

VERBATIM NOTES OF THE PUBLIC PRESENTATION ON THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
PRINCESS HOTELS AND RESORTS DEVELOPMENT HELD AT THE  
GREEN ISLAND HIGH SCHOOL, HANOVER ON THURSDAY, MARCH  
5, 2020, COMMENCING AT 5:51 P.M.

**PRESENT WERE:**

**The Panel**

Ms. S. Miller - Chairman  
Mr. R. Millan  
Mr. J. Ramon Melon  
Dr. C. Campbell  
Dr. J. Banton

**Participants**

Mr. M. Wilson	Mr. G. Chambers
Ms. C. Mullings	Ms. S. Chambers
Mr. B. Blue	M. R. Wallace
Mr. J. Thompson	Mr. S. Glenard
Mr. O. Jackson	Ms. S. Stanley
Mr. D. Scarlett	
Ms. S. Grizzle	
Ms. A. Haney	
Mr. Sewell	
Ms. C. Gardner	
Mr. D. McLaren	
Ms. M. Roberts	

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to get started now. I know that persons are still registering and that is very important, but we are going to do so quietly so that we can get on with the proceeding.

Okay, this evening is a historic one, as we gather as residents of Hanover and as residents of this beautiful country Jamaica, as a family of persons of similar interests, we gather together to discuss matters that regards that of our beautiful Parish and that of Jamaica.

Like every family, it is really happy - I am really happy to see us all in our numbers. It really shows that as a country, we have the interest of this beautiful country Jamaica at heart. And just by your presence this evening acknowledges that fact.

As a family, we know that this evening is going to be an exciting one; is it going to be an evening where as a family, as we discuss and as we disagree, or as we agree, it doesn't matter what it is, we will so respectfully and we will still be family. Because the truth is, that it matters not where we are from, it matters not our colour, it matters not our background, we know that we are all created by one maker and together all of us are brothers and sisters of this beautiful country Jamaica, and by extension all beautiful persons who have joined us this afternoon.

My name is Shauna Miller and I will be leading you through the proceedings. I guess I will have the easiest task, because one thing I know about Hanoverians and about persons from Green Island is that we are very

orderly, and I know that we—even if we have to speak, we know that we do so in good fashion and with good intentions, amen?

Residents: Amen.

The Chairman: Amen. So, I would like to welcome some very important persons in our midst, and before we do that, I want to welcome the most important person in our midst today, and that is God. And whatever we do, if we build and we do not build with the master in it then we know that our building is in vain. So I am going to invite you to close your eyes, bow your heads and whoever is our maker, we just invite his presence now.

**(Mrs. Miller prayed)**

Thank you. I would like to welcome some very important persons and all of us are important, let me just not

leave them out. But I just want us to welcome first Ms. Marsha Robbers from the Ministry of Tourism, who represent the Jamaica Tourist Board representing the Minister this afternoon. Can you give her a round of applause please? (Applause) In our midst I see our Member of Parliament, Mr. Ian Hayles, could you welcome him please. (Applause)

Other political persons from different politically divides, our counsellor is here and other representatives we look forward to your contribution and we welcome, Counsellor Sewell of the Green Island division, welcome. (Applause)

We have at the head table, and I am brushing up on my Spanish, when I was at Ruseas, I never knew that Spanish would come in handy one day, and we

are all going to have to do some Spanish classes. And so, I got it right, the-we are all welcome the principal person in charge, and I am have to say this like Spanish, Mr. Rafael Millan, I got that right (Applause) welcome, Mr. Millan. And seated beside him is Mr. Jose Ramon Melon, (Applause) we welcome Dr. Carlton Campbell who is the Environmental Consultant here this afternoon. (Applause) And beside him is Jamel Banton from Smith Warner International. (Applause) Thank you. And of course, there so many other persons and if I start to go through them one by one, we might end up getting into trouble. But all of you are important persons, all of you who are important just big up yourself, welcome to this occasion.

What we are going to do at today's proceeding is that, we are going to be listening to this new development that will be taking place in our community and in our Parish. We will have opportunities to voice our concerns, we will have opportunities to ask questions, and we will have opportunities to, just to discuss, or just to articulate whatever points we want to articulate.

We have a microphone, it is roving mic, so once we get to that part then what persons will do is identify yourselves, through me, and then we will be asked, giving our concerns and then our answers will be directed back at you.

If there are concerns, we know that there are lot of questions that are going to be asked, so remember that

everybody need a little piece of the pie. So we know you have a lot but if you can limit your questions to probably one or two because we have more than a hundred persons inside here, and I am quite sure that everybody would want to say something. And if you hear somebody ask the same question and if your answer has been—if you got your answer well, let that be it. So, when we get to that part I will direct you. And then I have, finally, the authority to say, you speak. That feels real nice, well I can tell Devon when to talk. And I can finally tell Mr. Lee-Shaw when not to talk. So I will be able to tell you that.

I want to welcome the media, very important, I know we have we have the Observer here, Mr. Louis, we also have Ms Gardner who is from Hospitality



Jamaica and if there is anybody else who is from the media please—are there any other media persons around? Yes, Ms Gayle, Carib Newsroom, okay right welcome, welcome, welcome, right.

Your agenda is going to have, on your agenda you will see at this point we will be having a statement from the National Environment and Planning Agency, but we are going to add a little and as Chairman right, I am only going to give him three minutes. So the Member of Parliament, has asked at this moment to make a statement and I am going to time him. And in his right as Member Parliament we will grant him same. So at this moment ladies and gentlemen we will welcome the Member of Parliament, Mr. Ian Hayles to make his address.  
(Applause)

Mr. Hayles: Madam Chairperson Shauna, Princess Hotel, ladies and gentlemen, Counsellor Sewell, I see Mr. Gardner from the Hanover Parish Council, good evening.

Let me just say it is a special day for me to be here today, and I want to big up the citizens of Green Island Community who have their concerns and are here today to share those concerns and how best we are going to forward in ensuring that we all be a success, both the developers and also the citizens.

As Ms Miller gave me three minutes I think I gone one, I just going to say that, I hope that when the development is here, the community can play an effective role in the way forward. We have a lot of tradesmen here in

Hanover that want to participate when the development gets here that is one.

Two, it is a beautiful location where the hotel will be built. I am in favour of the development, I am in favour of much needed investment in our country, at this time. I think as a country we have to strike a balance between the environment and investment in our people and creating jobs for our people. And I think all the conversations I have had with those things are at the forefront of your manning going forward.

So once again, it is not my day, I want to hear from the citizens of Green Island and Hanover, in particular, but I just want to say welcome and it is a welcome investment for the people of Hanover and Jamaica. Thank you very much. (Applause)

The Chairman: Thank you very much. Two minutes and 47 seconds, not bad at all Mr. Member of Parliament. I hope everybody and I am glad that he started and he is adhering to the time, and I hope we will continue to adhere to the time that is given.

Alright, I am now going to invite a representative from the National Environment and Planning Agency, who is going to go come now do the statement.

If you have notes, I know you have your note pads, persons, if you do, so make notes. So I am going to invite him, listen carefully because as Member of Parliament said sustainable development, we know that the environment that there must be a balance, and this is one of the conversations that is going to be

having this afternoon and further more of how we ensure that there is sustainable development. So we invite from the National Environment and Planning Agency to do the statement for us. Thank you. (Applause)

Mr. Blue:

Good afternoon everyone. Statement from the National Environment and Planning Agency, NEPA, at the public meeting, for the proposed Princes Hotel at Industry Cove Green Island Hanover by Eco-Land Development.

On 16<sup>th</sup> September 2019, Eco-Land Limited applied for two Environmental Permits application numbers 2019-09017-EP002, 20-19-09017 EP00238 for the construction and operation of a hotel resort complex at Industry Cove Green Island, Hanover.

The project as proposed, considers the construction of 2034 rooms in 4

separate hotels blocks, 14 overwater sea-rooms and a casino. Subsequently, on the 14<sup>th</sup> of January 2020 Eco-land Limited applied for beach license application No. 2020-09017-BL00002, for coastal modification works and the construction hard structures.

Additionally, on the 28<sup>th</sup> of October 2019, the agency received an outlined planning application, application No. 2019-09015 PB 0072 for said hotel resort complex.

The information submitted in support of the application was reviewed and a decision arrived at that an Environmental Impact Assessment, otherwise known as an EIA was approved on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2020, and the EIA Report was submitted to the agency on the 20<sup>th</sup> of January 2020.

It was subsequently accepted on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January to 2020, after being reviewed. The accepted EIA has been circulated for comments and is posted at the Hanover Municipal Co-operation, the Hanover Parish Library, the Green Island High School, the Green Island Police Station, the office of the Negril Environmental Protection Trust, and NEPA's Documentation Centre. It may also be viewed at the websites of the agency, and CL Environmental Company Limited.

Notification of this public meeting was posted in both the Jamaica Gleaner and the Jamaica Observer during the period of 20<sup>th</sup> February 2020, to the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2020.

This public meeting is a preliminary action, and, I emphasize no final

decision has yet been made. Participants should note that this public meeting is deemed important, and the outcome from the meeting will be submitted to Natural Resources and Conservation Authority to guide the decision making process.

The agency representatives are present to support the process and to ensure that the public meeting is undertaken in accordance with the terms outlined in the document titled, "General guidelines for public consultation". As a regulator, the agency must remain objective and as such the team will not actively participate in making comments or answering questions in relation to the development. Of note too is the process with respect to the public presentation, and the agency wishes



to highlight the following with respect to the public meeting.

One, a copy of verbatim minutes of the public consultation is to be submitted to the agency by the applicant within 7 days of the date of the public presentation.

Two. The public is allowed up to 21 days after the public presentation to provide written comments to the agency.

Three. All comments received by the agency will be collated and sent to the applicant for responses to be provided.

Four. The issues raised along with responses provided by the applicant are incorporated in the respective submissions to the various committees and authority. And will facilitate

deliberations on the technical merits of the project.

Five. A recommendation will be made to the Natural Resources Conservation Authority and the Town and Country Planning Authority which are bodies responsible for making the final decisions.

Please note carefully that final decision on the applications are the sole responsibility of the NRCA and PCPA.

Six and last. Written comments may also be submitted to the applications secretariat branch of the agency at 10 Caledonia Avenue Kingston 5 or via electronic mail to [applications@nepa.gov.jm](mailto:applications@nepa.gov.jm) the agency view the public presentation and the public consultation processes as

extremely important in the processing and decision making process.

Public presentations provide and additional opportunity for stakeholders to hear concerns, comments, opinions, views on the development projects and afford the applicant the opportunity to address the concerns, comments, opinions and views.

Comments can be sent to the application secretariat branch of the agency, at 10 Caledonia Avenue Kingston 5 or via electronic mail to [applications@nepa.gov.jm](mailto:applications@nepa.gov.jm) finally, please be reminded that the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed project is available for access by the public at the following locations.

Hanover Municipal Co-operation,  
Hanover Parish Library, Green Island  
High School, Green Island Police  
Station, Negril Environmental  
Protection Trust, NEPA's  
Documentation Centre, the NEPA's  
website at [www.nepa.gov.jm](http://www.nepa.gov.jm) and CL  
Environmental Company Limited  
website, [www.clenvironmental.com](http://www.clenvironmental.com)

Again, the agency wishes to emphasize  
that this public meeting is a  
preliminary

action and no final decision has yet  
been made.

Please note carefully that the final  
decision on the application is the  
sole responsibility of the NRCA and  
the TCPA.

Thank you very much for listening.

(Applause)

The Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Bernard Blue, I hope we listen carefully that this meeting is not a final, there is no finality in this, and take notes of the number of days that we have in which we have to provide our comments, 21 days. Take note of the websites and all the different places that you can go to, to make your comments. So remember what we have to say today is very important, because you are—what you are doing is helping to pave the way for your children and your children, children. So let us really think carefully and let our comments and our conversations, be one that facilitate that of future growth. So once again thank you so much Mr. Bernard Blue for your comments.

And now ladies and gentlemen, we are going to get a chance now to see what is the Princess Hotel and Resort

about. We will get a chance to hear and to listen of this new development that is coming to our parish and to this beautiful quite community of Green Island. So help me welcome, Mr. Rafael Millan, Princess Hotel and Resort. (Applause) Come on man, laud man, give him a nice Jamaican welcome. (Applause)

Mr. Millan:

Thank you very much Ms. Miller.

My name is Rafael Millan, I have the honour of representing Princess Hotels and Resort Groups before you here today.

First of all I would like to thank all of you for coming all the way here to this public hearing. I am just going to make a brief introduction who we are.

Our company is a family owned group, from in the 1960s in Spain, and over

these years we have become a reputable hotel operator, we started our operations in Spain. Spain is a terrific country as Jamaica is, back in the 60s. Step by step we started building hotels in the Spanish peninsular and then in the Canary Islands. At about 15 years ago it was decided to give the Caribbean an opportunity and try to come to all the way to the other side of the Atlantic and start operating hotels in this side of the world.

Coming from a Spanish speaking country, Mexico and Dominican Republic were the obvious easier destination for Spanish speaking company. However, we must say that Jamaica has always been an aspiration for us. We don't find many countries in the world that when you mention its name, you mention Jamaica in any of

the five contents, you always get back a smile from whoever is listening to you. Oh, Jamaica, you are lucky, you are going to Jamaica. It is good vibe, you got such a brand and you got such a name.

So for us, as I say, it is a privilege to have been able to finally come to Jamaica, and try to start a hotel in your country.

It was not easy for a Spanish company to come to Jamaica and find suitable spot to develop a hotel, you know that any hotel operators then we think about Jamaica, the hot spots so to speak are in Montego Bay, or in Ocho Rios or in Negril. Well, we feel so lucky to have found this amazing place, such a beautiful place, this Green Island. And I have met Mr. Jolly and to have been able to get to terms



with him and to have been able to  
pursue this beautiful lands that we  
have across the road.

Our plan is to build a 2,037 room  
hotel in two phases. The first phase  
of 1,012 rooms and the second 1,025  
rooms. We plan to do this in orderly  
way, respecting every single legal  
and environmental aspects, according  
to Jamaica law. According to the law,  
we plan to do this in close  
cooperation with regional citizens,  
the Hanover citizens and our  
aspiration is to be able to bring over  
humbly, our business, and to be able  
to work with you. Without your help,  
it will be impossible for us to  
achieve the development of a sound  
business and an appropriate hotel  
operation.

So, we are here today at this public hearing, in order to present our project and I would like to ask, Dr. Campbell to take the stand and to present to you all the environmental impact assessment deals together with Dr. Jamel Banton, and on that basis, we are absolutely at your disposal for any inquiry, for any information, for any documentation that you may need, and hopefully we look forward and we are very excited to, as I said hopefully get your approval and the authority's approved to allow us to start our project and make the team, and team up with you the citizens of Green Island and Hanover to build a very, good site which is hopefully worth of the amazing site that, we have the privilege to and having purchase.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

The Chairman: That is alright, Rafael that is alright give him a round of applause. (Applause) 2,037 rooms is that a little bigger than the other one around, yes, quite a hotel, quite an establishment to be in the community of Green Island, whoever thought this little fishing village would one day, we don't know, be the home of 2,037 room hotel. Quite an exciting thing to imagine wouldn't you say that? Yes, it is.

Before that, let me acknowledge the presence of Mr. Myrie from TPDCo. Mr. Myrie you are here, okay. Thank you, welcome. I would like to also acknowledge the presence of Mr. Gardner from the Hanover Parish Council, Mr. Gardner right. There are also as we go along there are some other persons who we want to acknowledge their presence. Pardon

me, but I must acknowledge the presence of Mrs. Evangeline Clare, wife of former Member of Parliament, Mr. Benjamin Clear. Could you give her a welcome for me please? (Applause)

So as we look at sustainable development, yes, we want to ensure that our hotel, our 2,037 room are there. Well, of course, we also want to ensure that while we provide economic benefits and all the beautiful things, we want to ensure that our environment, that we are ensuring that our environment is kept in tack. And so, we are going to now invite from the C. L. Environmental Company Limited, Dr. Carlton Campbell, to speak to us on the environmental impact of this hotel on the environment of Green Island.

Welcome, Dr. Campbell. (Applause)

Dr. Campbell: Thank you very much. Good afternoon everyone.

Before I start, I would like to acknowledge the team, I am just the messenger here, but we had a team that worked to do the Environmental Impact Assessment. My speciality is mostly noise and some air quality. We have Smith International, Jamel and his team who did the coastal engineering works, CL team Rachel, Winsome and Alex, and Glen Patrick. And also, I also want to thank the associated consultants, we have consultants that do all the aspects for us for the mangroves and for the fauna and flora and they are in the crowd. And also, we want to thank the stenographer who is taking notes so that we can get the verbatim minutes within seven days. And last but not least, we have some of the lawyers are around, so we just

want to thank them for making the trip.

Let me start. So the presentation, I am just going to just give you a quick overview of the project. The findings for the description of the existing environment. We also did some public participation, did some questionnaires, got feedbacks from persons in the community, we did a five kilometre radius, we also details some of the impacts. In the presentation we are going to look at the main ones, but we have also given you some additional hand-outs that you can look at some of the impact and the mitigation due to the time constraint.

We won't be looking at the analysis of project alternatives, but we also looked at the proposed ecological

enhancement plan as you aware, where the hotel is being developed is an area that is zoned for conservation.

So, in terms of project overdue we all know it is in Green Island, so approximately 73 hectares of land, but of that 73 hectares of land, we are going to develop 34 hectares.

It has a shoreline of about 2.3 kilometres varying rocky shores, some sandy beaches, some mangroves and this outlines where it is, Cove, we are in here, Green Island High School, Negro Bay, Long Negro Point and just to the eastern side of the Green Island Harbour so that is the property.

As was said before, it is 2,037 rooms which we will have four hotels blocks and we will have 14 overwater sea-rooms as they call it and that is

developed in Phase 1, the development will be done in two phases as Rafael had said. We will also have a board walk, casino and most likely and each hotel will serve a different clientele, adults and family.

Basically, the master plan, searooms here, hotel one, hotel two, hotel three and hotel four. These liens here are the board walks and here we have some drainage detention ponds and drains, that we are going further on into the presentation you see how we plan to do in terms of drainage on the site and also in terms of rehabilitating the mangrove in the area.

Each two hotel will have central service areas kitchen and the likes, reason being we are trying to rationalize it. Hotels one will be 422



rooms hotel, two will be 590. And between hotels one and two and the overwater sea-rooms constituted phase one.

Phase two will be hotels three and four, and hotel three will be 590 rooms, and hotel four, 435.

The board walk will be about two point one kilometres long, wheelchair accessible, we have viewing stations for bird watching basically about that. Above 1.5 meters above water level. And in this construction we are proposing not to use heavy equipment to do this type of construction because of where it is, in the mangrove.

And as I said, this is the board walk, viewing station here, so it allows you to get into mangrove areas without destroying it.

The casino would be an independent part of the hotel separate. It comes through the same entrance, but it will be separated from the hotel building, to be two floors and you have ground floor reception area. Of course, the back of house will be located between hotel one and two, and you know what the back of house does food services, maintenance, employees' facilities but also you will have some of the central air conditioning for the hotel. We will also have a laundry that operates for 16 hours a day.

In terms of utilities portable water will be supplied by the National Water Commission, give you the amounts, but we also are looking at doing reverse osmosis as a backup in case NWC, they have said they water, but you know this type of hotel you don't want to— you always want to have a backup, so

we are also doing a reverse osmosis plan.

Electricity will be supplied by JPS and that is the demand, you have it all on your hand-out. There is water storage tank that will hold three times the demand of total 2,037 rooms and it will split for servicing the kitchen, general operation, but also for fire extinguisher purposes. So the fire water will also be stored in there.

There is a wastewater treatment plant at lot 12 and 13 which is closer to this side. It will be a tertiary treated plant so the water takes up nutrients and treated the effluent. Eighty per cent of that effluent will be used for irrigating the site and the other 20 per cent will be used in

the rehabilitation of the mangroves areas that we will identify later on.

In terms of the drainage, concept is really to drain the hotels site towards the mangrove and also to maintain the natural drainage pattern. There are some work to be done because there are existing roads there that we need to make some adjustments, to add some more culverts to allow free flowing of water to encourage mangrove growth.

As a part of this development retention ponds will be built in some of the areas and I have highlighted it earlier. That will help in collecting the run-off, helping reducing sediments from going into the sea, and also, in terms of helping to rehabilitate the mangrove area. And these are the areas that we have

the retention ponds, you notice the main drain going there, these light blue lines give you a general idea of where we expect the water to be flowing, and this is also the retention pond closer to the sea-rooms and the reason here is that there is a channel here that tends to deposit a lot of silt in this.

The roads, the existing roads on the property will be used to access, mainly access will be used for also the resort, and the Casino. Roads will be about 6.5 acres wide, you will have areas for street lightning and also areas for bike and pedestrians sidewalks.

Parking and fire protection, we expect about a total 310 parking spaces, firefighting and emergency life signals, fire detection

services, portable fire extinguishers, and water extinguishing system.

In terms of the beach work, I will summarise it, but Jamel and the team, any questions they will be best to answer. But three breakwaters, one emerging and one submerge. There will be a water sport jetty, six rock groynes, three rock revetments and peach beaches, four areas to be dredged and we give an estimated of how much amount of dredge material or dredge spoils, there will also be some amount of modification of the beach area, removal of beach rock and sand nourishment, and a creation of a flushing channel in Negro Bay to allow circulation to be improved, so that bay can have a better water quality, and better visibility.

Suitable dredge material will be used to help filled the site and the excess, it will be carried out to an approved disposal site, and sand for the nourishment would be imported from Bahamas or in the event raw manufactured sand.

So the overview of the beach works quickly, you have the overwater suites here, you have groynes, some amounted nourishment occurring here, this is where the channel for or the flushing of this bay, and I see potted one or two. Along here you will have some revetment works, some break water, and perch beaches, and hotel four which is closer to the harbour, you will see some beach works here.

For the construction activities for the beach works, we will use the existing roads on site to access, but

we also have some lay down areas for the sand, boulders that will be used to do the work.

The equipment to do the beach works, all the beach works will be done from land, so they will be used along here to do the construction along beach area.

Sea-rooms we showed you where they were, on piles, they either be driven piles or auger piles, to construct them, temporary construction pads will be used, using some boulders and it will be built along the same alignment as where the boardwalk to go to these overwater sea rooms.

Also included are some culverts in construction pads to allow water circulation so that we don't get the area stagnate when we are doing the construction, we expect this to be



there for about six months. So here is the construction pads that we are talking about, here are the culverts to allow circulation so that some amount of flushing and we won't get this area stagnant. Once that is completed and the pile is completed then we start removing the pads from seaward side back to land. There will also be a batching plant earmarked on land for phase two where hotel three and four will be, and that area you have aggregates sand a washing area for where the pre-mix trucks will be working, and we expect it to be a nine hour per day operation. There will also be a pre-fabrication area dividing the two fundamental stages pre-fab work on assembly and that is within a 45 to 50,000 square meter piece of land on the same phase two area, so we are not going—all of these

areas activities will occur on area where hotel construction will be.

So the batching plant and prefab areas in this area where hotel two and hotel three will be, this is a zoom up, so the batching plant will be here and the prefab area will be here.

During operations we will have water conservation strategies, dual flush toilets, low flow faucets, and of course, as we had said treated effluent will be reused for irrigation.

In terms of employment, we expect a peak we have 1,500 persons, but should generally raise between 700 to 1,500, during construction and that should create about 2,650 to 5,700 indirect or induce jobs during construction. And as the MP have said, and as a principle, Princess, they will try to

use as much as possible existing local skills for the construction on the operation of the hotel.

Once fully operational that is phase one and two, we expect 2,800 persons to be employed and break it down into phases. And of course, we have the indirect and induce jobs which is also important, for Jamaica.

In terms of scheduling the first phase we anticipate 18 to 24 months, then there will be a one year break and then the second phase will start with another 18 to 24 months. Now, we look at the findings and the descriptions of the existing environment. Hydrology, water in the mangroves tend to be very shallow, normal between 30 to 50 centimetres, there are few channels that were flushed in an attempt to drain the wetland, water

diverted to two main areas where they are mixing with salt water, and some of the roads, the existing roads create a physical barrier in terms of preventing the mixing. So part of the work is to improve that mix between fresh and salt so that we improve the mangrove growth. Most of the water flows from this side of the road on a channel down towards the sea. They also have runs—river that runs to Lookout River and that discharges in Davis Cove and you also have the Pell River. And there are some of the major culverts along the road that goes over and there are some on the property.

We also look at geomorphology coastline. Coastline in 2001 is in those red dots or dashes, and as you can see over the years, in 2019, it has eroded in that area Negro Bay and some along the headland. In terms of

currents, as we have said before, in here the currents are very low, out here we have the good speed and the idea is to help this in terms of flushing out that area.

We did 12 water quality stations solutions positions, as you can see generally, the issues we have are more biological, nitrates and phosphates generally around Jamaica are high. These we did it three times mostly we had some wet season rain falling here so that also, I think it increase the numbers, faecal, coliform are also high.

In terms of sedimentation rate in terms of where we looked in the sea and any sediments settled out of the water column and this is our little thing to collect. The areas that have the highest levels of sedimentation

rate where here S4, S5 and S14. S14 and S5 were in Negro Bay which is influenced by a drainage from this drain here and S14 there is another drain. S15 which is closer to the Green Island Harbour could possibly be because of wave action and what stirs up the water there.

We looked at noise only one area really had an issue and it is residential area during the day time hours. The night time for that station was relatively close to the standard, but generally all the others areas met the NEPA and the NRCA noise guideline. This is the area that we said had exceeded during the daytime, and the reasons being we have activities here cars driving along and you have commercial activities close by.

In terms of air quality particulates we looked at PM10 which is the coarse material normally seen when you are driving along the road and that is stirred up; 150 grams per meter standard as you can see they are generally very low compared to the standard. PM2.5 which is the fine particles which will get down into your lungs and cause issues generally happens when you burn or very fine crushing then you get the PM2.5. Thirty-five is US EPA standard and they are still below so we are generally okay in terms of particulates. We know the proposed area falls within several categories of management and protection. You have the Negril Environment Protection Area, Negril Marine Park, part of it has the western side of it falls in the environmental

replenishment zones and area and NEPA has identified terms of fish nurseries stuff like that and to improve Green Island Fish Sanctuary, and of course, Negril Green Island Development Order, as I said before, zone that area for conservation.

This is the development, this is the ERZ Green Island Harbour and this is kind of giving you the idea of the type of land use on here. This is the zoning in Negril Green Island Zoning Development Order, this is where the property is, this is the school where we are at.

Generally, the area has a significant black mangrove forest and wetland. There is also endemic flora and fauna that we have identified, it is also an area where crocodiles are found,



whistling ducks for sure, and game birds.

There are beaches and sea grass and they are historically known to have turtles and manatees. Sea grass beds, pavement areas along the near shore and some amount of reef and corals. The coastline as I said have different structures, you have varying densities and species of sea grass, you have the pavement communities, you have the rocky shore and intertidal community, you have reef and coral communities and the visibility varies, as I have said to you before, the Negro Bay tend to have poor visibility. All three species of sea-grass were present that is the thalassia, testudinum and halodule and they had some beds that were dense, but you also had some areas that were sparse and rocky pavement.

There are also areas that were muddy and silted. We anticipate, based on the proposed development and beach works about 10,600 sq. meters of sea grass impacted. These are some species that we found near shore, give you an idea, sea-grass, dense and the rocky pavement. Sea-grass are formed along here where the sea groves are along here in Negro Bay and some amount around this side, closer to Green Island Harbour.

The reef varies, the various reef they have hard corals, just note that the reefs are offshore to development, but we found it—I thought it necessary just to have a look at it to see what it looks like, so that when the development occurs we keep monitoring it to see if there is any impact on the reef. There are some endangered corals that are found in this

location. And at the time of the survey, the reefs were undergoing bleaching, and you will see some pictures showing it. There were also some coral disease. We establish some permanent monitoring points so in the event that the project gets the green light, then there are areas that we can look at. We have had data from that before any development start to see if there is any impact while development is going on.

Just to give you some general ideas and your have this on your thing, I won't go through it, fish and invertebrates were seen, but importantly the algae on the reef were high. We notice you have more algae than corals these were the areas where the lines are where surveys were don't the flocks are where we did some roving surveys were along that. To

give you an idea, this is what the pavement area generally looks like, we have some encrusted corals there, and also the groyne intertidal zone looks like that.

A look at the reef which is offshore as I said, the high relief section of the reef and the low reefs, and of course, lion fish ever present, rays, you have an idea of what the reef looks like, a lot of it covers by macroalgae, so fish seems to be around, but generally as I said, a lot of it is smothered and lobster there, so you get an idea of the reef.  
(Showing video of the reef)

In terms of the bleaching there you can see the \* very much bleach on the reef, some amount of disease here and on another bleaching occurring on some of the corals here. So generally,

that is how the reef looks. Example of poor visibility, Negro Bay and out at sea.

Thirty-five species of terrestrial birds were found, nine were endemic, four subspecies and wet land birds were 18 species, West Indian whistling ducks of note, and zero.

In terms of amphibians we found some frogs, reptiles, the constant lizards, general lizards as we know, crocodiles were known to utilize as we were saying and we also found insects both daytime and night times, and of course terminates.

In terms of bats there were some bats that were recorded using equipment, but also there were some seal onsite. Generally wetland mangroves gives you an idea going into the property what it looks like, this is one of the

access roads, healthy mature and ecological functional, provide service to medium to large forest and there is varying degrees of disturbance in the mangrove areas. We know it is used for hunting, because we have seen shot gun pellets in there and we suspected it is the whistling ducks they are going after.

Black mangroves dominate particularly the interior of the site. We had mean tree density of about .13 adults per meter square. Typical zonation red, black, white, then as we said, there are different inferences, a lot of human inferences. And also there are some, generally what we call in places in Jamaica mangrove plants, ferns, the golden ferns and we expect that the development will impact about 4.1 hectares of this mangrove. The survey that was done for the mangroves and

the wetland area points. So, the highest red mangrove was in transect 7, and the highest black is in three, and the highest white mangrove was in transect 17. The highest tree height, transit four, and the highest diameter at breast height was at transect two.

Eco systems and habits. The project is a coastal—the area is a coastal eco-system where you have marine, wetland and terrestrial habitats interact and you have varying degrees of complexities and diversity. Functions that extends varies specially and temporarily which is this time and location and we spoke about the habitat being impacted by humans. In terms of around the project area, you have wetland, beach and stuff. You have reef shadow reef habitat. The habitat map here we have

the mangroves, here we have some wet land species, you have the dune area here, but just generally to give you an idea of what the land looks like. We did some social surveys, within five kilo meters as I said, we looked at about twelve main communities but in all we did about twenty, total population within that area in 2001 was 9,100, in 2010 that went up to 10,003; 2019 we estimated it to be 11,300 and we expect by 2044, we will have about 15,000/16,000 persons in that kilometre area.

Just to give you an idea, in 2001, you will notice where the site is the density has a low 50 person per kilometre but in 2011, you notice up by Cauldwell we have high density starting to lose some of it and some of it transfer to Green Island which would give you an idea of some the



persons coming from the inter-land coming towards the coast. In terms of the survey that was conducted the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> of October, 324 questionnaires were done, 300 were for communities, 24 specifically targeted fishers and the respondents were from 20 main communities, that is the break-down, you have that, I hope 60 percentage breakdown of that 324.

Concerns, 73 percent of those stated that that they did not have a concern for the project, 19 indicated that they have no concern about the project itself, 7.7 were not sure, and this was the breakdown, job opportunities seem to be the ether major one in terms of the ability to get to work once the project is in. In terms of how they anticipate the project will affect their lives, 50.2

per cent or the person expected a positive impact, 32 percent said it would not affect their lives either way, 16.1 weren't sure, and there is a 1.7 per cent that anticipated a negative impact. This is the breakdown those who anticipate the positive impact, job opportunities high, economic growth in the area, community development increase patronage to tourists and improved infrastructure, terms of those with negatives 40 percent said loss of fishing activities which include the vending, decrease fish catch, the loss of mangroves, wild life destruction, influx of criminal elements during construction phase and pollution to include noise, air and water. In terms of how they figured that the proposed project will impact the mine environment, 53

per cent figure that it would not, 31 indicated that they were not sure, 15 indicated that it will impact negatively, and 43 percent said that it will impact positively.

And just a quick run through, those who thought it was negative expressed that the construction of the overwater suites would cause fish migration, loss of marine life, harmful chemicals being discharge to the ocean, sewage discharge to ocean, loss of mangroves improper solid waste disposal and coral reef destruction.

Concerns expressed by the fishers, blasting that may damage the reef, which we are not doing any of, leachate from the marl fill, construction activities will affect fish population, access to fish

areas, impact on marine life, potential impact on the environment, fish migration, wastewater impact on the mangroves are the issue that the fishers raised, the main ones.

In terms of the potential impacts and mitigation we have given you some of the hand-outs that you can look at in your time, but we kind of highlight the main ones that we think worthwhile. Main impact to the mangroves; the wetland will be impacted both directly from the project footprint, indirectly during construction and preparation and sometimes in operation right. So the site preparation mangrove species lost, displacement of the whittling ducks, and the frogs the construction may result in sedimentation pollution, informal settlement in neighbouring mangrove forest, during

operation increase water retention flood levels within the mangroves which we have dealt with the retention ponds, and of course, the proliferation of the invasive species. We anticipate the site clearance will result as we have said before, 4.1 hectares of mature forest and the less mature one to be impacted. This area include the parking and industrial areas, roads, drains for borehole access for when we are doing the geotechnical for the buildings and for the boardwalk, and this table gives you a quick breakdown of the percentage that we expect based on each of the activities and you can see parking industrial area accounts for a major portion of that.

In terms of rehabilitation we have identified about 3.5 hectares to be rehabilitated, 2.5 were mandated by

NEPA on sites 1 and 3 we are proposing to mitigate. These two 2.5 mandated by NEPA, and 1 and 3 are the ones we are also proposing to also include in that rehabilitation.

So in terms of the parking, I think here a discussion with the Parish Council and this is what our thoughts are, but in terms of reduction in parking space, I don't know, this type of hotel generally their guess are bussed in most of them, so I don't know in terms of the ratio groups to parking if we have to go that extent. In terms of the board walk doing construction in stages as we said don't use heavy equipment, so we just couple the areas they are needed for hot board walk and don't do it during heavy rain season, using natural blending material and also not using hazardous material, right. Areas that

have mature mangrove we try to void during that construction period.

Some wetland habitat because of the whistling ducks will have to be maintained and will also the whole idea of the retention pond is also to have wetland species and the mangrove to help to enhance the environmental ecosystem for whistling ducks and also for guest to watch birds. Also, you have the bromeliads and some of these needs to be preserved, so that the frog on the property is not displaced.

In terms of the construction, the contractor has to be aware and have things put in place to prevent them from polluting 'water' and damage of the mangroves.

Drainage plan as we have said was developed to control the discharge

the oil and lubricants and sediments. So site grade, the sediment retention ponds, grease traps are in place to reduce the impact that the proposed development would have on the mangrove.

In terms of landscaping nothing to introduce exotic unknown plant species, used species of plants are known to the area are here in Jamaica. I spoke about the culverts to allow the free movement of water in the mangrove to allow them to regenerate. We also looked at the carbon sequestration we know of mangrove does that, these tables gives you an idea of how much carbon the mangrove is sequestering, so we know the impacted mangrove; these are the areas the we want to remove, it would sequester about 17.4 carbon-dioxide equivalent per tons per year. The area



that we are going to rehabilitate we expect to do 14.8; so there is net loss of 2.6. And we go to other slides which will show you. We propose using solar on the plant to help reduce the projects, carbon foot print in terms of what is required in terms of what is required in terms of providing energy. Main impacts on the sea grass, we know that we are going to be impacted because of the beach works. Removal of sea grass, species lost, displacement fragmentation expect sedimentation and smothering would or can possible happen, but we will limited that limit that use of silt screens. We expect 10,600 square meters of seagrass to be impacted directly and that figure includes a three meter buffer around each featured the building, the submerge break waters or the groins, for work,

so we put a three meter buffer on it so that is why it is up to that level. All that amount most of it is thalassic, we have halodule, mixed beds of syringodium halodule and thalassia, and thalassia is the turtle grass. So that we anticipate a 6,700m<sup>2</sup> suitable for relocation based on, a lot of it is in too muddy a substrain so that it would not be suitable to be removed. These are the areas that we have for the impacted beds where the seagrass is in this area where we are doing the beach nourishment, where we are doing the drain beds, flushing channel here and along the coastline. So seagrass is impacted and there are breakdown on your hand-out, sea rooms at 5,000m<sup>2</sup> all of that we anticipate can be relocated, fifty percent of those in the beach flushing area which is that

we said can, alongside three is here, the relocation site four, because the sea grass here, as we have showed you earlier, sea grass is in pavement and that is going to be very hard to be removed, so those would not be suitable for relocation. Five and six or five percent of it cannot be relocated. So we proposed that 5,400 square meters of that will be relocated and also a mix of monetary compensation of a developmental of an ecological enhancement plan, creation of turtle nestling areas example, Oracabessa and Montego Bay or whatever, we are open to community, the community might have another idea, but these are the ones that we are proposing, and also NEPA, we will also have their opinion on it. And of course, as I have said, that is in

relation to this 1,200 that is not suitable for relocation.

As said, using silt screen, proposed sea grass relocation area is here just outside at the top of the Green Island Harbour. The main part of the coral, we expect about 165 might be damaged by the works, most of these are small and encrusting and in pavements not suitable for relocation. The varieties are mobile and generally in sea grass space so they can be moved when we are doing the sea grass relocation and move to areas outside of the work plan.

Sixty percent, approximately sixty of those would have to be relocated outside the work area. The extensive reef system outside the project area, there are significant thickets that we showed you of acropora video the

surrounding reef system were all highly stressed and undergoing bleaching, and the coral further west will also be affected by sedimentation and associated waves. Motioning of the area is highly recommended.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

The Chairman: Wow, thank you very much, Dr. Campbell, quite an impressive presentation, quite a lot of information, but I am quite sure in your hand-outs most persons, I hope you have a hand-out, and you can go through, in your spare time. We all know that copies of all that the information that regards the Princess Hotel and the different places where there are located.

So we now that we have gotten a lot of information, it is now time for us

as a family, to voice our concerns, ask some questions, where we will have a conversations.

Do let me acknowledge the presence of the Superintendent of could you just step this sides for me Sup. We acknowledge the presence of Ms Sharon Beeput can you just give her a round of applause. (Applause)

She is on the outside ensuring that order is kept. There are some other important persons that we see them coming in, we acknowledge their presence as they come along. We see, as I go along alright.

### **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION**

So now what we are going to do, there is a microphone in the centre where we will ask you to ask your questions or voice your concerns. Just raise your hand, come to the microphone

state your name and your organization and then, you ask your questions. So I am acknowledging from JUTA.

Mr. Thompson: Good evening everyone, my name is James Thompson, founder and First President of JUTA Tours Lucea Chapter. On behalf of all those who are present here this evening, members of the Green Island Community and the adjoining areas, I would like to thank owners and operators of the Princess Resort Group of Companies for taking their investigation into the Town of Green Island. (Applause) On behalf of all of us in Green Island and the adjoining communities, we want to assure you that your investment are in safe hands and we will do everything working with the operators, the government, and the local residents of Green Island and the adjoining areas, to make sure that

everything in our powers and to ensure that your investments are protected, and that you will enjoy your returns, the returns on your investment because we are here to protect your investment. We are also happy that you have taken the time out to do this very exhaustive Environmental Assessment Impact Study of what it means to the environment, and once the approval is given by NEPA, then we will be happy to have your investment in our area.

Now Green Island forms part of a larger geographical area call the Negril Green Island Local Planning Area, and you have created history, by being the first investor to be building a hotel in the geographical Green Island area... (Applause) ...and we welcome your investment.



It is well-known, that this area in Green Island along with Negril was from 1955 zoned as one area, but to date, all the major investments have happened in the Negril area and we welcome you as trail blazers to Green Island. (Applause) I am sure this will be the start of other investments in the area, because Negril has been literally built out and all the available lands now beautiful beach front properties are located in the Green Island area... (Applause) ...and we hope that other investors will come on board as well.

Thank you so much. And finally, I just want to mention that when the Hotel is completed, as the Founder and First President of JUTA tour we want to ensure that any consideration for ground transportation for the desk at your property, JUTA Tours, Lucea

Chapter will be given favourable consideration as we are the only registered transportation company in the Parish of Hanover.

Thank you. (Applause)

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Thompson. You know, Mr. Thompson remind me, you know of the man that went to borrow the man thing, and him talk, talk all, you want to say, listen to me, you ensure that JUTA get the job that is all. Thank you. Alright, thank Mr. Thompson.

So, what we are going to do as soon as he is finish we do the questions and then the answers as they come okay.

Ms. Stanley: That is no answer to that questions?

The Chairman: No, there is no answer, that is a beg.

Ms. Stanley: Good evening everyone, I am Suzanne Stanley, I am the CEO of Jamaica

Environment Trust. And so I have a couple question I wanted to ask, I have three question actually. Permission so ask the three questions?

The Chairman: Sure.

Ms. Stanley: Great. The overwater rooms, the guidelines that you actually included in the EIA which are on page would 55 of the EIA, they say that overwater rooms should not be permitted in areas within a hundred meters of coral reefs in a marine protected area of fish sanctuary within 30 meters of mangroves with more than 30 per cent sea grass coverage. And I think the EIA have very clearly illustrated that you don't meet those criteria. How exactly is Princess or the proponents proposing to reconcile this you know, their proposal with the

fact that the guidelines, you know...  
(Applause) ...clearly stated that  
which the overwater room should not  
be allowed?

The second question is flushing. So  
the main solution that has been  
presented, for like a large pollution  
event, you know, say the wastewater  
treatment plant just stop work or  
there is a huge oil spill or sometime  
like that right, seems to be flushing  
we are just going to try to flush it  
out of the bay, and you know, hope for  
the best, cross fingers right. And  
really we wonder why there is not more  
discussions in the environmental  
impacts assessment because these they  
do happen, they have happened before,  
you know, how are you going to address  
a situation like that, we don't think  
that flushing really is an  
appropriate solution. (Applause)

Alright, and the third and final question is. The EIA, it speaks to a swell model being used to assess the coastal structure performance right and it was based on one event, one event in 2009 right; and this is you know, trying to figure out how are these coastal structures going to be impacted if there is you know a storm surge, you talk about sea level rise, *et cetera*, right given that climate change is going to impacts us right, and we can expect that there is going to be different conditions in the future, how confident are you that one event in 2009 can effectively model the impact of the sea on the coastal structures? Those are my three questions. (Applause)

The Chairman: Dr. Campbell.

Dr. Campbell: Thank you Suzanne, and I will answer the ones that I think I can.

The first one in terms of the overwater rooms one you touch on it, it is a guideline, it is not a law and arguments are that we can successfully relocate the sea grass in that area, sea grass is the material that it is in, that sea grass I can put my neck on it that it will successfully relocated.

In terms of the well, I just want to say one thing about the flushing. The flushing is not what we talking about is not for the sewage plant remember the sewage plant effluent will go into the mangroves and the retention pond, but he will talk to about the flushing and the pond.

Dr. Banton: Good evening everyone. Let me just stand up since I have been sitting.

So let me address two questions, the second being raised on flushing. So we looked at—well, we first measure currents to see what is happening, and then we made a numerical model of the entire area to represent the seafloor and all the conditions there, and we made sure the model is telling us exactly what is happening. The next thing we did, was simulate what happens if some kind of effluent or anything gets into the marine environment, and if you go out there and you talk to the fishermen what you will know is that inside that bay it gets—it doesn't flush out a lot. There dead areas in there. If you go there, if you look on the google images from way back you see that area there where sea grass accumulate and there is not much growing of the sea beds. So the marine environment is suffering. So

one of the first things we thought we will have to do is cut a channel through the land. So what is happening if you were pull up one of those images off-shore is like on a highway and the currents are going really fast there is higher currents going and there is a lot more water. So we cut a channel from the bay to offshore area, so we are basically connecting it is like a road that goes into a community and you have lots of people there so traffic cannot move fast. So we connect a road out, in here (Indicating on the slide) this is an area that is usually dead, and there is not must growth here so the marine environment is suffering. Out here you have current zipping along here, so we connect a channel here to basically suck out whatever is in here. So, what it does is, rather



everything come in here and settling there, it pulls everything out and circulates everything. So this goes out in the bigger body of water so it improves the condition in here, so you have much healthier conditions in here, so that is what we do for flushing. So your third question is on, the swell pond. Now I think you should look at the report we have on the breach works. So didn't just use one event, not at all. So, we look at the day-to-day conditions and we use 20 years of data to look at the day-to-day wave conditions to see why this shoreline has been eroding, why this shore line have been eroding and what we will happen if we create this nice resort, put some sand on the beach is the beach going to stay. So we looked at that, we used 20 years of data for that. What you saw, was

one of the examples where we say alright, in 2009, it was a really bad condition. So what happened in 2009, what will happen if an event like this happens? So you mentioned climate change, very important. So for that, we went 152 years since 1850. We looked at all the hurricane that passed Jamaica within 300 kilometres from Jamaica since 1850, and we looked at all the waves that they would have created, and the waves that would have impacted on the North Coast and impacted Green Island. We modelled those waves, and we also look into the future. So based on what the international organizations are saying about sea level rise. We say okay, in 15 years, in a hundred years what will be the sea level? And they are projecting that you will have about .7 meter of sea level rise. So,

we put that in our models and with the hurricanes, and we say where is the water level going to be. So we did simulate that and we put in coastal structures, and we say structure have to be strong enough to withstand this. Not only that, the hotels the buildings have to be far enough from the shoreline so that when that happens they do not flood. They also have to be high enough before the sea level so that they do not flood. So we looked at these. So I hope that that answers your questions so take a look at the coastal report.

Ms. Stanley: So to your last point about making sure the buildings are far enough, I mean, they are not. There are right particularly on the beach. So, you are confident that these projections are really going?

Dr. Baton: Absolutely, so they are built at an elevation, so we have the whole thing represented and when the waves come in, we make sure that the buildings are at an elevation and far enough in so that you would not have flooding. So we are quite confident about that.

The Chairman: Alright, thank you, Dr. Banton and Dr Campbell. Questions? Okay go to the microphone. Take the mic off and give to Mr McKenzie and just pass it on.

Mr. Chambers: Chambers from the Hanover Chamber of Commerce. With all the construction that is taking place what are you all considering for the accommodation of your staff and management. Do you plan to build homes, housing accommodation on the property?

Mr. Millan: Thank you for your question. We don't plan to build accommodation on site

of Princess. You are going to use, try to hire as many local workers, as possible, that is when the local company is possible. And, in general terms, we don't think we will need accommodation on the site. We may, down the line, I don't know if we will have to consider specific, accommodation for if we do down the line require maybe specific experts for large groups of maybe specialist or maybe engineers come over, but I think that will be sorted out through hotel accommodation because it won't be long term.

Thank you very much.

The Chairman: Thank you Rafael yes Sharon.

Ms. Chambers: My question has to do with sustainable tourism development...

The Chairman: Identify for the record?

Ms Chambers: Yes, of course Carib Newsroom and Jamaica, Sharon Parris Chambers. My question has to do with sustainable tourism development, and that, definitely involves environment, people, bio-diversity, echo the animals, marine and so on. And I am particularly concern with the water conservation; it says that 16 out of 24 hours your laundry will be operating that is a lot of water to be used, a lot of electricity. So, the question will be on, conserving water and electricity, more usage of solar. It doesn't seem that you are going to fully exploring solar the way that it should be for an island. This is a great advantage for you, irrespective of the people and what else we stand for as loving people with a great brand, and we welcome you. But we also welcome your desire to save and

protect our local environment which is ready to embrace you. It is very important that we have a hotel that utilizes and bring people and bring their attention to what is great about the area. It is a very special fishing village that Ms. Miller talked about, one of the few that is left, that is undeveloped. So, in terms of the mangroves as well and the seagrass, I agree and I believe the gentleman can tell us, Suzanne, that the loss of the seagrass is dangerous for the area because it does have to promote sand I think, which we have very little of because of the coastal degradation so are just asking for more consideration of NEPA to protect our environment. Thank you.

The Chairman: Thank you. Dr. Campbell?

Dr. Campbell: Ms. Chambers, this was just a synopsis, but we kind of went into the solar in the EIA and in that calculation, if done as what hope then the property can get a lot of saving and that is what we are hoping to reduce their carbon footprint. Because there are areas—building that you can put some on the roof, on some of the walkways that is generally in the EIA.

In terms of the seagrass I think there is a misunderstanding that I think we need to clarify. Seagrass by themselves do not generate sand. There is a study that persons have interpreted a report that said that some of the stuff on the sea grass blades are important and in terms of causing some of the caustic (Inaudible). But seagrass of



themselves do not produce sand, so let us get that clear.

In terms of preserving it, as we said, we are in agreement in terms of preserving both the seagrass and the mangroves where I think we are a little bit different is that where we can't, based on development where it is, it is going to be impacted, then we go to the mitigation we know of in terms of replanting mangroves and also removing and replanting seagrass.

Ms. Chambers: Does the seagrass itself—just a quick question. Does, the sea grass itself holds sediments?

Dr Campbell: Yes, sediments.

Ms. Chambers: ...it prevents degradation of the sand?

Dr. Campbell: Yes.

The Chairman: Okay, I think somebody has the microphone, go ahead.

Mr. Wallace: Good evening everybody my name is Richard Wallace, I am the current President of the Negril Chamber of Commerce, I am also a board member of the 'NIGALPA' and I am a counsellor for the Negril Chapter of the JHTA, Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association. I am also the property owner in Negril, and probably most importantly, I am resident of Western Hanover. And representing the Chamber tonight our biggest question is, where is the water going to come from to supply this hotel. Already Negril is suffering from water shortage on the west end we have chronic water shortage there and we are very concern about the fact that this Hotel is coming at the head of the stream. I notice in the presentation the

gentleman said simply that the water supply will come from National Water Commission.

Now, we would like to hear more details, how much water—we understand that you have a tank that is going to be three times the amount of water that the hotel uses. How many gallons of water you are going to be using a day *et cetera*, is going to be—and if the current supply of the NWC is enough to supply that and still supply the rest of Negril with the water. Secondly, we—one of the things that we are concern about as well is the traffic situation on this side of the island. Obviously, there is a chronic situation in Lucea. And with your hotel coming on stream, I am sure there is going to be a lot more traffic coming from the airport and so forth. So, one of the things we are

advocating for is a Bypass for Lucea and we are hoping that you will lend your voice to that and we can... (Applause) ...have that.

Thank you.

Dr. Campbell: Mr. Wallace, in terms of the water supply, we have the numbers in the presentation, we have had discussions with NWC and water and what is necessary for us whether be it Negril and Green Island. Not only Negril, but the Green Island population as it is, would also be impacted. They have assured us that they have the water, but we also, as I said in the presentation, we are also looking at reverse osmosis.

Mr. Wallace: Rain water harvesting?

Dr Campbell: Rain water harvesting can be used yes, I mean, that is fine, I am not going to knock that, that is a good point.

Mr. Wallace: You could probably use that to fill your tanks.

Dr Campbell: May be, but you know rain water has some aspects in terms of the softness so we have to treat. But we also, as I said, we are in the process of doing the osmosis, we have done some of the studies already, the ground modelling and the water modelling and stuff. What is left to be done is the test wells to see, but we are on our way, because as a Jamaican I know, NWC will always say that they have water and thing, and times come you have an issue. So the client has graciously said yes, let us look at the osmosis, and reverse osmosis. Ad I must say, I mean, the hoteliers will know reverse osmosis is actually cheaper than NWC for a big hotels. Now, NWC don't like that because they lose business, but the truth of the matter is, reverse

osmoses is cheaper in terms of water supply.

In terms of the traffic situation, I understand the Lucea part in terms of that. Yes, the little hat that I wear I will raise that issue, but of course, you know Montego Bay bypass is in, that is on the final, hopefully to have public meeting soon. But I will raise that issue and Lucea bypass has been from I know myself, has been an issue where different routes seawards and over the land have been looked at. I don't know, we can raise it again to see what the Government—since they are in that drive to doing our roads.

Mr. Wallace: I am just encouraging the developers to lend their voice; I am sure that the government will listen more when somebody who is spending a lot of

money in the areas requested. And just to add quickly, we are also very concerned about the impact on the environment. The Negril Chamber of Commerce and you know, there are a lot of details involved. And we trust and hope, that the agency that is mandated to do that to protect the environment on behalf of us, Jamaican citizens, NEPA, is doing a good job and will continue to do a good job and will ensure that the environment is protected and ensure so that we can join and our children and grandchildren can also enjoy. Thank you. (Applause)

The Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Wallace. Mr. Carlton.

Mr. Samuels: Good evening everyone, this is Carlton Samuels, a resident of the immediate area where the hotel is

being build. And we appreciate it, we love what we are hearing it is good for us. Just seeking a little clarity as it relates to the drainage system that will be in place because where we are presently, this plant right here all the water that, would have come from this plant here, it goes through a culvert just right to over there, underneath the road into the mangrove just seeking a little clarity as it relates to how the drainage system will work so we don't have water backing up here, that is one. And, two, those persons that will be migrating from other areas to work here, we want to ensure that no make shift houses will be erected in the mangrove.

Thank you. (Applause)



Dr. Banton: I will try, Carlton. So with regards to the drainage, so rather than putting what other developments have done put the water in the sea, what we are doing is draining back to the mangroves. So if you are looking at the land now it naturally because right by the sea is higher than where the mangroves are, it drains back to the mangroves so we are going to do the same thing, so we are draining back to the mangroves, give the mangroves more fresh water, and also maintain the opening to the sea, the natural opening to the sea. So we look at what happens, again I am going to raise climate change when there is heavier rainfall, right, what will happen, will the areas be flooded? Will the whole mangrove areas be flooded and you have water impact and we are not seeing any negative

impacts, you don't have water training impacts, it is not enough. The areas is so dig essentially that it absorbs the water even from constant climate change, so you don't have any flooding back across the road.

Dr. Campbell: To address the part about make shift structures in the mangroves. Our client is of the view and supports NEPA in terms of preserving what is left of the mangrove. Part of it is that we want to—there will be—a tree preservation order has been placed on it after, and so we have to preserve what is left. Part of that is also monitoring movement in and out and restricting that. Because as you know, as you look in the pictures, over the years you can see different persons cutting out theirs and that would defeat the purpose of trying to

rehabilitate the areas that have been cut out. So that won't happen.

The Chairman: Thank you very much, no make shift structures in the mangrove. Okay, go ahead.

Mr. Glenard: Good night, I just have three question, I am Sherman Glenard resident of Green Island. The first question that is on everyone's lips after the approval of parish council when the hotel is going to be started? That is the first one.

Number two, this one is for the MP. From 2000, I have been working on construction, and until today's date we have been working for the same rate from them until now. Why the rate is not being looked at for the construction workers. We have been working from 2000 as a labourer for

\$2,000 a day, it is 2020 now we need something good?

The Chairman: Okay, there are two questions. Let me say the first one, who is going to answer the first one?

Mr. Millan: Thank you for your question. When we get all permits from the agencies and the Parish Council and get the green light to go, we are ready to go. I am not sure how long that is going to take, the Agencies and the Authorities are very hands on, very supportive, but there is a procedure and we have to respect it, it takes its delays in start. But as soon as they give us the green lights we are ready to go. Well hopefully, that will be in the coming—shortly in the coming months. But first we have to do our homework.

Mr. Hayles: It is a difficult one, but it is a serious question, I fully understand it but I won't have that discussion here it is a discussion that you will have with the contractor and then get back to the citizens of Green Island, because I have been all around today and it is the number one concern in terms of the rates that they will pay. So it is something to look into and I will address that concern at a later date. Thank you.

The Chairman: Okay, so that will go to the trade Unions. I have a feeling that the MP don't have an idea about the cost it is something that can be negotiated. Alright, so we have a question behind.

Mr. Jackson: Good night everyone. My name is Orane Jackson teacher of the Green Island High School. I have been exposed to environmental education with the now

defunct Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society and a number of us within this environment projected areas, were exposed to teachers training from the late the 90s, and what-my contribution comes in the form of an observations/comment. I was listening very carefully to what was stated re-the coral reefs and it was even from then that I was, made aware that the coral reefs this side of the island, they are in very bad shape. And, I really hope that with this proposed project, it will not have further damage on what is already out there. And I will also hope that, when all is said and done that all of the necessary work and studies were accurately done so that the reefs on this sides of the island will be-will once be restored to their former glory so that our children's children when

they go out to snorkel and whatever they will be able to enjoy the beauty of the ocean. (Applause)

Dr. Campbell: I agree with you, Mr. Jackson. One of the things that we know that will affect reefs are the nutrients, a lot of it comes from sewage and what they have done as I have said before is that it is a tertiary treated plant, so the effluent would be treated, both the nutrients will be out, and also double it, what is not used will run through the mangroves.

The problem that we have in Jamaica and it is something that we are working towards is that, over the years a lot of us because of where we live, NWC have a difficulty in putting sewerage. A lot of us have pit latrines and soak ways and septic

tanks, nutrients from those come down to the coastlines so that affects it.

In terms of the project also, sediments also, affects the reef what were the design for the drainage would effectively reduce that sediment load coming in from the river or from the run-off into that bay. So they have done their little that they can do. So we appreciate it, the client I am sure would want to have reefs for their guests to snorkel and to look at. So it would not be in their best interest to destroy it.

The Chairman: Alright, I am going to take a question and then I will have some questions that I have on paper. So go ahead.

Mr. Scarlett: Good evening everyone, all members of the panel protocol observed, ladies and gentlemen. I am Daniel Scarlett concern or I should I say I am a very



concern citizen of Green Island. I have been here for the last 20 years, and I have been very observant. Now with large developments happenings larger coming, Mr. MP, are we looking at upgrading the health centre to a mini hospital? (Applause) Two hold on, holds on, give me the round of applause after. Whenever there is a fire, in the area or around, trucks comes from Lucia but they are replenish in Green Island. Are we going have a truck here? And as it relates to proper garbage collection, I hope we will see some skips and garbage bins. And as I see you here, this is the chance I get to ask—both you and Mr. Sewell are here, whenever the garbage truck comes to Green Island to service the Chinese establishment, and then the populace at large have to pay the little side

man on the truck for emptying the rubbish, fix it, sir. (Applause)

The Chairman: Alright, I don't know, I see the Member of Parliament, I see him sweating as to whether there will be a mini hospital, a hospital in Green Island, and I see for the fire department shaking his head and saying that, my God will there be an upgraded fire service? And I hear the concerns about garbage disposals, relevant questions. And something tell me the MP is not going to answer now, but he will answer at another time. Right Member of Parliament?

Mr. Hayles: Yes, I will.

The Chairman: The MP said he will, he will address these, at another time. Mr. Sewell, you will also and the Fire Chief will address it also and he has a question. Okay.

Ms Grizzle: Good evening my name is Sophie Grizzle, and I am from the Negril Chamber of Commerce, and I am also from the Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association, and also a childhood resident of the Green Island Area. And one of my first question, it is just a technical question but if I am reading the map right where the over water roads ends it is not actually it is not actually in front of your property or am I looking at it the wrong way around? That was a question because I notice your property line is somewhere in the middle of the bay the rooms are going out into something that looks like somebody else's property it might belong to you I am not sure. I have another question. Okay my other question has been touched by many people in this room already, but I want to bring it home,

our MP is here, is anybody here from NWC? Because we have an infrastructure problem. Now we have lived through it in Negril and it is affecting us. Now Green Island is going to double in size within the next five to six years, this school doesn't even have enough school rooms to put the kids in. We are talking about a better clinic, we don't have the infrastructure, we don't have the roads, we don't have the police force, we don't have the sanitation, everything. Now what I am saying is, I am begging you to push, the government. Mr. MP, we need the infrastructure before the development. (Applause)

I have one more thing. I think it was late last year, the world declared that the mangrove was the most important plant in the entire world

because it protect countries. Now Jamaica is a small island developing state and we do not have the finances to protect us when water levels start to rise, I know we all hear about global warming and we think it is not going to affect us. But I just everybody to remember that mangroves has been declared the most important, barrier against global warming and sea level rise. (Applause) So, I am begging you to please, conserve, if it means changing your design a little bit, please conserve as much of the mangroves as possible. (Applause) And one last thing. I not sure if you are were aware that that land was in five different protective orders when you purchased it, and I am going to presume that you weren't fully aware. But I am very concern because it is going to affect the fishermen, it is

a fish sanctuary so I am going to encourage you to set up a fish sanctuary like many other hotels on the north coast have done. I am very concern about the turtles because you know the turtles are not going to come back, because of the lights and so forth. So we are going to have a net loss to our environment. And I am just asking you if it means tweaking or twitching the development a little bit to protect as much as possible, it is highly necessary, because our government doesn't have the money to protect us. Thank you. (Applause)

Dr. Campbell: Ms Grizzled, in terms of the property boundary, that is not the property boundary, but the over water suites ends in line the property boundary. So all of them are in front the property. What you are seeing there

is not the boundary that is the boardwalk.

Ms Grizzle: But my concern is, if another developer decides to buy that piece of land that will obstruct it, is just a question?

Dr. Campbell: I understand. In terms of the mangroves and importance, we are all on the same page and we are all are trying to conserve as much as possible. And as I said, a part of it if approved a tree preservation order is going to be on it, and they will also be responsible for rehabilitating what is there. If you realize, if you look at the different images the mangrove have been shrinking due to two things, persons cutting it for whatever reasons burning whatever, and also because of the drains on those roads that have stop the flow. So we are changing the

drainage and correct it. And in terms of the fish sanctuary, before we had said we wanted to have a holistic development plan, so I want to give an example of the same turtle project that have been done in Oracabessa and in trying to be done in Mobay because we realize that this area is important, and once we get it right, we will continue along the different coastlines.

Mr. Millan: Sorry, if I may add, our property has a little more than 186 acres. We are using, we are being authorized to use 84/85 acres of which, the rest 100 acres is the mangroves that will be our jewel. I fully agree with your comments. Our mangroves is our jewel, it is not only from an ethics perspective, but I will talk to you from a business perspective. For us, it is a priority to serve, and to



serve and make sure that there is a balance healthy mangrove that is going to be our jewel. I am going to make sure—I want to reassure you that we are going to protect it. It is true that in order to set up the hotel, Dr. Campbell mentioned, we are going to affect, we are going to lose ten acres, but we are going to preserve a hundred acres, and we are going to rehabilitate almost seven acres, and the rest is going to make up of it. Just want to share this with you.

The Chairman: Okay thank you. Okay Member of Parliament.

Mr. Hayles: Quickly, in terms of the water. Five years ago Great River was improved, over \$1.2 Billion spent on the Great River Water Supply Scheme. What that does is it provide both hotels more

water for more development that is number one.

Number two is the Logwood Water Supply System which is now there, all of this entire area will be taken off the Logwood Water Supply System in ensuring that Negril West end and surrounding communities now get water. I have met with the Negril Chamber of Commerce and we had a discussion about that also.

I have also had a meeting with Minster Tufton in terms of the hospital being developed in Lucia, and I will bring up the health facility here in Green Island because you are correct. But in terms of water though, the system was improved at a cost of \$1.2 Billion bringing more water from Great River into Hanover this corridor. The problem though, is that we have not

fully taken off the Logwood supply system as yet from this area in ensuring that West End and surrounding communities receive full adequate supplies of water.

Ms. Grizzle: Mr. Hayles, I hate to tell you this, that you have not taken Green Island off Logwood yet, yet still when the cruise ships are in Montego Bay half of Montego Bay doesn't have water so I don't see where the extra capacity is going to be to supply Green Island. The other problem is, there has been talk for many years of bringing water in from Roaring River. So every Minister, every government tells us a different story, but at the end of the day where is the water coming from. Because Montego Bay doesn't have enough to give Green Island, it can hardly supply Lucia never mind Montego Bay half the time.

Mr. Hayles: I can only explain to you in terms of the investment that the government has made.

Ms. Grizzle: I understand.

Mr. Hayles: Now water cannot come from Roaring River because I think you only get, I think 2.8 million gallons of water every day from that section of Roaring River so it couldn't, it is not feasible. My opinion is somewhere down the road in terms of—because we know that this entire corridor will be developed, is to ensure that we do a further improvement of the Great River Water Supply Scheme to additional scheme hotels that will be coming we will have adequate supply of water.

Ms. Grizzle: The thing is, I understand what you are saying, but I think we as the people of Green Island and Negril, we

need to know before the 2,000 guests check-in to Princess Hotel, where the water is coming from the 4,000 workers who are going to be working at Princess Hotel, because you cannot go in the sweaty shirty to serve the guests, right. So I need to know where is the water coming from, and I think you NWC and the Minister of Water or whatever need to let the people of the area know what the plans are.

The Chairman: Ms. Grizzled, we thank you for the concern. And something tells me that the MP will be affiliating, and I hope that on his agenda is a meeting with the residents of Hanover to discuss— and Green Island to discuss these very pertinent issues. So I know that that— I hope he is putting it on his agenda, that there can be a meeting for that too.

Ms. Stanley: Suzanne Stanley again, and this is less of a question, it is more of a response and comments to some of the things that I have been hearing—I heard the panellist saying, right. You know considering that this is a conservation area right, and it has multiple layers, I could not stay silent, I am sorry. It has multiple layers of protection right, afforded by the Government of Jamaica, right. This development no matter how much mangrove restoration they are talking about and filling in little gaps and bits it has potential to completely destroy this section of coastline right. The amount of engineering works that I have read in that EIA and in Smith Warner that they are going to do along the coast here, in Green Island is ridiculous to call this an eco-resort. It is referred to

multiple times in the document as an eco-resort. Eco resorts do not involve dredging, the removal of mangroves, the removal of damaging of coral reef and the removal of sea grass. I will just like to make that statement for the record. (Applause) Okay, this is not an eco-resort. A sea wall and a casino is not an eco-resort. (Applause)

Dr. Campbell: Suzanne, I will respond to the point about conservation area. A conservation area does not say that you cannot develop it, so don't give the impression, do not give the impression that it means that no development is allowed. It means that the development that is being done has to be done in a way to preserve the environment, alright.

Ms. Stanley: And that is all I am saying.

Dr. Campbell: We agree on that one.

Ms. Stanley: That is all I am saying, but it is not being done to preserve the environment. That is my point.

The Chairman: Okay, let's take another question. Can we take two more questions after that okay.

(Noise coming from the back) Okay let's keep it family, let's keep the conversation going respectfully question.

Ms. Haney: Good afternoon, my name is Angela Haney, I am a resident of the community and I also operate a school in the community. I am very happy to hear that you will be having board walks, bird sanctuary and all of that, do your plan to include the schools in terms of the schools taking tours learning about the environment and essentially how to protect it? Will



there any educational aspect to the resort?

Mr. Millan: Thank you for your question.

(Sotto voce comments coming from the back.)

The Chairman: We have been doing well so far so let's keep it quiet we are having a good conversation. So persons at the back, let's listen to each other, we might disagree we will agree at times, but let's do so respectfully. So persons at the back yes, Mr. Scarlett can I ask you to keep things quite down there. Thanks much, alright, quite for me. Alright.

Ms. Haney: Will there be an educational aspect to the boardwalk? Will students be allowed on the property and learn about the eco-system and the bird watching and all of that?

Mr. Millan: You will have to study how to set procedure with local schools. We are open to that we are going to study a way to do it.

Ms Haney: Okay.

The Chairman: Okay, so we will take two final questions and after that—I know there are a lot of questions so we are going to take two more.

Mr Wilson: Good evening everyone, Morland Wilson, the JLP Caretaker for Westmoreland Western. First, I want to say congratulation on selecting Jamaica...

(Heckling)

The Chairman: Persons at the back we need to hear each other.

Mr. Wilson: I want to say congratulation for selecting Jamaica as your next site for this lovely hotel. I think once

we work out this thing it will be a specular thing and it will attract a lot of business and revenue for you guys it will be something that the community looks forward to. The two questions I have, first I have to raise the water issue, it has been somewhat ventilated. But water in Westmoreland and in particular Negril is a major issue, it is something that it is well documented and I am sure the environmentalist would have expected that it would have taken up as a part this discussion. I would want to implore, you know, the entities here to take a very serious look at it, it will bring a lot resistance if this issue is not resolved. I know we glance over it a bit, but it is something that quite critical and I would like to emphasize that this is the west end and Orange

Hill doesn't have water and I have never seen water in a very long time.

So I want to implore that we take some decisions as it pertains to water.

The Chairman: And the next question.

Mr. Wilson: Two questions, the two questions I have, pertains to jobs and training. Remember you said 700 to 1,500 hundred persons will be employed as a part of the construction. I want to know how many of those jobs are localize. And there is also mention of 2,850 who will be employed after 12 months. And I also what want to know how many of those jobs will be localized. And as a part of that localization if you will also look at training because we don't readily 2,800 people who are trained to take up those jobs in your entity in the next 12 months. So I want to know if you guys have any

strategy around that, around those two particular questions. Thank you.

The Chairman: Okay, so there is water and there is training.

Dr. Campbell: Back to the water, as I said, when the project came on stream we had discussions with the NWC, gave them the amounts that we needed, I mean, I am quite aware of the water issues from Negril all the way, all along. With discussions, I know NWC has in their minds additional plans, but they are saying that they have the water. But as I said before, knowing NWC we have already decided to a RO plan, once that is on stream we will come back to the public to present it. But the RO plan for us is really the secondary. But as I said to Mr. Wallace, an RO plan for hotel this size really in terms of dollars and

cents is cheaper than using the NWC water. Reverse osmosis where you use brackish water to remove the salt, get fresh water to use.

Mr. Millan: For the training, the Jamaican hotel we are going to need Jamaican employees so that is one of our major challenges training programmes and we plan to put in place that is one of our main goals and challenges, in the months ahead.

The Chairman: Alright, the issue of water seems to be a very--seems to be a concern. So I am going to allow Counsellor Sewell just for a minute, just to clarify something.

Mr. Sewell: Good afternoon every one, I am counsellor for the Green Island Division, and I sat here and listening about the water issue for West End and Negril and it hurt me so much because

the Green Island Development is in Hanover, the water supply system is in Hanover and it is seems like you would stop our development in Hanover just because... (Applause) ...just because, just because you live in Westmoreland so we must prioritise Negril Westmoreland (Applause/shouting by residents) ...I don't support it.

The Chairman: Alright, thank you for your exuberance, I hear the vibes and yes lot of...

(Heckling by residents)

Alright okay, okay, we are doing well so far alright, we are doing well so far.

(Heckling by Residents)

Alright easy, easy, easy, don't let me have to take out the rod of correction, you know man. Listen to

me nuh man, you are in my classroom  
you know Breda, so be careful, and  
alright so let's keep it quiet  
alright, two more questions.

(Mr. Wilson wanted to speak) Oh no,  
no I am not going to facilitate that  
no, we have to, we will I promise you,  
we will have a discussion, we will  
continue with the discussion but  
let's not... nooo, noooo..

Mr. Wilson: It is very critical.

The Chairman: Mr. Wilson, we acknowledge that.

Mr. Wilson: Yes and mind never beats right, so we  
can behave as aggressive and as  
belligerent as we want to, it does not  
correct the issue. The issue of the  
water is to be addressed and it is a  
legitimate thing. The gentleman there  
addressed it, I think the comments  
that were made were quite irrelevant..



The Chairman: Mr. Wilson, I am going to stop you now. I am going to stop you now, we have been doing well so far. You have made the issue, you have made it and this is a legitimate point and so I am saying that we are putting it, and it is being written down, it is being addressed and I see your passion, and I see your concern, but let's not continue with it in this meeting. Right, so we understand your concern, and we hear the cheering, and we understand. So just let's continue.

Dr. Campbell, the issue of water is very important to the development.

(Mr. Hayles wanted to speak)

And Mr. Member of Parliament me nah mek yuh say a wud, yuh naah mek nuh more noise in yah, so mi nah mek you seh another wud, not another wud, not another wud, not another wud, Mr. MP,

not another wud. Mr. MP by the order invested in me, yuh betta sit down and take your seat. Alright. Don't worry Mr. MP everything good. Now gwaan now.

Ms. Gardner: Good evening everyone. My name is Claudia Gardner, I am a resident of Hanover and a journalist. The first question that I have was just answered by Dr. Campbell regarding reverse osmosis so that one is out of the way. But another thing, can I proceed?

The Chairman: Sure.

Ms. Gardner: Alright, alright, last year the National Water Commission and I am sorry there is nobody from the National Water Commission. Last year they had made that announcement that the 33 kilometres of pipeline would be laid from Roaring River to Negril to take off the pressure off of Logwood, and Dr. Barnett the head of

NWC he had said that that twill be perused within this fiscal year, so he had said that there will be 33 kilometres laid from Roaring River to Negril. So I think that is something that he might have to pursue to ensure that that is done, listening to me? Pursue that to ensure that that is done, Negril gets their water and they don't have to rely on Logwood, Logwood can supply Green Island and the sections of Lucea, because the Prime Minister announced it last year. So you have to follow up on it and ensure that they honour that commitment that was made.

Dr. Campbell: Let me answer that, Ms Gardner. One of the discussions that we had...

(Heckling)

Please in the back, allow us, thank you. One of the discussions that we

had with the NWC they had outlined that, so we know they have it, I know that they have gone to procurement but we know the government tends to grind slowly and that is why we have the reverse osmosis method.

The Chairman: Water is life and I hear the concerns. And I am going to have one closing off to do with the water, and then that is it. Remember everybody we do have some time, your concerns which are legitimate remember, remember, mi nuh want unnu say unnu nuh hear yuh nuh, so be quite. Remember you have 21 days in which to send your comments and your concerns, we provide the website we provide all the ways that you can because we want to ensure that all your concerns are voiced and whatever is done is done in good favour and in a good way. So I want to take a final

comment but let me take from the fire people.

Mr. McLaren: Good afternoon, my name is Donavon McLaren from the Hanover Division of the Jamaica Fire Brigade. One clarification, I am not the Fire Chief.

The Chairman: It is a promotion take it.

Mr. McLaren: Thank you very much. We welcome the thought of the development, just to let you know that the Hanover Division of the Jamaica Fire Brigade, we do have our limitations, right, and we have limited capabilities. One of the questions I would like to ask this afternoon or this evening, is that, you go to other developing countries and once a development like this is coming in, they never just look at their immediate surroundings, but what they can do to benefit the wider

area in which the development is taking place. So, my question for you is, what plans do you have for the wider parishes?

The Chairman: What is the question, say that again?

Mr. McLaren: I am saying that in most developing countries once a development like this is coming in, you don't just look at the employment benefits, but for the other communities all around, what will they be doing to benefit the wider society?

The Chairman: Okay, benefits to the wider society.

Mr. Millan: Well, we are new comers into Green Island, we are going to invest, make a significant investment, we hope, that we are going to create to help with unemployment, but we also we plan to work closely with the local agents, parish, fire brigade, schools, *et cetera*, and we all will be open and

willing to be supportive as possible. So we are just starting our project, but I hear your comments and my answer is that, we are ready to sit down and discuss how we can be—how we can support the community, and it is in our interest to have a relationship with the community, and to sit down and discuss.

The Chairman: Okay, so we, he is willing to sit down with the community to discuss not just the hotel, but how together we can work for the development of the community. It has been a spirited discussion, but I am going to give 30 seconds, just before we wrap up, because I know that there is something that the MP said he wanted to say very quickly, just for 30 for thirty seconds. And I am timing you, fast.

Mr. Hayles: I just want to thank everyone for coming out that is number one. Number two is that, we send five million gallon of water each day to Westmoreland from Hanover. There are two areas in Westmoreland that have the water now for Westmoreland Roaring River and the Cabarita River. So you have the wear in Westmoreland that can supply all of this. I would like to ask you, seek representation or speak to your representatives on that side and ensuring that—because the water sits there now idle, going out to sea every day. We have the water here in Hanover, in ensuring that we can do the development just so to benefit the people of Hanover. Thank you. (Applause)

The Chairman: Mr. Wilson, just a quick response.



Mr. Wilson: I just want to say, I am so much in agreement with you in terms of the development and the capacity of Westmoreland to serve the constitutes and residents of Westmoreland. However, we have suffered almost 23 and 24 years of lack of investment in our water supply infrastructure, as a result, we have to make do with what we have. And with our business community as you know, water to transport and get portable water just take some time. So we cannot just say oh, we have no water, just to do it, it takes some times just to get it there. But until that time, we just want to ensure that we have sustainable development and we will allow the development to go ahead with the construction. (Applause)

The Chairman: Well, said, well said. Ladies and gentlemen, you will agree with me that it was quite a sprinted discussion.

Resident: Oh, yes.

The Chairman: It was a beautiful evening.

Resident: Oh, yes.

The Chairman: We heard passion...

Resident: Yes.

The Chairman: ...we realized that there are persons who understand that the development, when it comes on to development—I am so happy that I am a part of this family, as I hear you echoing your passion for the environment, because the truth is, if there is no environment there is no future. But I also hear you echoing your passion for employment and economic growth. And as we try to balance both, I think that is what we are all here today to

ensure that there is a balance, that there is a place for our children, and it is a place where we want our children to grow. So let us not say that—so all that you said and all of your concerns they were received well. Nobody said anything that was wrong, I don't want nobody think that nothing said was wrong. We all said what we want because we have a passion for our children. We really look forward, for the discussions to continue remember, you have 21 days in which to make your response and your concerns and this can be made, if you have pencils write them down or your pens. It is at [applications@nepa.gov.jm](mailto:applications@nepa.gov.jm) so let me go. [applications@nepa.gov.jm](mailto:applications@nepa.gov.jm) let me get that because I don't want next time the e-mail bounce [applications@nepa.gov.jm](mailto:applications@nepa.gov.jm) at low case.

Let me do it again if you have concerns [applications@nepa.gov.jm](mailto:applications@nepa.gov.jm) thank your very much for your concerns, do voice them.

Thank you so much for coming out, we enjoy this afternoon and we look forward to having more spirited discussions right here. Refreshment is available.

**Meeting adjourned at 8:16 p.m.**