

NEW JERSEY WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

IN RE:

PUBLIC FORUM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2019

NO NET LOSS COMPENSATORY REFORESTATION ACT
ROUND VALLEY RESERVOIR REHABILITATION PROJECT
DEFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION PLAN

HELD AT:

NEW JERSEY WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY CONFERENCE ROOM
1851 STATE HIGHWAY 31
CLINTON, N.J.
11:30 A.M.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2018

A P P E A R A N C E S:

BETH GATES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NEW JERSEY WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

MARC BROOKS, P.E. CHIEF ENGINEER
NEW JERSEY WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

JULIE SHELLEY
NEW JERSEY WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
PROPERTY & PERMIT ADMINISTRATOR

SCOTT RASCHKE, P.E.
PROJECT MANAGER, CONSULTING ENGINEER
SCHNABEL ENGINEERING

BILL MACHOLDT, PWS
LEAD-PERMITTING & REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
SUB-CONSULTANT

AMY S. GREEN, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

ROSA YOO
NEW JERSEY FOREST SERVICE

PUBLIC PRESENT:

PATRICIA SPRING,
PUBLIC STEWARD

BY: INGRID BENNETT
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER
LICENSE NO: 30X100212500

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1 MR. BROOKS: Anyone present please sign
2 in. I think you're the only member of the public here.
3 Everyone else has signed in already. If you want to
4 provide testimony, I'd ask that you fill out one of
5 these. If you just have questions, there's no need to
6 fill one of these out. It is just a card identifying
7 you.

8 MS. GATES: Are you making a verbal
9 statement?

10 MS. SPRING: Not at this point, but I may
11 give one possibly.

12 MR. BROOKS: Okay.

13 My name is Marc Brooks, I'm the Chief
14 Engineer of the New Jersey Water Supply Authority.
15 This is actually what was advertised in the paper. I'm
16 going to read through what the majority of this says:

17 Pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S.A.
18 13:11-14.4, and the No Net Loss Compensatory
19 Reforestation Act, Public Law 1993, Chapter 106, the
20 New Jersey Water Supply Authority is holding this
21 public forum to provide the public the opportunity to
22 comment on the Authority's plan to deforest more than
23 one acre in certain areas around Round Valley Reservoir
24 necessary to complete the Round Valley Reservoir
25 Preservation Project and the Authority's plan to

1 reforest areas in accordance with statutes.

2 In addition to this forum where the public
3 may submit written or oral statements, the public will
4 have the opportunity to submit written comments to me,
5 care of the New Jersey Water Supply Authority,
6 P.O. Box 5196, Clinton, New Jersey 08809 until April 9,
7 2019. You may also submit written comments to me
8 through *info@njwsa.org* until April 9th, 2019.

9 The Authority may not begin removing trees
10 until 180 days from the date of this forum. The
11 Authority must submit the deforestation and
12 reforestation plan to the Division of Parks and
13 Forestry within the Department of Environmental
14 Protection, and the Community Forestry Council for
15 approval.

16 The notice of this forum was advertised in
17 the Star Ledger, the Hunterdon Democrat and Times of
18 Trenton on January 24, 2019. The notice was also
19 posted on the Authority's website.

20 The New Jersey Water Supply Authority is
21 responsible for operating and maintaining the
22 Round Valley Reservoir located in Clinton Township,
23 Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

24 Round Valley Reservoir contains the
25 largest supply of drinking water in the state. The

1 Authority is planning a project to refurbish the
2 embankments of the Reservoir composed of the North Dam,
3 South Dam and the Dike. These improvements to the
4 embankments will extend the Reservoir's operating life
5 and improve its durability. The project requires
6 clearing approximately 40 acres of trees for temporary
7 staging and stockpiling. More than a half of the trees
8 being cleared are located in heavily ash-dominant
9 forest stands that are dead or dying as a result of the
10 Emerald Ash Borer.

11 I would now like to present an overview of
12 the project and the plan for deforestation and
13 reforestation. At the end of my presentation, you may
14 ask questions or submit verbal or written statements.

15 ----

16 PRESENTATION BY MARC BROOKS:

17 ----

18 MR. BROOKS: I am Marc Brooks. I'm the
19 Chief Engineer at the New Jersey Water Supply
20 Authority. Scott Raschke is here, he will be
21 presenting as well. He works with Schnabel
22 Engineering, he's the project manager. Schnabel
23 Engineering is the engineer of record for the project.

24 Bill Macholdt is also here from Amy S.
25 Greene Environmental Consultants. They are a

1 subcontractor to Schnabel, and they're handling the
2 No Net Loss part of the project.

3 What we are collectively going to talk
4 about today, we're going to talk about Round Valley,
5 the project description, the No Net Loss Statutory
6 requirements, the project impacts pertinent to the
7 No Net Loss, and we'll talk about the project website,
8 and we'll have a public comment period and Q&A.

9 Round Valley, so we are the New Jersey
10 Water Supply Authority. We are an independent State
11 Authority, "in but not of" the Department of
12 Environmental Protection.

13 We were created in 1981 to take over and
14 operate the existing facilities and implement projects
15 identified in the State Water Supply Plant.

16 We operate three water supply systems; the
17 Raritan Basin System, which is comprised of Spruce Run
18 and Round Valley Reservoirs, and the D&R Canal, and
19 Manasquan Reservoir System, and we also operate a small
20 water treatment plant that's connected to the
21 Manasquan Reservoir System.

22 So Round Valley, Round Valley has three
23 earthen embankments that were constructed in the 1960s
24 to close the valley, the round valley, to impound the
25 water. All three of the dams are Class-1 high hazard

1 dams and they are regulated by DEP Dam Safety Section.

2 The capacity of the reservoir is
3 55 billion gallons. It's the largest water reservoir
4 by volume in New Jersey. Round Valley Water is
5 released to the South Branch of the Rockaway Creek near
6 Whitehouse Station.

7 Part of the Raritan Basin System, Round
8 Valley, it's part of the Round Valley Basin System and
9 it is designed to help maintain passing stream flows on
10 the Raritan River. It's hard to see here, but we
11 mostly release out of Round Valley to the South Branch
12 of the Rockaway Creek and we have to maintain certain
13 stream flows here on the Raritan River. Our major
14 purveyor pulls the water out of the Raritan down here
15 in Bridgewater area, that's the New Jersey American
16 Water Company. (Indicating.)

17 The Raritan Basin System provides
18 241 million gallons per day in safe yield to ensure
19 adequate water supply and protection against drought.
20 The safe yield is the amount of water that a reservoir
21 system can supply without fail during the drought of
22 record. Approximately a million and a half people in
23 Central Jersey rely on the Raritan Basin System.

24 Round Valley, it's an off-stream pumped
25 storage reservoir, and we fill it from a 3.2 mile

1 pipeline that connects to the South Branch of the
2 Raritan River where we have a pumping station. The
3 South Branch pumping station has ten 30 MGD pumps that
4 are capable of 40 million gallons per day. In 2017,
5 for instance, we pumped for about six months and added
6 seven billion gallons to the reservoir, raising the
7 water level by about ten feet.

8 Our professional staff are on site
9 every day on the dams. They're doing maintenance,
10 whether they're cutting grass or reading
11 instrumentation or simply doing security, they're on
12 the dams. That improves our dam safety. Our dam
13 inspections are conducted by engineers on a quarterly
14 basis. The State requires that be done annually.

15 The DEP State Park Service operates the
16 recreational aspects of Round Valley, and the Division
17 of Fish & Wildlife operate the fish and game aspects,
18 and specifically the boat launch.

19 The project, why are we doing it? To
20 protect and maintain this great State asset to ensure
21 adequate water supply and protection against drought
22 into the future.

23 Dams are typically built with an estimated
24 50 to 100 year service life. It's been almost 60
25 years, so this is an investment in the State's future.

1 The design standards have changed some
2 since the 1960s, and we are retrofitting the structures
3 with the latest engineering approaches to increase
4 resiliency and sustainability for long-term water
5 supply needs.

6 To get this going, the Authority convened
7 a panel of world renowned dam experts to advise us on
8 how to best extend the operating life of the reservoir.
9 The cost of the project will be financed through
10 revenue generated by the sale of water. No tax money
11 will be involved.

12 The Authority procured the services of
13 Schnabel Engineering as the Engineer of Record to
14 design and oversee the project.

15 Project description, I will turn it over
16 to Scott.

17 ----

18 PRESENTATION BY SCOTT RASCHKE:

19 ----

20 MR. RASCHKE: So Marc described the
21 function of Round Valley and some of the history. As
22 Marc mentioned, there's three earthen embankments which
23 close off the reservoir and form Round Valley
24 Reservoir. Two of the earthen embankments, so the two
25 on the north side on the western most portion, and I'll

1 go over these in a second, has the dike and the North
2 Dam and on the south side of the Reservoir we have the
3 South Dam, the dams are the third and fourth highest in
4 New Jersey, explains the retrofit of the structures
5 which is the major component of the project. There are
6 some additional ancillary aspects to the project,
7 improving existing piping, security improvements, but
8 the impacts of those are relatively minor compared to
9 the needs of the earthen embankment rehabilitation.

10 So this gives you an idea of the actual
11 location. It's just south of the Borough of Lebanon,
12 South of Routes 22 and 78. North Dam is adjacent on
13 Old Mountain Road. Old Mountain Road goes north on
14 Cherry Street into the Borough of Lebanon, and then
15 County Route 629 continues along the northern part of
16 the Reservoir. The Dike actually sits -- or the
17 roadway actually sits on top of the Dike.

18 We continue to the west and south along
19 Stanton Lebanon Road, which is County Road 629, the
20 roadway hooks around to the southern part of the
21 reservoir near -- or at the intersection of Molasses
22 Hill Road where we have the South Dam, which is the
23 third embankment.

24 So each of these structures is unique, and
25 the project includes alterations to all three of these

1 embankment structures.

2 So, essentially the dike, North Dam and
3 South Dam are earthen embankments, we call them zoned
4 embankments where there is a central core and an
5 upstream and a downstream shell. The structures are
6 designed to impound the water and allow seepage to
7 progress naturally under the flow of gravity and be
8 collected within an existing blanket drain, and then
9 eventually work its way into the regional groundwater
10 system.

11 One of the features of the refurbishment,
12 as Marc alluded to, is design procedures have changed
13 somewhat, so the objective was to try to lengthen the
14 ability of this blanket drain to intercept the seepage
15 by constructing a chimney drain, and we will look at
16 the details of that construction in a little bit.

17 The major component of the project and all
18 of the work associated with it, is essentially to try
19 to extend this chimney drain up into the existing
20 embankment, and the design team reviewed several
21 different options that actually incorporate that
22 feature.

23 So this shows some photos of some typical
24 dam construction projects. Here we've got some photos
25 of a chimney drain type of material being placed with

1 fill material. You can see here, we have a layer of
2 natural soil laying on top of the blanket drain, the
3 horizontal drain with some pipes that actually collect
4 the seepage. As you can see, this white material is a
5 chimney drain that is being brought up the slope face
6 of the downstream portion of this dam.

7 So, for example, at the South Dam, we've
8 got the existing downstream embankment. There were
9 essentially two options to try to incorporate this
10 chimney drain, one we could have placed the chimney
11 drain directly on the existing surface and placed
12 additional fill on top of that for protection.

13 The second option was to remove a portion
14 of the existing embankments, then construct the chimney
15 drain and replace the material. There are certain
16 tradeoffs in terms of the economy and the
17 constructability of those options. Ultimately the
18 option I'll present today is what we call the
19 excavation option, where we actually partially excavate
20 into the existing embankment, remove that material, I
21 will go through these steps in a second, place this
22 chimney drain and the new drainage features, toe drain,
23 at the base of the dam. And all that work requires
24 some impact beyond the immediate vicinity of the
25 existing embankment to actually perform the excavations

1 and do the construction operations.

2 I'll just briefly go through the steps, so
3 here is a representation of existing embankments.
4 We've got the reservoir impounded on the upstream side.
5 Groundwater surface goes through the dam and flows into
6 the existing blanket drain, horizontal blanket drain.

7 So in order to facilitate the
8 construction, the first thing that is needed is to
9 install a dewatering system so that way we can draw
10 down the existing groundwater table and safely perform
11 the construction. So we install wells at various
12 locations on the downstream face, pump the water out to
13 lower the water table that facilitates the ability to
14 actually do the excavation.

15 The sequence of construction is to remove
16 a certain portion of the existing downstream face,
17 which is done in stages until ultimately we excavate a
18 new toe drain to collect seepage in a modern technique.
19 We then place a new toe drain and chimney drain, which
20 is this element that extends up the slope face, and
21 cover that with soil as a protective measure. And so
22 the completed project will actually have a new chimney
23 drain on the downstream face, and will have existing
24 soils which were originally excavated put in place.

25 Now, this option was chosen because it met

1 all of the design requirements, all of the requirements
2 for the rehabilitation. It also was selected over the
3 import option because with the import option it would
4 have just placed the chimney filter on top of the
5 existing slope, we would have had to bring in
6 approximately 750,000 cubic yards of imported material,
7 which would have resulted in a significant amount of
8 truck traffic. So for economy and safety, it
9 eliminated the need to import these materials either by
10 bringing material by truck from a long distance or by
11 finding borrowed materials in close proximity to the
12 dam to minimize the impact to the natural environment
13 and the surrounding areas, as well as increase safety
14 by removing the need to have those 50,000 truck trips
15 to bring in that 750,000 cubic yards of material.

16 Now, before I move on, one of the things
17 I'll point out is that as we excavate the dam in
18 sequence, that material has to be stockpiled somewhere.
19 As we excavate the dam face and bring in the new
20 chimney drain, we have to temporarily store the
21 material that we have excavated off the dam, and so
22 this is an impact to the project and the surrounding
23 areas because there's currently not enough sufficient
24 area, clear area, to facilitate the storage of those
25 materials. So the need for the clearing is caused by

1 two factors:

2 One, vegetation and trees in the immediate
3 vicinity that would be impacted by this excavation
4 directly and, two, we need areas adjacent to the work
5 to stockpile the materials, and the areas that we
6 selected were within close proximity of the work, which
7 is done for both economy and dam safety.

8 Now, I'll talk a little bit more in detail
9 specifically about the impacts at each of the three dam
10 structures, but for now I'll turn it over to Bill, who
11 will talk about the specific statutory requirements.

12 ----

13 PRESENTATION BY BILL MACHOLDT:

14 ----

15 MR. MACHOLDT: Good morning, I'm Bill
16 Macholdt with Amy Greene's office. So, basically, as
17 Scott just alluded to, we are doing a bit of clearing
18 to create the staging and stockpiling areas, which is
19 why we're subject to the No Net Loss requirements.

20 The No Net Loss provisions were initially
21 enacted into State law back in 1993, and they were
22 amended in 2001, and basically as Marc alluded to, they
23 require you to, if you're doing a half acre or more of
24 clearing as a State entity, you're required to prepare
25 a Reforestation Plan. And, again, if you're doing more

1 than one acre of deforestation you're required to hold
2 this public forum, which is obviously what we're doing
3 today.

4 Following the public forum today, there is
5 an open public comment period that will run for 60 days
6 so it will allow the public to, for the next 60 days to
7 supply the Water Supply Authority with comment with
8 regard to this presentation and the project in general.
9 And following that 60 days, the Water Supply Authority
10 has 60 days to respond to the public comment. And then
11 during this period of time our office is involved in
12 actually preparing a Reforestation Plan for the impacts
13 that are associated with the clearing for
14 implementation of the project.

15 The plans are subject to review, first of
16 all by the New Jersey Forest Service most importantly,
17 and then also by the New Jersey Community Forest
18 Counsel.

19 Rosa, do you provide them with that, or is
20 that somebody that we have to directly --

21 MS. YOO: We provide --

22 MR. MACHOLDT: -- them. Thank you.

23 So the way you do the Compensatory
24 Reforestation, there are a couple of options available
25 to you. The one that we are considering for this

1 particular project is to replace the trees basically
2 on site.

3 There are two other options, one of which
4 is called the Alternative Site which allows you to pick
5 another site that's owned by the public entity, or you
6 can actually do monetary compensation, but again we're
7 actually going to be looking at the replacement of
8 trees.

9 The tree species that we're currently
10 looking to use to do a reforestation are a mix of
11 hickories, oaks, tulip poplar is apparently a good
12 species for that. We are required to, based upon the
13 way the calculation is done, to provide 408 whips or
14 container trees from a four to six foot tall size per
15 acre of forest for an area that we deforest.

16 The Forest Service requires that after
17 two-year establishment period that 90 percent of those
18 plantings are established, and the Forest Service will
19 be the one who will be doing that, those inspections,
20 to guarantee that that's the establishment that we
21 have. The Forest Service makes the final determination
22 with regard to, you know, whether the project is
23 successful, and they will -- you know, that's their
24 determination to make.

25 The guidelines for the No Net Loss

1 Program, that is the website if you're interested. You
2 can download the guidelines. I've got a book there.
3 It's a relatively small book, and it tells you about
4 all the requirements from the No Net Loss Program.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. RASCHKE: I guess I will kind go over
7 these, Bill, feel free to talk about it.

8 MR. MACHOLDT: Okay. That's fine.

9 ----

10 FURTHER PRESENTATION BY SCOTT RASCHKE:

11 ----

12 MR. RASCHKE: And I'll specifically look
13 at the impacts, the areas that need to be cleared as a
14 result of the project, and these are driven by, as I
15 said, two different things.

16 One, areas where we have existing trees
17 that will be disturbed just due to the footprint of the
18 project itself, and areas that we need to clear so we
19 can temporarily store the excavated soils that we're
20 removing from the dam temporarily, and then replacing
21 after we've constructed that new toe drain and chimney
22 drain.

23 So at the dike, we've got a relatively
24 small area of existing trees that will be impacted.
25 This graphic shows the location of those, and this is

1 primarily driven by the footprint of the actual
2 excavation that's required to perform the project.

3 At the North Dam, there are a small number
4 of trees that are going to be impacted by the project.
5 The largest area, however, that's going to be impacted
6 is an area that we're going to clear so we can store,
7 temporarily store, the excavated material from the
8 North Dam while construction is occurring. The areas
9 were chosen to be in close proximity to where the
10 excavation, the work was actually occurring, and this
11 is done for two reasons. It is done for economy so
12 that we don't have to move the material an excessive
13 distance. It's also for safety because the areas do
14 not have to be accessed via public roadways.

15 They also are in close proximity to the
16 work, which is selected to keep the materials in close
17 proximity to the dam just out of due diligence for dam
18 safety.

19 South Dam, pointing out some existing
20 features. Here we have the South Dam embankment, this
21 is an existing clear area on the east side of the dam,
22 relatively flat, that is for the Round Valley Youth
23 Center. There is a pond and some additional areas.

24 I want to reference the areas that we're
25 going to be influencing for clearing for staging and

1 stockpiling is primarily between the Youth Center and
2 this existing pond. There are some additional areas,
3 however, that are going to be cleared both to have area
4 for additional staging and stockpiling. Some that will
5 be impacted, again, by the footprint of the actual
6 excavation, and some for staging the largest area of
7 which is the area between the existing clear Youth
8 Center and the pond, and this is the area where there's
9 a significant amount of existing trees which are
10 impacted by the Emerald Ash Borer. So, these are the
11 areas which are going to be cleared and impacted by the
12 project for those two different purposes.

13 I'll turn it back over to Bill and he'll
14 talk specifically about some of the areas particularly
15 as they relate to the ash tree area that I pointed out
16 in that last slide.

17 ----

18 FURTHER PRESENTATION BY MR. MACHOLDT:

19 ----

20 MR. MACHOLDT: Sure. So we have, as Scott
21 just said, we have that 24.1 acre area that's basically
22 infested, has ash trees in it, they're infested with
23 the Emerald Ash Borer.

24 Emerald Ash Borer is a large problem for
25 our ash trees. On site generally what I've been

1 reading about is within three to four years of a tree
2 becoming infected it's probably going to be dead.

3 Nationwide problem is it's becoming more
4 prevalent. The number I saw was that within a few
5 decades we might lose almost all of the ash trees
6 wherever they are growing throughout the United States,
7 so that's a real unfortunate, real unfortunate thing.

8 One of the best reasons other than the
9 staging and stockpiling but to get these ash trees out
10 of there is, again, as Scott said, this is the Round
11 Valley Youth Center. This area is used by kids during
12 the summertime and probably even into the fall and
13 other times of the year. The last thing we want out
14 there is large trees falling down onto people. Bad
15 idea.

16 So the No Net Loss rules allow for,
17 there's basically an exemption that's allowed for
18 taking down trees that are infested, insect infested,
19 specifically in this case with Emerald Ash Borer.

20 We had the Forest Service out there a week
21 ago to do a survey for us to determine how much of the
22 area was actually dominated by ash trees and how many
23 were non-ash, and they came back to us with the number
24 of 67.1 percent of the ash tree area is actually
25 dominated by ash trees, and the other 32.9 is non-ash

1 and/or other species of tree.

2 So what that does for us is, we are then
3 only responsible in terms of our reforestation effort
4 for the 32.9 percent of that 24 acres, which gives us a
5 responsibility of about 7.9 acres that we will have to
6 restore for.

7 So this is basically the overall number of
8 clearing acres that we're going to have for the
9 project. So North Dam has got that relatively large
10 area that Scott was showing that's 11.8 acres. South
11 Dam, again, that very large ash tree area which is 24.1
12 acres within there, and then those other ancillary
13 areas which give you 3.2 acres. So it's really the 11
14 to 27, and then 1 acre at the dike, which gives you the
15 40.1 acres of total deforestation.

16 So in terms of our anticipated mitigation
17 or reforestation, we're looking at the 11.8 acres at
18 the North Dam. Basically, the addition of the
19 ancillary areas and the ash tree area, which gives us
20 11.1, and then the 1 acre at the dike, which gives us a
21 total of 23.9 acres that we're going to be responsible
22 for reforesting, or at least that's the number we have
23 to use to make our calculation with regards to how many
24 replacement trees we need to provide.

25 The current project suggests that we're

1 going to plant, the majority of our reforestation will
2 take place within that cleared ash tree area. We have
3 some additional area at North Dam, which we will
4 probably have to use to do a little bit of additional
5 planting. So this is that ash tree area at the South
6 Dam, which will be reforested based on our
7 reforestation plan, and then this is the potential and,
8 you know, again the size of this is going to be
9 adjusted based upon our final calculation as to how
10 many acres we actually need for our replanting, but
11 that's an area that's available at North Dam for us to
12 reforest as well.

13 MR. BROOKS: So if you haven't seen it
14 already, our website is great. There's a lot of
15 information on there on the project, on the Authority.
16 There's a list of frequently asked questions. There's
17 contacts. There's an e-mail. You can sign up for
18 e-mail blasts that give updates on the project.
19 There's a timeline for the project. I would ask that
20 you look at that if you're interested.

21 I'm handing the Proof of Publication of
22 this hearing to the stenographer to enter it into
23 public record, and I would open it up to questions if
24 you have any.

25 -----

1 (At which time, Exhibit-1, Proof of
2 Publication, was received and marked in evidence.)

3 ----

4 PUBLIC COMMENT, Q & A:

5 ----

6 MS. GATES: Would you kindly state your
7 name for the stenographer?

8 MS. SPRING: Patricia Spring.

9 MR. BROOKS: Do you have any comments?

10 MS. SPRING: I will get to the forest, but
11 I guess you're addressing the whole project; isn't that
12 right, that's the whole project, not just the tree
13 issue?

14 MR. BROOKS: Well, we gave you a summary
15 of the whole project, sort of outlining --

16 MS. SPRING: Well, I have a question. How
17 will this project affect the Prescott Brook on the
18 South Dam side?

19 MR. BROOKS: How will it affect the
20 Prescott Brook? I don't think it will affect it. I
21 don't think it will have an effect on it.

22 MS. SPRING: Now, is that brook at that
23 point at the South Dam, is that fed from coming
24 underneath the brook, the original source of the brook,
25 or is it fed through the blanket drain or toe drain?

1 What waters from Round Valley are contributory to the
2 Prescott Brook?

3 MR. BROOKS: The existing seepage through
4 the dam feeds the Prescott Brook.

5 MS. SPRING: From underneath or from the
6 toe drain to the blanket drain?

7 MR. BROOKS: I would say both. I would
8 say both. Some of the water is coming underneath the
9 dam, and it's showing up in places we don't see it, and
10 some of the water is visibly coming out of the toe of
11 the dam out of the blanket drain.

12 MS. SPRING: And that water coming from
13 the toe drain is coming from the top of the dam?

14 MR. BROOKS: No. Okay, so this line here,
15 this dashed line is called the phreatic line, so it's
16 representing the point at which the entire dam below it
17 is saturated. So seepage could be coming through at
18 any point through here --

19 MS. SPRING: Oh, it's not like a pipeline
20 then, that dotted line?

21 MR. BROOKS: No.

22 MS. SPRING: The dotted line is showing
23 how high up that --

24 MR. BROOKS: Right. That's where we
25 measure the existing the saturation zone --

1 MR. MACHOLDT: Is it like the water table,
2 Marc?

3 MR. BROOKS: It's a water table.

4 MS. SPRING: Okay. See, I was thinking it
5 was like a pipeline.

6 MR. RASCHKE: No, it's just the top of the
7 surface of that.

8 MS. SPRING: So when they're removing all
9 the dirt, that won't cause undue sediment running in to
10 Prescott Brook?

11 MR. BROOKS: It shouldn't. We will have
12 measures in place, not from this water, this water will
13 still be below the ground, this water will. They will
14 be pumping some down... they will be pumping some out
15 from down here out of the rock, and that will
16 automatically be discharged to the brook.

17 MS. SPRING: When they remove the water
18 and it rains, what are you doing so that muddy water
19 doesn't go into the Prescott Brook?

20 MR. BROOKS: There will be measures in
21 place.

22 MS. SPRING: So at no point then should
23 Prescott Brook be muddy water?

24 MR. BROOKS: Correct, there'll be measures
25 in place.

1 MS. SPRING: It's just a normal natural
2 occurrence.

3 MR. BROOKS: Right.

4 MR. RASCHKE: We have to comply with the
5 rules of Hunterdon County for erosion and sediment
6 control, and those will be adhered to.

7 MS. SPRING: And what department in
8 Hunterdon County would you be working with regarding
9 that?

10 MR. RASCHKE: That's the local
11 conservation district.

12 MR. BROOKS: Soil Conservation District.

13 MR. MACHOLDT: Soil Conservation District.

14 MS. SPRING: Now, can you show the picture
15 of where you are removing trees at the South Dam?

16 First of all, I want to address the area,
17 I think it's marked 0.4 acres, that's on the left side.
18 Yes, that small area. It actually happens to be right
19 now that is one of the most beautiful, with the trees
20 that are there are the most beautiful in the fall when
21 you're driving north on 629. The array of trees there
22 is dogwoods, the colors are just brilliant and vibrant.
23 So when you remove them, you're not planning now to
24 reforest that, are you?

25 MR. BROOKS: Correct, and --

1 MS. SPRING: And why would you need to
2 remove those trees?

3 MR. BROOKS: Scott?

4 MR. RASCHKE: That's primarily to allow,
5 in addition to using these cleared areas for staging
6 and stockpiling, these other open areas will be used as
7 well. So we need to expand the footprint slightly just
8 to optimize the configuration of the truck traffic and
9 other construction activity.

10 MS. SPRINGS: But we're talking about
11 0.4 acre, and in light of all of that area below it,
12 would that still be necessary? It's just because they
13 are such beautiful specimens of trees in that area, I
14 just know from the fall from viewing.

15 MR. BROOKS: I'm going to ask, do you
16 think that they're all on the edge here because --

17 MS. SPRINGS: Oh, no, they're farther up,
18 too.

19 MR. BROOKS: We're only taking this.
20 We're only proposing this small sliver.

21 MS. SPRINGS: About how many feet do you
22 think that is in depth?

23 MR. RASCHKE: Unfortunately, there's not a
24 scale here, but if that's only four-tenths of an acre,
25 it's probably, you know, tens of feet.

1 MS. SPRING: Tens of feet?

2 MR. RASCHKE: Yes, not hundreds of feet.
3 Less than 50 feet easily.

4 MS. SPRING: I'm going to tell you, these
5 beautiful dogwoods are right in that area.

6 Is there any consideration that dogwoods
7 be one of the trees that is used in the reforestation?

8 MR. MACHOLDT: That's not a species that's
9 been recommended by the Forest Service.

10 MS. SPRING: Because?

11 MR. MACHOLDT: I would have to ask the
12 Forest Service.

13 MS. SPRING: So most of the reforestation
14 is going to be taking place in the 24.1 acres?

15 MR. BROOKS: Correct.

16 MS. SPRING: And is staging, the removal
17 of all of those trees is due, is being said is because
18 of the Emerald Ash Borer, correct, or is it also
19 because you're staging there, too?

20 MR. BROOKS: Well, we're staging there.
21 We're staging there but we chose that because the ash
22 trees were there we thought that was the best place to
23 choose that would do the least damage.

24 MS. SPRING: And of that 24.1, all that
25 area is going to have soil dumped on top of it

1 temporarily?

2 MR. BROOKS: Yes, the majority.

3 MS. SPRING: And yet on the north side you
4 don't need that much land?

5 MR. RASCHKE: The requirements are
6 dependant on how much existing area we have available
7 to us. So we're clearing these areas because the
8 footprint that we have here is not sufficient.

9 We're also doing... the dike and the North
10 Dam are essentially adjacent to each other, and we
11 anticipate now doing the dike first, and then the North
12 Dam. So some of this area at the dike can be used
13 while we're actually doing the North Dam. So we have
14 more available area on the north side because we will
15 be doing these rehabilitation of the dike and the North
16 Dam in different sequences.

17 MS. SPRING: Now, back to the picture of
18 the South Dam. There are some of the ash that aren't
19 infected. Now my question is, is the proaction thing
20 remove all ash, is that sort of the -- the Forestry
21 says that we must remove all of the ash? I mean,
22 obviously, we won't have a problem then if we don't
23 have any ash. So is that the way of seeing this, to
24 remove them all?

25 MR. BROOKS: I think we see the removing

1 of the ash tree areas as the lesser of two evils. So
2 we need the area for staging. We have chosen the ash
3 trees because -- the area with the ash trees because
4 they are already infected.

5 MS. SPRING: But 67 percent, so there's 40
6 percent that aren't affected?

7 MR. BROOKS: We need the area for the
8 staging. So we've chosen that area, again, the lesser
9 of two evils, right? We'd rather choose an area like
10 this. We thought about this. We chose this because
11 the trees are already dying there. That's why we chose
12 that area. (Indicating.)

13 MS. SPRING: And who will be doing the
14 removal of these trees?

15 MR. BROOKS: It will be a contractor. The
16 contractor, we'll be bidding it out. We expect to have
17 one general contractor who will be doing the work on
18 the dams, and he might subcontract the tree removal
19 out, that's up to him.

20 MS. SPRING: So that hasn't been, the
21 contractor who will be doing it, hasn't been selected
22 yet --

23 MR. BROOKS: Correct.

24 MS. SPRING: -- or the person removing it.
25 And the wood that's removed, how would will that be

1 disposed of?

2 MR. BROOKS: The ash tree... go ahead,
3 Bill.

4 MR. MACHOLDT: Well, I think the idea is
5 that it's ground up it's left on site.

6 MR. BROOKS: At least the ash trees.

7 MR. MACHOLDT: The ash trees.

8 MR. BROOKS: The other trees?

9 MR. MACHOLDT: We'll be taking that wood
10 off site.

11 MR. BROOKS: Will be taken off site.

12 MS. SPRING: Okay. So how does that in
13 the life of an Emerald Borer get rid of that?

14 MR. MACHOLDT: Get rid of?

15 MS. SPRING: The eggs, and the lifecycle
16 of -- because usually I thought when you had
17 contaminated infested wood it had to be burned.

18 MR. MACHOLDT: That's a great way to kill,
19 obviously, the egg larva and the bug itself, but
20 again, we're removing the ash trees from that area and
21 what we're planting back is not going to be ash. So
22 the fact that we're leaving that wood ground in that
23 area it's not going to be detrimental certainly to that
24 area. And other adjacent areas around here, if there's
25 Emerald Ash Borer there, they're already within this

1 geographic area. So I don't think there's really going
2 to be any impact. I mean, certainly less of an impact
3 than dragging these logs off site and bringing them
4 somewhere where perhaps they have trees that aren't
5 currently infested.

6 MR. BROOKS: The main idea is to not
7 transport the bugs to other places where they are not
8 already.

9 MS. SPRING: And at this time there is no
10 way to kill the borer?

11 MR. MACHOLDT: I think there are
12 treatments, but the things I've read about the
13 treatments is that they're very long-term, and at this
14 point these trees, at least the ones I've seen out
15 there, are highly compromised. These trees are not --
16 they're pretty much at least halfway dead, if not
17 further.

18 I was out there in the fall. They had
19 lost their leaves before any other tree had lost any
20 leaves whatsoever. So these trees are gone. One way
21 or another, these trees are not going to be there very
22 soon.

23 MS. SPRING: And am I seeing this right,
24 on the 24.1 acres on the lower south, yes, that's the
25 side (indicating), is that going along the road of the

1 recreation area? Where is the road that goes from 629
2 to the recreation area?

3 MR. MACHOLDT: It's right below the --

4 MS. SPRING: I see it. So this is really
5 contained pretty much right below, right with the
6 recreation area, correct?

7 MR. BROOKS: Yes. This is a, this is a
8 wooded area. Right. I guess they use it all here.

9 MS. SPRING: So when these trees are
10 removed, what's going to be done to stop erosion,
11 because it is on an incline, correct?

12 MR. BROOKS: Right. Well, we will have
13 to, we will be... again, Hunterdon County Soil
14 Conservation District will have guidelines for the part
15 of the Reforestation Plan.

16 Is there grass in between the trees?

17 MR. MACHOLDT: Yes, there will be the tree
18 planting and seeding as well, and as Scott was alluding
19 to before, they will be subject to the Soil Erosion
20 Sediment Control Plan, so they're going to have to make
21 sure these areas are stabilized and are not eroding per
22 the regulations.

23 MS. SPRING: And if I got this right, this
24 24.1 acres won't all be reforested?

25 MR. MACHOLDT: It will be.

1 MS. SPRING: It will be.

2 MR. MACHOLDT: It will be.

3 MS. SPRING: I thought there's some sort
4 of -- only 23.9.

5 MR. BROOKS: So the number -- go ahead,
6 Bill.

7 MR. MACHOLDT: Right. I think what's
8 getting confusing is the calculation that we're making
9 because we have the 32.9 percent, that percent that is
10 not ash tree and the percentage that is ash tree. I
11 think that's where the confusion is coming in.

12 MR. BROOKS: I think this 23.9 acres is
13 the number of acres we need to make the calculations,
14 to multiply by 408 trees per acre deforested.

15 MR. MACHOLDT: Right.

16 MR. BROOKS: So we're going to take that
17 23.9, multiply by 408, that is the number of trees, and
18 then we need to determine how much space we need, and
19 it's more than that 24.1 acres.

20 MR. MACHOLDT: And let me just point out,
21 I think there is a slight discrepancy between these two
22 mappings. We are still on the process of developing
23 our Reforestation Plan. So these numbers, as we allude
24 to here, these numbers are at this point approximate.
25 I mean, they're not going to vastly change, you know,

1 20 acres here or there, but it might be .3 or .2 acres
2 off at this point.

3 MS. GATES: Is it safe to say that the
4 bulk of the trees will be planted in the Boy Scout
5 area, former ash tree area?

6 MR. MACHOLDT: Yes.

7 MS. GATES: If you need more space, the
8 balance of the trees will go to the North Dam?

9 MR. MACHOLDT: That's correct.

10 MS. SPRING: And will these trees be
11 planted randomly, or in a row, or what is the
12 intention?

13 MR. MACHOLDT: The way you generally plant
14 trees is you're given an on-center distance. So you're
15 trying to, you're not planting them in rows, what
16 you're trying to do is put one here and then ten feet
17 away you put one here. So you try to plant them as
18 randomly as you possibly can.

19 MS. SPRING: Will it be approximately ten
20 feet away each tree?

21 MR. MACHOLDT: Exactly, each tree will be
22 approximately ten feet from the other one.

23 MS. SPRING: And who will be overseeing
24 this removal of the trees and reforestation on site?

25 MR. BROOKS: So the Authority, we are the

1 owners of the project. Schnabel will have
2 representatives on site doing construction inspection
3 for all aspects of the project.

4 MS. SPRING: On a daily basis, a weekly
5 basis?

6 MR. BROOKS: On a daily basis they'll be
7 there. And on top of that, I think Bill said that the
8 Parks and Forestry Service will have a final review of
9 the plantings both when they're done, I think, and two
10 years later to make sure the mortality rate is
11 appropriate. Right?

12 MR. MACHOLDT: Yes, I actually believe
13 that they do a yearly inspection.

14 MS. SPRING: Is there any consideration to
15 have evergreens as part of the reforestation?

16 MR. MACHOLDT: Again, that was not
17 provided in the species list I got, but I can certainly
18 ask about that.

19 MS. SPRING: I think that would be a good
20 idea.

21 MR. MACHOLDT: Again, we're kind of
22 subject to whatever the Forest Service recommends.

23 MS. SPRING: You're subject to it?

24 MR. MACHOLDT: Yes.

25 MS. SPRING: But you can't recommend?

1 MR. MACHOLDT: We get recommendations.
2 No, I can certainly ask them about it, but they are the
3 arbiters as to what can and can't be done, so I can
4 certainly ask them about that.

5 MS. SPRING: Just a guess, why would they
6 not go for having evergreens?

7 MR. MACHOLDT: That's a great question,
8 and if I find the answer I can certainly pass it on to
9 you.

10 MS. SPRING: If they said nixing on the
11 evergreens can you find out why not?

12 MR. MACHOLDT: That will be part of the
13 comment response.

14 MS. SPRING: And is this the only public
15 meeting that there will be before this all goes
16 forward, or he's going to check there and everything?
17 How would I know if I was just spinning my wheels here?

18 MS. GATES: The transcript will be posted
19 on our website as will the Q&A responses to the public
20 comments.

21 MS. SPRING: And that's the
22 *Roundvalleyproject.com*?

23 MS. GATES: Yes.

24 MS. SPRING: Is this PowerPoint also on
25 that?

1 MS. GATES: Not yet.

2 MS. SPRING: But it will be.

3 MS. GATES: Large parts of it.

4 MS SPRING: I specifically request that,
5 especially this mapping, the red areas -- I mean, the
6 whole thing, but I specifically on this north, you
7 know, South Dam because that seems to be where mostly
8 the extensive disruption will be. Is it possible?

9 MS. GATES: Yes.

10 MS. SPRING: Okay. And at some point, I
11 heard ash tree 7.9 acres have to be restored?

12 MR. MACHOLDT: Correct, that was because
13 we are getting... we did a study of the area, and found
14 out that 67.1 percent of that area is actually the ash
15 tree. So those we're not responsible for reforesting
16 that percentage. However, 32.9 percent of that area
17 contained other species. We are responsible for the
18 reforestation for those species, and that's what gives
19 us that 7.9 --

20 MS. BROOKS: 32.9 is the non-ash
21 percentage --

22 MR. MACHOLDT: Times the 24 percentage --

23 MS. SPRING: Is it possible, though, to
24 ask whoever is contracted to make it a part of the
25 agreement that even the ash tree area will also be

1 reforested, not with ash trees, but with trees?

2 MR. MACHOLDT: No, that whole area is
3 going to be reforested. That whole 24.1 acre area will
4 be the subject of the reforestation plan. This is just
5 how we're doing the calculation as to how to get to how
6 much needs to be, but that whole ash tree area that's
7 going to be cleared is going to be replanted, and we
8 need probably a little bit of additional area of the
9 North Dam.

10 MS. SPRING: Okay.

11 MR. RASCHKE: We're required right now
12 based on the figures that we have, we're required to
13 restore 23.9 acres, and that area happens to be
14 approximately equal to that. So the area that we're
15 required to mitigate is approximately equal to the size
16 of the ash tree area, which is 24.1 --

17 MR. MACHOLDT: With the fear of confusing
18 that, the 23.9 number that Scott just referenced,
19 that's the number that we have to use to calculate how
20 much reforestation we have to do. We will actually
21 have to reforest for slightly more acreage because of
22 the way the calculation works out. So that is why we
23 might need that additional area at North Dam. We will
24 need that entire area at South Dam where the ash trees
25 are. We have to do that whole thing. We'll probably

1 need a small sliver at North Dam to get our additional
2 acreage to get the rest of those trees in.

3 MS. SPRING: Now, this is like a side
4 question, but while I got you here I'm just... it's a
5 curiosity thing. In the law about No Net Loss, I'm
6 just curious, if there is a parcel of trees and someone
7 removes a good portion of those, it's on State
8 property, removes... in harvesting trees more than...
9 what was the law, over a half an acre?

10 MR. MACHOLDT: Yes.

11 MS. SPRING: Do they have to reforest it
12 also?

13 MR. MACHOLDT: Well, I think you're saying
14 harvesting, that implies they have a Forest Management
15 Plan, and I would assume if you're subject to a Forest
16 Management plan, you're not replacing trees at that
17 point. This is if --

18 MS. SPRING: And if you didn't have the
19 forest --

20 MR. MACHOLDT: It's beyond my --

21 MS. SPRING: That was just a sideline
22 thing that came up when I saw that.

23 And you are?

24 MS. GATES: Beth Gates.

25 MS. SPRING: And what's your --

1 MS. GATES: Executive Director.

2 MS. SPRING: Director of here?

3 MS. GATES: Yes.

4 MS. SPRING: It's just important to know
5 who I talked so in the future, you know, I know who to
6 contact.

7 And you're from?

8 MR. MACHOLDT: Amy Greene Environmental
9 Consultants. We're a firm in Flemington and
10 subcontracted to Schnabel. So he is overseeing me.

11 MS. SPRING: Back to the picture of the
12 North Dam with the 24.4 acre red marking.

13 MR. BROOKS: South Dam.

14 MS. SPRING: South Dam. Where the pond is
15 on the Round Valley recreation area, and also because
16 it's an incline which runs down to the Prescott Brook,
17 will that pond get muddy after all of this work here?

18 MR. MACHOLDT: Not if they do their soil
19 and sediment control.

20 MR. RASCHKE: We have to, the Hunterdon
21 County Soil Conservation District has specific
22 requirements when you disturb the land to control --

23 MS. SPRING: Hunterdon County?

24 MR. RASCHKE: Yes, Hunterdon County. They
25 are the regulatory agency that's responsible for --

1 MS. SPRING: Now, in the line of command
2 of that Prescott Brook and the pond and the water, is
3 that the water supply company or with Hunterdon County
4 department, who is on the higher command there?

5 MS. GATES: Meaning what?

6 MS. SPRING: Like if you saw a muddy brook
7 or the pond all muddy, who is the first in command
8 about that?

9 MS. GATES: You mean if you were to see it
10 and you want bring it to someone's attention?

11 MS. SPRING: Yes.

12 MS. GATES: You could always contact the
13 Water Supply Authority.

14 MS. SPRING: That's you?

15 MS. GATES: That's us, or you could
16 contact the Hunterdon County Soil Conservation
17 District.

18 MR. BROOKS: And then they will contact
19 us.

20 MS. GATES: Then they'll contact us
21 anyway.

22 MR. BROOKS: So we need to get a permit
23 from them to do this project, and to get that permit we
24 need to show them what the plans are to prevent that
25 from happening, and they will approve that or not.

1 MS. SPRING: I think I'm coming to the end
2 of my questions here, but since I'm the only public
3 person here, I think there's time for this. And I just
4 say that I am one who is the representing many. I
5 think there are many people who don't read this little
6 fine print in the Democrat. The Democrat is like a
7 na-na paper anymore and, but I think if a lot of people
8 were more aware there would be more people here. I'm
9 just definitely an aware person.

10 Going back to the .4 acres, how could you
11 make me feel more confident, more relaxed about that
12 area and protecting what I see is a very special tree
13 area?

14 MR. BROOKS: I don't know how to answer
15 that.

16 MR. SPRING: Is there any way --

17 MR. BROOKS: I look at this and we're just
18 taking a little sliver.

19 MS. SPRING: Yeah, but you're taking a
20 sliver, because that outer edge that's getting the most
21 sun and you're getting... here's also where I'm coming
22 from, we have a definite deer problem in this area, and
23 for every tree that we take down by itself, and I'll
24 address that in a minute, too, every tree that
25 naturally comes down, it doesn't get to reseed itself.

1 Even when they're up, they're not allowed to reseed
2 themselves because of the deer, and there is no
3 question of that.

4 I've lived in this area more than 50
5 years, and you never... when you look through a forest
6 from the beginning you couldn't see through there. If
7 there are houses on the other side or within the forest
8 you couldn't see them. Now, here in the winter it's
9 like you see more of everything than you ever could
10 see, and even the summer you see stuff that you never
11 could see, and it's due to this deer that aren't being
12 controlled, and unfortunately when people are hunting
13 on the outskirts of the State property all of the deer
14 are running over here and hiding. So I know that's not
15 our particular area. I'm just saying removing trees is
16 something we got to keep very mindful that the natural
17 way that the earth deals with this is compromised
18 because of a number of things that we have done to this
19 environment and, you know, natural habitat of the deer,
20 not killing the deer, this and that. So that's why I'm
21 really concerned about this .4 acres. The poor things
22 are struggling there to survive and now we're just
23 coming along and wiping them out.

24 MS. GATES: The Water Supply Authority
25 does not take lightly taking down trees. However, this

1 is a high hazard dam and these improvements have to be
2 made to the embankment.

3 We have these staging areas for dam safety
4 purposes so that soil is close by in the event that we
5 need it quickly. We are trying to minimize the number
6 of acreage that is impacted by the removal of the
7 trees, and if in planning this project there is a
8 decision made that we don't need to take down certain
9 trees, we wouldn't do it, but in the end if we do have
10 to widen that space in order to accommodate staging
11 areas, dam safety issues, trucking routes through the
12 site, we will have to take them. But I do commit to
13 you that we don't take it lightly and we will plan it
14 as best we can.

15 MS. SPRING: And most of the trucking is
16 going to be on site, so it's not going to be like
17 they'll be bringing things on these roads?

18 MS. GATES: There is a certain amount of
19 fill that will have be brought in for the drain, but
20 this material that we'll be excavating out of the dam
21 will be placed on site to be replaced back into the
22 dam.

23 MS. SPRING: And the truck traffic will be
24 coming from 22, or it will be coming from, you know,
25 Flemington out to there, or is it mostly through 22

1 access?

2 MR. BROOKS: It won't be allowed on
3 Molasses Hill.

4 MS. GATES: 22 access, 78 access along the
5 county highway, along Round Valley access road.

6 MS. SPRINGS: Yes, well, that's what I'm
7 saying, will 629 be impacted --

8 MS. GATES: Yes.

9 MS. SPRINGS: -- north of the dam by a lot
10 of truck traffic?

11 MS. GATES: Yes.

12 MS. SPRING: It can't go down 31 and then
13 come around onto 22? I'm trying to alleviate less
14 traffic right onto --

15 MR. MACHOLDT: If you're on 22 you have to
16 come in on 629.

17 MS. SPRING: Yes, I know up there, but the
18 lower area which is in wetlands area --

19 MR. BROOKS: You mean south of here?

20 MS. SPRING: Yes.

21 MS. GATES: They won't be going south of
22 the South Dam. They will coming in from 22, 78, on
23 629.

24 MS. SPRING: So it's not coming from the
25 Flemington --

1 MR. BROOKS: No.

2 MS. SPRINGS: That's my concern. Up there
3 it's higher, it's a wider road, but when you start
4 going south from the South Dam on 629, you're dealing
5 with lot of curves, fragile lands, wetlands, you know,
6 that road does not need any more access.

7 When you're replanting the trees are they
8 going to have some kind of protection from the deer?

9 MR. MACHOLDT: Yes, definitely.

10 MS. SPRINGS: Well, at the moment I think
11 you've addressed... I thank you for giving me the
12 opportunity to address these questions, and I
13 particularly appreciate your courtesy in which you've
14 responded, you know, not being demeaning, like who is
15 this person asking anything like that. I just want to
16 tell you I really appreciate that courtesy.

17 We do have until April to send written
18 concerns, correct?

19 MS. GATES: April 9th.

20 Ms. SPRING: Once again, as much as
21 possible, this PowerPoint, if that could be on the
22 Roundvalleyproject.com.

23 Would there be a reason why you couldn't
24 put it all on?

25 MS. GATES: Well, we would have to make a

1 determination if any of the graphics with respect to
2 the embankment are sensitive for security purposes, but
3 the maps certainly of the areas of deforestation and
4 reforestation, we will post them. A lot of the other
5 issues that are addressed in these slides are already
6 up on the website.

7 MS. SPRING: Now, there was a website that
8 I think the State... do you have a card?

9 MR. MACHOLDT: I didn't bring cards, but I
10 can give you my information.

11 MS. SPRING: That would be good. And do
12 you have a card?

13 MS. YOO: I don't, ma'am.

14 MS. SPRING: You're from the State, right?
15 Could you give me your information if I need to contact
16 you. I think that concludes my part in this matter.

17 MS. GATES: We shall adjourn the meeting
18 at 12:34. Thank you very much.

19 (Whereupon, the matter was concluded.)
20
21
22
23
24
25

C E R T I F I C A T E

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