an Orleans County resident. This is dated today. “To the Alabama Planning Board. The proposed stream data center with 90 acres of development and

buildings totaling over 2 million square feet is frankly hard to imagine. However, that is what those of us who live in the area are trying to do. To put it mildly, this proposed project could permanently alter local recreation and tourism vital to the regional economy. I'm a resident of Orleans County and have resided in the area for over 20 years. My husband's family has lived in the county since the 1850s. We value the rural setting, Lake Ontario, and local waterways, and the amazing wildlife refuge. I'm a friend of the Iroquois Wildlife Refuge. From the time we realized the STAMP campus backed onto the Tonawanda Seneca Indian Reservation and was so close to the refuge, we began to voice concerns about the project. Now that a data center is planned, the idea that there can be a wait for a 24-hour noisy omitting mega center to coexist with a piece of the wildlife refuge and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation seems impossible. The proposed data center also has potentially negative effects for the residents of Orleans County, like me and my family. And we are especially concerned over the lack of a plan for the water flowing to and into Lake Ontario. Following the observations of an expert, Dr. Madeline Nyblade, the drainage plans do not adequately account for the water that will end up in Oak Orchard Creek and then Lake Ontario. As cited by Dr. Nyblade, the Department of Environmental Conservation reviewed drainage plans in February of this year and identified more than 20 significant deficiencies. The drainage maps don't match actual conditions on the ground. PostConstruction, stormwater practices are modeled to fail under major storm events. My understanding is the Town Zoning Law requires "municipal --" excuse me, "municipal facilities to serve the proposed development, including streets, water supply, and wastewater treatment systems, storm water control systems, and fire protection." How runoff will impact the surrounding waterways should be clearly determined before the site plan is approved. Please include this in the written record as part of the site plan hearing for Stream US Data Centers. Thank you." Signed Georgette Stockman, Orleans County resident. (Bruno, 5/4/2026)

98. My name is Mike Pilato, P-I-L-A-T-O. I live in Alabama, about seven miles from here. I spent all my life in the city of Buffalo. I worked in both the construction and computer industry. Five years ago, I knew I had to get out of Dodge. I found a beautiful place, God's country. My little farm has three distinct ecological environments. I have woods, marsh, and meadow. In the meadow, I planted an orchard. My dream was to see this property passed on to my family. Now, I'm the type of person that is well-versed in finding answers to the questions that I have, and working in construction, I know how to get things done. Then I learn about data centers. And that dog and pony show I witnessed at the last meeting is far more detrimental than what we saw. The people that I saw that lived by data centers, now I have a well, they lost their water. And the wells that still produce were tainted. I'm looking at all my dreams in my later years being vanquished by someone wanting to put a data center within seven miles of my property. What kind of legacy am I going to be leaving for my children? My God.

Please do not put the data center here. Find some place that has brown land, (inaudible) anywhere but here. I want to see – I like to wake up in the morning and see nature. I'm too old to pull the land and have a farm. But I can raise an orchard. That's easy for me. And if my trees grow like I want them to, you know, I can leave my family a legacy. You guys put in a data center. All my dreams for myself and my children go out the window. Please do not put in a data center. Thank you. (Pilato, 5/4/2026)

99. Hello, I'm a lifelong Alabama resident, and I'm within the five-mile kill zone of the infrasound. And I am here to not just talk about myself and why I don't want the data center in this town. I'm here to voice concern for the welfare of our vulnerable neighbors, the Seneca Indians. I don't understand how this could get this far with them right there. Historically, I always thought learning in school about how the Indians have been treated over the years. Oh, this is the 21st century. Like, we wouldn't take advantage of them like that again. But here we are sticking a data center right next to them, and it's going to fundamentally destroy their way of life because they will not be able to forage and listen to the birds and be in the woods like they want to be. And they can't leave. They can't go anywhere else because it's their ground. And they – it's not like if one of us, if we want to move, we can – they can't because that's the only place that they're allowed to stay. During your presentation, you mentioned that your closed-loop system, you're very proud of it. And then you continued to discuss how the humidifiers will be running. And you had numbers of gallons a day, typically, and then at peak, 6,650 gallons a day. So logically, that would imply that you're using approximately 3000 gallons in the summer for humidifying. And that's a concern because most of the reservation is on wells. And as the moisture is moving through the building, it's going through the circuit boards, which are composed of lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, brominated flame retardants, beryllium, arsenic, and PAFAs. And that humidity is going to blow down into the aquifers. And these people are going to have poisoned wells. And because it is in the Oak Orchard watershed, it will also be going through the refuge and into Lake Ontario. I'm also concerned about what Grendel said, was introducing immense noise to the soundscape. And not just for the indigenous people, but for the creatures that they care about. I can't imagine being a bat and trying to eat every day and only having the buzzing sound like tonight with the microphone and not being able to sense where my prey is. And that's just one animal that's going to be fundamentally impacted by this. And I'm also concerned about the migration highway of the birds coming through the refuge. And the refuge, being a keystone in the wild way of Western New York and the Land Conservancy, they have a route, and it goes directly from Lake Ontario, and it connects land that the animals use to move around. So, I don't think that the data center is a good idea in this location. (Weaver, 5/4/2026)

100. My name is Scott Logan. I have lived on the Tonawanda reservation for 57 years. And my people have lived there since time immemorial. Sorry. I'm struggling tonight because – first of all, this microphone, I have tinnitus, but it is driving me nuts. That buzzing I'm having – I've been having a hard time focusing. So that's an issue for me. Also, I am – I've been sitting there listening to everybody, and I am – my historical trauma is triggered big time. If you don't know what that is, that's a trauma that I have passed through my DNA from my ancestors, from land cessation to things like smallpox blankets, to residential schools, and false tree negotiations. Basically genocide. And so, I say that my historical trauma's triggered because what's going on is all of those things like what's happening. And I've heard other people mention it, you know, about why you put it next to the nation, why you put it next to nation. I know why. I know why it's easy. We don't have to deal with us. You guys don't have to talk to us. You say you want to talk to us, and you say you try to talk to us, but you can dismiss us because we're not a town within any municipality within the United States. So, we're considered a disadvantaged community. But we're not; we're highly advantaged because we listen to the environment, we listen to Mother Earth, we listen to her, and we connect with her. And we are always at one. And so, my intention tonight is to read our statement from the nation regarding the data center site plan application. There's a lot there that needs – like, there's a lot of holes, there's a lot of gray areas, there's a lot of hoping you're not going to see this so we can screw something else in there later that's really going to screw you. Type of thing. And like I said, that's my historical trauma talking, sorry. So, I probably better stop, and I will continue. Oh, the one thing I did want to say is that I'm a chief and I'm not a full chief yet. I'm a sitting chief, which means there's a ceremony that has to happen to make me a chief, which is in a few days. And then after that, I'm a chief for life. I just attended a man's funeral today who was a chief of the Six Nations in Canada. (Inaudible) chief had passed away, and I attended because he was basically one of my brothers. And he had been a chief for 40-some years. And I remember seeing him at grand council meetings, and he was old. He was - - he's an old guy. There's a lot of chiefs that are old. And it's going to be me the rest of my life. I'm the chief. So, I'm not a – I wasn't appointed. I didn't run for it, tell the truth. I didn't want it. Because who wants that? Right? Who wants that responsibility of people, who wants that scrutiny, who wants that – having to fight things like this. Stand up for your people. And, but it's been an amazing experience only in the fact that it's brought us allies and it's brought two separate nations together because we are a sovereign nation. I heard somebody say something else that the reservation was part of, and I don't know if it's true or not. And I know you're not going to answer me. But that is part of your town zoning. See part of the town zoning. They kind of upsets me because we're a sovereign nation. You don't speak for us, you guys, and I respect the planning board, I respect that you guys – and I appreciate this time that we have to talk to you and tell you how we feel. I've heard people talk and tell you how they feel. They spoke from

their heart, people of your town, people of your neighbors. They've done extensive research, and they're scared. They're scared, they're frustrated, and they have every right to be, and they have every reason to be. And I'll try to start reading. I won't take up the entire time. How much time do I have anyway? Three minutes. I got three more. All right. How about, can I read to there? All right. "On behalf of the Tonawanda, Seneca Nation Council of Chiefs, I extend greetings to you and your associates and give thanks that all are enjoying good health. The nation submits these comments for the record of the Town of Alabama Planning Board's review of the Stream US Data Center's Double Reed project. We urge you to disapprove of the application. In the mid 18 hundred, land speculators attempted to take by fraudulent treaty. The entire territory of the town of Tonawanda, Seneca Nation, which had been confirmed by the nation, by federal law decades earlier, Tonawanda land is still used and occupied by our people. Was sold and our rights to our ancestral territory where our children were born and our elders are buried, called into question. Our ancestors, the leaders and citizens of the nation at the time, fought with all they had to preserve and protect our land. Even filing a lawsuit that went all the way to the Supreme Court in the mid-1800, by the way, we won that case in the mid-1800, by the way, a native nation against the Supreme Court won that case and still were forced to confront the bitter reality that some of our lands would now be considered property of non-Indians and no longer part of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation. The STAMP site occupies this portion of those lands. The importance of this land, which sits next to our federally protected reservation territory, has not changed to us simply because we are no longer considered to own it in Lake Lowe. This land is part of our ancestral territory and a source of responsibility for our people, who must do whatever they can to protect it. We believe we have a moral duty to this land, both to our – for our ancestors who came before us and for future generations to come. We reject the idea that this land should be sacrificed for profit and that the significant environmental and cultural impacts of a data center at STAMP should be accepted. The nation has reviewed materials submitted by Stream US Data Centers to the town of Alabama Plumbing Planning Board, as well as materials submitted by Stream to GCEDC and DEC in relation to Stream SEQR and financial incentives applications, air state facility permit application, and proposed storm water pollution prevention plan. First proposed Double Reed data center complex at STAMP. I will stop reading now, and I will pass this off to Melissa, who will continue reading. (Logan, 5/4/2026)

101. Okay. First of all, my name is Melissa Smith. I live at [REDACTED], just down the road here. Little bit past his house. Three houses on the same side, actually. So it's about a mile and a half. He lives right close. He lives real close, too. Just want everybody to know. Because we love data centers. Okay. The nation has reviewed materials submitted by Stream US Data Centers to the Town of Alabama Planning Board, as well as materials submitted by Stream to GCEDC and DEC in

relation to Stream's SEQR and financial incentive applications, air state facility permit application, and proposed storm water pollution prevention plan for its proposed Double Reed Data Center Complex at STAMP. As the nation has pointed out in its secret comments attached, stream submissions raise serious concerns about significant impacts from the project on the nation. And local residents offer a wide range of categories. Moreover, stream submissions contain insufficient information to fully assess these impacts from the project on the nation, the environment, and the Town of Alabama. Likewise, the submission lacks the information needed by the planning board to evaluate the application's compliance with the site plan review criteria laid out in the Zoning Law and New York State Town Law Section 274-A. For these reasons, the planning board should disapprove Stream's application. Number one, the planning board should disapprove the application because it is insufficient to provide a basis upon which approval can be granted, just as stream submissions to the town and to GCEDC fail to provide sufficient information upon which environmental impacts of the project can be assessed, so too did they fail to provide a basis for planning board approval of the application. This is true for a wide range of reasons addressed in the nation's secret comments and below. For example, the Town Zoning Law requires submission of grading and drainage plans, including site grading, existing and proposed contours, and site grading and provisions for storm water management and erosion control. Section 808C, 6H. Stream's plans, however, failed to specifically failed to specify the nature or extent of grading or drainage required for the project. Particularly for the north campus and the massive duck banks comprised by two nine-by-nine concrete underground bunkers intended to be traveled over half a mile from the north campus to the south campus. The application indicates the need for a large scale dewatering, but provides no information about how much water will be pumped from the ground for what period of time and on what proportions of the site dewatering will occur, where the pumped water will be discharged and what the discharge rate will be, or other basic questions about this highly impactful activity proposed for the construction period. See geotechnical service summary at 128. Instead, the application merely asserts high confidence that dewatering activities, whatever they may be, will not affect distant residential water supplies. ID, for the nation whose citizens rely on well water, and for nearby residents of the town whose residential water supply stream, has failed to study this unsupported claim, rings hollow by failing to include drainage or grading plans for its 2.2 million square construction product project, or the massive undergone concrete and casements that will connect its north and south campuses, stream fails to provide an adequate basis for approval of this application. Okay, nor has Stream provided sufficient information to enable the planning board to carry out its responsibility to assess the adequacy of stormwater and drainage facilities in preventing flooding, erosion and improper obstruction of drainage ways. As required by the town zoning code Section 808C7G, as noted above – I'll finish this paragraph

and then – okay. As noted above, Stream has not provided drainage plans in relation to the dewatering apparently required for the construction of the data center buildings or duct banks connecting them. Likewise, DEC has called into serious question stream stormwater plans as Professor Madeline Nyblade, a hydrologist at SUNY ESF, stated in her secret comments of April 15th, 2026. The next person's going to read this quote, but my thing about dewatering, and you know it's true, this is the rape of nature and the environment. A rape – (Smith, 5/4/2026)

102. Nate Buckley, live in Buffalo, New York. So yeah, I made a list to the board. I listened tonight, and I've been here; this is probably my fourth or fifth time. I haven't heard one resident say that they wanted this thing. Therefore, I mean, it just seems like a – it's like a slam dunk. It would seem that way and so has all the other things that I've been to; you guys haven't been – you guys are the body now, but it was the DEC, everybody said no, they went along with it. The GDEC, ACDC – they went along with it. And so. now it's you guys. So, you know, I don't know – no idea about the politics here, but I just hope – it's a small town – it's a small town, and I want to say thank you to all the residents who live close here, because I can tell that it's just amazing, like the heart that people have to come up here and to say all these things in front of these people. It takes a lot. And every single person said, no, no. And so, on that thing, you know, hey, Bob, you're – you know, I watched that little dog and pony show every single time we've been here. And I would say, you know, all your reports and all these things by these guys, you know, tobacco, I don't listen to their fucking reports because they're garbage. About cancer that they caused for years, that they lied about. I don't listen to client science from ExxonMobil. I don't read up on Roundup by Bayer Chemical, that those people have an interest in stopping it. Every single person here should be ashamed of themselves who came up to this microphone tonight, who's freaking in favor of this thing, because every single one had an economic interest in favor of it. That's disgusting. Absolutely disgusting. Like, they're literally taking advantage of despair. They literally came out on the street who are poor and have no money, who are begging for change, and they say, "What life circumstances led you to this point?" I look at you guys. I think the exact same thing. Yeah. What life experiences have led you to that point? Like, they believe this dude, like Trump. Like, how sick in the mind of a family head do you have to be to be a pedophile, to be just going and murder millions of people across the world, and just not care about it? Like, everybody here said no, and like, you know, it's just like – and I would like to say, you guys can make a nice pretty thing for Astin Island, for like – to try to lure people to come by. "Hey, it's beautiful, it's great. We have – it's a great vacation spot." It's no. So, this place is not what it's supposed to be, what you say it is. It's garbage. And no one should believe what you have to say about it. You have absolutely no integrity. You have no interest in doing what's right here. Your only interest is this. So, I would hope that everybody would listen to the actual residents of

this town and to the – and shame on whoever said that the Seneca people couldn't speak first. All these people have absolutely – that's absolute – that's garbage. And you know what? The people who live here, who have been here in this land – Memorial, are now like 25 percent of the population of the overall population of this land. And you know what this place used to be? Beautiful. You know, and now it's not, and it's getting to be worse and worse. And you know what? You can fuck things up to the point where you can't live anymore. And there's like place after place across the world, you see, they're called industrial sites, and people can't live anymore. They're ruined. Yeah. And if you let people like this, who are just going to be gone, and all these carpenters, I mean, I work for a living too. I'm not – I don't share a bank account with these guys, and neither do anybody else, so you shouldn't have any interest in this. And so, I'm going to read this quote, and then I'm done. But somebody was talking about Dr. Seuss and that same thing. Dr. Seuss took out, he says, "You're grumping up the pond where the humming fish hummed. No more can they hum for their gills are all gummed. So, I'm sending them off; their future is dreary. I'll send them off, defensive, woefully wary. In search of the water that isn't so merry. I hear things are just as bad up in Lake Erie." That was in that book, but they took it out because people took so much time to take, to take that – but they took a beautiful piece of land, water, and they just – they destroyed it. It's like it was called a dead lake for a long time. And it took lots and lots of time. And then the last thing I'll say is today I was with my two kids. I was under a beautiful apple tree that was in full blossom. And I got under it, and I have bees in my backyard. And it's just – you can hear that humming, it's just beautiful. Of course, if there's a loud noise, you can't hear it. So I was like, "Hey, hey. Come, come, come. Listen to this. Let's just be quiet for a sec, because if you talk, you can't hear it." Like, that's how quiet you have to be. And then there was a car, and then someone started a lawnmower. And like – and I waited, and waited, and we waited, and there was another car. And then the lawnmower, like, you know, it was like two blocks away, but you just – if you weren't that quiet, you couldn't hear it. And that's the type of sound that's like – and this is the type of thing that it might not be on a decibel thing, but you will ruin the quality of life and destroy, like, the woods and all these things that actually matter to people. And actually produce the things that make this town and our region important, like the clean drinking water that you would steal for billionaires who support pedophiles. Like, it's just – it's a no-brainer (N. Buckley, 5/4/2026)

103. You know, the people that – the original people of this land weren't just concerned about their own welfare or that of their children, or not even that of their grandchildren, but seven generations out, you know? And the Europeans that came here called them savages. But they were concerned about life and what supported life and what was good for everyone, including the brothers and the sisters of air, and the water, and the moon, and the sun, and, you know, for seven generations out. I

hope you have that kind of vision to look beyond yourself, beyond, you know, making a few dollars. You know, having a job. There are other things in life. Seven generations. Is that a smug smile that I see there, sir? Is it? Do you have a conscience? Yeah. How about you, son? How's your conscience? Everyone in this room, I've heard, spill their guts out, telling you how much they don't want this thing here. You stand there five minutes, seven minutes. Yeah. And I hope some of you have a conscience and are willing to stand up for what matters. You know, I saw a cartoon once, and it – and one side, it was one of those scales, and one side had all the deeds to these big factories and money, and cash, and gold, and silver, and jewels, you know, weighing that thing. And then the other side of the scale was the Earth, you know? How much is it worth? Some people don't want to feel. And I give credit to some of you that have given their time here, and I hope you make good on it, you know, when the time comes to make the right decision. One thing that I think would help in terms of data centers, if our legislators would pass a law saying that any data center would have to create their own renewable energy, so they weren't sucking our energy out, and maybe purify their own water and make sure that the water they put back into our water systems was as pure or purer than the water they took out. Of course, a lot of the legislators are paid off and, you know, so it goes around. I'm hoping that each of you gets in touch with your conscience and makes the right decision. You have a chance to affect life seven generations out, not just to, you know, bow down to big money and the people with the smug looks on their faces as they suck the water, the money, the energy, the life out of our land, and water, and our communities just to line their own pockets. But you have a chance to make a difference. God bless. (J. Buckley, 5/4/2026)

104. Hello. So, I'm Victoria Ross. I'm the interim executive director, former executive director, longtime employee of the Western New York Peace Center. I'm a social worker. I can go a little more into my background, but I want to say I'm here representing the members and followers of the Western New York Peace Center located in Buffalo, but we have members and followers here, and also who come here, and who know how beautiful this place is, can be. The refuge, our brothers and sisters, our siblings, our family, our friends and relations that are the Tonawanda Seneca, that are the Haudenosaunee. We know how important this is, and we are completely against this data center. It is a very bad idea. Slam dunk was also – I've been here and testified before as well. I've sent you, you know, written testimony as well. And also, I've sat here and listened, as you have, for hours, and hours, and hours, and I've been so wowed by the wisdom, the ancient wisdom, the deep, deep knowledge and wisdom that has been shared by our indigenous family, and friends, and relations, and by the townspeople, and the massive amount of research, and exacting research, that people have done to illustrate things. And one person, massive, I mean massive. All the people who spoke before it's amazing. And it's

inspiring. It's been wonderful. But what I didn't hear is – when I've heard about the information that has been offered by the Stream people and the data plant, the data plans that they – it's sloppy work, it's inadequate work, it's a poor – just a heinous showing, which really shows it's just a sham. It's just a scam. And there was a better – - this deal is even worse than the previous deal that you didn't go for, which I thank you for that. But this is even worse. It's even bigger. It's even more disastrous for the entire area. And it's only obvious that this – you really couldn't find a worse place to put it when you have the Haudenosaunee, the Tonawanda Seneca right there, a wildlife sanctuary right there. Where could be a worse place? But the only reason is because people think they can get it done. They think they can get it done. And I want to call out – I don't know who it was who, last time I was here, a very enterprising young woman took and put this question to AI. What do you think about the data center? Is it a good idea? I think many of you will remember that. And what it came out with was no, it was a bad idea. It – well, it depends on what your purpose is. So, if your purpose is that you have a bad idea that is the STAMP plant, and you want to get somebody in there to be paying rent and to say, "We filled it up," then it was a good idea. On every other count, it was a bad idea. It is clearly a bad idea. Somebody said - - somebody very kindly said, "Well, there's a lot of gray areas," and they were trying to be nice, because I don't see gray areas. I mean, I do not see any gray area. All I see is that there are rich people who want to get it done. There's a company with a lot of resources who wants to get it done, and now you have that decision whether to do the right thing or not, because it's very obvious what is the right thing. And I hope, and I pray, and I'll get on my knees, and I will get on my knees to say, "Please, for your own sakes, for your own family's sakes, and for your eternal souls, for your karma, for your everything, for the world, and for the people that are your friends and relations, please do the right thing. Do the right thing and say no. You can say no. Thank you, Victoria, for what you said. No one will condemn you. You'll go down in history for doing the right thing. (Ross, 5/4/2026)

105. I want to say good evening. My name is Sandy Steele. I am from Batavia. Today, we are here to address again what is going to happen to the STAMP site in Alabama. Thank you to the planning board for hearing the people's concerns over the proposed data center on the STAMP site, as outlined by the Genesee County Economic Development Center. My husband edited this. This would've been a lot longer. I love the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and all the wonders of this earth. I want to start with my connection with a friend named Cathy Owen, who, for many years, took pictures of all the birds that were in the refuge. In her final days on this earth, she spent much time there. The refuge comforts the soul, and we need to make protecting it one of the top priorities of this area. I find that many questions have not – let me do this. No, I'll do this. I find that many questions have not been answered about this proposed site for artificial intelligence. Also, many questions

about AI itself are evolving daily and remain very much a concern for our future. There are also questions about the review process and the incomplete nature of the environmental efforts by a company who has 14 offices all over the eastern seaboard. For instance, there are now sound studies below the level of human hearing which still affect the human beings, which you have heard and heard again and again, right? While we have these environmental companies not done a complete job on these assessments, this is astonishing. I am against any harm that will be done to the people and the environment in this area. In an age of everincreasing dangers from climate change, we must not approve projects that will potentially harm public electric and water supplies and people. his year is the 250 anniversary of the making of our democracy. It is the 250 years of Thomas Paine's – oh, excuse me, pamphlet of common sense addressed to the inhabitants of all the Americas. That's the wrong page. Paine wrote, "We have it in our power to begin the world again." Don't forget, this was 250 years ago. "A situation similar to days of Noah has not happened until now. The birth of a new world is at hand," he wrote. This woke up many Americans, not all of them, but many of them, to fight for their freedom for against an – excuse me. Aristocracy and a monarchy. This was a radical document and idea that gave us our freedom from tyranny. Today it seems as we are at that crossroads again, aren't we? The common man against a new kind of aristocracy. Could call the billionaires, maybe? I want to be a despotic monarch with very few being in great power. We now have masked ICE, concentration camps, and men we are not allowed to know, who would ultimately run the data center. Shame on all of you who have taken part, not this board, but all of the governments in Genesee County who know this group but will not say it. That is a – that is not for the common good. We're a miracle. Shame on you. Shame on you. I'm not finished. I got a little more. The privileged are people who want to be close to those in power and do not fully answer questions or tell us truths. Those seem to be people who think money and power are the answers to problems. People accountable to nobody ought not to be trusted. There are levels in the process of thinking. There's about six of them, and the highest level is judgment. What is right, what is wrong, and what is valuable, and what is not valuable. Evaluation is where knowledge becomes wisdom. Evaluation becomes wisdom. That's the last part of the six thinking processes. Today we must ask what is the true wisdom of our decisions, and actions should be there. Remember, there are also alternatives to the data center that can bring us joy, involvement, cooperation, wealth, productivity, and caring for all the peoples and the environment. Give – maybe you should give, from the billionaires, the Seneca, the STAMP site, so that we can produce. I have 16 ideas to put on that site. I was thinking about how to do that. 16, and I'm sure you can think of five more right now. Maybe that's what we should do. And I think this, ladies and gentlemen, is the last time I will talk here, but I want to tell you that it's been an honor to learn so much

from all of you. All of you. All the people that have been involved that I've met in Alabama, and I hope you decide to stop this. Thank you. (S. Steele, 5/4/2026)

106. So, I woke up this morning at 6 o'clock. I'm a physician in Penfield for the last 30 years. I have a practice there. Wanting to go to work, do my thing, go back home, and play with my dogs. Then I heard on WAM that there's this meeting going on in Alabama. Thought that was a state. I didn't even know there was an Alabama in New York. I had to look it up, and I felt compelled to come here at the end of my workday and just listen and participate in democracy. I grew up in India, Southern India, in a town like this. You guys have better roads than where I grew up, and I came to the United States April 1, 1976, knowing barely a few words of English. My mom used to make me watch Sesame Street, ABC, one, two, three. A MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Read Dr. Seuss. SRINIVAS JONNALA: Dr. Seuss, yes. The great Dr. Seuss. You can learn a lot from him. And I ended up in the country. The family, raising three kids, and America is my home, and I love it more than anything. And Christopher Columbus, if you took the wrong turn, you would have found us instead of the Indians that you thought were us But that's another story for another day. So that's why I'm here at -- what is it? Almost 12 o'clock. And I'm proud to be here. Not what I expected the day to go, but I'm here. And I'm in front of you, amazing people doing service to this town and the country with your other jobs. And I've heard all the science. I've heard the pros and cons of this data center, and so I'm going to leave that to you guys. But I just -- from my heart, I like to quote literature, so I'm going to leave you with three thoughts. First, John Donne. He wrote that famous poem, "No man is an island." What one person does here connects the whole world, humanity. Right. So just using that as a background when you make your final decision. The decision you make here will have long-term consequences that'll have ripple effects. Because they can see that a small town stood up to a big corporate stream and said, "No, we don't want you here. There's other places you can build." Elon Musk wants to build in open space. Build your data centers out there. You know? So that's -- and then Carl Sagan, the guy who grew up in Cornell, when Voyager is out billions of miles, turns it around and said, "Look at that little blue dot. That's us. That's the only thing we have in common, that Earth where we all live." And so, keep that in mind when you make these types of decisions because it affects our home in many ways. And the last but not least, John F. Kennedy wrote, "Profiles in Courage." Where he talked about famous people who stood up at the right time in history and stood up to different things because they knew what was right and what was wrong. And you -- in your body, in this little town in Alabama, can withstand this stream. And as Led Zeppelin wrote, "When the levee breaks," I want you to break the levee. You guys stand up as the levee. That doesn't let this happen. And like Rosa Parks and other people in other -- through history are remembered long after they're gone, I think this is one of those moments, in this little town, in this corner in upstate New York. And -- thank you. And

last but not least, you know, there's HI, and there's AI, and human intelligence far surpasses artificial intelligence. And let's use our human intelligence to make the right decision. And on that note, I'll just say good night. (Jonnala, 5/4/2026)

107. I'm Larry Boise. I'm from Pavilion. I didn't come here tonight to talk. But after hearing all these impassioned pleas from the local folks, I felt compelled to just give my input. For one, STAMP was created for manufacturing, basically, and how long has it been around? Close to 20 years since they acquired the land. And we got what? The Edwards Vacuum is the first plant operational that's finally going in, but it's not operational yet. They're – the county is desperate, and all of a sudden, this company comes along, and they don't have the passion. I don't see the passion when he stood up here. This is passion. This is from the heart. These people don't have anything invested, and I just don't see it. The county has so much invested that they just need a tenant. There's so many, much manufacturing that could be coming in here. Something that makes something. Yeah. Streaming will not make anything. No. It doesn't produce anything Like, and there's so many thousands of these things going in across the country and the world. It's just like back in the day, there's hundreds and hundreds of snowmobile manufacturers. There's less than five basically now. Car manufacturers – they built them in Buffalo and Newark, New York, all over the place. Everybody was making cars. There's two American plants anymore, Ford and GM, basically. Like, what happens 10, 15 years down the road? All of a sudden, these centers start weeding themselves out, like it's not profitable. But we got all those perks up in the front end. Yeah. We've already made our money. Like, sorry. We just can't – it's not feasible anymore. We got to just pull out. We're pulling up our roots. And then we're stuck with this huge building that's going to take up the size of 40 football fields. That's crazy, 40 football fields. Not only that, but 500 megawatts. I Googled it. I'm not a smart man, but I Googled it. It said that's about the equivalent of 400,000 households. Do you know how many thousands – put it in perspective, 400 or 500 megawatts is the equivalent of powering houses in all of Monroe County, Livingston, Wyoming, Genesee County, and Orleans County. Five counties worth of houses, that this thing's going to suck. Remember Ross Perot? That - - he said that – what's that? Big sucking sound. That's what this is going to be, and they're going to take in so much of this low-power or low-cost electricity from Niagara Falls. That – you know, that's indigenous to us. Electricity started here in Niagara Falls. That's something that only we have to partake in, and I've seen over the years where new businesses come in, and Niagara Power Authority will say, "Okay. We'll give you this much electricity at low fees." They're going to suck up so much of this. I don't know the – I haven't researched the numbers on this, but it's going to steal from everybody around here, and I'm sure nobody's electric bill has gone down. It keeps going up and up. And we don't even have the luxury of having that low power anymore, locally. It's getting dished out here and there with this one company, 400,000 houses worth,

where we could start up tens of thousands of small businesses to employ a lot more than 125 people. Tens of thousands of businesses employing hundreds of thousands of people instead of 125. And with that, thank you for your consideration to this matter. Go Bills... and Sabers! (Boise, 5/4/2026)

Answers:

We understand that residents have concerns about potential impacts to the environment and surrounding communities.

The STAMP site was previously planned and environmentally reviewed for large scale technology and industrial development. The proposed project is currently undergoing review through the Town's zoning, site plan, and environmental review processes to evaluate potential impacts and ensure the project complies with applicable regulations.

Public comments are being documented and considered as part of the ongoing review process.

The trip to visit other STREAM Data Centers taken by members of the Town Board and Planning Board will be documented and a statement will be released and available on the Town's website. This statement will cover the findings, experiences, and more regarding this site visit.

There are records of public outreach including attempts to communicate with the Tonawanda Senaca Nation throughout the establishment of the STAMP site available at the GCEDC's website, for more detailed information we recommend reaching out directly to the GCEDC.

