

Appendix C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
NORTHEAST REGION
One Blackburn Drive
Gloucester, MA 01930-2298

Siobhan O'Kane
AKRF, Inc.
440 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016

JUN 15 2006

Dear Ms. O'Kane,

This responds to your letter dated June 1, 2006 requesting information on the presence of any federally listed threatened or endangered species and/or designated critical habitat for listed species in the vicinity of four locations in Cayuga and Seneca counties in New York State.

No threatened or endangered species under the jurisdiction of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are known to exist in either Cayuga or Seneca county. Therefore, no further coordination with NMFS is necessary. Should project plans change or new information become available that changes the basis for this determination, then further coordination should be pursued. If you have any questions about these comments, please contact Julie Crocker at (978)281-9328 ext. 6530 or by e-mail (julie.crocker@noaa.gov).

Sincerely,

Mary A. Colligan
Assistant Regional Administrator
for Protected Resources

File Code: Sec 7 ACE NSP – New York

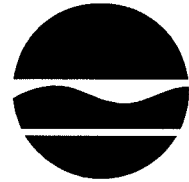


**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits, Region 8**

6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon, New York 14414-9519

Phone: (585) 226-5400 • **FAX:** (585) 226-2830

Website: www.dec.state.ny.us



Denise M. Sheehan
Commissioner

September 5, 2006

Ms. Siobhan O'Kane
Environmental Planner
AKRF Inc.
34 South Broadway, Suite 314
White Plains, NY 10601

RE: Cayuga Nations Land
Stream Classifications
Seneca Falls (T), Seneca (C)

Dear Ms. O'Kane:

This letter is to let you know that we have received your correspondence dated July 18, 2006. Your letter requested stream classification information for the streams in the vicinity of the Cayuga Nations Land in the Town of Seneca Falls as shown on the map included with your letter.

The streams identified on your map are both Class C, Standard C streams and Cayuga Lake in the vicinity of the Cayuga Nation Land is Class A, Standard A(T). Class C streams are not considered NYS protected waterbodies unless they are determined to be navigable. Streams or waterbodies with a classification of C(T) or higher are considered NYS protected waterbodies and an Article 15 Protection of Waters Permit would be required for any disturbance to the bed or banks of protected streams and waterbodies such as Cayuga Lake in the vicinity of the Cayuga Nation Land.

Although the streams in the vicinity of the Cayuga Nation Land are Class C, there appears to be federal wetlands associated with them based on information from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI). Also based on information from the NWI, there appears to be a federal wetland adjacent to the western property boundary of the Cayuga Nation Land. The Buffalo Office of the Corps may be contacted for further information. Their address and phone number are Chief, Regulatory Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District, 1776 Niagara Street, Buffalo NY, 14207, (716) 879-4330. There is also a New York State regulated Freshwater Wetland SF-31 located southwest of the Cayuga Nation Land. These wetlands are shown on the enclosed map.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding the information in this letter or if you require additional information. I can be reached at 585-226-5402.

Sincerely,

Lisa M. Porter
Environmental Analyst

encl: map of vicinity of Cayuga Nation Land generated via ArcView 3.3

cc: Buffalo District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New York Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045

Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo>In Reply Refer to
Project Number:

61280-61283

To:

Siobhan O'Kane

Date:

8-22-06

Regarding:

4 parcels in Union Springs, Springport, Montezuma, Seneca Falls

Town/County:

Cayuga

Seneca

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's New York Field Office (Service) has received your request for information regarding occurrences of Federally-listed threatened and endangered species within the vicinity of the above-referenced project/property. Due to increasing workload and a reduction of staff, we are no longer able to reply to endangered species list requests in a timely manner. Our current average processing time for letters is approximately 3-4 months from the date of receipt. In an effort to streamline project reviews, we are shifting all species list requests to our website at <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>. However, for the next few months, we would like to offer you the choice of either having the Service review your project and provide information regarding listed species presence in writing, or you may review the materials provided on our website to determine potential listed species presence. Step-by-step instructions are found on our website. Please check your preferred processing method below and return by FAX to the Service.

☐ I would like the Service to review the above-referenced project and provide a written response.

☐ I will conduct project screening using the Service's website.

As a reminder, Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) prohibits unauthorized taking of listed species and applies to Federal and non-Federal activities. Additionally, endangered species and their habitats are protected by Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, which requires Federal agencies, in consultation with the Service, to ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. An assessment of the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts is required for all Federal actions that may affect listed species.

Project construction or implementation should not commence until all requirements of the ESA have been fulfilled. If you have any question or require further assistance regarding threatened or endangered species, please contact the Reviewing Biologist at (607) 753-9334. Please refer to the above document control number in any future correspondence.

Reviewing Biologist: _____



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045



October 25, 2006

Mr. Siobhan O'Kane
Environmental Planner
AKRF Engineering, P.C.
440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Mr. O'Kane:

This responds to your June 1, 2006, letter requesting information on the presence of endangered or threatened species within the vicinity of four sites located:

- 1) Parcel A west of State Highway 90 in the Village of Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York;
- 2) Parcel B west of State Highway 90 in the Town of Springport, Cayuga County, New York;
- 3) Parcel C west of State Highway 89 in the Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca County, New York; and
- 4) Parcel D north of Interstate 90 in the Town of Montezuma, Seneca County, New York.

There is potential for the Federally- and State-listed endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) to occur within the proposed project areas, which are approximately 4-10 miles from known roosts and approximately 33-36 miles from a known hibernaculum in Onondaga County. Please visit our website for more information on Indiana bats.*

Except the potential for Indiana bat and occasional transient individuals, no other Federally-listed or proposed endangered or threatened species under our jurisdiction are known to exist in the project areas. In addition, no habitat in the project areas is currently designated or proposed "critical habitat" in accordance with provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Should project plans change, or if additional information on listed or proposed species or critical habitat becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered. The most recent compilation of Federally-listed and proposed endangered and threatened species in New York is available for your information.* Until the proposed projects are complete, we recommend that you check our website every 90 days from the date of this letter to ensure that listed species presence/absence information for the proposed projects is current.*

The above comments pertaining to threatened or endangered species under our jurisdiction are provided as technical assistance pursuant to the ESA. This response does not preclude additional U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) comments under other legislation.

As stated above, the Indiana bat is listed as endangered by the State of New York. Any additional information regarding the projects and their potential to impact listed species should be coordinated with both this office and with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The NYSDEC contact for the Endangered Species Program is Mr. Peter Nye, Endangered Species Unit, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233 (telephone: [518] 402-8859).

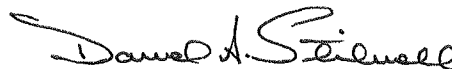
For additional information on fish and wildlife resources or State-listed species, we suggest you contact the appropriate NYSDEC regional office(s) and the New York Natural Heritage Program Information Services.*

Since wetlands, ponds, and/or streams may be present, you may want to utilize the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps as an initial screening tool.* However, they may or may not be available for the project areas. Please note that while the NWI maps are reasonably accurate, they should not be used in lieu of field surveys for determining the presence of wetlands or delineating wetland boundaries for Federal regulatory purposes. Online information on the NWI program and digital data can be downloaded from Wetlands Mapper, http://wetlands.fws.gov/mapper_tool.htm.

Work in certain waters of the United States, including wetlands and streams, may require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). If a permit is required, in reviewing the application pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Service may concur, with or without recommending additional permit conditions, or recommend denial of the permit depending upon potential adverse impacts on fish and wildlife resources associated with project construction or implementation. The need for a Corps permit may be determined by contacting the appropriate Corps office(s).* In addition, should any part of the proposed projects be authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, by a Federal agency, such as the Corps, further consultation between the Service and that Federal agency pursuant to the ESA may be necessary.

Thank you for your time. If you require additional information please contact Robyn Niver at (607) 753-9334. Future correspondence with us on these projects should reference project file 61280.

Sincerely,



David A. Stilwell
Field Supervisor

*Additional information referred to above may be found on our website at:
<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

cc: NYSDEC, Avon/Syracuse, NY (Env. Permits)
NYSDEC, Albany, NY (Endangered Species; Attn: P. Nye)
NYSDEC, Albany, NY (Natural Heritage)



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Eastern Regional Office
545 Marriott Drive, Suite 700
Nashville, TN 37214

Trust Services
Environmental Management

MAR 02 2007

David Stillwell
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
New York Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045

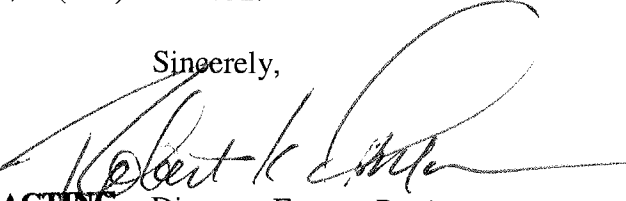
Dear Mr. Stillwell:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Handbook requires consultation on endangered species and critical habitat impacts from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for all documentation under the NEPA, including categorical exclusions. We are seeking informal consultation, which page 3-2 of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Consultation Handbook establishes a 30 day window to provide a response. The Cayuga Nation of New York has applied to take approximately 125+/- acres in Cayuga and Seneca Counties into trust status. The use of these properties will not change. Enclosed are maps of the seven parcels that include nine tax lots in four contiguous sites, as well as the preliminary discussion on endangered species from the preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement. There are no construction activities or other ground disturbing activities that are related to the fee-to-trust request. The only impacts are considered to be jurisdictional and administrative.

Due to the lack of disturbing activities and lack of the protected species actually inhabiting Cayuga Nation properties we do not believe that there are impacts to endangered species or critical habitat that would result from this proposed action. We await your written concurrence.

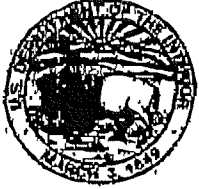
If you have any questions or need further information, please contact Mr. Kurt G. Chandler, Regional Environmental Scientist, at (615) 564-6832.

Sincerely,


ACTING Director, Eastern Region

Enclosure

cc: John Feingold, AKRF, Inc.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New York Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045

Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo>



To: Mr. Kurt G. Chandler

Date: 11/15/2007

USFWS File No: 70508

Regarding your: ☒ Letter ☐ FAX ☐ Email

Dated: 03/02/2007

For project: Cayuga Nation of New York transfer of lands

Located: 7 parcels in Union Springs, Seneca Falls, Montezuma, and Springport

In Town/County: Cayuga and Seneca Counties

Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

- ☒ Acknowledges receipt of your "no effect" determination. No further ESA coordination or consultation is required.
- ☐ Acknowledges receipt of your determination. Please provide a copy of your determination and supporting materials to any involved Federal agency for their final ESA determination.
- ☐ Is taking no action pursuant to ESA or any other legislation at this time but would like to be kept informed of project developments

As a reminder, until the proposed project is complete, we recommend that you check our website (<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>) every 90 days from the date of this letter to ensure that listed species presence/absence information for the proposed project area is current. Should project plans change or if additional information on listed or proposed species or critical habitat becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered.

USFWS Contact(s):

Bob Neri

Supervisor:

Anne d. Secord

Date: 11-15-07



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Eastern Regional Office
545 Marriott Drive, Suite 700
Nashville, TN 37214

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Trust Services

Environment, Safety, and Cultural Resources Division

OCT 14 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Bernadette Castro
New York State Historic Preservation Officer
Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Agency Building #1, Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

Dear Ms. Castro:

The Cayuga Nation has petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to transfer seven land parcels, totaling 129.41 acres, into federal trust status. The seven land parcels are located in Montezuma and Springport, Cayuga County, and Seneca Falls, Seneca County. All seven of the land parcels are within the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor. The land parcel locations and descriptions are enclosed. When the land parcels are transferred from fee to trust status, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will be responsible for their management.

I am asking the New York Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Division to conduct an official Section 106 review and compliance for the identification of any historic properties that may be present within the land parcels and whether or not these land parcels are within previous archaeological and historic architecture surveys. It is the BIA's opinion that no historic properties will be affected by the fee to trust undertaking due to no ground disturbing activity and no change in property use. In addition, the State Preservation Historic Information Network Exchange has not identified any historic properties within the land parcels. However, a segment of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, National Register reference number 5NR5442, is along the west border of tax map parcel number 85.00-1-28.1, High Street, Montezuma. If you have questions or comments, please contact David Saunders, Eastern Regional Archaeologist, at (615) 564-6840.

Sincerely,

~~ACTING~~ Director, Eastern Region

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Eastern Regional Office

545 Marriott Drive, Suite 700

Nashville, TN 37214

Trust Services
Environmental Management

MAR 22 2006

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1283
Miami, OK 74355

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has received a fee-to-trust application from the Cayuga Indian Nation of New York to transfer 125+/- acres into trust status. These are in seven individual parcels that make four contiguous sites on both the eastern and western sides of Cayuga Lake in Seneca and Cayuga Counties, New York, as shown on the enclosed maps.

The land claim and cultural heritage over these properties are believed to be shared between the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma and the Cayuga Indian Nation of New York. To make sure that the proposed transfer does not impact sites having potential religious or cultural significance to your Tribe we are initiating this formal consultation

This letter constitutes formal consultation per the requirements in the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106. Please advise this office if your Tribe places any cultural or religious significance on any of the proposed properties surrounding Cayuga Lake in Seneca and Cayuga Counties, New York.

For further information or for concerns over potential impacts please contact our Environmental Scientist Kurt G. Chandler, at (615) 564-6832.

Sincerely,

Robert K. Chandler
Director, Eastern Region

Enclosure

United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service
The Galleries of Syracuse
441 S. Salina Street, Suite 354
Syracuse, New York 13202-2450

Telephone: (315) 477-6505
FAX: (315) 477-6550
email: beth.polge@ny.usda.gov

May 30, 2007

Siobhan O'Kane
AKRF Environmental and Planning Consultants
34 South Broadway, Suite 314
White Plains, NY 10601

Re: Cayuga Nation of New York Proposed Fee-to-Trust Transfer of 125±acres to Federal
Trust Status, Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York

Dear Ms. O'Kane,

I have received your April 25, 2007 request to complete a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating (AD-1006) for the project cited above. A review of the information contained in your letter states that 'no farmland will be converted, directly or indirectly, to non-agricultural uses by any of the alternatives'. Only actions that would convert farmland to nonagricultural uses are subject to the Federal Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

Therefore, I am making a determination that this project and the project area are exempt from the FPPA provisions. No farmland conversion impact rating is required.

I will retain the project information in my files for future reference. If you have any questions about this determination please feel free to contact me.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Beth Polge".

Beth Polge
Cartographic Technician



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BUFFALO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1776 NIAGARA STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14207-3199

REPLY TO

October 29, 2008

Regulatory Branch

Honorable Clint Halftown
Representative – Cayuga Nation of Indians
P.O. Box 11
Versailles, New York 14168

Dear Mr. Halftown:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate conversations with the Cayuga Nation in order to help keep both the Nation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) apprised of environmental issues both on and off your lands. The Buffalo District has received information from Mr. John Fiengold, AKRF Engineering, P.C., on behalf of the Cayuga Nation of Indians, regarding a proposed fee-to-trust transfer of lands located in Cayuga and Seneca County, New York (Enclosure 1).

Specifically, Mr. Fiengold requested that the Corps advise if any approvals or authorizations under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act are required as a result of the land-to-trust action. Since the above request did not come from your Nation, we want to ensure we are giving the correct information to the correct people, and whether we should respond directly to Mr. Feingold.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has regulatory authority over construction, excavation, or deposition of materials in, over, or under navigable waters of the United States under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands.

The Buffalo District would like to request the opportunity to consult with the Cayuga Nation on any land development activities that might be proposed on the fee-to-trust lands or any other lands that fall under the purview of the Nation, as well as how the Nation might like us to answer inquiries from the public about your projects.

Regulatory Branch

SUBJECT: Request for Consultation

CF: John Feingold
AKRF Engineering, P.C.
440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BUFFALO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1776 NIAGARA STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14207-5199

COPY

REPLY TO
Regulatory Branch

Honorable Clint Halfown
Representative — Cayuga Nation
P.O. Box 11
Versailles, New York 14168

Dear Mr. Halfown:

This is in reference to the November 21, 2008 letter, received from Mr. Daniel J. French, French-Alcott, PLLC, on behalf of the Cayuga Nation, concerning the pending fee-to-trust application for lands located in Cayuga and Seneca County, New York. Specifically, Mr. French was responding to the Buffalo District's October 29, 2008 letter.

In response, Mr. French has requested that the District provide clarification on any approvals or authorizations related to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and how they might relate to the subject fee-to-trust parcels.

Based on the information provided to the District, it is our understanding that no development is planned for the parcels subject to the fee-to-trust application. Therefore, no approvals or authorizations under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act would be required at this time.

In the event that future projects are proposed on the subject parcels the District would like to request the opportunity to consult with the Cayuga Nation to discuss such ventures, as well as how the Nation might like us to address inquiries from the public about any proposed projects.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this fee-to-trust application and look forward to meeting with you in the future.

Please feel free to contact me at (716) 879-4258, by writing to the following address: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1776 Niagara Street, Buffalo, NY, 14207, or by e-mail at: daniel.b.snead@usace.army.mil

Sincerely,

Daniel B. Snead
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

CF:

Daniel J. French, French-Alcott, PLLC, 300 South State Street, Syracuse, New York 13202
John Feingold, AKRF Engineering, P.C., 440 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016

17 DEC 08 10 38

CELRB-IM
MAILROOM



Environmental and Planning Consultants

440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
tel: 212 696-0670
fax: 212 213-3191
www.akrf.com

6/1/06

Jean Peitrusiak
NYSDEC Information Services
625 Broadway – 5th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-4757

Re: Significant Habitat and Natural Heritage Search

Dear Ms. Peitrusiak:

I am writing to request a search of your Significant Habitat and Natural Heritage Program files for any endangered, threatened or special concern plant or animal species in and around four separate locations in Cayuga and Seneca Counties. The property is located on seven separate tax parcels in the Village of Union Springs and the Towns of Springport and Montezuma in Cayuga County and the Town of Seneca Falls in Seneca County, New York. No new development is proposed on the subject properties. The attached map shows the location of the four sites.

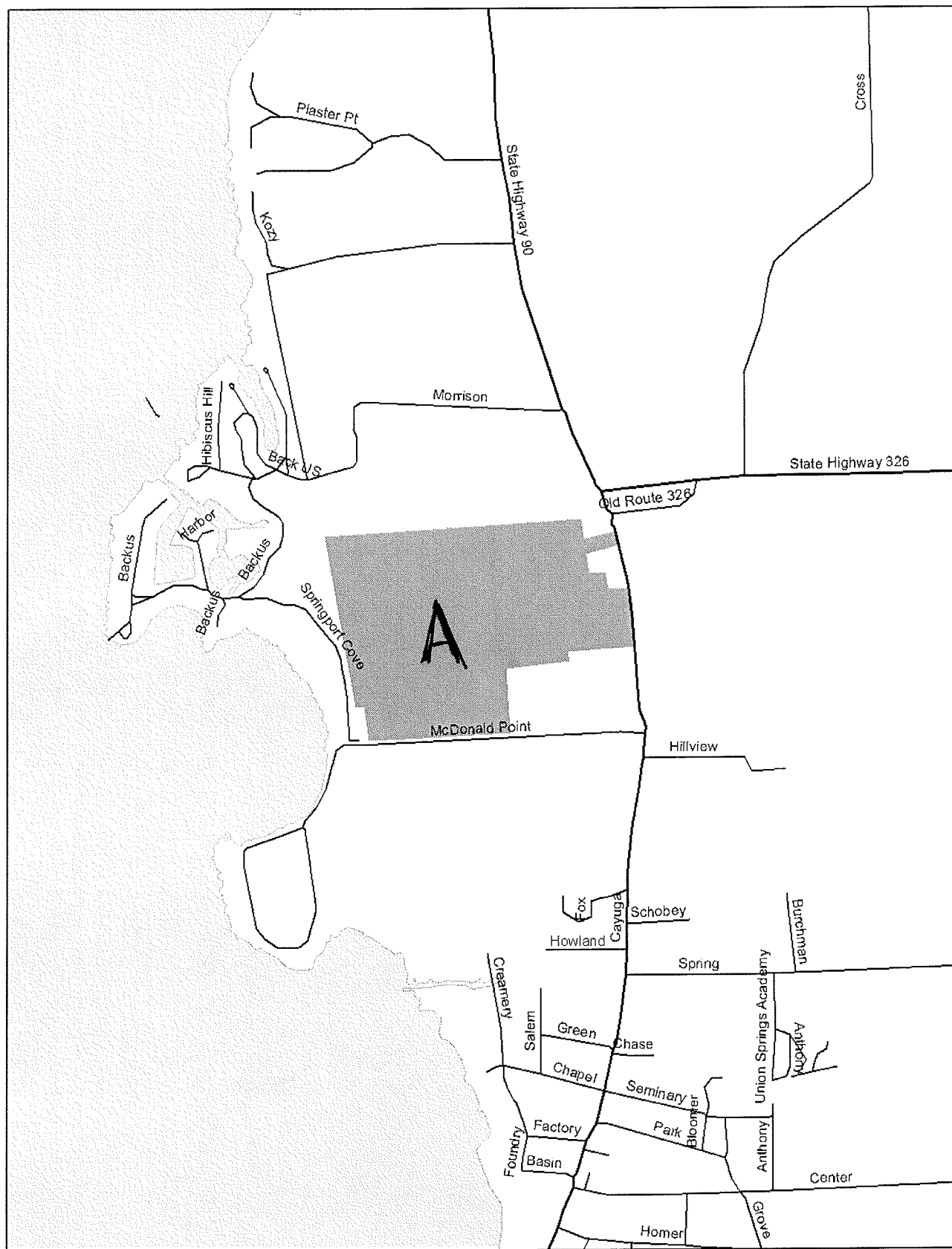
If you have any additional questions, please don't hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

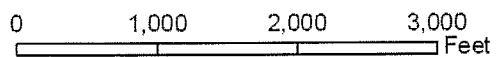
AKRF, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Siobhan O'Kane', written over the printed name.

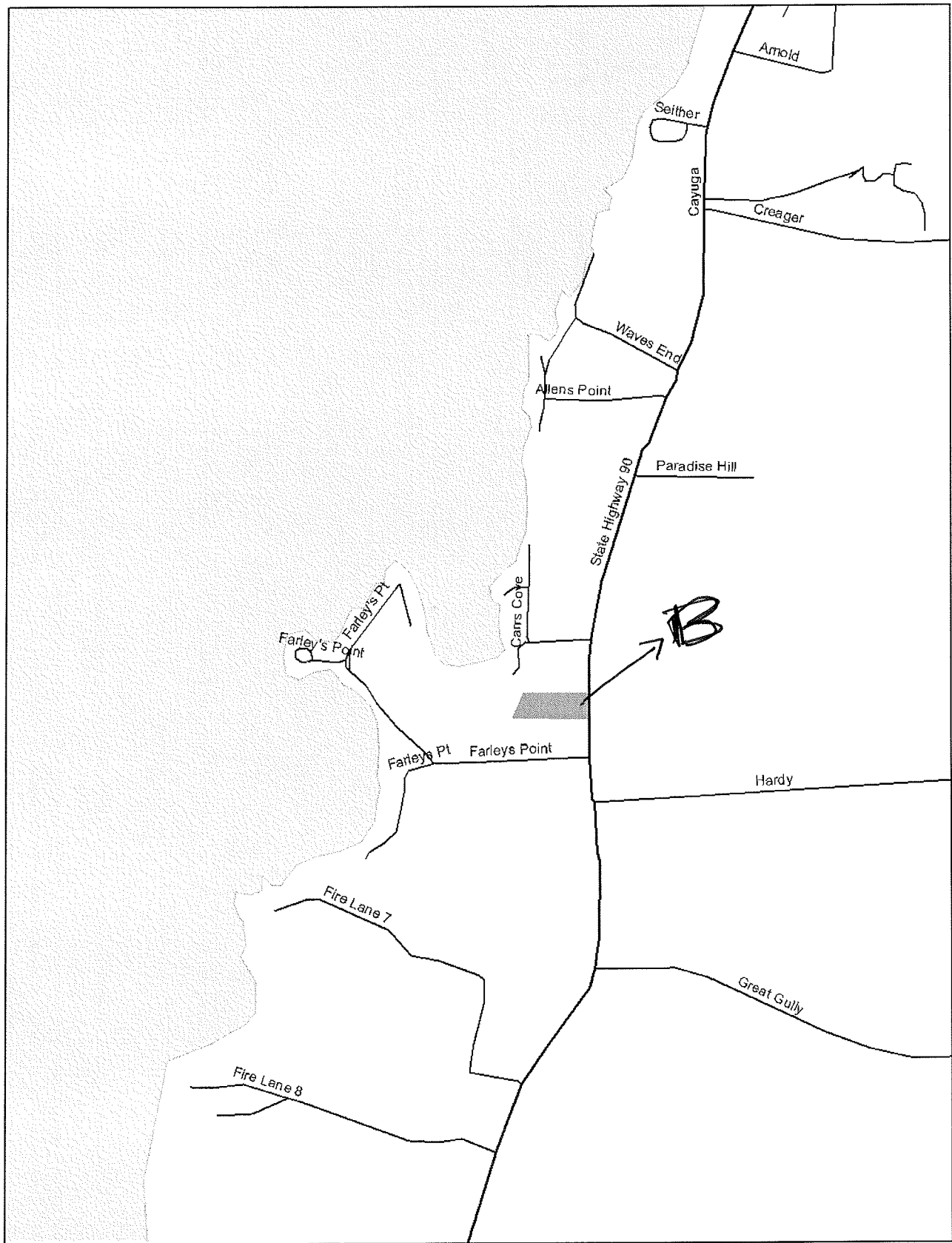
Siobhan O'Kane
Environmental Planner



CAYUGA NATION



Village of Union Springs

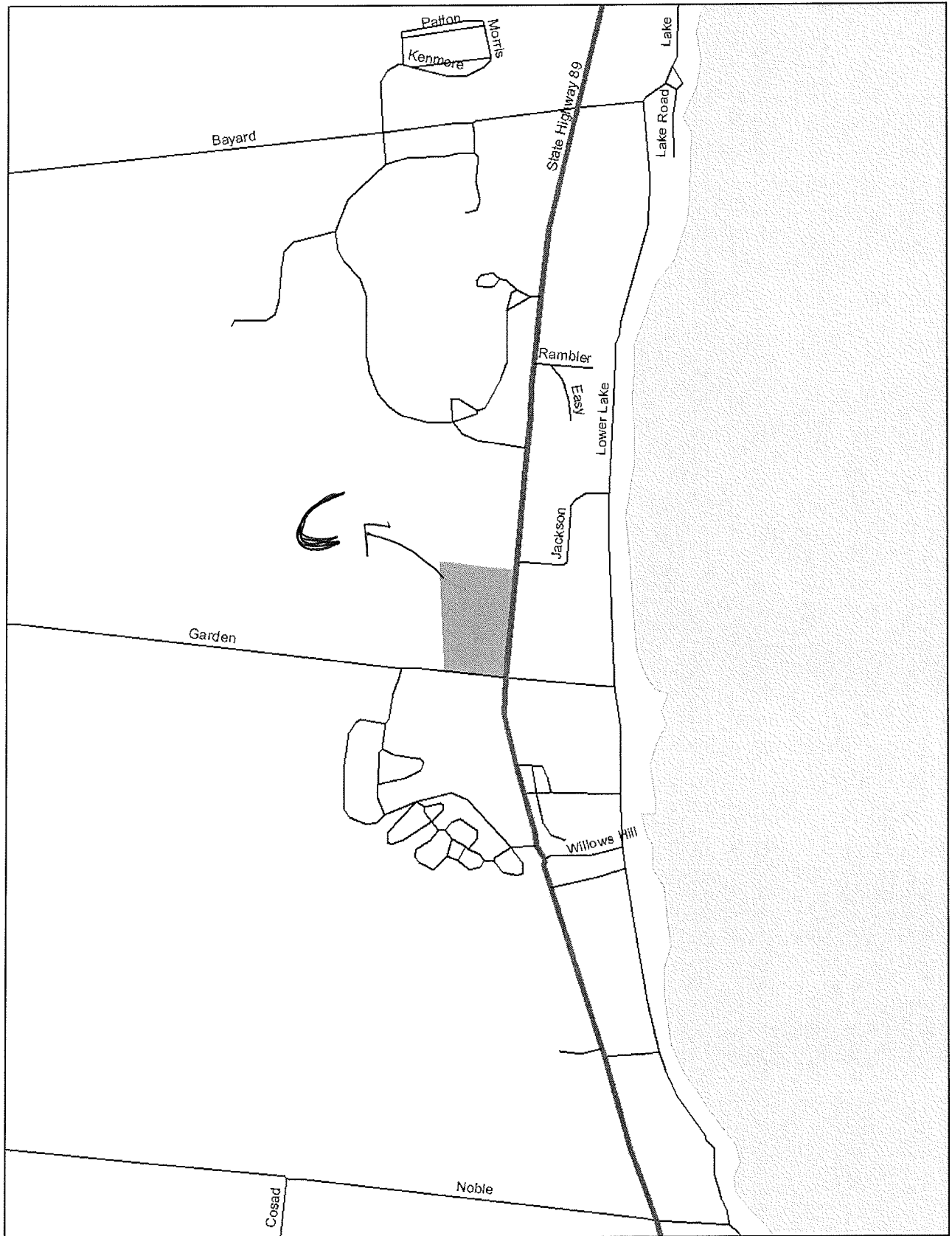


CAYUGA NATION

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Town of Springport

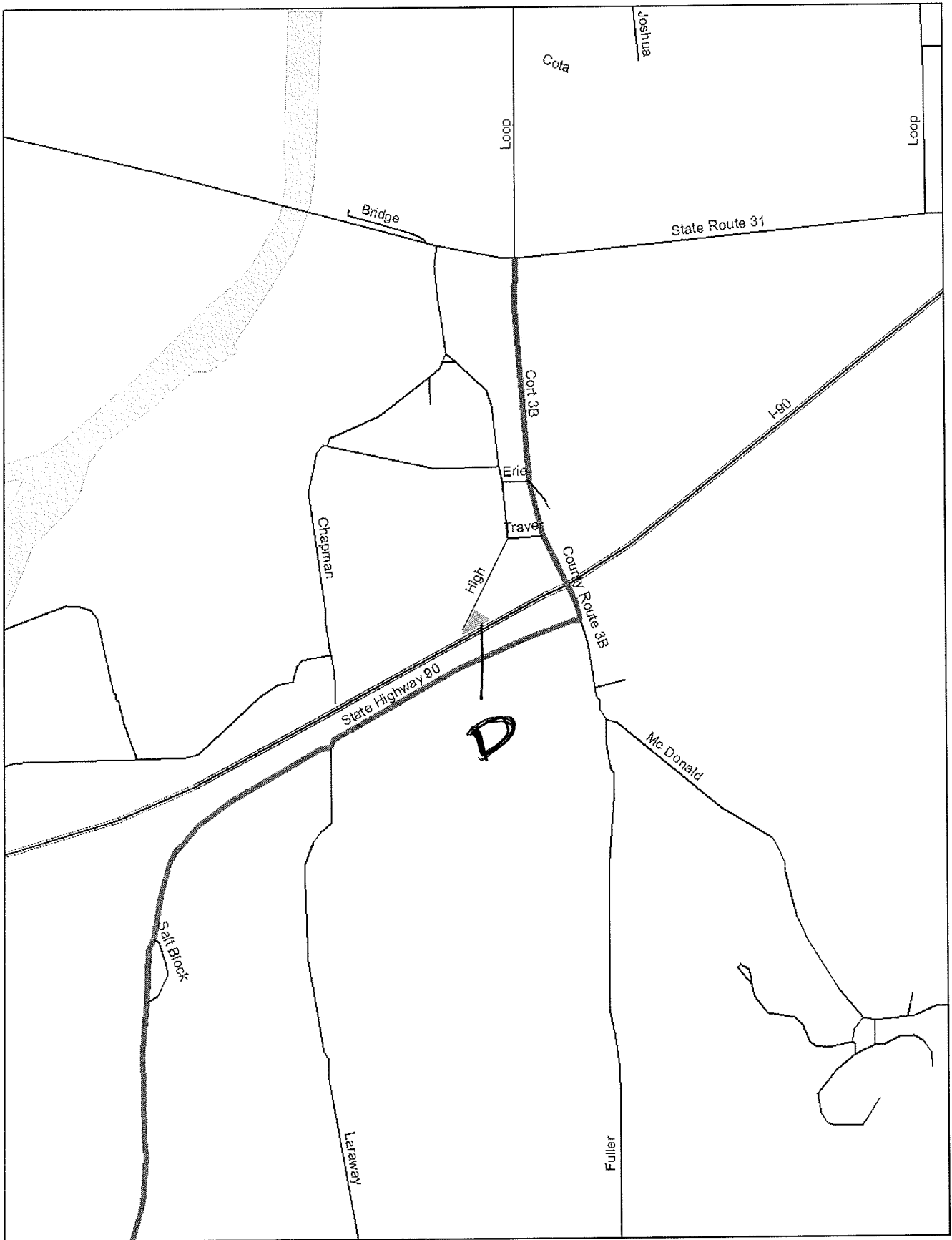


CAYUGA NATION

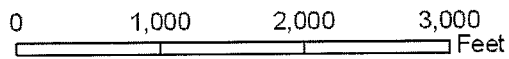
0 1,000 2,000 3,000 Feet



Town of Seneca Falls



CAYUGA NATION



Town of Montezuma

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources**

New York Natural Heritage Program

625 Broadway, 5th floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757

Phone: (518) 402-8935 • **FAX:** (518) 402-8925

Website: www.dec.state.ny.



Denise M. Sheehan
Commissioner

June 29, 2006

Siobhan O'Kane
A K R F Environmental Consultants
440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Mr. O'Kane:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the Cayuga Nation Parcel, Site "A", site as indicated on the map you provided, located in the Town of Springport, Cayuga County. No new development is proposed for this site.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. The information contained in this report is considered sensitive and may not be released to the public without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

The presence of rare species may result in this project requiring additional permits, permit conditions, or review. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at the enclosed address.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement on presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental impact assessment.

Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Conrad
Nicholas B. Conrad, Information Services
NY Natural Heritage Program

Enc.

cc: Reg. 7, Wildlife Mgr.

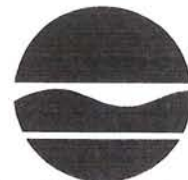
**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources**

New York Natural Heritage Program

625 Broadway, 5th floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757

Phone: (518) 402-8935 • FAX: (518) 402-8925

Website: www.dec.state.ny.



Denise M. Sheehan
Commissioner

June 29, 2006

Siobhan O'Kane
A K R F Environmental Consultants
440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Mr. O'Kane:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the Cayuga Nation Parcel, Site "B", site as indicated on the map you provided, located on Rte 90, in the Town of Springport, Cayuga County. No new development is proposed for this site.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. The information contained in this report is considered sensitive and may not be released to the public without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

The presence of rare species may result in this project requiring additional permits, permit conditions, or review. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at the enclosed address.

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Sincerely,

Nicholas B. Conrad, Information Services
NY Natural Heritage Program

Enc.

cc: Reg. 7, Wildlife Mgr.

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources**

New York Natural Heritage Program

625 Broadway, 5th floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757

Phone: (518) 402-8935 • FAX: (518) 402-8925

Website: www.dec.state.ny



Denise M. Sheehan
Commissioner

June 29, 2006

Siobhan O'Kane
A K R F Environmental Consultants
440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Mr. O'Kane:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the Cayuga Nation Parcel, Site "C", site as indicated on the map you provided, located on Rte 89, in the Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca County. No new development is proposed for this site.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. The information contained in this report is considered sensitive and may not be released to the public without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

The presence of rare species may result in this project requiring additional permits, permit conditions, or review. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at the enclosed address.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement on presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental impact assessment.

Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Conrad
Nicholas B. Conrad, Information Services
NY Natural Heritage Program

Enc.

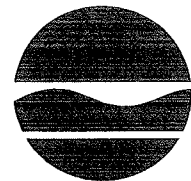
cc: Reg. 8, Wildlife Mgr.

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
New York Natural Heritage Program**

625 Broadway, 5th floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757

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Denise M. Sheehan
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June 29, 2006

Siobhan O'Kane
A K R F Environmental Consultants
440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Mr. O'Kane:



In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the Cayuga Nation Parcel, Site "D", site as indicated on the map you provided, located on Rte I-90, in the Town of Montezuma, Cayuga County. No new development is proposed for this site.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. The information contained in this report is considered sensitive and may not be released to the public without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

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Sincerely,

Nicholas B. Conrad, Information Services
NY Natural Heritage Program 

Enc.

cc: Reg. 7, Wildlife Mgr.

HARRIS BEACH PLLC
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October 12, 2006

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Siobhan O'Kane
Environmental Planner
AKRF Engineering, P.C.
34 South Broadway
Suite 314
White Plains, NY 10601

Re: Seneca County's Response to AKRF's Request for Information
Concerning the Cayuga Nation's Application for Placement of Certain
Lands Located in Seneca County into Trust

Dear Ms. O'Kane:

We are counsel to Seneca County, and this letter is provided in response to the information requested by AKRF in its correspondence dated August 15, 2006 (as well as earlier correspondence including a letter dated June 29, 2006) concerning the Cayuga Nation's (hereinafter "the Nation") trust application (the "Trust Application").

As we understand it, the information sought by AKRF is to be used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA") in order to assess potential effects to Seneca County from the granting of the Trust Application, including effects to police services, as well as effects to emergency and other services provided by Seneca County. Specifically, your firm on behalf of BIA has requested information regarding police and other services provided to those properties located in Seneca County that are subject to the Cayuga Nation Trust Application (hereinafter referred to as the "Seneca Properties") to gauge the impacts that may be expected from granting the Trust Application.

A. Background

Preliminarily, we note that a few of the addresses cited in your letters as encompassing the Seneca Properties may be incorrect. The first address so noted is 1347 Route 414; we believe that the address is meant to refer to 1343 Route 414 (including the Deerhead Inn Property). In addition, the address identified for Route 89 in AKRF's previous correspondence also appears to be incorrect, as the address listed for Route 89 in AKRF's previous correspondence is 2252 Route 89, when it is believed that this is intended to identify 2552 Route 89.

We also note that information regarding the current levels of service provided to the Seneca Properties, including 911 calls, will not provide an accurate assessment of potential effects on community services, including on police, fire protection and other services, should the Trust Application be granted. In short, the level of service currently provided by the County to

the Seneca Properties given the current uses of same does not provide an accurate assessment of potential effects of granting of the Trust Application. Thus, if the Trust Application is granted, the Seneca Properties (based on statements in the Trust Application) will be developed with gaming and other more intense uses (for example development would likely include retail, etc.) that will result in a material increase in the level of emergency, police and other County services needed to serve such properties, and needed to serve surrounding property in the County as a whole. Further, the ramifications of granting the Trust Application including increased demands on County services would not only impact the Seneca Properties and the immediate area around them, but also generally impact Seneca County residents, as more specifically identified below.

Set forth below is an analysis of current conditions associated with the County's providing of such services to the Seneca Properties. In addition, based on the nature of the development to occur on the Seneca Properties, we have outlined the anticipated demand for law enforcement, emergency and other County services associated with the granting of the Trust Application.

B. Current Demands for Service Associated With the Seneca Properties

Enclosed as Exhibit "A" hereto is a listing of certain calls for service for the Seneca Properties (based on the corrected addresses above), including a breakdown of calls for service based upon the category of the complaint (harassment, larceny, etc.).

In addition, based on a review by the Seneca County Sheriff's Office of its records and other information, the following observations are made with regard to the Seneca Properties and current calls for same: The parcel located at 3149 Garden Street Extension currently encompasses a Nation operated store and gasoline station. According to available information, Garden Street Extension is currently impacted by unusually heavy traffic volume, as well as an unusually high number of traffic incidents. Similarly, the property located on Route 89 is also impacted by higher than normal traffic volume and traffic incidents. We will provide additional information when our fact gathering is complete, but Seneca County Sheriff Connolly reports that the increased number of traffic incidents (including accidents) on these two roads associated with Seneca Properties is due in part to the fact that the roadways in question are narrow and are often used by large tractor trailer vehicles including for delivery of petroleum products to the Nation gas station and convenience store located on Garden Street Extension.

Attached as Exhibit "B" is a listing of personnel and equipment devoted by the Seneca County Sheriff's Office to current patrols for Seneca County, including the Seneca Properties. We should note (as identified in Exhibit "B") that Seneca County encompasses approximately 330 square miles, and has a population of 33,000 persons. Based upon the Seneca County Sheriff's Office's review of its records, it has concluded that the number of incidents including calls for service at the Seneca Properties is higher than the calls for service at other similar properties in the County. Exhibit "B" also contains Sheriff Connolly's conservative estimates of

what will minimally be required to service the Seneca Properties should the Trust Application be granted and more intense uses (i.e., gaming) are undertaken. This issue will be discussed in more detail below.

With respect to other emergency services (fire and ambulance), we note that Seneca County is served by volunteer fire and ambulance services, including by the North Seneca Ambulance Corps, as well as by local volunteer fire departments, including the Red Jacket Fire Department. The contact persons for the Red Jacket Fire Department and North Seneca Ambulance include Chief Steve Farnsworth for the Red Jacket Fire Department, as well as John Wendt for the North Seneca Ambulance. (The phone numbers for Chief Farnsworth and John Wendt are respectively, 568-5129 and 539-5002, each with area code 315.) We strongly urge that these individuals be contacted, as Seneca County is not in a position to provide information regarding calls for services as they relate to ambulance and fire, but there can be little doubt that effects to ambulance and emergency services would be similar to the effects to police and other services should the Trust Applications be granted.¹

In addition, the Seneca County Office of Emergency Services provides emergency support and command post operations in the event of a major fire and hazardous materials spills, etc. The Seneca County Office of Emergency Services is staffed by Director Charles McCann and a full time Deputy Director. As indicated, the County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for operating command posts in the event of emergencies or disasters, as well as providing other resources needed to address releases of hazardous materials, etc. It is expected that the County Office of Emergency Services would be similarly affected by the granting of the Trust Application, and that there would be a material increase in demand for such services.

C. Available Information, Including Several Comprehensive Studies Demonstrate that the Demand for Policing and other County Services will Materially Increase in the Event that the Trust Application is Granted

By its Trust Application and through statements to the media, the Nation has clearly stated its intent to conduct gaming on the Seneca Properties. (Attached hereto as Exhibit "C" is a copy of newspaper articles discussing same). For the reasons more specifically identified in scoping comments provided by Cayuga and Seneca Counties in a memorandum dated March 14, 2006 (which we incorporate herein by reference and provide an extra copy to you, as Exhibit "D") as well as in a letter dated February 10, 2006 submitted by Harris Beach on behalf of the Counties (Exhibit "E"), any impact or effect analysis must take into account that the Seneca Properties will be developed in such a manner as to provide for gaming and other high density uses or operations (for example, in addition to gaming, increased retail operations etc). To the

¹ We also note that, at least in some part certain local volunteer services, including fire department and ambulance services, are offset by legal gaming sponsored by such organizations. To the extent that the Seneca Properties are developed to include gaming activities, this may adversely affect the ability of these organizations to offset the cost of equipment and other services.

extent that the Trust Application does not specifically indicate what development will be undertaken on certain vacant parcels, based upon the actions of the Nation and statements made by Nation representatives including in the Trust Application, there is every reason to believe that more intense uses including those associated with gaming will be developed on those parcels as well.

According to Seneca County Sheriff Leo Connolly, the properties which are the subject of the Trust Application already account for a higher than normal number of calls for service compared to other properties in Seneca County. The uncontroverted facts gathered by Seneca County, including by the Sheriff's Office contradicts any allegation in the Trust Application which indicates that County services are not currently being provided to the Seneca Properties; indeed, nothing could be further from the truth. In the event the Trust Application is granted, it is likely (if not almost certain) that gaming activities, increased retail and potential commercial operations will be undertaken at each of the Seneca Properties. Given the already increased calls for service at the Seneca Properties, and the information available as to the effect of higher density uses and retail operations on calls for policing and other services, Seneca County has every reason to believe that there will be a substantial increase in calls for police, ambulance and other services at the Seneca Properties should the Applications be granted.

The concerns expressed by Sheriff Connolly and other emergency service providers as to increased demands for such services is further confirmed by studies and direct experience with gaming operations across the United States, including as close as Madison County, which demonstrate that crime increases materially on a County-wide basis when gaming facilities begin operating, particularly when compared to areas that do not allow gaming. Thus, as set forth in more detail in the documentation provided as part of Exhibit "F," several studies have concluded that the impact of gaming on calls for police service have increased the demands for such service substantially. In particular, studies conclude that person crimes such as robbery, assault increase materially with the advent of gaming. Further, the effects of increased criminal activity are felt throughout the area where casinos or gaming operations are developed, and thus would not be limited to the Seneca Properties and those in close proximity, but would undoubtedly adversely effect the County as a whole. Moreover, because taxes would not be paid by the Nation on the properties taken into trust, the costs associated with increased services will be disproportionately borne by other County residents (those not residing on the Seneca Properties).

Furthermore, as set forth in detail in the scoping comments previously provided by this office on behalf of Seneca and Cayuga Counties, the likely traffic impact from the taking of the Seneca Properties into Trust should also be analyzed. There is every reason to believe that traffic impacts will increase substantially with the development of gaming and retail uses, resulting in increased demands for police and other services related to traffic, speed control and accidents. Indeed, when gaming activities were previously conducted in Seneca County, increases in traffic impacts therefrom were observed.

Thus, as previously indicated in Seneca County's scoping comments, it urges that in conjunction with BIA's review of the Trust Application, that payments be required from the Nation as a condition precedent to the granting of same, so that the Nation bears its fair share of County services that will be required upon the development of the Seneca Properties. As set forth in the Seneca County scoping comments, a mechanism should be put in place whereby the Nation would be required to pay for traffic improvements, etc. associated with the taking the properties into Trust, and the likely ramifications of same including increased traffic volume on roads associated with the Seneca Properties and the uses of same for gaming and other high density uses.

Indeed, as set forth more specifically in Exhibit "B" attached hereto, the Seneca County Sheriff's Office conservatively estimates that should the Trust Application be granted, an additional ten full-time deputy sheriffs would be required as well as a concomitant increase in the number of vehicles (ten new police vehicles) necessary to properly equip such new personnel that would have to be devoted to the Seneca Properties and the areas in proximity thereto. At least two supervisory personnel (sergeants) would also need to be hired under the circumstances. Further, emergency and other services would undoubtedly be similarly affected and would require similar increases in staff and equipment in order to serve the Seneca Properties if the Trust Application is granted.

D. Non-Economic Adverse Effects of Taking the Properties into Trust

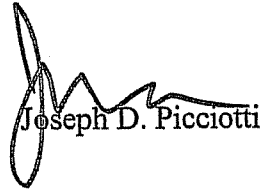
As indicated previously, in addition to the adverse effects that the granting of the Trust Application would have on Seneca County's provision of police, fire and other emergency services, the ability of emergency responders including police, to undertake their responsibilities would be restricted or compromised in the event the Trust Application was granted. For example, as discussed in more detail in the March 14, 2006 submission, the ability of the Seneca County Sheriff's Office to maintain order and enforce the law so as to protect persons and property would seriously be hampered by the status of the Seneca Properties should they be taken into Trust.

Similarly, the provision of other emergency services would also be compromised by the status of the Seneca Properties should they be taken into Trust, including an inability to enforce applicable regulations and procedures related to public health and welfare. For example, buildings and other structures located on the Seneca Properties would not be required to meet fire codes, and be equipped in appropriate safety equipment etc., and there would be no mechanism in place to enable local officials to ensure that such regulations were followed. The ramifications of the Nation's failure to comply with such regulations, including the inability to enforce same will adversely affect not only the Seneca Properties, but those persons and property in proximity to the Seneca Properties. See, the scoping comments submitted by the Seneca and Cayuga Counties by Memorandum dated March 14, 2006.

Siobhan O'Kane
October 12, 2006
Page 6

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Joseph D. Picciotti

JDP:cds
Enclosures
cc: Ashley Ley
Sheriff Leo T. Connolly
Steven Getman, Esq
Brian Laudadio, Esq.

Exhibit A

3149 Garden Street Ext.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
911 hang up						
Added Patrol	2		1			
Alarm						
Ambulance						
Bad checks						
Burglary/Att burglary						
Criminal Mischief	1	1		1		
Disorderly Conduct	2		1	2		
Domestic/Fight	1			1		
Fire works		1	1			
Gas spill/fire						
Harassment		2				
Larceny	1	1			1	
Found/Lost property						
MVA						
Misc.						
Suspicious person		2	1			1
Vehicle						
Trespass		1				
V & T	1					

2252 Route 89 (incorrect address) I believe they mean 2552 Route 89

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
911 hang up			1			1
Added Patrol	7	4	2	4	1	
Alarm					4	
Ambulance					1	
Bad checks		1		1		
Bomb Threat			1			
Burglary/Att burglary						
Criminal Mischief	1	1				
Disorderly Conduct						
Domestic/Fight					1	
Fire works		1				
Gas spill/fire		4		1	1	3
Harassment	3	2	2			
Juvenile	2	12	5	4	12	1
Larceny	12					
Found/Lost property						
MVA	5	2	2	8	12	6
Misc.	1	1			1	
Robbery	1					
Suspicious person	2		1	1	1	
Vehicle						
Traffic Hazard					4	2
Trespass	1					
V & T						

1347 Route 414 (incorrect address) I do not know what they are looking for.

2177 Route 5 & 20

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
911 hang up			2			
Added Patrol						
Alarm	8	2	1	4	7	2
Ambulance			1	2	1	
Bad checks						1
Bomb Threat						
Burglary/Att burglary		1			1	
Criminal Mischief						
Disorderly Conduct						
Domestic/Fight						
Fire works						1
Gas spill/fire	1	2	1		2	
Harassment						
Juvenile						
Larceny	1	2	1	3	2	2
Found/Lost property			1		1	1
MVA						
Misc.	2	1			1	
Robbery		1				
Suspicious person						
Vehicle						
Traffic Hazard						
Trespass						
V & T						

Nearby Business – Deerhead Inn

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
911 hang up						
Added Patrol						
Alarm			1	1	1	
Ambulance		2				
Bad checks						
Bomb Threat						
Burglary/Att burglary						
Criminal Mischief						
Disorderly Conduct				1		
Domestic/Fight		1				
Fire works						
Gas spill/fire						
Harassment		2				
Juvenile			1	1		
Larceny						
Found/Lost property		1				
MVA						
Misc.						
Robbery						
Suspicious person						
Vehicle						
Traffic Hazard						
Trespass						
V & T						

Exhibit B

Joseph D. Picciotti

Subject:

FW: AKRF Response

-----Original Message-----

From: Connolly, Leo T. [mailto:lconnolly@co.seneca.ny.us]
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2006 2:38 PM
To: Joseph D. Picciotti
Subject: RE: AKRF Response

Joe...Currently I have the following personnel for Road Patrol in Seneca County:

1. 1 Lieutenant
2. 5 Sergeants
3. 13 Full Time Deputies
4. 7 Part Time Deputies

Seneca County is 330 square miles and has a population of 33,000.

The previous submitted material indicated that the response incidence at these locations are much higher than the surrounding area now. Should the land be placed in trust and gaming be permitted then the problems would grow exponentially. I would require at a minimum the following:

1. 2 Full time deputy positions. Each post requires a minimum of a 5.1 person multiplier to fill all shifts and provide for time off. Therefore, at the very least 10 new deputies would be needed.
2. At least 3 new vehicles would be needed to supply these additional personnel.

As far as Emergency Services are concerned, this area is covered by the North Seneca Ambulance Corps. They have 3 fully functional emergency vehicles and at least one more would be needed to handle the additional volume. They are manned by volunteers.

If this does not suffice let me know and I will try to get you any additional information you may need.

Joseph D. Picciotti

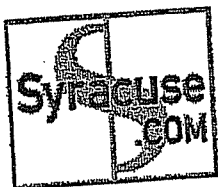
To: Joseph D. Picciotti

Subject: Required Supervisory Staff- Seneca County Sheriff's Office

I am informed by law enforcement personnel that in addition to the hiring of 10 full time equivalent deputy sheriffs (associated with the granting of the trust applications), that at least 2 supervisory personnel (sergeants) would also have to be hired.

10/12/2006

Exhibit C



The Post-Standard

Cayugas say they'll reopen gaming

Lawyer says the Cayuga Indians might also open a full-scale casino

Wednesday, December 07, 2005

By Scott Rapp
Staff writer

The New York Cayuga Indians will reopen their gaming halls in Cayuga and Seneca counties whether or not they win federal approval to put their land into trust, a tribe lawyer said Tuesday.

Daniel French also did not rule out the possibility that the Cayugas will try to open a full-scale Class III casino in their homeland.

"The bottom line is that the National Indian Gaming Commission has already authorized gaming on Cayuga lands. The nation closed the (gaming halls) in deference to the counties but could reopen them without the trust applications," said French, of Syracuse.

Both counties and the state just received copies of the nation's trust application to the U.S. Department of Interior and have 30 days to file their initial response. The review process can take 12 to 18 months, he said.

French did not say when the two gaming halls would reopen.

Nedra Darling of the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs did not return phone calls Tuesday.

Cayuga and Seneca counties are expected to seek more time to respond and Saleem Cheeks, a spokesman for Gov. George Pataki, said the state is "reviewing the information."

French said the Cayugas were not trying "to pull a fast one" when they omitted mentioning gaming as an intended land use in their trust application.

"We don't specifically say gaming, but there should be no doubt that the Cayuga Nation intends to operate Class II gaming in both Seneca and Cayuga counties and looks forward to resumption of their activities," said French.

However, Seneca County Attorney Steven Getman questioned the tribe's motive for excluding its plan to reopen its video gaming halls in the town of Seneca Falls and Union Springs in the trust application.

"It appears that they're telling the federal government something completely different than what they're telling the public and this would lead me to question whether they aren't trying to unfairly skirt the federal laws related to gambling," Getman said.

French said the Cayugas did not have to include their gambling plans in the application because both gaming halls were in operation when they asked to put their real estate holdings in trust several months ago. He said the tribe will follow all federal procedures and regulations in the

trust application process.

Trust land is owned by the federal government but reserved for the exclusive use of an Indian tribe. Tribes do not have to pay taxes or follow local laws on trust land but must obtain federal approval to sell, lease or develop the property.

Leaders in both counties have said they would oppose the federal government allowing the Cayugas to put their land into trust. The tribe owns several parcels, including two combination convenience stores and gas stations, in Union Springs and the town of Seneca Falls. The convenience stores remain open in both locations.

The Cayugas closed both of their gaming halls shortly after a federal judge ruled in October that the village of Union Springs could enforce its local laws and shutter the nation's video gaming hall on Route 90.

That ruling followed the 2nd Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals June decision to dismiss the Cayuga Nation's land claim to some 64,000 acres of ancestral land in both counties. The court ruled that the Cayugas and the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the co-defendant, waited too long to reclaim the land and also voided the \$247.9 million judgment awarded to them in 2001.

Getman said federal guidelines call for a more stringent review of trust applications that include gaming plans. He speculated that the Cayugas were trying to circumvent that tougher review by omitting their gambling intentions, but French said there was no attempt to deceive anyone.

"There should be no confusion ... that the nation intends to have gaming on its lands and allegations of deception are misplaced, and the counties ought to concentrate on meaningful negotiations over what the Cayuga Nation's trust lands ultimately encompass," he said.

"Seneca and Cayuga counties have an opportunity to negotiate now with the Cayuga Nation. This opportunity won't last forever," he added.

Meanwhile, both counties are expected to ask the Interior Department for more time to respond to the Cayugas' trust application, spokesmen for both counties said.

"Madison and Oneida counties got an additional 60 days. I would think we would ask for the same," said Cayuga County Legislature Chairman Herbert Marshall.

In late October, Madison and Oneida counties received 60-day extensions from the federal government to respond to the New York Oneidas' request to take more than 17,000 acres off the tax rolls in both of those counties.

Scott Rapp can be reached at 253-7316 or srapp@syracuse.com

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TUESDAY OCTOBER 4, 2005 Last modified: Tuesday, October 4, 2005 10:30 AM EDT

Seneca Falls bingo hall closes down

By Linda Ober / The Citizen

Seneca County residents looking to gamble are out of luck.

LakeSide Entertainment 2, a gaming facility of the Cayuga Nation, closed its doors indefinitely Friday night, less than a week after the passage of a Seneca County local law that declared illegal gaming a public nuisance.

The law also authorized the county attorney and sheriff "to go to court in order to close any illegal facility and confiscate any illegal machines," according to Seneca County Attorney Steven Getman. It was passed unanimously by all members of the board of supervisors present, Getman said.

Dan French, an attorney who represents the Cayuga Nation, said the nation is taking some time to discuss its stance on gaming before deciding on the future of the bingo hall, located on Route 89.

"This just came at a particularly bad moment for the nation," French said, noting that collective decisions are difficult to make now because the nation is in the midst of leadership disputes.

"The nation needs to work independently on issues of gaming. There is not a consensus by any means whether or not to have gaming facilities in the first place."

Should the facility reopen, the matter could end up in federal court, French added.

French said that the nation is confident its bingo hall is legal. It is recognized by the National Indian Gaming Commission and is allowed under the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, he said.

But county officials don't believe the nation's arguments hold weight.

"Seneca County has always maintained that federal law only applies on property that is sovereign Indian country," Getman said,

noting that the county doesn't believe the Cayugas' property fits into that category. As such, it is subject to local and state law, Getman said.

Seneca County Board of Supervisors Chairman Robert Shipley Jr. did not return phone calls Monday night.

During the spring, the Cayuga Nation submitted applications to the federal government to have its lands taken into trust, which French said would then make the county's laws obsolete. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has told the nation that its application is moving forward, he added.

The county law, which had been discussed by the board of supervisors for several months and was the topic of a Sept. 13 public hearing, will be final upon filing with the secretary of state, Getman said.

According to Getman, Seneca County Sheriff Leo Connolly said Cayuga representatives told him bingo machines were removed from the facility to avoid closure. But French said the Cayuga Nation asked Bally's, the company it contracts with, to remove the machines so they could be used at other locations while the nation's council discusses the issue.

Signs on the closed facility's doors direct players to the nation's Union Springs location, which remains open.

Staff writer Linda Ober can be reached at 253-5311 ext. 237 or linda.ober@lee.net

Close Window

TUESDAY OCTOBER 11, 2005 Last modified: Tuesday, October 11, 2005 10:56 AM EDT

Union Springs bingo hall closed

By Linda Ober / The Citizen

The village of Union Springs has expressed itself loud and clear:
B-I-N-G-O-"NO."

Pressured by village officials, the Cayuga Nation's bingo hall on Route 90 closed its doors Monday morning, just days after the tribe ceased operations at its Seneca County gaming hall. A sign taped to the glass door of the gaming hall told customers the facility was temporarily closed and provided a phone number for more information.

"The nation was given the offer to close voluntarily or tomorrow or Wednesday we would shut them down," said Union Springs Mayor Ed Trufant.

Union Springs' ultimatum came after U.S. District Court Judge David Hurd lifted an injunction last week that had originally allowed the hall to open in May 2004. Hurd's injunction was issued prior to the Supreme Court ruling (*City of Sherrill v. Oneida* the U.S. Department of Interior).

Cayuga County Legislature Chairman Herb Marshall believed the Cayugas' decision to close their gaming facilities in Seneca and Cayuga counties is a reaction to the Sherrill ruling.

"Under the present circumstances, the hall was certainly illegal, and I think Union Springs probably had no choice but to close it," Marshall said. According to Trufant, Union Springs has had anti-gaming laws since the 1950s. Legislator George Fearon, R-Springport, was pleased with the decision, especially because of what he sees as the negative social consequences of gaming.

"I'm not a big fan of gaming - period," Fearon said.

Clint Halftown, the tribe's federally-recognized government representative, sent a letter to nation members Monday explaining the

tribe's decision.

"While we can go to court to fight enforcement of these laws," Halftown wrote, "I think that the best thing for the Nation to do at this point in time is to temporarily close Union Springs and continue to pursue our applications to have our land taken into trust."

Dan French, an attorney that represents the Cayuga Nation, said that though the tribe believes it would prevail in court, it is confident that its trust application will be granted. If accepted, the nation could reopen its facilities without a problem, French said.

Halftown said the nation needs time to discuss its gaming future, which is not a shared vision throughout the tribe.

Attorney Joseph Heath represents five Cayugas including the condoled chiefs, Bear Clan member Sam George and Heron Clan member William "Chuck" Jacobs, that are anti-gaming, except for traditional games.

"It puts them in a difficult situation," Heath said. "They're not in favor of gambling, but they're not in favor of this local effort to exercise jurisdiction diminishing the nation's sovereignty."

The Seneca County bingo hall closed its doors indefinitely Friday, Sept. 30, less than a week after the passage of a county local law that declared illegal gaming a public nuisance.

Heath said that Seneca County's law may be subject to a federal court challenge and that the Union Springs laws may also be challengeable.

Heath hopes local county and town officials will negotiate with tribal members because of the tribe's pending land-in-trust application.

Staff writer Amaris Elliott-Engel contributed to this report.

Linda Ober can be reached at

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Close Window

Exhibit D

Previously provided (including March 14, 2006
comment memorandum and its enclosures)

Exhibit E

Previously provided (including February 10, 2006
comment letter and its enclosures)

Exhibit F

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HEADLINE: CASINOS, CRIME, AND COMMUNITY COSTS

BYLINE: Earl L. Grinols and David B. Mustard*

BODY:

We examine the relationship between casinos and crime using county-level data for the United States between 1977 and 1996. Casinos were nonexistent outside Nevada before 1978, and expanded to many other states during our sample period. Most factors that reduce crime occur before or shortly after a casino opens, whereas those that increase crime, including problem and pathological gambling, occur over time. The results suggest that the effect on crime is low shortly after a casino opens, and grows over time. Roughly 8% of crime in casino counties in 1996 was attributable to casinos, costing the average adult \$75 per year.

I. Introduction

PRIOR to 1978, there were no casinos in the United States outside Nevada. Since 1990, casinos have expanded to the point where the vast majority of Americans now have relatively easy access to one. This paper utilizes the natural experiment created by casino openings to examine how casinos affect crime. There are many reasons why understanding this link is particularly valuable. First, the casino industry has grown rapidly in the last decade and has become one of the most controversial and influential industries. Commercial casino revenues increased 203% from \$8.7 billion to \$26.3 billion between 1990 and 2000. Including Class III American Indian casinos, revenues were \$38.8 billion, or \$200 per adult, in 2001. Casino industry revenues are comparable to those of the cigarette market, and all forms of gambling total more than seven times the amount spent on theater tickets. n1 From 1982 to 2000, GDP increased 201% while casino revenues increased more than 660%. This rapid expansion generated extensive debate about the impact of casinos on many social, economic, and political issues. n2

* Baylor University, and Terry College of Business, University of Georgia and the Institute for the Study of Labor, respectively.

We thank workshop participants at the American Law and Economics Association, American Economics Association Annual Meetings, Baylor University, and the Universities of Buffalo, Georgia, Illinois, and Rochester for their helpful comments.

n1 1997 cigarette sales were \$45 billion. 2002 theater ticket and gambling revenues were \$9.3 and \$68.7 billion.

n2 Kindt (1994), Grinols (1996), Henriksson (1996), and Grinols and Omorov (1996) discussed a number of these.

Second, the casino industry has become a major lobbying presence. Between 1992 and 1997, \$100 million was paid in lobbying fees and donations to state legislators (Harvard Medical School, 1997). Concerns were sufficiently pronounced that the U.S. Congress established the National Gambling Impact Study Commission (NGISC) in 1996 to study casinos exhaustively. Its final report called for additional research about the effects of casinos and a moratorium on further expansion.

Third, research suggests that on a national basis casino gambling generates externality costs in the range of \$40 billion annually, n3 and crime is one of the biggest components of these social costs.

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n3 See, for example, Grinols and Mustard (2001, p. 155) and Grinols (2004, p. 170).

Last and most important, in spite of the substantial attention devoted to the casino-crime link, there is a paucity of convincing research about it. Economists have been virtually silent, and studies from other disciplines typically exhibit many fundamental weaknesses. First, no study has examined the intertemporal effect of casinos, which we contend is essential to understanding the relationship. Second, nearly every study used small samples, most frequently Las Vegas, Atlantic City, Reno, and Deadwood (Albanese, 1985; Lee & Chelius, 1989; Friedman, Hakim, & Weinblatt, 1989; Buck, Hakim, & Spiegel, 1991; Chiricos, 1994; Margolis, 1997) or Wisconsin (Thompson, Gazel, & Rickman, 1996a; Gazel, Rickman, & Thompson, 2001), or a selection of a handful of casino markets (Albanese, 1999). Four of these studies conclude that casinos increase crime, two argue that there is no effect, and one maintains that Florida regions with casinos have lower crime rates than selected Florida tourist cities if visitors are included in the population base denominator.

Another problem with the existing research is that some studies (Albanese, 1999; Hsing, 1996) reached conclusions about crime rates without actually examining crime rates. Instead of analyzing offenses, they used arrests, but did not discuss the problems inherent in using arrest rates to infer anything definitive about crime rates.

A fourth criticism is that most studies are subject to substantial omitted variable bias because they rarely controlled for variables that affect crime. Margolis (1997), Florida Department of Law Enforcement (1994), and Florida Sheriffs Association (1994) included no control variables. Nearly all of the other studies control for very few factors.

Fifth, the literature has generally neglected discussing the theoretical links between casinos and crime, as Miller and Schwartz (1998) document in detail.

Last, many studies were agenda-driven, conducted or funded by either progambling or law enforcement organizations. Nelson, Erickson, and Langan (1996), Margolis (1997) and Albanese (1999) were funded by explicitly progambling groups. As expected, they concluded that gambling had no impact on crime. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (1994) and Florida Sheriffs Association (1994), which both opposed casinos, concluded that crime and drunk driving increased in Atlantic City and Gulfport, MS, as a result of casinos.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) and NGISC concluded that definitive conclusions cannot yet be reached about the casino-crime link. According to the GAO (2000, p. 35), "In general, existing data were not sufficient to quantify or define the relationship between gambling and crime Although numerous studies have explored the relationship between gambling and crime, the reliability of many of these studies is questionable." This paper contributes to the literature on this important issue by addressing each of the above limitations.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II explains the data we use. Section III analyzes the theoretical links between casinos and crime, and section IV outlines our estimation strategy. Section V discusses our basic empirical results, and section VI extends the results to border counties. Section VII concludes. We find that crime increases over time in casino counties, and that casinos do not just shift crime from neighboring regions, but create crime. We estimate the crime-related social costs in casino counties at approximately \$75 dollars per adult per year.

II. Data

Our sample covers all 3,165 U.S. counties from 1977 to 1996. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Report n4 provided the number of arrests and offenses for the seven FBI Index I offenses: aggravated assault, rape, robbery, murder, larceny, burglary, and auto theft. n5 With the exception of Alaska, the county jurisdictions remained unchanged over our sample period.

n4 U.S. Department of Justice, FBI, *Uniform Crime Reports: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offenses Data, 1977-1996*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, FBI; Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR, distributor).

n5 The definitions are listed in *Crime in the United States: 1993* (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation), Appendix H, pp. 380-381.

We used U.S. Census Bureau data for demographic control variables, including population density per square mile, total county population, and population distributions by race, age, and sex. n6 The Regional Economic Information System, of the Bureau of Commerce, provided data on income, unemployment, income maintenance transfers, and retirement. n7

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n6 ICPSR (8384): "Intercensal Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race (U.S.): 1970-80, "U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Winter 1985, ICPSR, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. "Intercensal Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race: 1970-1980 Tape Technical Documentation," U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Pop. Reports, Series P-23, 103, "Methodology for Experimental Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age and Sex: July 1, 1975." U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980: "County Population by Age, Sex, Race and Spanish Origin" (preliminary OMB-consistent modified race).

n7 Income maintenance includes Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, and other income maintenance (which includes general assistance, emergency assistance, refugee assistance, foster home care payments, earned income tax credits, and energy assistance). Unemployment insurance benefits include state unemployment insurance compensation, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees (UCFE), Unemployment for Railroad Employees, Unemployment for Veterans (UCX), and other unemployment compensation (which consists of trade readjustment allowance payments, Redwood Park benefit payments, public service employment benefit payments, and transitional benefit payments). Retirement payments included old age survivor and disability payments, railroad retirement and disability payments, federal civilian employee retirement payments, military retirement payments, state and local government employee retirement payments, federal and state workers' compensation payments, and other forms of government disability insurance and retirement pay.

The natural operating measure for casinos is gross revenue or profits. Unfortunately, such panel data do not exist — American **Indian** casinos are not required to report revenues. We therefore used the year a county first had an operating Class III n8 gambling establishment, including riverboat casinos, American **Indian** casinos, land-based casinos, and, in the case of Florida and Georgia, "boats to nowhere" — cruises that travel outside U.S. boundary waters so passengers can gamble. Not all forms of gambling qualify as casinos. For example, Montana has hundreds of small gambling outlets that offer keno or video poker, many in gas stations along the highway. Also, California has many card houses, some of which were illegal. These establishments are distinct from casinos in size and type of play.

n8 According to the **Indian** Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, Class I gambling consists of "social games solely for prizes of minimal value." Included in Class I gambling are traditional **Indian** games identified with tribal ceremonies and celebrations. Class II gambling includes bingo and "games similar to bingo." Class III gambling includes "all forms of gaming that are not Class I gaming or Class II gaming," such as blackjack, slot machines, roulette, and other casino-style games.

To obtain casino opening dates we first contacted state gaming authorities. In cases like Washington, this was an expeditious way to ascertain the first year a casino opened. However, even the central gaming authorities and **Indian** affairs committees often lacked information on **Indian** casinos. Therefore, in most states we called each casino to obtain its opening date or first date of Class III gambling if it had previously operated other forms of gambling. n9 We also used lists from the Casino City Web site, www.casinocity.com, which lists casinos in every state, and verified it against the annually produced *Casinos: The International Casino Guide* (B.D.I.T., 1997).

n9 We distinguish the operation date of Class III casinos from other dates such as the legislation date to authorize casinos and the operation date of Class I or II establishments. Within a state, different counties acquired casinos at different times. Also, bingo halls operated by American **Indians** converted to Class III gambling during our sample. Nevada legalized commercial casino gambling (in 1931) prior to the start of our sample. Excluding Nevada from our sample slightly increased the magnitude of the estimated casino-crime effect. For example, when Nevada was excluded from the table 4 regressions, 39 of the 42 post-opening coefficient estimates became more positive or less negative. Excluding New Jersey, whose Atlantic City casinos opened in 1978, produced similar results.

Table 1 presents summary statistics for casino and noncasino counties. Noncasino counties had no casino in any year of the sample. Casino counties had a casino in operation during one or more years of the period. Casino counties had higher population, land area, income, and crime rates. The regressions later in the paper show no statistically significant differences between casino and noncasino preopening crime rates when control variables are included. The differences in the crime rates are due to the postopening differences between casino and noncasino counties.

TABLE 1. — DEMOGRAPHIC AND CRIME DATA: CASINO VERSUS NONCASINO COUNTIES

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Variable	Casino Counties			Noncasino Counties		
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sample Size	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sample Size
Population	145,330	288,149	3,533	73,209	252,381	59,053
Population density (pop./sq. mi.)	204	491	3,533	217	1,462	59,045
Area (square miles)	2,021	3,056	3,533	1,008	2,883	59,060
Per capita personal income	\$ 11,306	\$ 2,689	3,533	\$ 10,808	\$ 2,618	59,040
Per capita unemployment ins.	\$ 78	\$ 54	3,533	\$ 65	\$ 51	59,024
Per capita retirement comp.	\$ 10,771	\$ 6,544	3,538	\$ 9,831	\$ 6,243	59,028
Aggravated assault rate	259	276	3,245	188	245	54,551
Rape rate	29	28	3,182	20	32	53,882
Robbery rate	82	136	3,254	44	143	54,623
Murder rate	5.9	9.3	3,254	5.5	10.5	54,628
Larceny rate	2,548	1,423	3,254	1,738	1,940	54,622
Burglary rate	1,056	666	3,254	770	1,110	54,619
Auto theft rate	267	264	3,254	167	276	54,627

Notes: Crime rates are annual incidents per 100,000 population. Monetary amounts are in 1982-1984 dollars.

Between 1977 and 1996 the number of states with some form of casino gambling rose from 1 to 29. Counties with casinos grew from 14 (all in Nevada) to nearly 180. The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 increased the number of Indian casinos by mandating that states allow American Indian gambling on trust lands if the state sanctioned the same gambling elsewhere. The semisovereign status of Indian tribes and their management by the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs gave them greater leverage with the states. By 1996, 21 states permitted casinos on Indian reservations.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between the number of counties with casinos (left scale) and the crime rate (right scale). The crime rate fluctuated between 1977 and 1990 when the number of casinos was relatively constant. However, between 1990 and 1996, when the number of counties with casinos increased rapidly, the crime rate dropped substantially. This contemporaneous casino growth and crime reduction is important. Some have used these data to suggest that casinos reduced crime. For example, Margolis (1997) stated, "Crime rates in Baton Rouge, LA have decreased every year since casino gaming was introduced." However, most regions experienced falling crime rates after 1991. Therefore, it is more appropriate to compare the magnitude of the decreases between casino and noncasino counties. We provide two comparisons of this type. Each suggests that crime rates in counties that opened casinos during our sample increased relative to crime rates in noncasino counties.

The first example, shown in figure 2, contrasts the crime rate for casino and noncasino counties between 1991 and 1996. FBI Index I offenses were summed by year for casino counties. Average crime rates for 1991-1996 were calculated by dividing these totals by the populations of the counties in the corresponding years. The series was then scaled to take the value 100 in the year 1991. The same procedure was applied to noncasino counties. ⁿ¹⁰ Though crime dropped in both sets of counties, crime dropped 12.0 percentage points more in counties without casinos than in casino counties. The absolute reduction in crime in noncasino counties (90.3 offenses per 100,000) was approximately 3 times as large as the reduction (30.6 offenses per 100,000) in counties that opened a casino.

ⁿ¹⁰ Data on Florida are excluded from figure 2 because it changed its crime reporting from summary-based to incident-based on January 1, 1988, and switched back to summary-based in 1995. Crime data are missing in the transition years. However, a Florida-only analysis is consistent with figure 2. Between 1977 and 1995 Florida counties that opened casinos experienced greater growth than noncasino counties in murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft (19.9, 29.3, 27.3, 33.6, 7.7, 16.9, and 81 percentage points higher, respectively).

The second example, shown in figure 3, presents casino county crime data centered on the year of opening, where

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the average crime rate for the two years prior to casino opening and the year of opening is set to 100. Crime rates were stable prior to opening, were slightly lower in the year of casino introduction, returned to approximately average levels for the next two or three years, and increased thereafter. By the fifth year after introduction, robbery, aggravated assaults, auto theft, burglary, larceny, rape, and murder were 136%, 91%, 78%, 50%, 38%, 21%, and 12% higher, respectively. These effects by year after introduction suggest the need to estimate lead and lag structures to identify the relevant time dependencies.

III. Theory

Previous studies focused on the empirical relationship between casinos and crime, but neglected theoretical explanations of how casinos affect crime. We present two reasons why crime could decrease and five reasons why crime could increase. We then discuss their different effects over time, an essential, but previously ignored issue. These factors are not mutually exclusive, and our empirical results estimate the total effect of these factors.

A. Theoretical Connections between Casinos and Crime

Casinos might reduce crime directly by improving legal earning opportunities, or indirectly through development effects.

Wage Effects: Grogger (1997) argued that increases in wages reduce crime, and Gould, Weinberg, and Mustard (2002) showed that increased employment and wages of low-skilled individuals reduce crime. Therefore, if casinos provide greater labor market opportunities to low-skilled workers, they should lower crime. Evans and Topoleski (2002) contend that when casinos are opened by American Indians, the fraction of adults who are poor, who are more likely to commit crime, declines by 14% and that employment increases significantly.

Development: Casinos may reduce crime indirectly through development effects. In the Midwest, for example, legislation decriminalizing casino gambling cited economic development as its rationale. Decaying waterfronts and derelict sections of town that once harbored crime may be less amenable to it when renovation occurs, streetlights appear, and resident presence increases. The streets near Las Vegas casinos, even at night, are often cited as some of the safest.

Likewise, casinos may increase crime through direct and indirect channels.

Development: Casinos may raise crime by harming economic development, the opposite of the indirect effect discussed above. While some commend casinos for bringing growth, others criticize them for draining the local economy, for attracting unsavory clients, and for leading to prostitution and illegal gambling-related activities.

Increased Payoff to Crime: Casinos may increase crime by lowering the information costs and increasing the potential benefits of illegal activity. Travelers are often more vulnerable to crime victimization, and because casinos attract gamblers and money, there is an increased payoff to crime from a higher concentration of cash and potential victims. A 1996 Kansas City case is illustrative: a local restaurant owner was followed home, robbed, and murdered in his garage after winning \$3,000 at a casino (Reno, 1997). Similar stories exist in other locations with casinos.

Problem and Pathological Gambling: Crime may increase through problem and pathological gamblers. Pathological gambling is a recognized impulse control disorder of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV) of the American Psychiatric Association. Pathological gamblers (often referred to as "addicted" or "compulsive" gamblers) are identified by repeatedly failing to resist the urge to gamble, relying on others to relieve the desperate financial situations caused by gambling, committing illegal acts to finance gambling, and losing control over their personal lives and employment. Problem gamblers have similar problems, but to a lesser degree. Compared to those arrested for crime, problem and pathological gamblers are more likely to be female, are older, and have higher incomes. ⁿ¹¹

ⁿ¹¹ See NGISC (1999, Tables 4-2, 4-5) and Bureau of Justice Statistics (2002, Tables 4.7-4.10, 6.13, 6.16, 6.17).

The geographical spread of casinos lowers the cost of buying the addictive good, which increases the quantity consumed by problem gamblers, as evidenced by the rapid increase in Gamblers Anonymous programs after casinos open. For example, the number of Wisconsin communities holding Gamblers Anonymous meetings grew from 6 to 29 in the seven years after Indian tribes initiated agreements with the state to open casinos in 1992. Eleven people who contacted the Wisconsin group in 1997 committed suicide because of gambling (*Chicago Tribune*, August 2, 1999). The

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NGISC also reported a large increase in Gamblers Anonymous from 650 chapters in 1990 to 1,328 in 1998, "a period of rapid legalized gambling expansion" (NGISC, 1999, p. 4-17).

Conversely, when gambling is restricted, the cost of consuming the addictive good increases. Beginning July 1, 2000, South Carolina banned slot machines by court order. Six months later, the number of Gamblers Anonymous groups had dropped from 32 to 11, and the attendance fell from a typical size of approximately 40 to as few as 1 or 2 (Bridwell & Quinn, 2002, p. 718). During the same time, the number of help-line calls in Horry County (Myrtle Beach) dropped from 200 per month to 0 (*ibid.*)

An often-cited Maryland study found that 62% of the Gamblers Anonymous group studied committed illegal acts because of their gambling (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 1990); 80% had committed civil offenses, and 23% were charged with criminal offenses. A similar survey of nearly 184 members of Gamblers Anonymous showed that 56% admitted stealing to finance their gambling. The average amount stolen was \$60,700 (median \$500), for a total of \$11.2 million (Lesieur, 1998).

Visitor Criminality: Crime may also rise because casinos attract visitors who are more prone to commit and be victims of crime. Chesney-Lind and Lind (1986) suggested that one reason tourist areas often have more crime is that tourists are crime targets. However, in the following section we show that visitors to national parks do not increase crime. Therefore, if casino visitors induce crime, it is because they are systematically different from national park visitors or visitors to other attractions. The three largest single tourist attractions in the United States in 1994 were the Mall of America (Bloomington, MN), Disney World (Orlando, FL), and Branson, MO (country and western music) receiving 38, 34, and 5.6 million visitors, respectively. For comparison, Hawaii received approximately 6 million and Las Vegas received 30.3 million visitors in 1994. Visitors per resident were 1,345 for Branson, 436 for Bloomington, 188 for Orlando, and 40 for Las Vegas. If visitors of any type are the predominant mechanism for crime, Branson and Bloomington should be among the most crime-ridden places in North America. Even adding visitors to residents in the denominator to calculate diluted crime rates, the crime rate per 100,000 visitors-plus-residents was 187.3 for Las Vegas, 64 for Orlando, 16.4 for Branson, and 11.9 for Bloomington. Bloomington received 7.7 million more visitors than Las Vegas, but had a diluted crime rate less than 1/15 of Las Vegas's. One indication of the different clientele casinos attract is the large increases in pawnshops that occur when casinos open. Other tourist areas do not experience similar increases.

A few of the numerous press examples that explicitly link casino gambling to crime are as follows:

Authorities linked a woman arrested in Bradenton, FL to one of the largest and most profitable burglary rings in the country. Baton Rouge, La., police Detective Jonny Dunham said that Barbara Dolinska and her cohorts like to gamble, and they committed many crimes in areas that either had riverboat gambling operations or other kinds of gaming. (*Sarasota [FL] Herald-Tribune*, December 23, 1999)

A man arrested in the armed robbery of a [New Orleans] bar told deputies of his motive for the hold up: he wanted to recover the several hundred dollars he lost playing the lounge's video poker machines. (*Las Vegas Sun*, June 14, 1999)

Former San Jose police officer, Johnny Venzon Jr., was imprisoned for stealing from people on his own beat while in uniform. Venzon, who blamed his actions on a gambling addiction, often burglarized homes and then investigated the crimes. (*San Francisco Chronicle*, February 25, 1999)

Daniel Blank confessed to stealing over \$100,000 and killing six Louisiana residents from October 1996 to July 1997. Blank's motivation for his brutality was to obtain cash to support almost daily trips to video poker halls and casinos. Sometimes Blank headed for casinos right after committing the crimes. ([New Orleans] *Times-Picayune*, January 28, 1999)

Casino-Induced Changes in Population Composition: Gambling, along with gambling-related industries such as hotels and restaurants, is one of the few growth sectors with a high demand for unskilled labor. An increase in demand for unskilled and lower-income employees may alter the composition of the underlying labor force and residents toward those who are more apt to engage in criminal activity.

B. Effects across Types of Crime

Different crime mechanisms need not have the same effects across crimes. For example, improvements in the legal sector reduce property crime more than violent crime (Gould et al. 2002). Although murder has been tied to casino activities as described above, the statistical connection is harder to detect, because murder is rare in comparison with

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other crimes and because other causes predominate. For this reason we expect casinos to contribute less to the overall explanation of murder rates.

Pathological gamblers generally commit crimes to generate money either to deal with their debts or to gamble. Peoria and Tazewell counties, surrounding one of Illinois's oldest riverboats, have documented a significant increase in casino-related embezzlement, theft, and burglary, much of it committed by professionals like teachers and lawyers (Copley News Service, June 28, 1999). Burglary, larceny, and auto theft, and the violent crime of robbery, have pecuniary payoffs. Casinos may affect aggravated assault because assault often occurs in the context of a crime with an economic payoff. Because the FBI classifies each incident involving multiple offenses under the most serious offense, property crimes and robberies that become assaults are categorized as assaults.

Identifying the link between casinos and rape is less obvious. Casinos may attract visitors more likely to commit rape or to be its victims, and have an indirect effect through the population composition effect and social climate. Changed population might be related to casino-generated growth in adult entertainment, escort services, and related industries, which show significant increases as measured by advertising or the number of listings in the yellow pages. Many law enforcement officials have testified that prostitution increased dramatically after casinos opened (FBI Conference on Casino Gaming, 1999). Pinnacle Entertainment was fined \$2.26 million by the Indiana Gaming Commission for supplying prostitutes and gambling money to attendees at a golf outing sponsored by its Belterra Casino Resort (Piskora, 2002).

C. Intertemporal Effects on Crime

The theory importantly predicts that the effects of casinos will vary over time. Reduction of crime through improvements in labor market opportunities is observed prior to and shortly after the casino opening as low-skilled people may be hired by the casino or casino-related industries. The economic development theories (whether positive or negative) imply that a casino's effect after opening will grow until the casino market reaches equilibrium. Likewise, the visitor effect and the effect of changing composition of the population appear with the casino's opening and grow as people are attracted to the area.

Effects operating through problem and pathological (P&P) gamblers will not be felt until a gambling problem has developed. Breen and Zimmerman (2002) studied the time to pathology. "We found that the men and women who 'got hooked' on video gambling became compulsive gamblers in about one year. Those who got hooked on other kinds of gambling (such as horses, sports betting, blackjack, etc.) became compulsive gamblers after about three and a half years" (RI Gambling Treatment Program, 2002). According to gambling treatment specialists, "Many addicted gamblers follow essentially the same course . . . [They] enter a desperation stage, [the treatment specialist] said, and when they've used up their own money and lines of credit they often turn to stealing" (Schneider, 2003). In the same article, police and prosecutors "told the newspaper that in recent years, with the arrival of casino gambling in the area, they have seen an increase in exactly the kinds of crimes [the convicted subject of the story] has acknowledged committing" (ibid.). The successful Evansville attorney Allan Lossemore's case (Rohrig, 2002) is symptomatic of the role of time lags. He began going to the Casino Aztar in July 1997 and for the first three or four months won enough money to subsidize his fledgling law practice. But by early 1998 he began to lose. "I started to draw from charge cards and from a line of credit in an attempt to get even," he reported. He tried to get back on track by barring himself from the casino and staying away from gambling, but late in 1999 he gambled again and lost. After a series of personal and professional financial circumstances, in mid-2000 he misappropriated clients' funds. "From there, I was just robbing Peter to pay Paul. I was gambling at that point pretty heavily — I was really trying to make up the difference." He was arrested in November 2000 and later jailed.

Research conducted for the NGISC reported that the population percentage of problem gamblers rose from 0.3% to 1.1% when the distance to the nearest casino fell from more than 250 miles to less than 50 miles, and rose from 0.4% to 1.3% for pathological gamblers (National Opinion Research Center, 1999, pp. 28–29). Distances less than 50 miles were not studied; thus a difference of 1.7% in P&P gambling probably understates the actual fraction. Research on the degree of P&P gambling in Las Vegas found the rate was 6.6% (Strow, 1999), suggesting that a difference of 5.9% is closer to an upper bound. If problem and pathological gamblers are an important explanation of crime, we expect to observe crime increase over time as more people start to gamble, develop gambling problems, and eventually commit crimes to fund their losses. Because different causes are at work, and may operate differently for different crimes, there is no presumption that intertemporal effects must be identical.

IV. Estimation Strategy

Our empirical strategy addresses many limitations of the current research. First, by conducting the most exhaustive investigation and utilizing a comprehensive county-level data set that includes every U.S. county, we eliminate sample selection concerns. Second, by analyzing crime effects over time we exploit the time series nature of our data. Third, we are the first to articulate a comprehensive theory about how casinos could increase or decrease crime. Last, we use the most exhaustive set of control variables, most of which are commonly excluded from other studies.

A. Direct and Indirect Effects

As noted, casinos may affect crime rates directly through their effects on the resident local population and indirectly by increasing the number of casino visitors. The total includes both direct and indirect effects, as expressed in the following equations, where crime ($C[it]$) in county i in year t is a function of the presence of a casino, the number of casino visitors ($V[it]$) to the county, and other variables that affect crime (summarized in the term *Other*), and where a , b , c , and d are unknown coefficients:

$$(1) C[it] = a \text{ Casino}[it] + bV[it] + \text{Other}[it],$$

$$(2) V[it] = c \text{ Attractions}[i] + d \text{ Casino}[it].$$

Casino visitors in (2) depend on both the visitor attractiveness of the county ($\text{Attractions}[i]$) and the presence of the casino. The coefficient a measures the direct effect of the casino on crime. The coefficients b and d measure the indirect effect via casino visitors. Substituting from (2) into (1) gives

$$(3) C[it] = \text{beta}[i] + \text{delta} \text{ Casino}[it] + \text{Other}[it]$$

where $\text{delta} = a + bd$, and $\text{beta}[i] = bc \text{ Attractions}[i]$. The total effect of the casino on crime, delta , in (3) includes the effects on both the local population and casino visitors. Estimating a in (1) would give only a partial effect, because it would not take into account the visitor effect. ⁿ¹² The key to our being able to estimate the full effect is having panel data. Because many studies of the casino-crime relationship used cross-sectional data, they were limited to estimating only a partial effect.

ⁿ¹² Ideally we would like to know both a and b . Because of data constraints, we must estimate only the total effect delta . Casino visitor data do not exist at the county level. Both a and b might be estimated using other variables to proxy for the number of casino visitors, but no annual time-series data exist at the county level.

B. Visitors

Although distinguishing direct and indirect effects is important, it is also important to avoid the assumption that anything that attracts the same number of visitors will have the same crime effects. Different types of visitors may have systematically different effects on crime even if the effect for all types of visitors is positive. The presence of a casino in (3) proxies for direct effects on crime and for an increased number of casino visitors. It does not necessarily follow that the same number of visitors for another purpose would generate the same crime outcomes. Visitors for other purposes appear in the variable *Other*[it], which we now address.

Time series visitor data do not exist at the county level and certainly do not distinguish visitors for different purposes. Running the regression (3) without such information, therefore, risks omitted variable bias. In partial defense, no other crime studies have been run with these data either. However, more importantly, in the case of casinos the omitted variables are likely uncorrelated with a new casino. Fortunately, for at least one type of tourist, data are available that we can use to test the hypotheses of being uncorrelated with openings and having an effect on crime different from the effect of casinos. We obtained National Park Service time series data from 1978 to 1998 on all visitors to national parks, monuments, historic sites, recreation areas, and so on. These parks and attractions, scattered across the country, receive millions of visitors annually — some as many as 14 million. Some, such as Yellowstone National Park, are in counties with sparse population; others are in highly populated areas. In most cases the correlation between park visitors and the casino variables used in the study was well below 1%, and in no case was a correlation above 1.7%. This is consistent with the view that this type of omitted variable bias is likely to be small or zero. Although it is always preferable to include such variables when possible, we are confident that in the case of casinos the procedure employed in (3) of treating data on other visitors as part of the constant term and the error term is not a problem for the coefficients of interest. ⁿ¹³

n13 When visitors to National Park Service sites were included, the regressions (3) showed that an additional one million park visitors annually were associated with statistically significantly *fewer* crime incidents for rape, murder, robbery, and burglary, and had a statistically insignificant effect on auto thefts. The effects of park visitors on larceny and assaults were statistically significant but socially insignificant compared to the crime effects found for casinos (coefficient delta) and reported in section V. For example, we estimated the long-run effect of a casino on larcenies to be 615, which was roughly 60 times larger than the effect of one million national park visitors. This means that if the crime consequences of casino visitors and national park visitors were identical, a casino would have to attract over 59 million visitors annually to account for 615 additional larcenies. Las Vegas, the single largest casino gambling destination in the United States, attracted 30.3 million visitors in 1994.

A second analytical issue is whether to use *diluted* or *undiluted* crime rates. Should the number of crimes be divided by population — the conventional way to generate the crime rate (undiluted) — or by population *plus* visitors (diluted)? Four possibilities exist, depending on whether one considers total or partial effects, and studies diluted or undiluted crime rates. Some have argued for one combination or another without realizing that the choice is not methodological, but depends on what questions the researcher wants to answer. A common but invalid claim is that the diluted crime rate should be used to determine the change in probability that a resident would be the victim of a crime. However, knowing what happens to the diluted crime rate does not give the needed information and could even move the answer in the wrong direction. To illustrate, let $s[1]$ be the share of the resident population P victimized by residents, and let $s[2]$ be the share of the resident population victimized by V visitors. Similarly, let $\sigma[1]$ be the share of visitors victimized by residents, and $\sigma[2]$ the share of visitors victimized by visitors. Then the crime rate is $s[1] + s[2] + (\sigma[1] + \sigma[2])V/P$; the diluted crime rate is $(s[1] + s[2])w[P] + (\sigma[1] + \sigma[2])w[V]$ where $w[P]$ and $w[V]$ are the shares of visitors plus residents made up by residents and visitors, respectively; and the probability of a resident's being a crime victim is $s[1] + s[2]$. If residents do not victimize visitors ($\sigma[1] = 0$), then $P = V$, and $s[2] + \sigma[2]$ is smaller than $s[1]$. The probability of a resident being victimized is $s[1]$ without visitors, and it rises to $s[1] + s[2]$ with visitors. The diluted crime rate is $s[1]$ without visitors and falls to $(s[1] + s[2] + \sigma[2])/2$ with visitors. Thus in this case the diluted crime rate falls while the probability of a resident being victimized rises.

In this study we are interested in the costs to the host county associated with a change in crime from whatever source. We are therefore interested in the total effect of casinos on crime, and thus use the undiluted crime rate based on equation (3).

C. Timing: Separating Casino Effects from Other Effects

The version of equation (3) that we estimated is

$$(4) C[it] = \alpha + \beta [t]X[it] + \gamma [t]T[it] + \delta L[it] + \theta A[it] + \epsilon [it],$$

where $C[it]$ is the crime rate (offenses per 100,000 people) of county i in year t , α is a constant, and $\beta [t]$ is the vector of estimated coefficients on the county-level fixed effects that control for unobserved characteristics across counties. The time fixed effect, $T[it]$, controls for national crime rate trends. Our base specification of $L[it]$ is a vector of the casino-opening dummy variables that includes two leads and five lags of the opening variable and captures the important intertemporal effects outlined earlier. The opening dummy variable takes the value 1 in the year the casino began operation and 0 in other years. In the reported regressions we used two years of leads, because it is unlikely that a casino would affect the crime rate more than two years prior to its opening. We stopped at five years of lags because the numbers of counties with casinos open three to five years, not counting Nevada counties, were 91, 59, and 35, respectively. Twelve counties (26 including Nevada counties) had casinos open for 6 or more years, and seven (21 including Nevada counties) had casinos open 7 or more years. For each group, however, observations are scattered widely across the decades and geography of our sample.

$A[it]$ is a vector of 22 control variables. It includes population density, the percentage of the population that was male, the percentage that was black, the percentage that was white, and the percentages in the age ranges 10–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–64, and over 65. n14 Economic variables in $A[it]$ are real per capita personal income, real per capita unemployment insurance payments, real per capita retirement compensation per old person, and real per capita income maintenance payments. All income figures were adjusted to a 1982–1984-dollar basis. $A[it]$ also includes a dummy variable indicating whether the county honored a shall-issue right allowing citizens to carry a concealed firearm upon request, and two years of leads and five years of lags on the shall-issue dummy. $\epsilon [it]$ is the regression error. Including leads and lags, the regression had 50 explanatory variables plus one constant for each county (3,165) for a total

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of 3,215 explanatory variables. This set was expanded to 58 variables plus county constants when we analyzed the effects of casinos on adjacent counties. Excluding observations with missing data reduced the sample size in most regressions to approximately 58,000, leaving more than adequate degrees of freedom for estimation.

n14 The remaining groups were Hispanics and those between 0 and 9 years.

We independently estimated each lead and lag of the casino opening year (describing the timing of crime effects) without cross restrictions. We weighted regression observations by county population.

V. Results

Before reporting the more sophisticated lag structure discussed above, we begin with a simple dummy variable for whether a county has a casino. Table 2 reports two such regressions for each crime. The left column for each crime reports the estimated coefficient for the casino dummy variable. The variable *Casino* takes the value of 1 if a casino is operating in the county for the year in question and 0 otherwise. No other explanatory variables are present in the leftmost regression. The regressions all show large, statistically significant elevated crime rates for counties with operating casinos. For example, according to table 2 such counties experience 157 more aggravated assaults annually per 100,000 population. This compares to average aggravated assault crime rates of 188 per 100,000 population for counties without casinos in any year of the sample reported in table 1. The right column for each crime reports the estimate of the casino dummy when year and county fixed effects are the only other explanatory variables included in the regression. In each case the effect attributed to an operating casino declines. Aggravated assault, for example, falls from 157 to less than 18. The coefficient estimates are positive and statistically significant for five crimes. The estimated effect is positive for murder and negative for burglary; neither is statistically significant. To summarize the two regressions, when a simple dummy variable specification is used for a casino being open, the estimated casino effect is positive and statistically significant in twelve of the fourteen regressions. The other two results are not statistically different from 0. These before-after results obscure the intertemporal effects, so we now turn our attention to the model that includes leads and lags.

TABLE 2. — CASINO CRIME RATE REGRESSIONS EMPLOYING CASINO DUMMY VARIABLE ONLY

	Violent Crime							
	Aggravated Assault		Rape		Robbery		Murder	
Casino	157.254 (23.04)	17.825 (4.29)	11.521 (17.91)	0.973 (2.04)	86.905 (12.09)	34.175 (10.07)	1.522 (6.88)	0.117 (0.75)
Year fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
County fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	57,796	57,796	57,064	57,064	57,877	57,877	57,882	57,882
F	530.68	754.52	320.88	126.60	146.06	212.39	47.30	81.94
Prob. > F	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
R-squared	0.0091	0.8147	0.0056	0.7234	0.0025	0.8861	0.0008	0.7506

	Larceny		Property Crime Burglary		Auto Theft	
Casino	1128.547 (31.88)	218.850 (9.44)	144.373 (7.58)	-23.927 (-1.58)	266.582 (21.72)	217.416 (30.87)
Constant	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Year fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
County fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	57,876	57,876	57,873	57,873	57,881	57,881
F	1016.63	138.15	57.45	635.32	471.71	472.89
Prob. > F	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

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R-squared	Larceny		Property Crime Burglary		Auto Theft	
	0.0173	0.7839	0.0010	0.6699	0.0081	0.8328

Notes: Coefficient estimates are additional annual crime incidents per 100,000 population, *t*-statistics are in parentheses.

Tables 3 and 4 report coefficient estimates and *t*-statistics for specifications of (4) that allow for the timing of the effects of casino opening. Table 3 includes year fixed effects and county fixed effects but excludes the control variables $A[i]$, whereas table 4 includes these regressors. ⁿ¹⁵ For example, the estimated coefficient of lag 4 in the table 3 column labeled "Aggravated Assault" indicates that the aggravated assault rate was higher by 62.153 offenses per 100,000 population four years after a casino opened in the county. The number of observations for each regression varied from 57,023 to 57,841. The R^2 was between 0.67 and 0.89.

ⁿ¹⁵ We report casino variables. Results for the 588 other coefficient estimates for the seven crime regressions are omitted for lack of space, because they are used as controls, and because we are primarily interested in the casino variables.

TABLE 3. — CASINO CRIME RATE REGRESSIONS EXCLUDING CONTROL VARIABLES.

	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Robbery	Murder	Larceny	Burglary	Auto Theft
Lead 2	4.325 (0.61)	1.189 (1.42)	13.178 (2.26)	.725 (2.73)	113.498 (1.64)	33.865 (0.79)	114.440 (9.46)
Lead 1	4.455 (0.64)	0.708 (0.86)	19.067 (3.32)	1.270 (4.85)	160.828 (1.82)	28.071 (0.57)	142.864 (11.98)
Open	8.799 (1.19)	.250 (0.29)	19.142 (3.15)	1.251 (4.53)	229.687 (2.61)	-19.609 (-0.55)	182.095 (14.47)
Lag 1	16.656 (2.24)	1.765 (2.06)	47.031 (7.72)	1.360 (4.91)	315.990 (2.99)	54.171 (0.76)	236.103 (18.69)
Lag 2	3.647 (0.46)	0.684 (0.76)	56.089 (8.63)	1.305 (4.41)	193.729 (0.89)	3.025 (0.03)	225.876 (16.75)
Lag 3	29.953 (3.22)	3.436 (3.23)	81.467 (10.67)	0.801 (2.30)	201.816 (1.51)	13.797 (0.25)	253.046 (15.98)
Lag 4	62.153 (4.76)	7.021 (4.72)	75.755 (7.08)	0.429 (0.88)	460.681 (2.74)	153.209 (2.74)	246.417 (11.11)
Lag 5	124.683 (7.80)	7.076 (3.87)	76.725 (5.84)	-1.496 (-2.50)	715.031 (2.65)	236.992 (2.97)	376.278 (13.80)
Control variables $A[i]$	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
County fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	57,755	57,023	57,836	57,841	57,835	57,832	57,840
F	562.01	95.50	163.79	63.83	19.25	79.81	358.19
Prob. > F	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
R-squared	0.8149	0.7236	0.8865	0.7511	0.7843	0.6730	0.8334

Notes: Coefficient estimates are additional annual crime incidents per 100,000 population, *t*-statistics are in parentheses. We used robust standard errors for larceny and burglary, which the Breush-Pagan test indicated had heteroskedasticity.

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TABLE 4. — CASINO CRIME RATE REGRESSIONS INCLUDING CONTROL VARIABLES

	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Robbery	Murder	Larceny	Burglary	Auto Theft
Lead 2	-3.843 (-0.55)	0.157 (0.19)	6.924 (1.21)	0.438 (1.00)	37.710 (0.63)	16.481 (0.43)	97.006 (8.43)
Lead 1	-8.498 (-1.24)	-0.815 (-1.01)	8.164 (1.44)	0.969 (1.34)	47.645 (0.61)	-6.164 (-0.14)	113.656 (10.00)
Open	0.376 (0.05)	-0.644 (-0.77)	11.218 (1.88)	1.103 (1.37)	148.279 (1.74)	-23.625 (-0.72)	152.659 (12.72)
Lag 1	2.613 (0.36)	0.955 (1.14)	32.588 (5.43)	1.188 (1.68)	173.836 (1.83)	30.661 (0.55)	183.735 (15.24)
Lag 2	-9.739 (-1.25)	-0.267 (-0.30)	39.137 (6.08)	1.181 (1.46)	-0.447 (-0.00)	-51.987 (-0.68)	161.791 (12.53)
Lag 3	20.306 (2.22)	3.339 (3.20)	70.427 (9.30)	1.099 (1.32)	4.132 (0.03)	-48.495 (-0.89)	206.769 (13.60)
Lag 4	42.844 (3.34)	6.503 (4.47)	52.188 (4.93)	0.572 (0.54)	184.855 (1.41)	64.367 (0.92)	161.641 (7.60)
Lag 5	99.982 (6.38)	9.979 (5.59)	65.240 (5.02)	-0.458 (-0.55)	614.695 (1.98)	325.147 (2.30)	271.848 (10.43)
Control variables A[i]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
County fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	57,724	56,992	57,805	57,810	57,804	57,801	57,809
F	393.15	129.78	143.37	13.34	42.97	121.18	346.19
Prob. > F	0.0000	0.00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0000
R-squared	0.8252	0.7410	0.8913	0.7623	0.7992	0.6997	0.8504

Notes: Coefficient estimates are additional annual crime incidents per 100,000 population. *t*-statistics are in parentheses. We used robust standard errors for larceny and burglary, which the Breush-Pagan test indicated had heteroskedasticity.

The patterns in both tables show that casino effects tend to increase over time after a lag of 2-3 years. In table 3, which does not include control variables, the estimates on the casino leads are often positive and statistically significant, consistent with the common belief that casinos are more likely to be placed in high-crime areas. However, when control variables are included, all of the leads are statistically indistinguishable from 0 except for those on auto theft.

Another key difference is that table 3 shows much larger increases in crime in the lagged years. When the control variables are included in table 4, these larger positive estimates are reduced. Because the table 4 estimates have better fit in the lead variables and the added control variables reduce omitted variable bias, we emphasize these results, that show smaller casino effects on crime.

A. Violent Crime

Figure 4 displays the information on violent crime from table 4. The horizontal axis plots the casino opening leads and lags, and the vertical axis plots the coefficient estimates. The vertical lines show the 95% confidence intervals, the range within which the regression indicates the true coefficient should lie with 95% probability.

For aggravated assault, only estimates for the third and subsequent year after opening are significantly above 0, and the trend rises. The estimated high occurs in the fifth year after opening, when the aggravated assault rate is 100 assaults higher per year. This pattern of crime increase is unlike the typical pattern of visitor increases after casino opening. Grinols and Omorov (1996) showed that the number of visitors to Illinois casinos typically rose immediately after opening and

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reached equilibrium after 6 months or less. n16

n16 In addition to the regressions reported, we ran regressions that included as many as 4 leads and 7 years of lags of the casino opening variable. With few exceptions, leads continued the pattern of being statistically indistinguishable from 0, and later lags showed comparable or greater estimated effects to the fifth year lag. In the case of murder, the sixth and seventh lags continued the pattern of being statistically indistinguishable from 0.

Figure 4 for rape shows coefficient estimates that are not significantly different from 0 prior to the opening. However, they are positive and significant in the third and subsequent years after the casino opened, rising from the third year on. A county that introduces a casino might expect a negligible effect in the first two years after opening, but a higher rape rate by 6.5 to 10 incidents per 100,000 population in the fourth and fifth years after opening.

The pattern for robbery in figure 4 is similar to the patterns for aggravated assault and rape, with one important exception — the increase in robbery begins immediately. In the first year there were approximately 35 more robberies per 100,000 people, which increases to over 60 three years after opening.

As expected, the impact of casinos on murder is the smallest among all offenses. Figure 4 shows that casino counties have slightly higher murder rates than noncasino counties both before and after opening. However, murder shows no statistically significant coefficient estimates for any of the casino leads or lags, and the change from before to after is not statistically significant. Gambling-related murders include incidents such as the disgruntled gambler who killed a casino teller when he tried to retrieve his gambling losses, a spouse who fought over the other's gambling losses and was murdered, a parent's gambling leading to the death of her child, murder for insurance, and similar tales. n17 However, because murder is the least frequently committed crime and most counties have zero murders, murder rates typically have high variance, which makes it difficult to identify effects.

n17 See Jeffry Bloomberg, Prepared Statement, Hearing Before the Committee on Small Business, House of Representatives, 103rd Congress, Second Session, 21 September 1994, Serial No. 103-104, Washington, DC: USGPO, p. 47. Accounts of the more spectacular gambling-related murders and deaths (most often suicides) frequently appear in the press. *USA Weekend*, February 10-12, 1995, p. 20, for example, describes a man killing his wife and beating up his daughter in a fight over his gambling away thousands of dollars. The Associated Press, September 3, 1997, reported on a 10-day-old infant in South Carolina who died of dehydration after being left in a warm car for approximately 7 hours while her mother played video poker. A mother in Illinois was convicted of killing her infant children for insurance money because of her gambling.

B. Property Crime

Figure 5 displays the coefficient estimates in table 4 for property crimes. The larceny estimates increase from 0 in the second year after opening, to 4.1 in the third, 185 in the fourth, and over 615 in the fifth year after opening. Burglary increases from negative estimates in the second and third years after opening, to 64 in the fourth, to 325 in the fifth. Only the fifth-year estimates are individually statistically significant, so we investigated further the significance of the rising third-, fourth-, and fifth-year coefficient estimates. We checked whether the rising patterns of coefficient estimates in the last three years with the lag 5 estimated coefficients positive and significant persisted or disappeared after the fifth year. Estimates of the sixth- and seventh-year lags were 745 and 1,069 for larceny and 201 and 229 for burglary, respectively. Moreover, lags 5 through 7 pass a 5% *F*-test for significance for both offenses.

Figure 5 for auto theft presents a different picture. It is the only crime that showed statistically significant leads, which were positive. After opening, the rates increase slightly for a few years and increase substantially after five years. The data indicate that casino counties did not experience the same decreases in auto thefts that noncasino counties did after 1991, when the number of casinos increased rapidly. n18

n18 A similar divergence in Florida started in 1984 and grew after that, consistent with Florida casino openings. The first Florida casinos opened in two counties in 1982, two more opened in 1988, and the rest opened between 1990 and 1995.

A second factor may be that we were unable to control for Lojack, an electronic tracking system that allows police to quickly locate and recover stolen autos. Ayres and Levitt (1998) found that Lojack accounted for a significant reduction in auto thefts in the 1990s. Because cities that implemented Lojack generally do not have casinos, we may overstate the

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effect of casinos on auto theft. n19 It is also possible that Lojack's use is not yet sufficiently widespread to greatly affect our estimates.

n19 Ayres and Levitt (1998) showed that Lojack had little effect on other offenses, so our results for the other crimes will not be affected.

C. Additional Robustness Checks

The precisely correct model of crime is not known. Thus, in addition to the comparison of tables 3 and 4, we considered several additional formulations to test the robustness of the results.

Law Enforcement Variables: All the regressions reported to this point omit law enforcement variables. Although including them reduces omitted variable bias, it also introduces sample bias by significantly limiting the number of counties with available data. n20 To examine this tradeoff we included two additional sets of law enforcement control variables. When we included the arrest rate as an explanatory variable, the estimated casino effects for almost every year after opening and for almost all crimes were higher than those reported in table 4. Therefore, the table 4 results that we emphasize are biased against the finding that casinos increase crime.

n20 For example, the arrest rate is undefined when there are 0 offenses for a given crime type. Many small counties record no offenses even for property crimes for a given year, and even large counties frequently record no offenses for murder and rape, which consequently produce a large number of missing observations for the arrest rate. For some offenses including the arrest rate eliminated over 30,000 observations. See Lott and Mustard (1997) and Levitt (1998) for more detailed discussions.

Although arrest rates are often undefined, the problem is even bigger for other law enforcement variables. County-level conviction rates and sentence lengths are available for only four states (Mustard, 2003), and annual police employment is unavailable at the county level.

We also included explanatory variables that estimated the probability of capital punishment, which we estimated in four different ways. n21 When these variables are included, the results are qualitatively the same as for the base regression. There are slight differences of the estimated effects for different crimes in different postopening years, but the general qualitative trends are similar.

n21 The first was a prorated number of executions in the previous and current year divided by the number of people sentenced to death six years ago. The second was the number of executions in the first three quarters of the current year and last quarter of the previous year divided by the number of people sentenced to death six years ago. The third is a prorated count of executions in the previous and current year divided by the number of persons on death row at that time. The last was the number of executions in the first three quarters of the current year and the last quarter of the previous year, divided by the number of persons on death row at that time. Gittings and Mocan (2003) provided the first two variables, and Gittings and Mocan (2001) explain the last two in more detail.

That the inclusion of law enforcement variables generally increases the estimated casino effects is consistent with reports from law enforcement officials that enforcement expenditures increased substantially when casinos opened. Stephen Silvern (FBI in Atlantic City) documented that expenditures for the Atlantic City Police Department and Prosecutor's Office grew much more rapidly in the late 1970s and early 1980s than similar expenditures in the rest of the state and nation (Federal Bureau of Investigation Conference on Casino Gaming, 1999). The director of the Indiana Gambling Commission reported that Indiana hired an additional 120 state troopers when the casinos opened in 1995. n22 Allocations for police services also rose substantially in New Orleans upon introduction of casinos. n23 Law enforcement officials emphasize that to maintain public safety, spending on enforcement resources must increase when casinos open. Because we cannot measure all these additional resources that reduce crime, our estimates without enforcement variables tend to understate the effect of casinos on crime.

n22 John Thar, director of the Indiana Gambling Commission, report at Federal Bureau of Investigation Conference on Casino Gaming (1999).

n23 Lt. Joseph P. Lopinto, Jr., commander of the Gambling Section of the New Orleans Police Department, reported that his department has been significantly resource-constrained since the opening of New Orleans's casinos

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and the resulting increase in demand for police services (Federal Bureau of Investigation Conference on Casino Gaming, 1999).

Casino — Population-Density Interactions: A natural question is whether the effect of casinos on crime varies with the type of county, such as a rural-urban difference related to population density. To test for a population-density interaction, we multiplied each of the eight casino-opening lead and lag variables by the county population density and reran the original regressions including these eight new variables. The density interaction coefficient estimates were statistically significant as a group at the 1% or better level for all regressions except aggravated assault and larceny, which were significant at the 11% and 46% levels, respectively. With the exception of murder and auto theft, the same rising pattern of crime after casino introduction was observed as found in the original regressions. Crime is not statistically different from zero in the years before casino introduction and immediately thereafter, but begins to rise three or four years after introduction. By the fifth year after casino introduction, a statistically significantly elevated crime rate for both low- and high-density counties appears. Introducing a density effect does not change the prediction of the model. These results give us confidence that the effect of casinos on crime is similar in large and small counties. For auto theft the casino effect is largest for less densely populated counties.

D. Summary

We summarize the results in table 4 and figures 4 and 5. First, the casino-opening lead variables suggest that after controlling for other variables casinos were not more likely to be placed in areas that had systematically different crime environments than other regions.

Second, after casinos opened, casino-county crime rates increased relative to the noncasino-county rates. Of the 42 estimated casino effects (one opening and five lags for each of seven offenses), 34 are positive, of which 19 are statistically significant at the 0.05 level, and others are significant at the 0.10 level. In contrast, none of the 8 negative estimates are statistically significant. As expected, murder exhibits no relation to casino gambling.

Third, the time pattern of estimated coefficients implies that the casino effects may change over time. With the exception of murder, all crimes show higher estimates for the last two coefficients (lags 4 and 5) than for the first two (leads 2 and 1). For most offenses, the statistically significant differences tend to appear two or three years after casino opening. Only one estimated coefficient for the year of opening is statistically significant. Estimates of the sixth and seventh lags (run but not reported) are typically positive and statistically significant.

Fourth, the increase over time in casino effect is consistent with the effects outlined in the theory. For example, the crime-mitigating influences through increased wages and employment should occur before and shortly after opening. In contrast, the crime-increasing factors are more long-term. Casino-induced changes in population and the effects of negative development grow over time. Also, clinical research shows that problem and pathological gamblers typically take approximately 2 to 4 years to start gambling, become addicted, exhaust alternative resources, and eventually commit crimes. Studies that did not have large data sets or a sufficient number of years of observations after casino opening, and that did not allow for the effects of casinos to change over time, missed these effects. An additional potential explanation of the time pattern is that casinos have an immediate impact on crime, but that impact is ameliorated by a large increase in police resources, which are typically significantly increased when casinos open, but do not maintain the same rate of growth over time. The slightly more immediate impact of casinos on violent crime may be explained in terms of imported criminals. It may take less time to habituate to a new casino's location than for people to exhaust their resources.

E. Evaluation

The regressions in table 4, of course, cannot decompose the net number of offenses to assign them to each alternative explanation. Nevertheless, it is instructive to ask how many crimes table 4 would imply per additional P&P gambler if all estimated additional crime incidents were arbitrarily assigned to this one source. The coefficient estimates report additional crime incidents per 100,000 population. If x is the coefficient, and y is the change in P&P share of the population, then

$$(5) \quad x/10^{-5} \text{ Offenses/Capita} \times 10^{-5}/10^{-5} \times 1/y \text{ Capita/Problem and Pathological} = x/y \times 10^{-5} \text{ Offenses/Problem and Pathological.}$$

The total number of crime incidents estimated in table 4 in the fifth year after casino opening is $x = 1,386.4$. If $y = 0.059$ (as in the numbers reported for Las Vegas, for example), then the average additional P&P gambler would have to

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commit 0.23 crime incidents per year to account for all additional crime, so that roughly one in four P&P gamblers would have to commit a crime annually. This figure rises to 0.82 if $\gamma = 0.017$ at the other extreme. Thus 20%–80% are reasonable proportions relative to the information reported above that 80% of problem gamblers studied committed civil offenses, 56% had stolen, and 23% were charged with criminal offenses. In contrast, if the calculation suggested that each P&P gambler would be required to commit a dozen crime incidents per year, the numbers would be of a different magnitude.

The estimated coefficients in table 4 also allow us to gauge the fraction of observed crime due to casinos. Summing the estimated number of crimes attributable to casinos for each county, taking into account how many years the casino was in operation, and dividing by the casino counties' total population measures the contribution of casinos to observed crime. Estimates of the share of crime attributable to casinos in 1996 for individual crimes ranged between 5.5% and 30%. Auto theft was the highest, followed by robbery at 23%. The values for the rest of the offenses were between 5.5% and 10%.

We provide three estimates of the implied cost of additional crime. First, we use the cost per victimization figures adjusted to 2003 dollars using the CPI-U to calculate the total social cost of crimes committed in casino counties that are attributable to the casino presence according to the estimated coefficients in table 4 (Miller, Cohen, & Wiersema, 1996, column 4 of Table 9, p. 24). We also report the total social cost for casino counties on a per adult basis. Finally, although the social cost of property crime is not synonymous with the value of the lost property, the latter is nevertheless useful in describing the effect of casinos. The *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002, table 3.112, p. 298) contains data about the average property loss for four of the offenses in this paper — robbery, larceny, burglary, and auto theft. For those offenses we took the fifth-year lag coefficient estimates for each crime and multiplied them by the average loss per crime adjusted to 2003 dollars using the CPI-U. This produced property loss numbers per 100,000 population, which can be aggregated to the entire adult population.

In 1996 the total costs for the 178 casino counties exceeded \$1.24 billion per year. If the estimated coefficients from table 4 are applied to a representative county of 100,000 population, 71.3% of which are adults (as is representative of the United States as a whole), then the social costs per adult are \$75 in 2003 dollars. These costs reflect the profile of the lagged effect on crimes experienced by the particular sample of casino counties making up our data set. The value of lost property from the four property crimes is \$2.905 million for a population of 100,000 (\$ 29.05 per adult), which becomes \$5.91 billion when aggregated to the national level for 2003.

We can compare these costs with other estimates that relied on a different methodology. Social costs of casinos have commonly been estimated in terms of the average cost imposed on society by a P&P gambler ⁿ²⁴ multiplied by their number. In the most recent comprehensive study of this type of which we are aware, Thompson, Gazel, and Rickman (1996b) found that total social costs were \$135 per adult in 1996 dollars, of which \$57 (40%) were due to police and judicial-related costs and to thefts. ⁿ²⁵ Thompson et al. reported that they intentionally "projected numbers believed to be very conservative," and that the crime costs in their sample (Wisconsin) were probably lower than similar costs in other locations. Adjusting crime costs to 2003 dollars, their estimate is \$67. Taking into account the different samples and methodologies, their estimate is remarkably close to the direct costs estimated here for 1996 (\$ 75).

ⁿ²⁴ Some studies group problem gamblers with pathological gamblers; some treat the two groups separately. Costs are computed by learning the behavior of P&Ps through direct questionnaires and surveys.

ⁿ²⁵ The social-cost effect of casino-related serious problem gamblers was \$138,453,113. Dividing this by the number of adults over 20 in the counties with casinos gives the per adult figure in the text. The proportion of costs due to police, theft, and judicial-related costs is determined from their tables A-2 and A-5.

Corrective taxes reflect the costs that an industry imposes on society. Assuming crime costs no lower than \$75 (there are crimes other than FBI Index I, such as embezzlement, not considered here), crime costs equal to 40% of total social costs, and revenues for a representative casino of \$400 per adult ⁿ²⁶ each year implies tax rates above 47% of revenues. In a few cases tax schedules for high-end casinos include portions where average tax rates reach these levels. ⁿ²⁷ Having applied proper taxes, continued operation would be efficient in a Kaldor-Hickes sense. ⁿ²⁸ If it is feasible to offer gambling in an altered manner that causes fewer P&P gamblers and less crime, then this may be better for society than a response based on taxes.

ⁿ²⁶ Research for the NGISC estimated that average losses by adults living near a casino might be in the \$400–\$600 range per year. Other estimates, including some by the gambling industry for losses by residents in Las Vegas and Atlantic City to casinos, are lower than \$400, even after adjusting upward for price level changes.

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n27 In Illinois the average tax rate rises from 43% to 50% as casino annual gross revenues rise from \$250 to \$340 million. Revenues this large imply a very successful casino.

n28 This observation is due to the anonymous referee. Whether casinos expand, shrink, or disappear will be immaterial, because whatever outcome occurs will be the result of socially optimal decisions by the firms themselves.

VI. Do Casinos Simply Attract Crime from Elsewhere?

The estimates suggest that after five years, 8.6% of the observed property crime and 12.6% of the violent crime in casino counties are due to casinos. n29 However, do casinos create crime, or merely move it from elsewhere? If the casino-induced increases in crime come only from neighboring regions, casinos produce no new crime. This untested hypothesis is first tested here. To address this question we examine the crime rates of counties that border casino counties. When casinos open, neighboring county crime rates could either decrease, remain the same, or increase. The first possibility supports the idea that casinos move crime from adjacent counties but do not create crime. In the second and third cases, adjacent counties experience no change or an increase in crime, both of which indicate that total crime rises and that casinos create crime.

n29 Section V C explains the computation of these numbers.

To implement a test strategy we reestimate the table 4 regressions with neighbor leads and lags as additional control variables. We define neighbor lead, opening, and lag variables, similar to those in tables 3 and 4 for the host county. The neighbor opening variable took a value of 1 if a casino opened in an adjacent county in the given year. Adjacent counties are the relevant unit of measurement, because the vast majority of casino patrons come from the local region surrounding the casino. For example, in Illinois over 92% of casino customers come from within 75 miles (Gazel & Thompson, 1996). A few casinos, mainly in Nevada, draw their customers from outside their immediate area. However, our estimates do not rely on these casinos to identify the effects, because these casinos opened prior to the beginning of our sample.

Figures 6 and 7 summarize the estimated casino effect for neighboring and home counties for violent and property crimes, respectively. When the neighbor variables were included, the host-county crime coefficient estimates were virtually unchanged, in terms of both point estimates and statistical significance. For the years before casinos open, there is virtually no effect of the casino on crime rates in neighboring counties. Of the 42 opening and postopening coefficient estimates on the neighbor variables, 32 are positive, of which 15 are statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Of 21 estimated coefficients for lags 3-5, 18 are positive, of which 8 are individually statistically significant. None of the three negative coefficients for lags 3-5 are statistically significant. All crimes but murder display elevated and rising lags 3, 4, and 5.

For all offense types the data reject the contention that the increase in crime in the casino counties can be attributed to decreases in neighboring counties, and thus support the contention that casinos create crime. *F*-tests reject at the 5% level for all crimes the hypothesis that host-county opening- and lag-coefficient estimates are matched with negative estimates of equal size in neighboring counties. On the contrary, a simple correlation of host- and neighbor-county coefficient estimates for opening and lags ranges from 0.61 to 0.82, with the exception of robbery (0.14). However, there is ambiguity about the extent to which casinos increase crime in neighbor counties. Murder clearly exhibits no spillover effects. For the other offense types the neighbor time pattern is similar to the home-county time pattern. Crime typically increases in later lags, but at half or less the magnitude of the home-county effect, and many of these neighbor-county effects are not statistically significant until the very last lags. *F*-tests of the proposition that neighbor county coefficient estimates equal their host-county counterparts are rejected at the 5% level for aggravated assault, rape, robbery, and auto theft, but not for the other three crimes.

In our discussion of host-county auto theft rates we speculated as to why the host-county estimated coefficients displayed a different pattern of continually growing crime. This pattern of host-county coefficient estimates did not appear closely related to the introduction of casinos. However, auto theft for neighbor counties displays the pattern of crime increases observed for other crimes. There is a statistically significant, discernibly different crime rate three or more years after the opening of the neighboring casino, but not in the years before. The neighbor-county effect suggests possible spillover of auto theft crimes due to the casino.

VII. Conclusions

Our analysis of the relationship between casinos and crime is the most exhaustive ever undertaken in terms of the number of regions examined, the years covered, and the control variables used. Using data from every U.S. county from 1977 to 1996 and controlling for over 50 variables to examine the impact of casinos on the seven FBI Index I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft), we concluded that casinos increased all crimes except murder, the crime with the least obvious connection to casinos. Most offenses showed that the impact of casinos on crime increased over time, a pattern very consistent with the theories of how casinos affect crime. The crime-ameliorating effects of casinos through increased employment opportunities and wages for low-skilled people will be concentrated shortly after opening. Also, law enforcement agencies can frequently use casino openings to leverage greater immediate staffing increases, but are unable to sustain this growth. This effect further reduces the immediate impact of casinos on crime. However, over time these effects are dominated by casino-related factors that increase crime. Specifically, problem and pathological gamblers commit crimes as they deplete their resources, non-residents who visit casinos may both commit and be victims of crime, and casino-induced changes in the population start small but grow. The data show that these crime-inducing and crime-mitigating effects offset each other shortly after opening, but over time the crime-raising effects dominate, and crime increases in subsequent years. Furthermore, we believe these estimates to be lower bounds on the true effect because they omit measures of law enforcement, which is typically increased substantially when casinos open. When we include law enforcement measures, the estimated effects are larger.

According to the estimates, between 5.5% and 30% of the different crimes in casino counties can be attributed to casinos. This translates into a social crime cost associated with casinos of \$75 per adult in 1996. This figure does not include other social costs related to casinos, such as crime in neighboring counties, direct regulatory costs, costs related to employment and lost productivity, and social service and welfare costs. Overall, 8.6% of property crime and 12.6% of violent crime in counties with casinos was due to the presence of the casino. Although robbery, the offense that exhibited the largest increase, is classified as a violent crime, it is similar to property crime in that its motivation is financial.

We also investigated whether the crime in casino counties is attracted (moved) from other regions or is created. Counties that neighbor casino counties did not experience compensating crime reductions, indicating that crime was created in casino counties, rather than simply being shifted from one area to another. There is mixed evidence about whether casino openings increase neighbor-county crime rates. Murder rates in neighbor counties are unaffected. The other offenses exhibit increasing neighbor rates, but are generally not statistically significant until the fourth and fifth year after opening.

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GRAPHIC: FIGURE 1. — INDEX CRIME RATE AND NUMBER OF COUNTIES WITH CASINOS: UNITED STATES, 1977-1998; FIGURE 2. — CASINO-COUNTY VERSUS NONCASINO-COUNTY CRIME RATES; FIGURE 3. — CRIME BEFORE AND AFTER CASINO OPENING: CASINO COUNTIES, OMITTING FLORIDA IN 1988, 1996; FIGURE 4. — CASINO EFFECTS — VIOLENT CRIME; FIGURE 5. — CASINO EFFECTS — PROPERTY CRIME; FIGURE 6. — HOME AND NEIGHBOR CASINO-CRIME EFFECTS: VIOLENT CRIME RATES; FIGURE 7. — HOME AND NEIGHBOR CASINO-CRIME EFFECTS: PROPERTY CRIME RATES

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CASINOS, CRIME, AND COMMUNITY COSTS

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Abstract

Casino gambling—providing negative expected return with positive variance—has puzzled economists with respect to a number of issues, including the extent to which casinos are tied to externalities. In the case of tobacco, the link between use and health-related externalities has led to state lawsuits to recover social costs. This paper studies the connection between casinos and crime using county-level data for every US county between 1977 and 1996, a period spanning the introduction of casinos to states other than Nevada. We find that casinos increased crime after a lag of 3 to 4 years. The data indicate that 8 percent of crime observed in casino counties in 1996 was attributable to casinos. The average annual cost of increased crime due to casinos was \$65 per adult per year. Furthermore, by studying the crime rates in counties that border casino host counties we show that casinos create crime, not merely move it from one area to another. If anything, the neighbor data indicate that casino crime spills over into the border counties rather than is moved from them. Last, we explain why other studies have sometimes failed to identify a link between casinos and increased crime rates.

JEL Codes: K0, K2, H2

Key Words: Casinos, Index I Crime, Externalities, Social Costs, Pigouvian Taxes

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CASINOS, CRIME, AND COMMUNITY COSTS

There is no consensus about the connection between casinos and crime. In spite of much public attention devoted to casinos and the many questions surrounding this dynamic sector, no authoritative analysis exists. Economists are virtually silent about the issue. Studies from other disciplines exhibit a number of fundamental weaknesses. For example, most used small samples, and focused on Las Vegas, Atlantic City or Reno. They rarely controlled for important variables that the law and economics literature has commonly identified as affecting crime. Time-series data were rarely used, and when they were, were not exploited to examine timing issues such as the pattern of effects over a number of years. The most commonly used methodology was to compare crime rates of different cities or regions in a given year. Last, many studies were agenda-driven, conducted or funded by either pro-gambling or law enforcement organizations. This paper re-examines the impact of casinos on crime to establish whether there is a connection to increased crime rates, and if so, to determine the likely magnitude of the social costs.

There are at least two reasons why determining whether there is a link between casinos and crime is socially important at this time. First, the casino industry has grown extremely rapidly in the last decade and has become one of the most controversial and influential industries. Commercial casino revenues increased 240 percent from \$8.7 billion in 1990 to over \$20.5 billion in 1997.¹ Including Class III American Indian casinos,² 1997 revenues totaled \$26.3 billion, or \$138 per adult aged 20 or over. Casino industry revenues are now 58 percent as large as the cigarette market, while all forms of gambling are 13 percent bigger.³ From 1982 to 1997 GDP increased 150 percent, while casino revenues increased more than 530 percent. This rapid casino expansion generated extensive debate about the impact of casinos on many social, economic, and political issues.⁴ The casino industry has also become a major lobbying presence. For example, between 1992 and 1997, \$100 million was paid in lobbying fees and donations to state legislators.⁵ These concerns were sufficiently pronounced that the U.S. Congress established the National Gambling Impact Study Commission in 1996 to exhaustively study casinos. Its final report called for additional research and a moratorium on further expansion.

¹Gambling revenue is the net amount of money that the gambling operator extracts from patrons. It equals the "handle" (gross amount wagered—which may reflect the same chip being bet many times before it is ultimately retained or lost) less payouts, prizes, or winnings returned to players. For example, if players place wagers totaling \$100,000 on outcomes of a roulette wheel over the course of an evening and \$88,000 is returned to them as winnings (some roulette slots are reserved for the house), then operator revenue is \$12,000.

²According to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, class I gambling consists of "social games solely for prizes of minimal value." Included in Class I gambling are traditional Indian games identified with tribal ceremonies and celebrations. Class II gambling includes bingo and "games similar to bingo." Class III gambling includes "all forms of gaming that are not Class I gaming or Class II gaming" such as blackjack, slot machines, roulette, and other casino-style games.

³Cigarette sales were \$45 billion in 1997. Gambling revenues were \$50.9 billion. See *The United States Gross Annual Wager: 1997*. Supplement to *International Gaming and Wagering Business*, August 1998, p. 3.

⁴Kindt (1994), Grinols (1996), Henriksson (1996), and Grinols and Omorov (1996) discussed a number of these.

⁵*The Wager*, 2, 39, 1997.

Second, in recent years there has been a growing campaign to litigate recovery of social costs generated by industries whose products are believed to generate harmful externalities. The lawsuits against the tobacco industry highlight the prior importance of data and understanding of the relevant issues. Application of Pigouvian taxes, for example, requires knowledge of the size of the externalities.

Available studies of casinos and crime have reached conflicting conclusions. Albanese (1985), who examined areas around Atlantic City, argued that New Jersey's Crime Casino Act (1977) minimized the increase in crime that would otherwise have occurred.⁶ However, Friedman, Hakim and Weinblatt (1989), who studied 64 localities with populations over 1000 near Atlantic City, found that casinos increased violent crimes, burglary and auto theft. Buck, Hakim and Spiegel (1991) confirmed that Atlantic City gambling increased crime rates, while Hsing (1996), working from a cross-section of 48 states, identified higher illegal drug arrests in states that permit gambling. Chiricos (1994) showed that the cities with legalized gambling (Atlantic City, Las Vegas, and Reno) had lower visitor-adjusted crime rates than selected Florida tourist cities.

Nelson, Erickson and Langan (1996), Margolis (1997) and Albanese (1999) were funded by explicitly pro-gambling groups, and as expected, concluded that gambling had no impact on crime.⁷ Margolis (1997) focused on Las Vegas, Atlantic City, Reno, and Deadwood, SD, and concluded that crime rates are not due to the presence or proximity of legalized gaming. Albanese (1999) studied the nine largest casino markets and concluded that casinos did not increase embezzlement, fraud and forgery crime rates. Although the paper made conclusions about crime rates, it only used data for arrest rates, and did not mention that one cannot use arrest rates to infer anything about definitive about crime rates. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (1994) and Florida Sheriffs Association (1994), who both opposed casinos, concluded that crime and drunk driving increased in Atlantic City and Gulfport, Mississippi, as a result of casinos. Thompson, Gazel, and Rickman (1996a) studied county-level panel data from Wisconsin and found that casino gambling significantly increased crime rates in counties with casinos and in adjacent counties.

Because of their conflicting conclusions, different methodologies and samples, there is no clear picture of the effect of casinos on crime. Early studies of Atlantic City were hampered by the small number of years since the introduction of casinos. Non-scientific sampling and very small samples significantly limited comparisons across cities. None of the cited studies used all available data for the United States.⁸

⁶A special aspect of the crime-casino link is the role of organized crime. Lee and Chelius (1989) interviewed casino managers, union representatives and regulatory officials to evaluate the impact of New Jersey's 1977 law controlling the casino industry and its unions. They concluded that the Casino Control Commission kept casino ownership and management free from organized crime, but only by stringent and unpopular regulations, such as licensing requirements. In contrast, organized crime played a large role in the casino labor unions. According to Frey (1998) the federal government has generally been uninterested in regulating the gambling industry, except when organized crime was involved.

⁷See Wheeler (1999) for an interesting discussion of research funded by the gambling industry.

⁸The Government Accounting Office reported that "in general, existing data were not sufficient to quantify or define the relationship between gambling and crime. It [The National Gambling Impact Study Commission] reported that although numerous studies have explored the relationship between gambling and crime, the reliability of many of these studies is questionable." GAO, 2000, p. 35.

In contrast, we argue that the lack of clarity regarding casinos and crime is not the result of unclear connections between casinos and crime, but the result of limitations in the research used to find those connections. Our paper cuts through the debate about gambling externalities and crime by addressing the research limitations directly. First, we conduct the most exhaustive investigation to date, utilizing a comprehensive county-level crime data set that includes every U.S. county, thereby eliminating sampling concerns. Moreover, we analyze crime effects over time by exploiting the time-series nature of our data, which cover 1977 through 1996. Third, we do not focus on one or two crimes, but examine all seven FBI Index I Offenses (aggravated assault, rape, murder, robbery, larceny, burglary, and auto theft). The first four offenses are classified as violent crimes and the last three as property crimes. Fourth, we are the first to explicitly articulate a comprehensive theory about how casinos could increase and decrease crime. Last, we use the most exhaustive set of control variables, most of which are commonly excluded from other studies. If casinos are correlated with these excluded variables, then previous estimates will suffer omitted variable bias.

We conclude that casinos increase crime. The connection is evident in the raw data and in the econometric analysis. We provide evidence about the social costs of casino-related crime and suggest the magnitude of implied corrective taxation.

The outline of the paper is as follows. In section I we review the theoretical links between casinos and crime. Section II explains our data and Section III examines the casino-crime link with raw data. Section IV presents the basic empirical results. Section V extends the results to border counties. In section VI we use our findings to calculate social costs. Section VII concludes.

I. The Casino-Crime Link

Previous studies have focused on the empirical question of whether there is a connection between casinos and crime and have neglected precise discussions of how casinos affect crime. We present two reasons why crime could decrease and four reasons why crime could increase.

A. Theoretical Connections between Casinos and Crime

Casinos may reduce crime directly by improving legal earning opportunities or indirectly through other effects of economic development.

1. Wage Effects: Grogger (1997) argued that increases in wages reduce crime, and Gould, Mustard and Weinberg (1998) showed that increases in employment and wages of low-skilled individuals reduce crime. Therefore, if casinos provide greater labor market opportunities to low-skilled workers, they should lower crime.

2. Economic Development: Casinos may also reduce crime indirectly through economic development. In the Midwest, for example, legislation decriminalizing casino gambling cited economic development as its rationale. Decaying waterfronts and derelict sections of town that once harbored crime may be less amenable

to it when renovation occurs, streetlights appear, and resident presence increases. The streets near Las Vegas casinos, even at night, are often cited as some of the safest.

Conversely, casinos may increase crime through direct and indirect channels.

1. Economic Development: Casinos may raise crime by harming economic development, the opposite of the indirect effect discussed above. While some commend casinos for bringing development, others criticize them for draining the local economy, attracting unsavory clients, and for outgrowths like prostitution and illegal gambling-related activities.

2. Increased Payoff to Crime: Second, casinos may increase crime by lowering the information costs and increasing the potential benefits of illegal activity. Because casinos attract gamblers and money, there is an increased payoff to crime from a higher concentration of cash and potential victims. A 1996 Kansas City case is illustrative in which a local restaurant owner was followed home, robbed, and murdered in his garage after winning \$3,000 at a casino.⁹ Many similar stories could be produced in other locations with casinos.

3. Problem and Pathological Gambling: Crime may increase through problem and pathological gamblers. Pathological gambling is a recognized impulse control disorder of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV) of the American Psychiatric Association. Pathological gamblers (often referred to as "addicted" or "compulsive" gamblers) are identified by repeated failures to resist the urge to gamble, reliance on others to relieve the desperate financial situations caused by gambling, the commission of illegal acts to finance gambling, and the loss of control over their personal lives and employment. Problem gamblers have similar problems, but to a lesser degree. The latent propensity to pathology becomes overt when the opportunity to gamble is provided and sufficient time has elapsed for the problem to manifest. Lesieur (1998) estimated that pathological gamblers are one or two percent of the population and problem gamblers are another two to three percent. A well-cited Maryland study found that 62 percent of the Gamblers Anonymous group studied committed illegal acts as a result of their gambling.¹⁰ 80 percent had committed civil offenses and 23 percent were charged with criminal offenses. A similar survey of nearly 400 members of Gambler's Anonymous showed that 57 percent admitted stealing to finance their gambling. On average they stole \$135,000. Total stealing was over \$30 million.¹¹

4. Visitor Criminality: Crime may rise because casinos attract visitors who are both more prone to commit and be victims of crime. Although this basic effect may occur in other circumstances, such as when a theme park opens, the effect of casinos may be systematically different in important respects because a different clientele may go to casinos than to other tourist resorts. For example, casinos attract a different mix of visitors than many large tourist attractions such as Branson, Missouri (country and western music) whose clientele are disproportionately retired couples or a national park frequented by vacationing families.¹² Also,

⁹Reno, 1997.

¹⁰See Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (1990).

¹¹Henry Lesieur from the Institute of Problem Gambling, in testimony before the National Gambling Impact Study Commission, Atlantic City, New Jersey (January 22, 1998).

¹²The three largest single tourist attractions in the United States in 1994 were the Mall of America (Bloomington, MN), Disney World (Orlando, Florida), and Branson, Missouri receiving 38 million, 34 million, and 5.6 million visitors, respectively. For comparison, Hawaii received approximately 6 million and Las Vegas received 30.3 million

more problem and pathological gamblers will visit casinos than other attractions. One anecdotal example of the different clientele casinos attract is the large increases in pawnshops that occur when casinos open. Other tourist areas do not experience similar increases.

These mechanisms should have different impacts across crimes. Improvements in the legal sector, for example, reduce property crime more than violent crime (Gould, Mustard and Weinberg, 1998). If casinos act as magnets for unsavory development then all types of crime may increase. Pathological gamblers will generally commit crime to generate monetary benefits to pay off debts or gamble.¹³ Therefore, they would be more likely to commit crimes that generate revenue, like robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft. Furthermore, if casinos increase criminal activity by problem and pathological gamblers, this increase could be compounded by spillover effects on others (Glaeser, Sacerdote, and Scheinkman (1996)).

The theory also predicts that the effects of casinos will change over time. Reduction of crime through improvements in labor market opportunities will be observed prior to the casino opening. Because casinos take time to build, and low-skilled people may be hired before casino openings, crime reductions could precede the openings. Both the positive and negative economic development theories imply that a casino will have an impact after opening. Over time, the development effects will grow, whether positive or negative. The nonresident effect should appear with the casino's opening, but may also expand with time as more nonresidents are attracted. Effects operating through problem and pathological gamblers will not be felt for the first few years. Enough time must elapse for a gambling habit to develop and the full extent of gambling pathology to be reached. Because crime data are reported annually and casinos could open in a given year as late as December, there may not be a discernible effect on crime rates until several years after they open.

B. Estimation

Casinos can affect crime rates directly through the resident local population and indirectly through the number and type of visitors. Therefore, the total impact requires that both direct and indirect effects be included, as explained in equations (1) and (2), where crime (C_{it}) in county i in year t is a function of the presence of a casino, the number of visitors (V) to the county, and other variables that affect crime (summarized in the term *Other*) where a , b , c , and d are unknown coefficients.

$$C_{it} = aCasino_{it} + bV_{it} + Other_{it} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{it} = cAttractions_i + dCasino_{it} \quad (2)$$

visitors in 1994. Visitors per resident were 1,345 for Branson, 436 for Bloomington, MN, 188 for Orlando, and 40 for Las Vegas. Combining visitors with residents, the crime rate per 100,000 visitors plus residents was 187.3 for Las Vegas, 64 for Orlando, 16.4 for Branson, and 11.9 for Bloomington. Thus Bloomington which received 7.7 million more visitors than Las Vegas had a crime rate per visitor plus resident less than $\frac{1}{15}$ th of the rate for Las Vegas. See Grinols and Omorov, 1996, p. 56.

¹³Continued gambling is often perceived as a way to win back needed money. "Chasing" one's losses is a characteristic of pathological gamblers.

Visitors in equation (2) depend both on the intrinsic visitor attractiveness of the county (*Attractions*) and the presence of the casino. Coefficient a measures the direct effect of the casino on crime. The indirect effect via visitors is measured through coefficients b and d . Substituting from (2) into (1) gives

$$C_{it} = \beta_i + \delta \text{Casino}_{it} + \text{Other}_{it} \quad (3)$$

where $\delta = a + bd$, and $\beta_i = bc \text{Attractions}_i$. The total effect of the casino on crime, δ , in equation (3), includes the effects on both the local population and visitors. Estimating a in (1) would give only a partial effect because it would not take into account the effect of casinos on visitors.¹⁴ The key to our being able to estimate the full effect is having time series data. Because many studies of the casino-crime relationship used cross-sectional data, they were limited to estimating only a partial effect.

A second analytical issue is whether to use diluted or undiluted crime rates. Should the number of crimes be divided by population—the conventional way to generate the crime rate (undiluted)—or be divided by population *plus* visitors (diluted)? There are four possibilities for research depending on whether one considers total or partial effects, and studies diluted or undiluted crime rates. Some have argued for one combination or another without realizing that the choice is not methodological, but depends on what questions the researcher wants to answer.¹⁵ In this study we are interested in both the direct and indirect (visitor-induced) effects of casinos on crime. We also want to know the costs associated with a change in crime in the host county. We therefore estimate the full, undiluted effect of casinos on crime rates based on a version of equation (3) to be described after we explain the data.

¹⁴Ideally we would like to know both a and b to decompose the total effect into the portions generated by visitors and by locals. Because of data constraints, we estimate the total effect d but not a and b separately. Visitor data do not exist at the county level and do not distinguish visitors for different purposes. Both a and b might be estimated using other variables to proxy for the number of visitors, but there are no annual, time-series data at the county level. One possible proxy for future research is the number of hotels and hotel rooms, which exists at the MSA-level and is collected by Smith Travel Research. However, this still leaves the problem of distinguishing casino visitors from noncasino visitors.

¹⁵A frequently mentioned invalid claim is that to determine the change in probability that a resident would be the victim of a crime, the diluted crime rate should be used. However, knowing what happens to the diluted crime rate does not give the needed information and could even move in the wrong direction. Let s_1 be the share of the resident population P victimized by residents, and let s_2 be the share of the resident population victimized by visitors V . Similarly, let σ_1 be the share of visitors victimized by residents, and σ_2 the share of visitors victimized by visitors. Then the crime rate is $s_1 + s_2 + (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) \frac{V}{P}$; the diluted crime rate is $(s_1 + s_2)w_P + (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)w_V$ where w_P and w_V are the share of visitors plus residents made up by residents and visitors, respectively; and the probability of a resident being a crime victim is $s_1 + s_2$. For example, assume that residents do not victimize visitors ($\sigma_1 = 0$), $P = V$, and $(s_2 + \sigma_2)$ is smaller than s_1 . Without visitors the probability of a resident being victimized is s_1 . With visitors it rises to $s_1 + s_2$. The diluted crime rate without visitors is s_1 . With visitors it falls to $(s_1 + s_2 + \sigma_2)/2$. Thus in this case the diluted crime rate *falls* while the probability of a resident being victimized *rises*.

II. Data

Between 1977 and 1996 the number of states with some form of casino gambling rose from one to 28.¹⁶ The number of counties with casinos grew from 14 (in Nevada) to nearly 170. By the end of our sample period, twenty-one states permitted casinos on Indian reservations. The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 increased the number of Indian casinos by mandating that states allow American Indian gambling on trust lands if the state sanctioned the same gambling elsewhere. The semi-sovereign status of Indian tribes and their management by the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs gave them greater leverage in their dealings with the states.

A. Crime Statistics and Control Variables

Our sample covered 3,165 U.S. counties from 1977-96. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report¹⁷ provided the number of arrests and offenses for the 7 FBI Index I offenses.¹⁸ With the exception of Alaska, the county jurisdictions usually remained unchanged over our sample period. We used U.S. Census Bureau data to control for demographic characteristics that might affect the crime rate. These controls include population density per square mile, total county population, and population distributions by race, age and sex. Income, unemployment, income maintenance transfers, and retirement data were obtained from the Regional Economic Information System, a component of the Bureau of Commerce. Appendix II provides more information about the data.

B. Casino Locations

The natural operating measure for casinos is gross revenue or profits. Unfortunately, such panel data do not exist—American Indian casinos are not required to report revenues. We therefore used the year a county first had an operating Class III gambling establishment, including riverboat casinos, American Indian casinos, land-based casinos, and in the case of Florida and Georgia, “boats to nowhere”—cruises that travel outside

¹⁶One must carefully distinguish the date casinos began operating from other dates. Nevada (1931) legalized commercial casino gambling prior to the start of our sample, but in other states there were sometimes lags between the legislation authorizing casinos and the opening of operations. Within a state, different counties acquired casinos at different times. Also, bingo halls operated by American Indians converted to Class III gambling during our sample. We use the date Class III gambling operations first began in the county. The following states began some form of casinos gaming during our sample: Arizona (1992), Connecticut (1993), Colorado (1991), Delaware (1995), Florida (1982), Georgia (1995), Idaho (1993), Illinois (1991), Indiana (1995), Iowa (1991), Kansas (1996), Louisiana (1993), Michigan (1993), Minnesota (1991), Mississippi (1992), Missouri (1994), Nebraska (1993), New Jersey (1978), New Mexico (1990), New York (1993), North Carolina (1995), North Dakota (1993), Oregon (1993), South Dakota (1989), Texas (1993), Washington (1992), Wisconsin (1991) and West Virginia (1994).

¹⁷U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reports: County-level Detailed Arrest and Offenses Data, 1977-1996*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (distributor).

¹⁸See Appendix I for the definitions of the crimes.

Table 1: Demographic and Crime Data: Casino vs Noncasino Counties

Variable	CASINO COUNTIES			NONCASINO COUNTIES		
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Mean	Standard Deviation	Sample Size
Population	148,319	293,792	3,313	73,310	252,150	59,273
Population Density	208	501	3,313	217	1,459	59,265
Area (Square Miles)	2,060	3,132	3,313	1,010	2,880	59,280
Personal Income	11,407	2,657	3,313	10,805	2,619	59,260
Unemployment Ins.	79	55	3,313	64	51	59,244
Retirement Compensation	10,787	6,545	3,313	9,833	6,244	59,248
Aggravated Assault	259	276	3,072	188	245	54,724
Rape	29	27	3,009	20	32	54,055
Murder	6	9	3,081	6	10	54,801
Larceny	2,537	1,428	3,081	1,741	1,939	54,795
Burglary	1,063	668	3,081	771	1,109	54,792
Robbery	82	135	3,081	44	143	54,796
Auto Theft	267	263	3,081	167	277	54,800

U.S. boundary waters to gamble, and that contain primarily U.S. participants. Not all forms of gambling qualify as a casino. For example, Montana has thousands of small gambling outlets that offer keno or video poker, many of which are in gas stations along the highway. Also, California has many card houses, some of which are illegal. These establishments are distinct from casinos in size and type of play.

We first contacted state gaming authorities. In cases like Washington, this was an expeditious way to ascertain the first year a casino opened. However, even the central gaming authorities and Indian affairs committees often lacked information on Indian casinos. In most states, therefore, we called each casino to obtain its opening date or first date of Class III gambling if it had previously been a bingo hall, etc. We also used lists from the Casino City website, www.casinocity.com, which lists casinos in every state. This list was verified against the annually-produced *Executive's Guide to North American Casinos*.

III. Assessing the Role of Casinos

With the exception of Nevada, U.S. casinos opened after 1977. We turn first to the raw crime data as they relate to casino and noncasino counties and then describe our research.

A. The Raw Data

Table 1 presents summary crime, income, and population statistics for casino and noncasino counties (counties with no casino in any year of the sample). Casino counties had higher population, land area and income. Crime rates are also higher for these larger counties, as one would expect.

Figure 1: Changes in Crime and Casino-Counties: 1977-1998

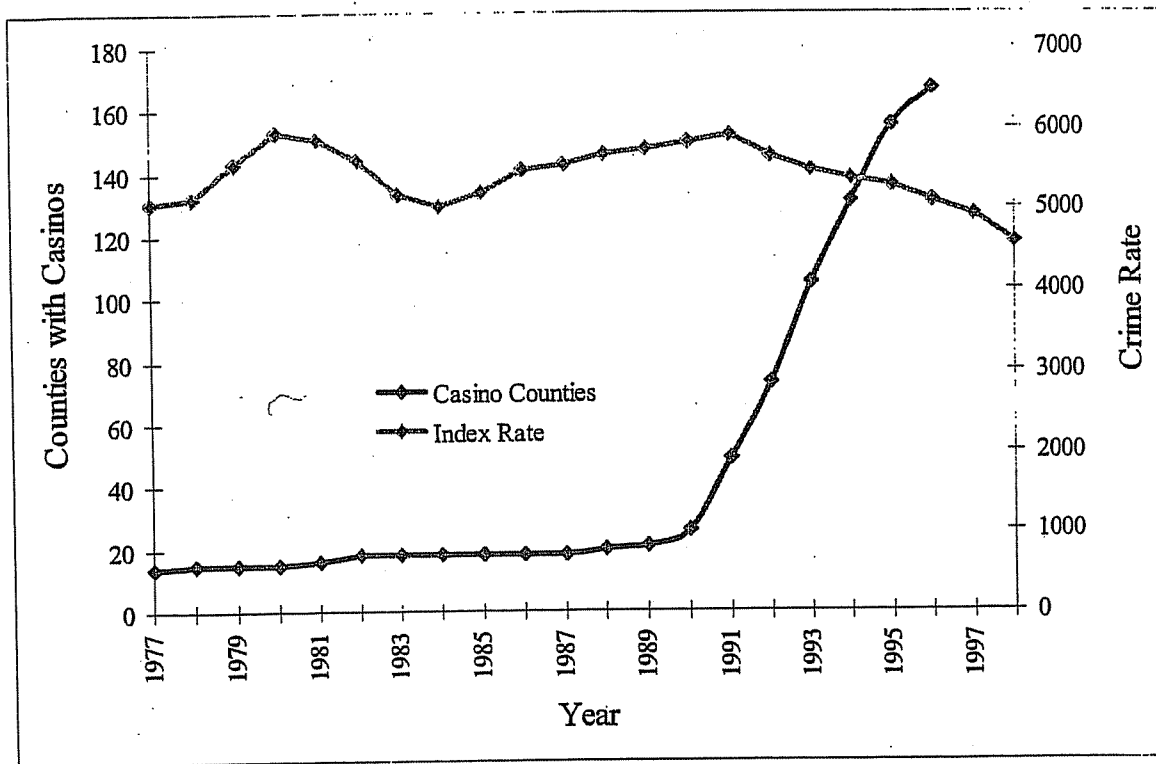
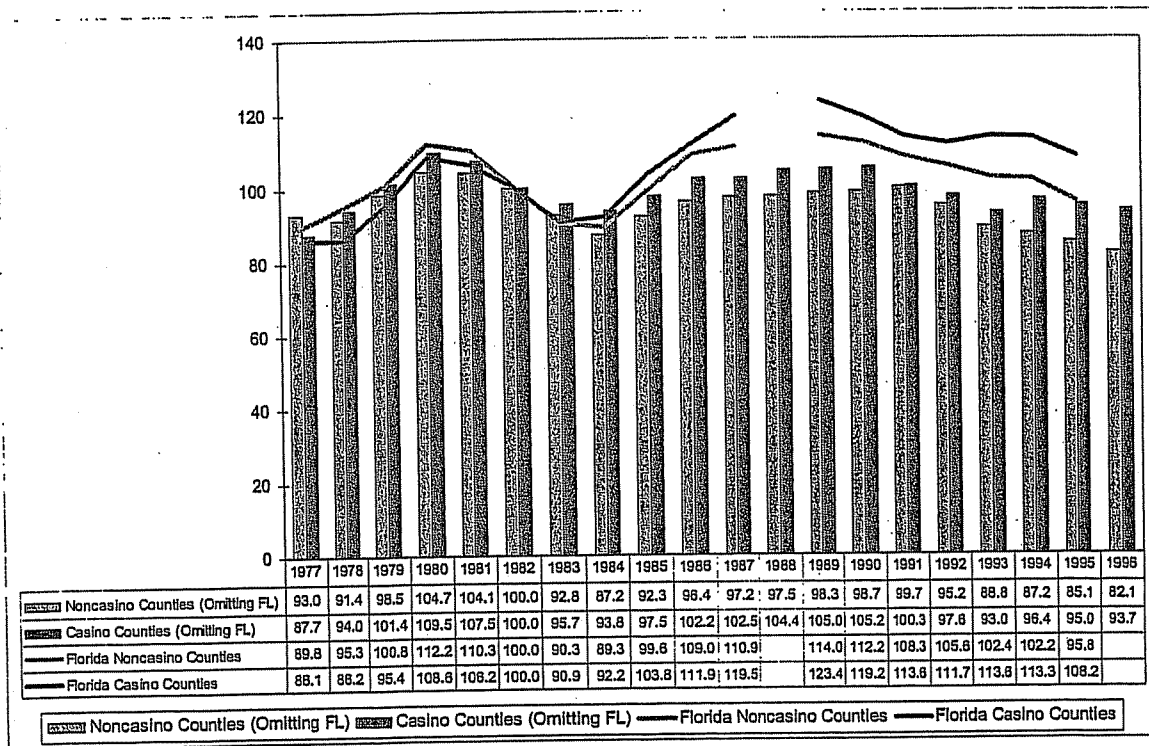


Figure 1 shows the aggregate relationship between the number of counties with casinos and the crime rate. From 1977 to 1990, when the number of casinos was relatively constant, the crime rate fluctuated. However, when counties with casinos increased rapidly from 26 to 167 between 1990 and 1996, the crime rate dropped substantially. This contemporaneous casino growth and crime reduction has been used by some to suggest that casinos reduced crime. For example, Margolis (1997) stated, "crime rates in Baton Rouge, LA have decreased every year since casino gaming was introduced." However, such conclusions are not justified because many regions in the country have experienced falling crime rates since 1991. Therefore, it is more appropriate to compare the magnitude of the decreases between casino and noncasino counties.

Figures 2 and 3 plot property and violent crime rates for casino and noncasino counties. The data are indexed so that 1982 = 100. Because data for Florida are missing in 1988 and 1996, Florida is shown

Figure 2: Property Crime Rates: 1977-96



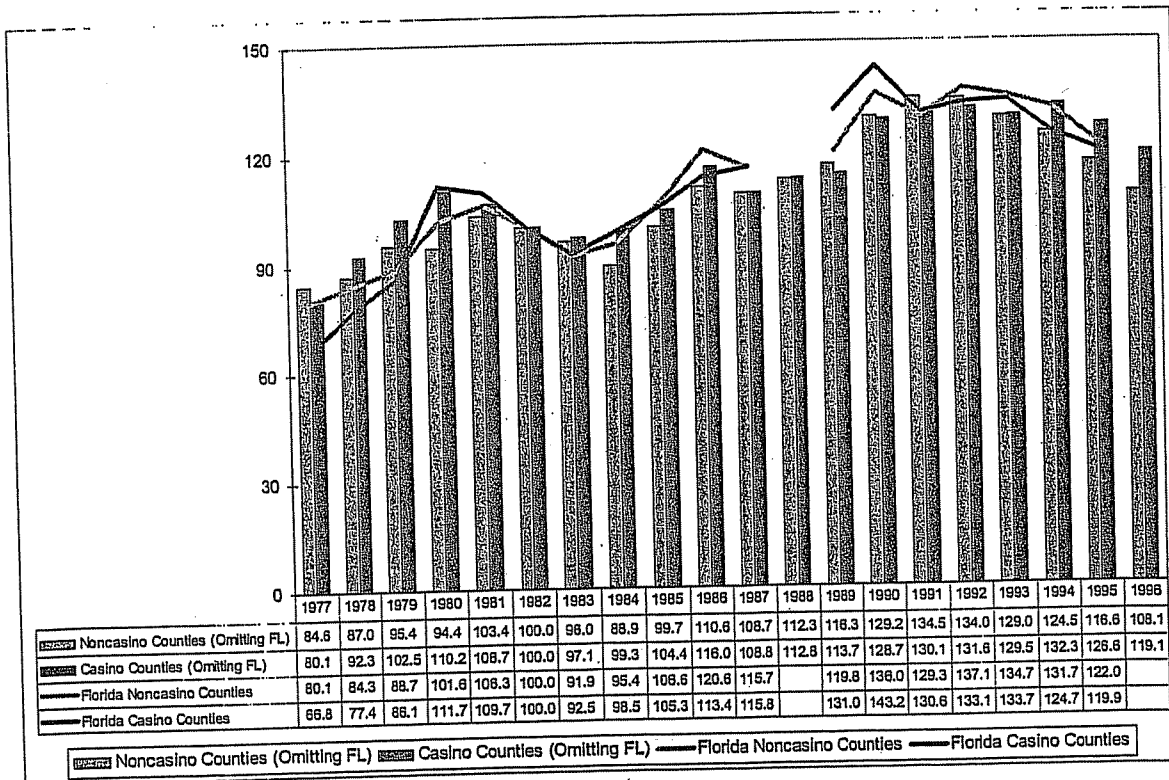
separately.¹⁹ Florida is of separate interest because it was the first state after New Jersey to acquire casinos. In general the trends in crime rates between the two groups of counties are similar. Two features are worth noting, however. First, after 1991 casino- and noncasino-county property crime rates diverge, and crime falls more in noncasino counties than in casino counties. The 1991-96 period is when most casino counties acquired their casinos. Figure 3 shows a similar divergence for violent crime after 1993. Second, Florida casino counties show lower crime rates than the state's noncasino counties in the early years of the sample (before casinos were present) but higher crime rates at the end of the period.²⁰ Figure 4 highlights this cross-over. For example, total crime in 1977 was 6 percent lower in casino than noncasino counties. By 1995, however, it was 11 percent higher. For every crime except robbery, casino counties had lower crime rates in 1977, and higher crime rates in 1995. The robbery rate in casino counties in 1977 was 25 percent lower than in noncasino counties; by 1995 it was only 14 percent lower.

Many states have American Indian casinos governed by state compacts negotiated under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988. Most compacts were signed, and Indian casinos opened, after 1992. In

¹⁹The state legislature changed the Florida crime reporting process from summary-based to incident-based on Jan 1, 1988. In 1995 Florida switched back to summary-based reporting. In the transition years, data are missing.

²⁰Florida acquired its first "boat-to-nowhere" casino in 1982. Other counties acquired them in succeeding years.

Figure 3: Violent Crime Rates: 1977-96

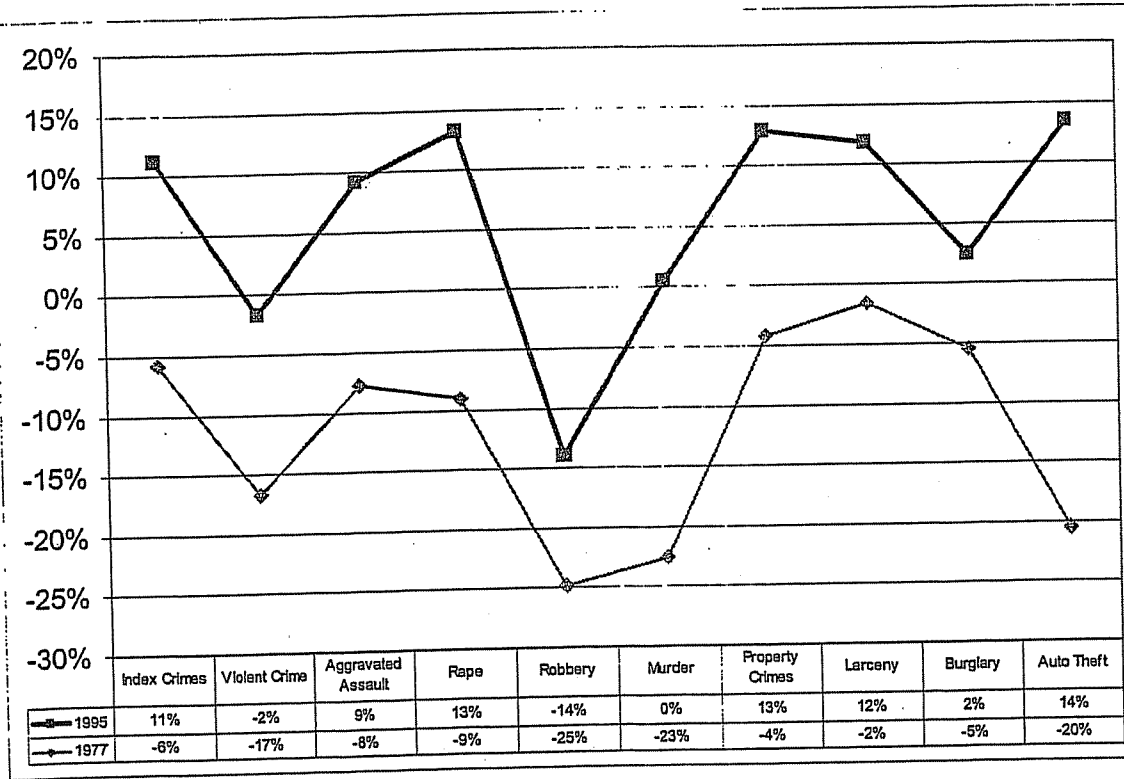


some states (Connecticut, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are examples) Indian casinos are the sole type of casino. Figure 5 computes crime rates in Indian compact counties as a percent of the equivalent crime rate in noncompact counties for 1987 (the year before the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act was passed), in 1992 and 1996. Crime rates between 1987 and 1992 changed little relative to other counties, but between 1992 and 1996, the period of greatest increase in compact casinos, crime in compact counties rose noticeably in all categories.

Figure 6 presents the casino county data centered on the year of opening, where we set the average crime rate for the four years prior to casino opening to 100. Crime rates were very stable prior to opening, slightly lower in the year of casino introduction, returned to approximately average levels for the next three years and increased thereafter. By the fifth to seventh year after introduction, aggravated assaults were 50 to 95 percent higher, robbery was 71 to 119 percent higher, larceny was 9 to 41 percent higher, and auto theft and burglary also showed increases. Only rape was approximately unchanged at 7 percent lower to 12 percent higher.

When grouped around the year of opening the data suggest a connection between casinos and higher crime rates and the need to estimate lead and lag structures to correctly capture and identify the relevant

Figure 4: Casino County Crime Rates as Percent Deviation from Noncasino County Rates: Florida 1977 and 1995



time dependencies. The lead structure will also show that crime rates in casino and non-casino counties were not different prior to the opening dates.

B. Separating Casino Effects from Other Effects, Identifying Timing

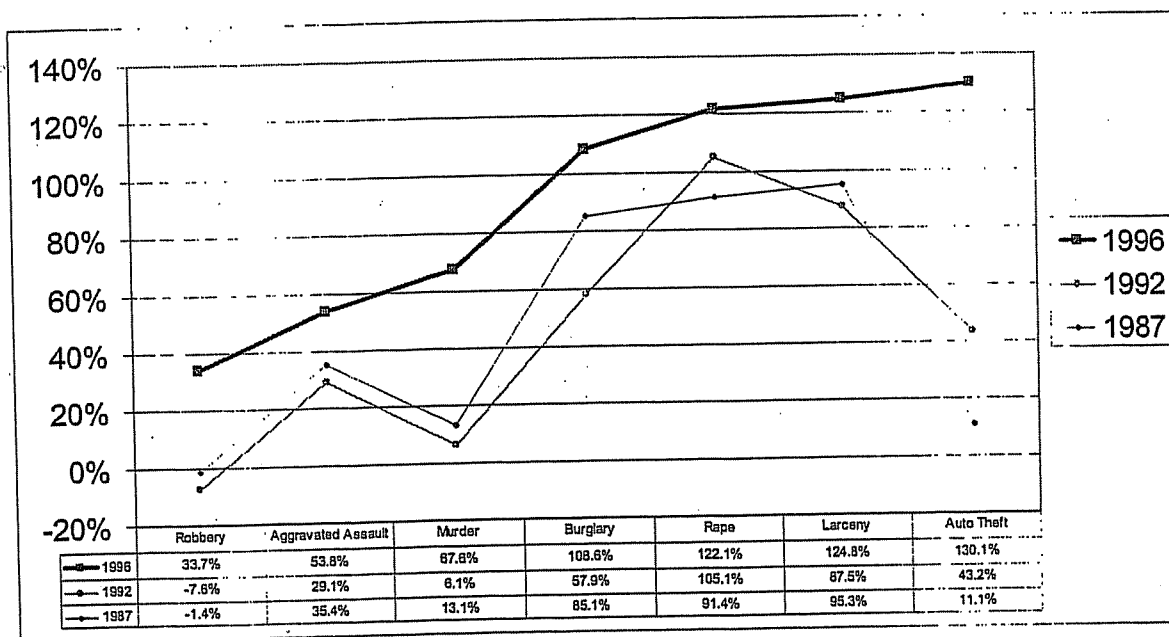
The crime model we estimated was

$$C_{it} = \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_t + \delta L_{it} + \theta A_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (4)$$

where C_{it} is the crime rate (offenses per 100,000 people) of county i in year t . β_i is a county-level fixed effect that controls for unobserved characteristics across counties. The time fixed effect, γ_t , controls for national crime rate trends. L_{it} is a 12×1 vector of the casino opening dummy. It includes 4 leads and 7 lags of the opening variable, and captures the intertemporal effects outlined earlier.

A_{it} is a large vector of control variables and includes population density, the percent of the population that was male, percent that was black, percent that was white, and the percent between the ages of 10-19,

Figure 5: Indian Compact County Crime Rates as Percent Deviation from Noncompact County Rates

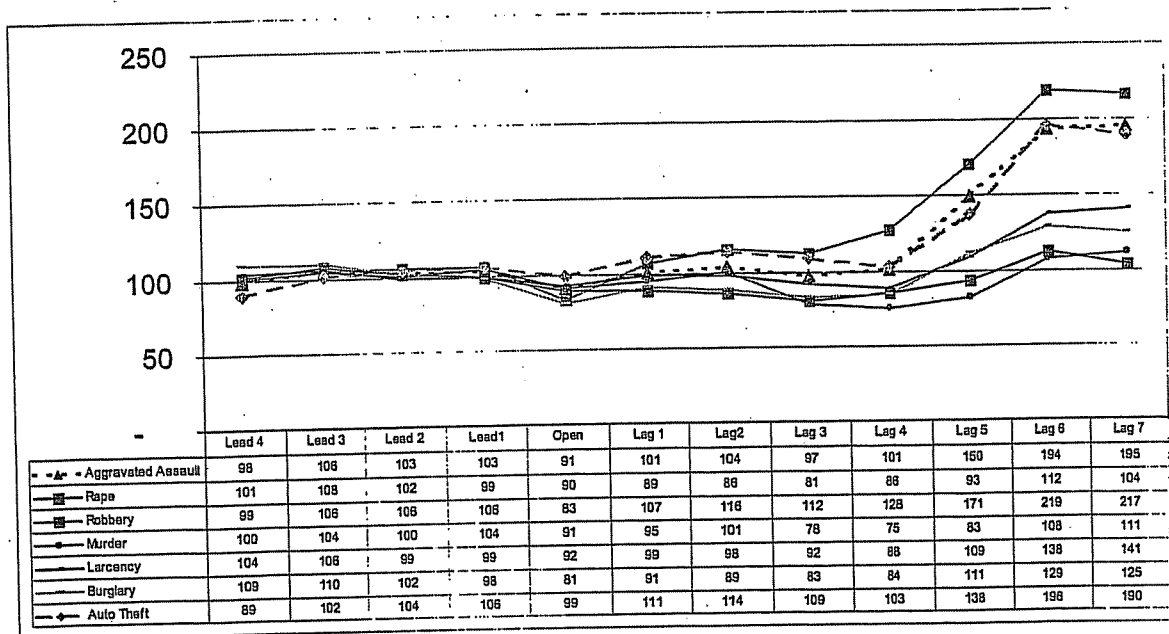


20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-64, and over 65.²¹ Economic variables in A_{it} are real per capita personal income, real per capita unemployment insurance payments, real per capita retirement compensation per old person, and real per capita income maintenance payments. A_{it} also includes a dummy variable indicating whether the county honored a "shall issue" right giving citizens the authority to carry a concealed firearm upon request, and two years of leads and four years of lags on the shall issue dummy. A_{it} contains 22 explanatory variables. ε_{it} is the regression error. Including leads and lags, the regression has 54 explanatory variables. This was expanded to 66 when analyzing the border counties. Excluding observations with missing data reduced the sample size in most regressions from 63,300 ($3,165 \times 20$) to about 58,000.

The effect of a casino on crime depends on δ . A positive coefficient δ indicates that the introduction of casinos increased crime and a negative coefficient indicates that it reduced crime. We independently estimated each lead and lag of the casino opening year without cross restrictions to give separate estimates of the timing of changes. We weighted observations in the regression by county population.

²¹The remaining groups were Hispanics and those between 0 and 9 years.

Figure 6: Crime Rates Before and After Casino Opening - All Casino Counties Except Florida



IV. Results

Table 2 reports the results for the coefficients of interest: four years of leads, the opening, and seven years of lags of the casino opening variable.²² t-statistics are shown below the estimated coefficients. All coefficients refer to changes per 100,000 people. For example, the coefficient of Lag 4 in the column labeled "Aggravated Assault" is 50.29 and indicates that the aggravated assault rate was higher by 50.29 offenses per 100,000 population four years after a casino opened in the county. The number of observations for each regression varied from 57,029 to 57,847. R^2 was between .70 and .89.

The reported regressions exclude measures of law enforcement activity such as conviction rates, sentence lengths, arrest rates, annual police employment and law enforcement expenditures for two reasons. First, including them would have significantly limited the number of counties with available data. Conviction rates and sentence lengths are available for only four states (Mustard 2000), and annual police employment is unavailable at the county-level. The trade-off was one of reduced efficiency from loss of data versus omitted variable bias that would lead us to understate the true impact of casinos on crime.

Using the arrest rate is problematic because it is undefined when there are 0 offenses for a given crime

²²The results for the 588 other coefficients and t-statistics are not included in the interest of space, and because they are used as controls and we are primarily interested in the casino-related variables. The full regression output is available from the authors on request.

type.²³ Many small counties in our sample record no offenses even for property crimes for a given year, and large counties frequently have no offenses for murder and rape. Therefore, including the arrest rate eliminated many observations, reducing our sample by over 30,000 observations for some offenses.

Table 2: Crime Rate Regressions - Casino Leads and Lags

	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Murder	Larceny	Burglary	Robbery	Auto Theft
Lead 4	5.44 (0.758)	0.42 (0.5)	0.87 (3.225)	243.89 (6.113)	36.68 (1.399)	9.91 (1.672)	26.40 (2.222)
Lead 3	3.14 (0.438)	0.76 (0.902)	0.68 (2.506)	200.61 (5.031)	34.09 (1.301)	3.79 (0.64)	74.62 (6.286)
Lead 2	-4.32 (-0.602)	0.21 (0.251)	0.57 (2.098)	89.83 (2.25)	19.43 (0.741)	8.67 (1.462)	117.84 (9.916)
Lead 1	-8.02 (-1.132)	-0.72 (-0.865)	1.20 (4.513)	88.05 (2.236)	-0.54 (-0.021)	10.51 (1.796)	137.59 (11.735)
Open	0.25 (0.033)	-0.46 (-0.529)	1.38 (4.901)	172.08 (4.138)	-17.60 (-0.644)	14.94 (2.418)	177.33 (14.323)
Lag 1	3.76 (0.505)	1.08 (1.24)	1.36 (4.876)	235.81 (5.719)	40.84 (1.508)	34.96 (5.706)	210.29 (17.131)
Lag 2	-7.86 (-0.988)	0.29 (0.316)	1.34 (4.486)	67.04 (1.516)	-41.24 (-1.42)	41.18 (6.266)	189.68 (14.407)
Lag 3	25.81 (2.758)	4.30 (4.044)	1.18 (3.362)	99.52 (1.914)	-31.12 (-0.911)	74.06 (9.586)	242.09 (16.641)
Lag 4	50.29 (3.881)	7.61 (5.179)	0.59 (1.216)	289.82 (4.03)	83.67 (1.771)	54.65 (5.113)	198.85 (9.287)
Lag 5	112.55 (7.132)	11.64 (6.47)	-0.54 (-0.909)	771.74 (8.775)	356.68 (6.173)	68.07 (5.208)	331.08 (12.645)
Lag 6	88.28 (4.79)	11.26 (5.364)	-1.47 (-2.117)	777.38 (7.568)	201.59 (2.988)	9.99 (0.655)	359.71 (11.763)
Lag 7	109.50 (5.704)	10.98 (5.021)	-0.98 (-1.351)	1092.90 (10.214)	226.56 (3.223)	20.91 (1.315)	377.81 (11.861)
N	57761	57029	57847	57841	57838	57842	57846
F	364.9	121	83.01	138.34	352.27	132.76	327.45
Prob > F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
R-squared	0.825	0.741	0.762	0.800	0.697	0.891	0.851

Second, and more important, by excluding these variables the reported regressions understate the true impact of casinos on crime. The Table 2 regressions with the arrest rate included displayed increased post-opening casino coefficients.²⁴ This is consistent with information from law enforcement officials who reported that enforcement expenditures increased substantially when casinos opened, and provides support for the evidence that omitting these variables understates the crime effect. Stephen Silvern (FBI in Atlantic City) documented that expenditures for the Atlantic City Police Department and Prosecutor's Office grew much more rapidly in the late 70s and early 80s than similar expenditures in the rest of the state and nation (Gaming Conference 1999). The Director of the Indiana Gambling Commission reported that Indiana hired an additional 120 state troopers when the casinos opened in 1995.²⁵ Allocations for police services also rose substantially in New Orleans upon introduction of casinos.²⁶ Law enforcement officials strongly

²³See Lott and Mustard (1997) and Levitt (1998) for more detailed discussions of problems with arrest rates.

²⁴We do not present the coefficients in a table because the results are qualitatively similar to the Table 2.

²⁵John Thar, Director of the Indiana Gambling Commission, report at Gaming Conference 1999.

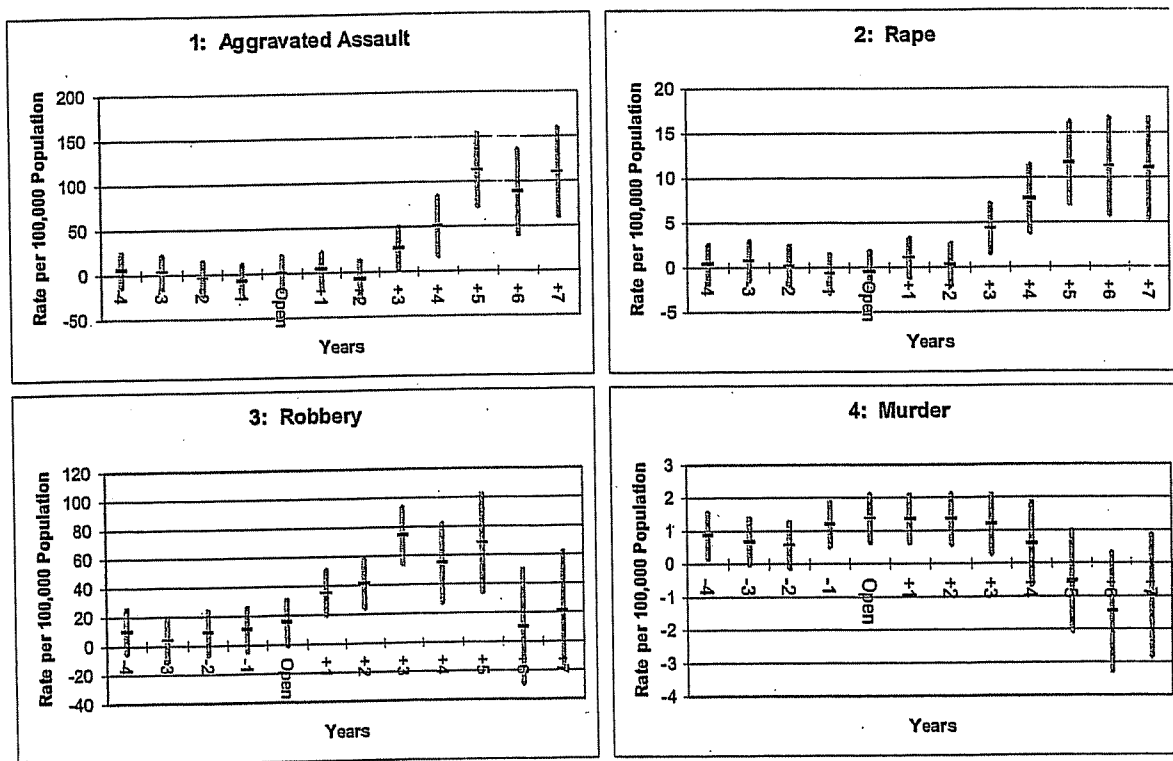
²⁶Lt. Joseph P. Lopinto, Jr., Commander of the Gambling Section of the New Orleans Police Department reported

emphasize that to maintain public safety it is necessary to increase spending on enforcement resources when casinos open. Because we are unable to accurately measure these additional resources that reduce crime, the estimates without law enforcement variables understate the effect of casinos on crime and form a lower bound on the impact.

A. Violent Crime

Figure 7 displays the information for violent crime from Table 2. The horizontal axis plots the casino opening leads and lags and the vertical axis plots the coefficient estimates. Figure 7.1, for example, shows the effect of casino opening on aggravated assaults for the four years before and seven years after opening. The plotted vertical lines show the 99 percent confidence intervals, the range within which the regression indicates the true coefficient should lie with 99 percent probability.

Figure 7: Casino Effects - Violent Crime



For aggravated assault, the coefficients for all four years of leads, the year of opening, and the first two that his department has been significantly resource constrained since the opening of New Orleans' casinos and the resulting increase in demand for police services. Gaming Conference 1999.

years after the casino opening are not significantly different from zero. However, coefficients for the third and subsequent year after opening are significantly above zero, and the trend rises. By the third and subsequent year casinos are a statistically significant contributor to increased assault rates. The estimated high occurs in the fifth year after opening, when the aggravated assault rate is 112 higher per year.²⁷

Although the point estimates for years 3 through 7 after opening are each statistically significant at better than the 1 percent level, the number of counties with casinos open three to seven years is 91, 59, 35, 12, and 7, respectively. Because the number of counties whose casinos opened 6 and 7 years before is small, we treat the estimates for the sixth and seventh year lags cautiously.

Figure 7.2 for rape shows a similar pattern for aggravated assault. Coefficients are not significantly different from 0 prior to the opening. However, they are positive and significant in the third year after the casino opened, and rise thereafter. A county that introduces a casino might expect a negligible impact in the first two years after opening, but a higher rape rate by 8 to 12 incidents per 100,000 population in the fourth and fifth years after opening. The pattern for robbery (Figure 7.3) is similar to aggravated assault and rape with two exceptions. First, the increase in robbery began immediately. Second, the estimated coefficients for the sixth and seventh years after the casino opened cannot be distinguished from zero. One potential explanation is that the effect of casinos on robbery dies out in the sixth and seventh years after opening. Another is that the sample does not have enough observations with casinos opening six or seven years previously to distinguish an effect for this type of crime.

As expected, the impact of casinos on murder is the smallest of all offenses. Figure 7.4 shows there are significant coefficients only for the year before opening through the third year after opening, and implies about 1.3 additional murders for casino counties. However, casino counties have slightly higher murder rates (by about 0.7) before opening, and the change from before to after is not statistically significant. Gambling-related murders and deaths are frequently high profile cases. They include cases such as the disgruntled gambler who killed a casino teller when he tried to retrieve his gambling losses, a spouse who fought over the other's gambling losses and was murdered, a parent's gambling leading to the death of a child and similar tales.²⁸ However, such murders are not frequent and systematic enough to merit a strong assertion about the impact of casinos on murder. Because murder is the least frequently committed crime and most counties have zero murders, murder rates typically have high variance, which makes it difficult to conclusively identify effects.

²⁷The estimated pattern of crime increase is unlike the typical pattern of visitor increases after casino opening. Grinols and Omorov (1996) showed the number of visitors to Illinois casinos typically rises immediately after opening and reaches equilibrium levels after six months or fewer.

²⁸See Jeffry Bloomberg, Prepared Statement, Hearing Before the Committee on Small Business, House of Representatives, 103rd Congress, Second Session, 21 September 1994, Serial No. 103-104, Washington, D.C.: USGPO, p. 47. Accounts of the more spectacular gambling-related murders and deaths (most often suicides) often appear in the press. *USA Weekend*, February 10-12, 1995, p. 20, for example, describes a man killing his wife and beating up his daughter in a fight over his gambling away thousands of dollars. The Associated Press September 3, 1997, reported on the 10-day-old infant who died of dehydration after being left in a warm car for about seven hours while her mother played video poker in South Carolina.

B. Property Crime

Figure 8 displays the Table 2 coefficients for property crimes, which are committed far more frequently than violent crimes. Figure 8.1 displays a pattern similar to rape, robbery and aggravated assault (Figures 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3)—relatively little impact until the fourth year when crime rates increase consistently. The larceny coefficients increase from 67 in the second year after opening to over 1000 by the seventh year. This rising impact indicates that the negative effects of the casino-crime link outweigh positive impacts over time, and is consistent with the negative development argument that it takes a while for gamblers to exhaust personal resources before resorting to larcenous crime. An alternative explanation of the delayed impact is that casinos have an immediate impact on crime, but that impact is netted out by a large increase in police resources, which are typically significantly increased when casinos open, but do not maintain the same rate of growth over time. The slightly more immediate impact of casinos on violent crime observed in Figure 7 may be explained in terms of *imported* criminals. It may take less time to habituate to a new casino's location than for people to exhaust their resources.

Figure 8: Casino Effects - Property Crime

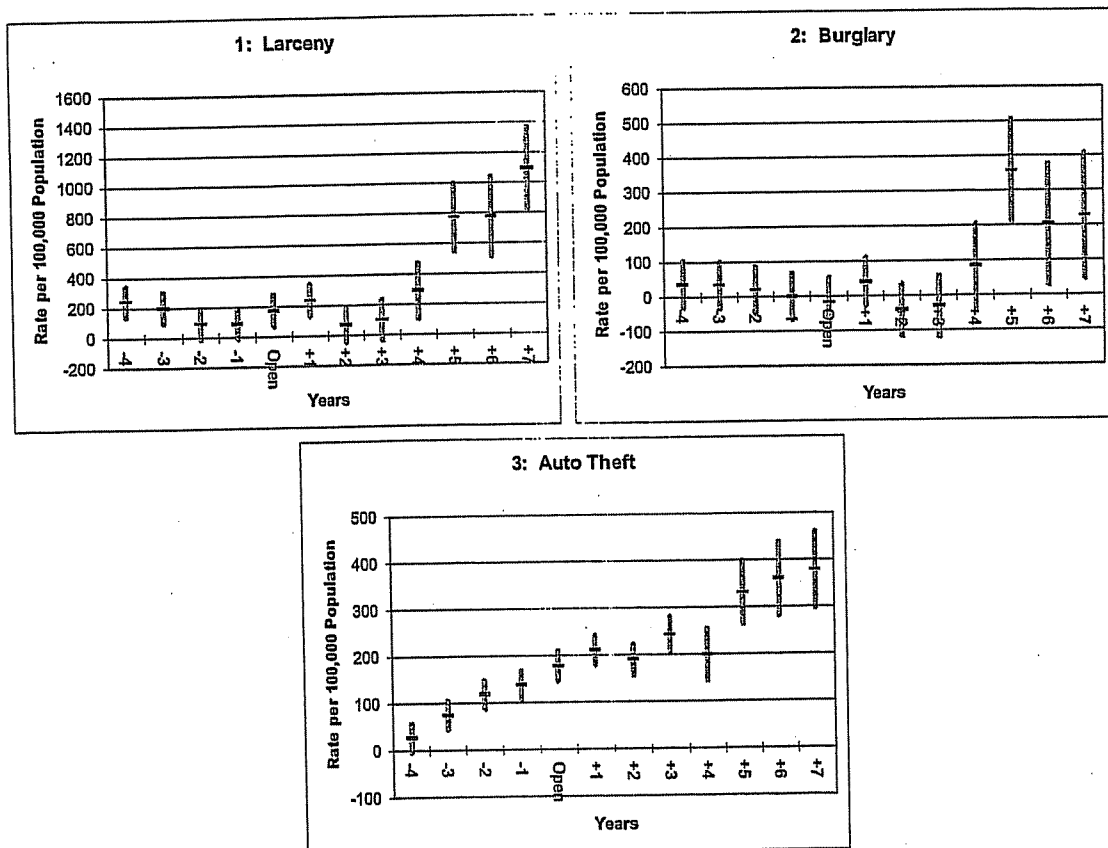
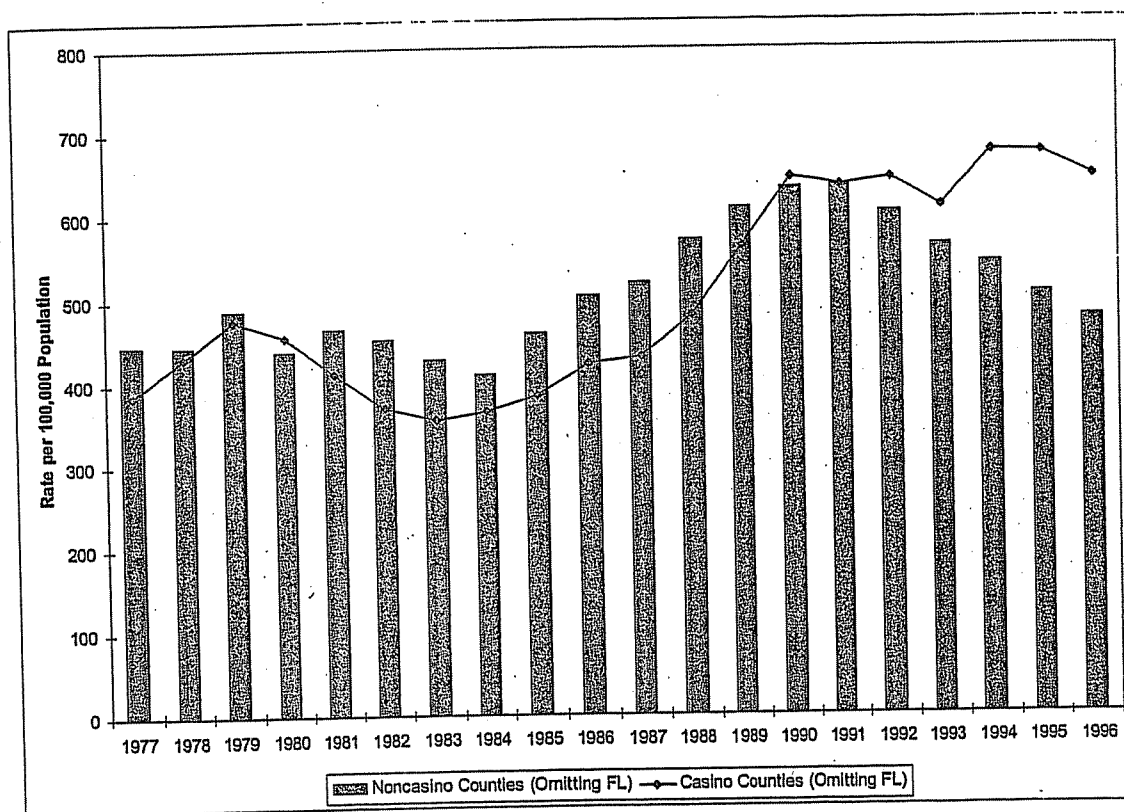


Figure 8.2 for burglary is very similar to larceny, robbery, assault and rape. Burglary shows no noticeable impact of casinos until the fourth year after casino opening. The five, six and seven year lag estimates are significant at between 200 and 400 additional offenses, again indicating that the negative effects of casinos dominate the positive effects over time.

Figure 8.3 for auto theft presents a different picture. It is the only crime that showed a rising trend before casino opening, which continued unabated through the seventh year after opening.²⁹ Figure 9 shows that casino counties did not experience the same decreases in auto thefts that noncasino counties experienced after 1991, when the number of casinos increased rapidly.³⁰ Thus, one reason for the auto theft results is that casinos play a role in causing auto thefts not to fall as fast as they did in noncasino counties.

Figure 9: Auto Theft Crime Rates: Casino vs. Noncasino Counties



²⁹ Again, we have only 12 observations of counties that had a casino open six years earlier and 7 observations of counties that had a casino open 7 years earlier. Robustness checks consisting of removing observations for the states making up these observations one state at a time did not materially affect the pattern shown.

³⁰ Note that a similar divergence in Florida started in 1984 and grew after that, consistent with Florida casino openings. The first Florida casinos opened in two counties in 1982, two more opened in 1988, and the rest opened between 1990 and 1995.

A second factor may be that we were unable to control for Lojack, an electronic tracking system that allows police to quickly locate and recover stolen autos. Ayres and Levitt (1998) showed that Lojack accounted for a significant reduction in auto thefts in the 1990s. Because cities that implemented Lojack generally do not have casinos, we may overstate the effect of casinos on auto theft.³¹ It is also possible that Lojack's use is not yet sufficiently widespread to greatly affect our estimates.

To summarize our empirical results, the casino opening lead variables indicate that casino and noncasino counties have similar crime patterns prior to the opening of casinos. Casinos are not more likely to be placed in areas that have systematically different crime environments than other regions. After casinos open the crime trends differ: casino-county crime rates increase relative to the noncasino-county rates. The differences typically begin a few years after casino opening and increase over time. These characteristics are consistent with the predicted effects outlined in the theory. For example, crime is generated by problem and pathological gamblers who, according to clinical research, take about two or three years to exhaust alternative resources before they commit crime. Furthermore, the most significant effects are for offenses where obtaining resources is the primary motivation of the crime. Not unexpectedly, the only crime that shows no effect is murder, which has the least clear relationship to casino gambling.

Studies that did not have large data sets, a sufficient number of years of observations after casino opening, and that did not allow for the impact to change over time have missed these effects. The evidence presented thus far suggests that casinos increased crime, but provides no information about whether casinos created crime or redistributed it from one area to another. We address this question next.

V. Do Casinos Create Crime or Attract It from Elsewhere?

The previous section provided strong evidence that the introduction of casinos is associated with an increase in crime rates in the host county beginning approximately three years subsequent to introduction. Grouping crime into property and violent categories, the estimates suggest that after six years, 8 percent of property crime and 10 percent of violent crime in casino counties is due to casinos.³²

Do casinos create crime, or merely move it from other locations? In this section, we address this important question by examining the crime rates of counties that border casino-counties. When casinos open crime rates in neighboring counties could either decrease, remain the same or increase. The first possibility supports the idea that casinos move crime from adjacent counties but do not create new crime. In the second case adjacent counties experience no change in crime, which indicates that total crime rises and that casinos create crime. The last possibility is that both host and neighbor counties experience increased crime rates, which indicates that casinos create crime that spills over into neighboring areas.

To implement a test strategy, we defined a set of neighbor lead, opening and lag variables, similar to the original set used in Table 2 for the host county. The "neighbor opening" variable took a value of 1 if

³¹ Ayres and Levitt (1998) showed that Lojack had little effect on other offenses, so our results for the other crimes will not be affected.

³² Section VI. explains the computation of these numbers.

Table 3: Crime Rate Regressions - Casino Neighbor Leads and Lags

	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Murder	Larceny	Burglary	Robbery	Auto Theft
Lead 4	12.59 (3.171)	1.29 (2.544)	-0.07 (-0.490)	96.84 (4.382)	-0.66 (-0.045)	17.04 (5.191)	1.20 (0.183)
Lead 3	4.80 (1.217)	0.13 (0.256)	-0.05 (-0.366)	20.81 (0.948)	-13.92 (-0.965)	11.27 (3.457)	-18.73 (-2.870)
Lead 2	19.73 (5.007)	1.00 (2.059)	0.60 (4.079)	71.44 (3.257)	25.63 (1.777)	36.97 (11.349)	8.75 (1.341)
Lead 1	10.71 (2.745)	0.82 (1.711)	0.60 (4.061)	5.66 (0.261)	10.63 (0.744)	21.51 (6.666)	15.89 (2.459)
Open	1.40 (0.355)	0.69 (1.442)	0.88 (5.926)	6.82 (0.310)	3.87 (0.267)	4.14 (1.267)	9.37 (1.430)
Lag 1	4.27 (1.027)	-0.35 (-0.719)	0.89 (5.658)	29.63 (1.280)	5.57 (0.366)	12.08 (3.513)	32.95 (4.785)
Lag 2	-20.48 (-4.467)	-2.56 (-4.824)	0.57 (3.316)	-173.26 (-6.790)	-70.49 (-4.200)	-4.90 (-1.292)	-21.59 (-2.844)
Lag 3	13.40 (2.566)	1.08 (1.765)	0.67 (3.403)	-47.63 (-1.638)	7.40 (0.387)	6.03 (1.397)	9.86 (1.141)
Lag 4	14.74 (2.424)	1.23 (1.761)	0.75 (3.269)	-44.91 (-1.326)	42.04 (1.888)	14.42 (2.867)	31.14 (3.091)
Lag 5	19.79 (2.418)	5.02 (5.382)	0.37 (1.203)	271.67 (5.963)	140.78 (4.698)	32.73 (4.837)	132.77 (9.796)
Lag 6	63.08 (4.981)	6.49 (4.493)	0.47 (0.981)	472.50 (6.699)	71.73 (1.546)	34.60 (3.303)	233.09 (11.109)
Lag 7	41.44 (3.547)	0.57 (0.430)	-0.99 (-2.262)	223.20 (3.430)	168.21 (3.931)	48.44 (5.012)	89.83 (4.641)
N	57761	57029	57847	57841	57838	57842	57846
F(65,*)	299.7	100.3	70.1	116.1	288.6	112.6	272.5
Prob > F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
R-squared	0.826	0.742	0.763	0.801	0.697	0.892	0.852

a casino opened in an adjacent county in a given year. These twelve new variables increase the number of regressors to 66. The adjacent counties are the relevant unit of measurement for this purpose, because the vast majority of casino patrons come from the local region surrounding the casino. For example, in Illinois over 92 percent of casino customers come from within 75 miles.³³ Therefore, a substantial majority of the visitor movement will be accounted for with the adjacent county technique. A few casinos, most of which are in Nevada, draw their customers from outside their immediate area. However, our estimates do not rely on these casinos to identify the effects, because these casinos opened prior to 1977.

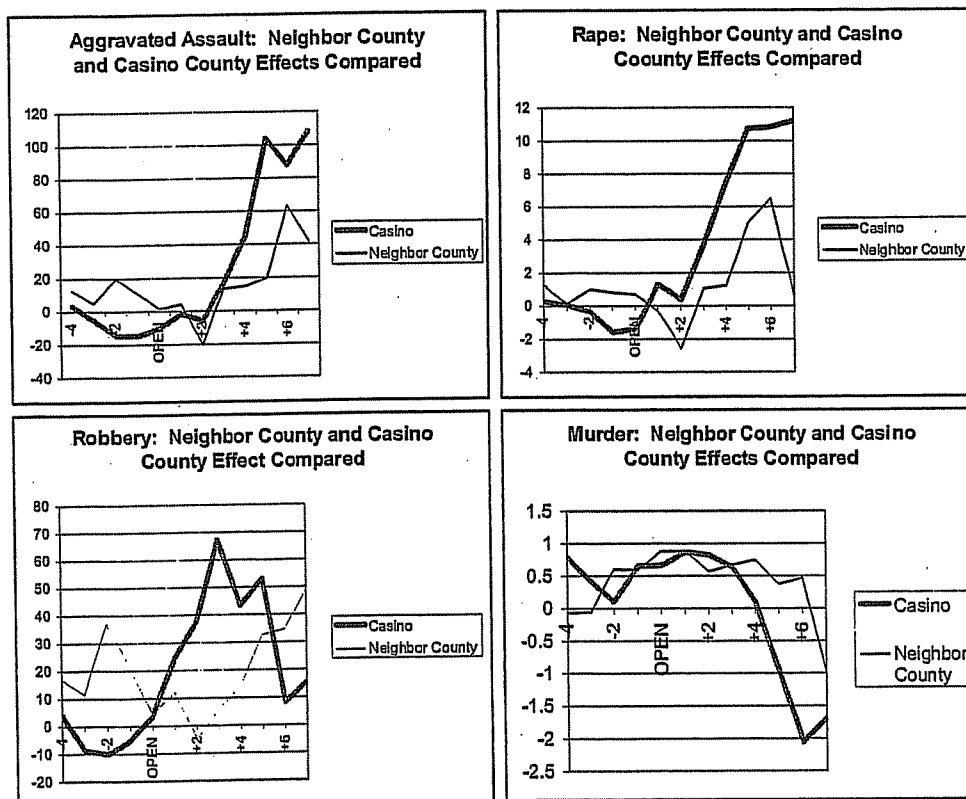
Table 3 shows the estimated effect of casinos on crime rates in neighboring counties. When the neighbor variables were included the host county crime coefficients were virtually unchanged, both in terms of point estimates and statistical significance. The correlation of the host county lead and lag coefficients of casino opening between the two regressions was higher than .99 for aggravated assault, rape, larceny, burglary, and auto theft, and was .985 for murder and .979 for robbery.

The pattern of crime increases in counties adjacent to casino counties showed no evidence of compensating

³³Gazel and Thompson, 1996.

reductions in crime and therefore no evidence of crime shifting. For years before the opening of casinos, there is virtually no impact of the casino on crime rates in neighboring counties. Generally, the overall pattern of crime rate influences is similar to the pattern in the host county, with crime increases beginning after three years of casino introduction, but attenuated relative to the host county effect. For example, Figure 10 shows the coefficients for neighboring counties for aggravated assault (thin line) compared to the host county coefficients (heavy line). The crime rate for aggravated assaults in counties neighboring casino host counties is insignificantly different from zero for five out of the first seven years of the sample (four years before casino opening up to two years after opening), but thereafter all of the coefficients are statistically significant and positive. Comparison to the heavier line showing the host county coefficients reveals that in both the host county and neighboring counties there is little impact of the casino until approximately the third year after opening. From that point the crime rate begins to rise, with the crime rate in neighboring counties rising less than in the host county. The pattern in Figure 10 is consistent with a spillover effect for aggravated assault.

Figure 10: Neighbor County Effects: Violent Crime Rates on Vertical Axis

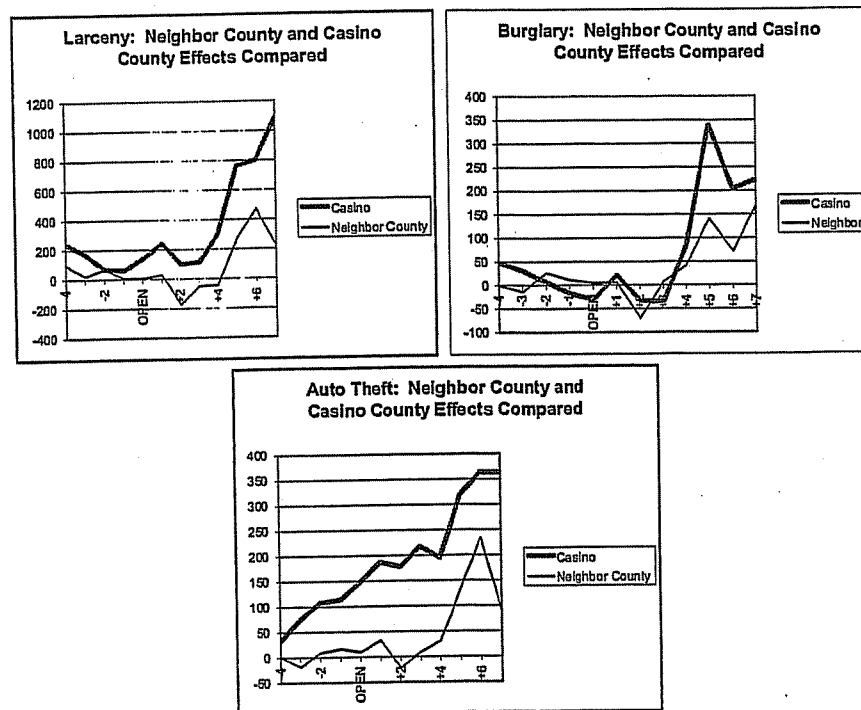


Rape exhibits a similar pattern. Robbery rates fell in neighboring counties before the opening of casinos.

However, starting in the second year after opening robbery rates increased substantially. The U-shaped pattern for the neighboring county crime rate with the base two years after casino opening is a strong indicator that casinos openings lead to robbery spillover effects in neighboring counties.

Murder rates in the neighboring county are not discernably different after the introduction of a casino. The lack of a pattern attributable to the opening of casinos agrees with the host county effects described in the previous section. Figure 11 plots the host county and neighbor county coefficients for property crime. The pattern of increased crime in neighboring counties beginning three or four years after introduction of casinos is apparent for larceny and burglary. As before, the effect in neighboring counties is smaller than in the host county.

Figure 11: Neighbor County Effects: Property Crime Rates



In our discussion of host county auto theft rates we speculated as to why the host county estimated coefficients presented a different pattern of continually growing crime. This pattern of host county coefficients did not appear to be closely related to the introduction of casinos. However, auto theft for neighbor counties displays the pattern of crime increases observed for other crimes. There is a discernably different crime rate three or more years after the opening of the neighboring casino, but not in the years before. The neighbor county effect suggests spillover of auto theft crimes due to the casino, even though host county effects are primarily driven by non-casino factors.

Taking all crimes into account, the data contain no evidence of compensating reductions in the crime rate of neighboring counties when crime rises in casino counties. The evidence more strongly supports spillover effects for all crimes but murder when casinos are introduced. The spillover effects are on the order of half the size of the casino host county effect. Therefore, we would conclude that casinos create crime, rather than attract it from elsewhere.

VI. Social and Legal Implications

The Table 2 coefficients allow us to estimate the fraction of observed crime due to casinos. In this section we combine these estimates with information about the cost of each crime to estimate social costs.

A. Share of Observed Crime Due to Casinos

Summing the estimated number of crimes attributable to casinos (for each county accounting for how many years the casino was in operation) and dividing by the casino counties' total population for each year measures the contribution of casinos to observed crime. Very little crime was due to casinos until the 1990s. Thereafter a growing percentage of observed crime was attributable to casinos. In 1996, the last year of our sample, casinos accounted for 10.3 percent of violent crime, and 7.7 percent of property crime in casino counties. Estimates of the share of crime attributable to casinos in the same year for individual crimes ranged between 3 and 30 percent. Auto theft was the highest, followed by robbery at 20 percent. The values for the rest of the offenses were between 3-10 percent.

B. Costs of Casino-Induced Crime

Recent studies have estimated the social costs of index crimes. We use total cost per victimization figures adjusted to 1998 dollars using the CPU-U to calculate the total cost of the crimes committed in casino counties that are attributable to the casino presence according to the coefficients in Table 2.³⁴ We also compute the crime cost for casino counties on a per adult basis. Both results are shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12 shows that total costs were relatively low over most of the 1980s, rising significantly only after 1988. By the end of the period, total costs for the 167 casino counties reached \$1.3 billion per year in 1995 and 1996.³⁵ On a per adult per year basis, the costs were \$1.10 or below until 1984, between \$5 and \$9 through 1988, \$33 in 1990, \$65 in 1995, and \$63 in 1996, the last year of our sample.

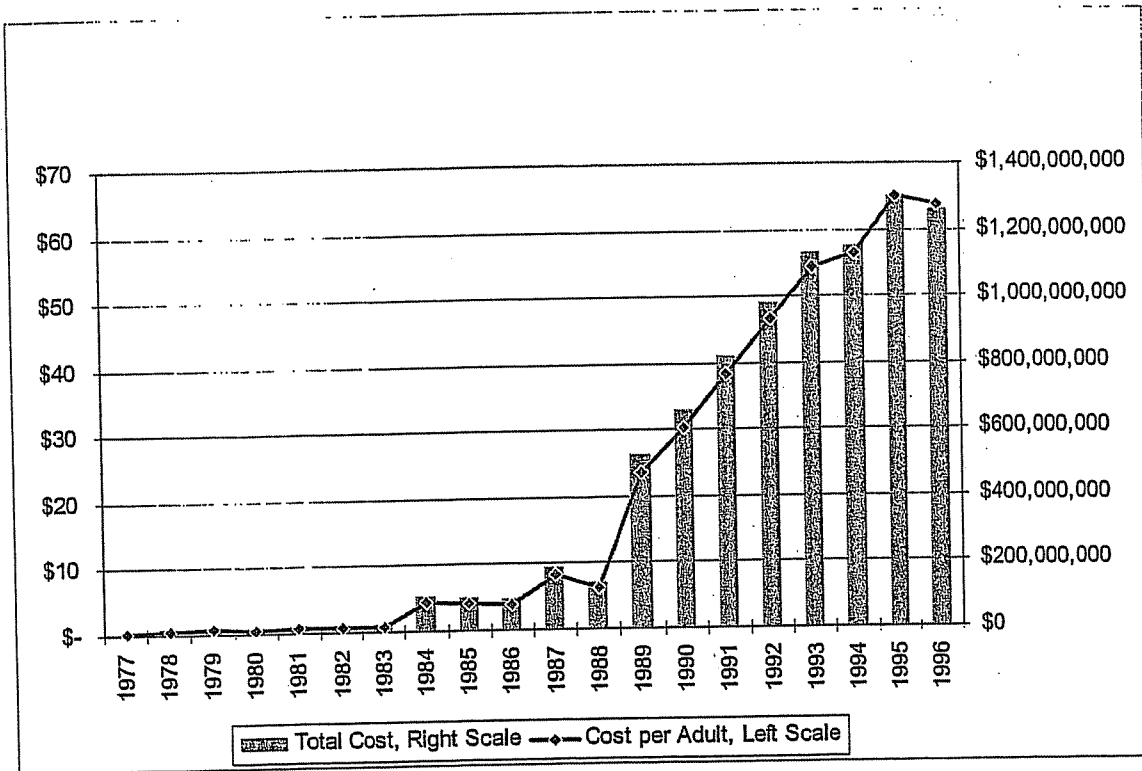
We can compare these cost estimates with others that relied on different methodology. Social costs of casinos have commonly been estimated in terms of the average cost imposed on society by a representative problem and pathological (P&P) gambler³⁶ multiplied by their number. In the most recent comprehensive

³⁴See Miller, Cohen, and Wiersema, 1996, column 4 of Table 9, p. 24.

³⁵The precise figures were \$1.302 billion in 1995 and \$1.275 billion in 1996.

³⁶Some studies group problem and pathological gamblers, some treat them separately. Costs are computed by learning the behavior of P&Ps through direct questionnaires and surveys.

Figure 12: Casino Crime Costs: 1977-1996



study of this type of which we are aware, Thompson, Gazel, and Rickman (1996b) found that total social costs were \$135 per adult in 1996 dollars, of which \$57 (42 %) were due to police and judicial-related costs and thefts.³⁷ Thompson, *et al.* reported that they intentionally “projected numbers believed to be very conservative,” and that the crime costs in their sample (Wisconsin) were probably lower than similar costs in other locations. For all of these reasons, and taking into account the different samples and methodology, their estimate is remarkably close to the direct costs estimated here for 1995-96 of \$65 and \$63. Applying the Thompson, *et al* proportions to our data, total social costs in those years would be \$156 and \$151 per adult.

³⁷The social-cost impact of casino-related serious problem gamblers was \$138,453,113. Dividing this by the number of adults over 20 in the counties with casinos gives the per adult figure in the text. The proportion of costs due to police, theft, and judicial-related costs is determined from their tables A-2 and A-5.

C. Pigouvian Taxes

What are the policy implications of casino-induced crime? Standard Pigouvian corrective theory for an industry with externalities is that it should be taxed by an amount equal to the costs that it imposes on society. By internalizing the externalities, corrective taxes would cause casinos to adjust their operations or go out of business. Only those that could pass a cost-benefit test by compensating society for the damage they cause would continue to operate. Relative to the revenues for a representative casino of about \$230 per adult each year from nearby residents,³⁸ Pigouvian corrective taxes for the seven index I crimes would represent 25-30 percent of percent revenues. If other social costs are ultimately identified, required taxes would be higher.

An alternative to Pigouvian taxes depends on whether gambling can be offered in a manner that does not lead to externalities. Can gambling be provided in a manner that does not generate problem and pathological gamblers, and thereby lead to fewer crimes? If so, it may be less costly to society to implement than the response based on Pigouvian taxes.

VII. Summary

Our analysis of the relationship between casinos and crime is the most exhaustive ever done in terms of the number of regions examined, the years covered and the control variables used. Using data from every U.S. county from 1977 to 1996 and controlling for over 50 variables to examine the impact of casinos on the seven FBI Index I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft), we concluded that casinos increased all crimes except murder, the crime with the least obvious connection to casinos. Most offenses showed that the impact of casinos on crime increased over time and began about three years after casino introduction. This pattern is consistent with the theories that problem and pathological gamblers commit crime as they deplete their resources, that nonresidents who visit casinos may both commit and be victims of crime, and that casinos lower information costs of crime and increase the potential benefits of illegal activity. These effects outweigh the potentially positive effects on crime that casinos may have through offering improved labor market opportunities.

According to our estimates, between 3 and 30 percent of the different crimes in casino counties can be attributed to casinos. This translates into a social crime cost associated with casinos of \$65 per adult in 1995 and \$63 per adult in 1996. These figures do not include other social costs related to casinos such as crime in neighboring counties, direct regulatory costs, costs related to employment and lost productivity, social service and welfare costs. Overall, 8 percent of property crime and 10 percent of violent crime in counties with casinos was due to the presence of the casino. Although robbery, the offense that exhibited the largest increase, is classified as violent crime, it is more appropriately classified as a property crime in that the motivation of its perpetrators is to obtain resources.

We also investigated whether the crime in casino counties is merely attracted (moved) from other regions

³⁸See Grinols and Mustard, 2000.

or is created. Counties that neighbor casino counties generally experienced crime increases whose pattern matched the pattern in casino counties, but smaller. This indicates that crime spilled over from casino counties into neighbor counties, rather than shifting crime from one area to another.

In future research we hope to refine this study. Questions include whether different types of casinos have different impacts on crime. For example, do riverboat casinos affect crime in the same manner as land-based casinos or casinos based on Indian Reservations? Is there a difference based on geographic areas? Do casinos in rural areas affect crime in the same way as those in more highly populated areas? We will also try to decompose the total effect into the fraction due to local residents and visitors. We will also extend the data set as new data become available.

APPENDIX I

Definitions of FBI Part I Index Crimes³⁹

The FBI Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses as follows:

I. Violent Crime—includes murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

A. Murder and Non-negligent Homicide is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another and is based on police investigations, rather than the evaluations of a medical examiner or judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded from this category. Justifiable homicides are limited to the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and the killing of a felon by a private citizen.

B. Forcible Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (where no force was used and the victim is under age of consent) are excluded.

C. Robbery is the stealing, taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force, threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Robbery includes attempted robbery. Robbery is divided into seven subclassifications: street and highway (which accounted for 52 percent of all robberies in 1992), commercial house (11.9 percent), residence (10.1 percent), convenience store (5.3 percent), gas or service station (2.5 percent), bank (1.7 percent) and miscellaneous (13.1 percent).

D. Aggravated Assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. It includes assault with intent to kill. This type of assault is usually

³⁹The definitions are taken from *Crime in the United States: 1993* (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation), Appendix H, 380-381. The statistics quoted for 1992 are taken from *Crime in the United States: 1992, Section One*.

accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

II. Property Crime—includes burglary, larceny and auto theft.

A. Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. It includes attempted forcible entry, attempted burglary and burglary followed by larceny.

B. Larceny (except motor vehicle theft) is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property or articles of value from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny is not committed by force, violence or fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded. Larceny is subdivided into a number of smaller classifications: items taken from motor vehicles (22.6 percent of all larcenies in 1992), shoplifting (15.8 percent), taking of motor vehicle accessories (14.0 percent), taking from buildings (14.0 percent), bicycle theft (5.9 percent), pocket picking (1.0 percent), purse snatching (0.9 percent), taking from coin operated vending machines (0.9 percent), and all others (24.8 percent).

C. Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Motor vehicle theft includes all cases where vehicles are driven away and abandoned, but excludes vehicles taken for temporary use and returned by the taker. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes and farming equipment.

APPENDIX II

Explanation of County level Data

The number of arrests and offenses for each crime in every U.S. county from 1977-1996 was obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report County-level Data. When the UCR data had an observation with a FIPS code that did not match any county listed in the codebooks, that observation was deleted.

One significant problem with the offense data has occurred since 1985. When ICPSR compiles the FBI data, it cannot distinguish between legitimate values of 0 and values of 0 that should have been coded missing.⁴⁰ If an individual offense or arrest category had a value of 0 and that county had non-zero values for other crime categories, we used the raw data. This rule was followed because the FBI and ICPSR indicated that law enforcement agencies normally report the data for all crimes and do not selectively send data for some types of crimes and not for others. If the number of offenses and arrests was 0 for all categories in a given county in a given year, then that county was assigned missing values for all offense and arrest rates.

State populations were taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States. The county population, age, sex and race data for all years except 1990 and 1992 were obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, a division of the Bureau of the Census. All population measures estimate the July 1 population

⁴⁰Ken Candell of the FBI and Chris Dunn of ICPSR have provided much assistance with these problems.

for the respective years.⁴¹ The age distributions of large military installations, colleges, and institutions were estimated by a separate procedure. The counties for which special adjustments were made are listed in the report.⁴² The 1990 and 1992 estimates were not available from the Census Bureau. The 1990 data were estimated by taking an average of the 1989 and 1991 data. The 1992 data were estimated by multiplying the 1991 populations by each county's 1990-1991 growth rate. The Bureau of the Census provided the data on land area in square miles.⁴³

Data on income, unemployment, income maintenance and retirement were obtained from the Regional Economic Information System, a component of the Bureau of Commerce. Income maintenance includes Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, and other income maintenance (which includes general assistance, emergency assistance, refugee assistance, foster home care payments, earned income tax credits, and energy assistance). Unemployment insurance benefits include state unemployment insurance compensation, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees (UCFE), Unemployment for Railroad Employees, and Unemployment for Veterans (UCX), and other unemployment compensation (which consists of trade readjustment allowance payments, Redwood Park benefit payments, public service employment benefit payments, and transitional benefit payments). Retirement payments included old age survivor and disability payments, railroad retirement and disability payments, federal civilian employee retirement payments, military retirement payments, state and local government employee retirement payments, federal and state workers' compensation payments, and other forms of government disability insurance and retirement pay.

⁴¹For further descriptions of the procedures for calculating intercensal estimates of population, see ICPSR (8384): "Intercensal Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race (United States): 1970-1980." U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Winter 1985. ICPSR, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Also, see "Intercensal Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race: 1970-1980 Tape Technical Documentation." U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 103, "Methodology for Experimental Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age and Sex: July 1, 1975." U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980: "County Population by Age, Sex, Race and Spanish Origin" (Preliminary OMB-Consistent Modified Race).

⁴²U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 103, "Methodology for Experimental Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age and Sex: July 1, 1975." U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980: "County Population by Age, Sex, Race and Spanish Origin" (Preliminary OMB-Consistent Modified Race), pp. 19-23.

⁴³Land area includes intermittent water and glaciers that appear on census maps and in the TIGER file as hydrographic features. It excludes all inland, coastal, Great Lakes and territorial water. Inland water consists of any lake, reservoir, pond or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream or similar feature that is recorded in the data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than a straight line). Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as inland water from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Coastal and territorial waters include portions of the oceans and related large embayments, such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, that belong to the United States and its possessions.

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1 CHAIRPERSON JAMES: Supervisor Jacob, welcome.

2 MS. JACOB: Thank you very much, Madame Chairman and
3 members of the Commission.

4 I am the county supervisor and I represent the second
5 supervisorial district in San Diego County. I think it would be
6 helpful to know what that district looks like, briefly.

7 This district is the largest of the five
8 supervisorial districts in our region. It covers more than 2,000
9 square miles, 535,000 constituents. Also most significantly in
10 the second district are 10 of the county's 17 Indian reservations
11 and all three of the county's gaming tribes: Sequan, Viejas, and
12 Barona. All of the Indian nations in my district as well as
13 throughout the county are an important part of this region's
14 economic and cultural makeup. I'm very please to have the
15 opportunity to speak to you today regarding Indian gaming,
16 concerns and the relationship this county and the Indian tribes
17 have established which I think is significant.

18 The Board of Supervisors has had some success in
19 establishing a government to government relationship with the
20 members of the tribes in second district. But this government to
21 government relationship did not always exist. In the past, very
22 frankly, there was little to no relationship and as a result of
23 that it was very difficult if not impossible to resolve problems
24 of mutual interest.

25 For example in 1994 there were two issues
26 specifically focusing on proposed land uses and land annexation
27 which were a cause of concern particularly to the surrounding
28 communities.

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1 The first was Astri Corporation, they were operators
2 of the Sequan casino and they purchased property outside of the
3 reservation, deeded it to the Sequan tribe for the purpose of
4 bringing it into trust and providing the sovereignty to that new
5 land.

6 When it was submitted to the Department of Interior,
7 they requested that this newly acquired property be developed as
8 I indicated tribal land, thus making it a part of the sovereign
9 reservation. And as you no doubt are aware of such a designation
10 were granted potential uses for the newly acquired property would
11 not have been subject to any local land use laws or the community
12 planning process.

13 Another situation occurred in the rural community of
14 Jamul in that same year, '94. Representatives of station,
15 station casinos based in Las Vegas entered into a management
16 contract with the Homul of Mission Indians to develop a proposed
17 \$30 million casino on an existing six acre, six acre reservation
18 and additional land they hoped to purchase have designated as
19 tribal land. You can imagine the consternation of the community
20 over such a proposal on a two lane road and very rural area.

21 Both these situations and the impact of residents on
22 adjacent communities in terms of traffic, in terms of crime,
23 property devaluation, would have been devastating.

24 It's one thing to respect the sovereignty which
25 should be respected of existing tribal lands, but it's another to
26 annex land simply for the purpose of circumventing local land use
27 and zoning regulations. Big difference.

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1 As a result of these two situations, this County
2 Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted a resolution in March of
3 1994 urging the Secretary of Interior to deny the designation of
4 tribal land to newly purchased land acquired for Indian gaming
5 and related uses. And today the Secretary has honored this
6 Board's request.

7 Also, local governments incur the cost of law
8 enforcement for gaming related crimes whether they are property
9 crimes that occur at a casino or more serious crimes related to
10 individuals who have been at the casino.

11 For example, the San Diego County Sheriff who is
12 responsible for law enforcement adjacent to the three of the
13 reservations where there is gaming, responded to almost 1,000
14 calls for service in 1996 alone.

15 Now I'd like to focus on the unique government to
16 government relationship that we have established in San Diego
17 County. Over the last several years, since 1994, the
18 relationship between the sovereign tribal governments of Sequan,
19 Barona and Viejas and San Diego County government has improved
20 dramatically. In fact, these three tribes, the Sequan, Viejas
21 and Barona casinos have become collectively the largest employer
22 in the eastern San Diego County region. They employ more than
23 4,000 people with a payroll of \$60 million in the second
24 supervisorial district alone and \$87 million annually county
25 wide.

26 These three tribes spend at least \$79 million on
27 outside goods and services, donate at least \$4 million annually

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1 to charities and community event. They are truly good county and
2 corporate citizens, good partners.

3 Each day 15,000 people in addition -- every day
4 15,000 people in our region patronize these facilities. These
5 three tribes clearly are major contributors to our economy,
6 recreation, and our tourism industry.

7 And that's why in August of last year with the
8 deadline for a compact with Governor Wilson, looming over their
9 heads, I called on the governor to enter into negotiations
10 immediately with Barona, Sequan and Viejas Indian tribes.

11 Subsequently, the Board of Supervisors unanimously
12 supported this call for action. Our request included that any
13 compact include a local government compound which identifies
14 local concerns.

15 Number one, to allow for counties or cities to
16 receive revenue from state to mitigate local problems assuming
17 that the state would be receiving their share of revenues.

18 Number two, to provide a formal communication
19 mechanism for early discussions at the local level to enhance
20 government to government relationships, to determine potential
21 impacts and mitigation requirements of any problems associated
22 with new developments.

23 Barona, Viejas, and Sequan supported this action.
24 This was a new beginning in San Diego County where we stood
25 shoulder to shoulder, government to government on that day.
26 And since then legal and political wrangling has long been, long
27 ongoing regarding a compact.

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1 It's very unfortunate. It's sad if not tragic that
2 the same the casinos have continued to operate in a fashion which
3 the community respects and enjoys.

4 While there are still some concerns in specific
5 areas, there have clearly been some successes in addressing these
6 concerns because of the government to government relationship.

7 A couple of examples. The newly open Viejas Outlet
8 Center, the tribe is voluntarily collecting sales tax which will
9 benefit the San Diego community as a whole. The outlet center is
10 expected to gross in its first year some \$30 million.

11 And, near Barona, the county and the Barona tribe are
12 participating in a joint project to improve road. Barona has
13 agreed to contribute \$3 million to this project which will
14 benefit the casino and its patrons as well as residences and
15 commuter who use this road.

16 In addition to that, preliminary discussions have
17 occurred with the county, the Viejas tribe and CalTrans to build
18 a new off-ramp near the Viejas casino and outlet center which
19 will benefit both Viejas and the community.

20 My point, the government to government relationship
21 established between these tribes and the county of San Diego is
22 working.

23 There is no easy answer but one thing is clear to me
24 and that is this. That the answers are to be found at the local
25 level. And what works in San Diego County may not work for the
26 rest of the state and the rest of the nation.

27 I'd like to thank you for the opportunity of
28 addressing this issue before you today and providing a local

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1 perspective and I'd be happy to answer any questions you may
2 have.

3 CHAIRPERSON JAMES: Thank you very much. Are there
4 any questions from Commissioners?

5 We really do appreciate your being here and
6 appreciate the Senator recommending you to this Commission. It
7 is always helpful to have a perspective from state and local
8 official and we appreciate the time that you've given to be here
9 today.

10 Thank you very much.

11 MS. JACOB: Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 CHAIRPERSON JAMES: Is that your own fan club?

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hey, she's going to be re-
15 elected.

16 CHAIRPERSON JAMES: She's going to be re-elected, you
17 think.

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Written Testimont for the U.S. House Committee on Resources Presented by Representative Fulton Sheen

Wednesday, April 5, 2006

Good morning. Thank you Chairman Pombo and members of the House Committee on Resources for the opportunity to testify today.

My name is Fulton Sheen and I'm the State Representative from Michigan's 88 th District. This district is largely rural, and contains the land that has been slated for casino development by the Gun Lake Tribe. I have served in the Michigan State Legislature since 2003, and held the position of Allegan County Treasurer prior to taking state office. Since this casino was proposed some five years ago, my position as an elected official as well as my deep ties to Allegan County have caused me to spend a great deal of time and effort studying the issue of tribal gaming and realizing the deep need for IGRA reform.

I want to commend the chairman and members of this committee for their leadership and foresight in tackling this issue that has been ignored for far too long. The rampant proliferation of tribal gaming is running roughshod over states' rights and local control and is jeopardizing everything from my own neighborhood to, as the Jack Abramoff scandal has demonstrated, the very integrity of our federal political system.

In 1988, Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act ("IGRA") in an effort to control the development of Native American casinos, and, in particular, to make sure that the States had a meaningful role in the development of any casinos within their borders. At that time, Native American gambling accounted for less than 1% of the nation's gambling industry, grossing approximately \$100 million in revenue.

Since that time, the Native American casino business has exploded into an 18.5 billion dollar industry that controls 25% of gaming industry revenue, with no end in sight. Despite this unbridled growth, IGRA and the land-in-trust process remains basically unchanged, and the body charged with oversight of this industry, the National Indian Gaming Commission ("NIGC") limps along with 78 employees and an annual budget of \$10.5 million. In contrast, the State of Nevada runs its oversight agency with 439 employees and an annual budget of \$36.4 million.

While I whole-heartedly agree that "reservation shopping" is an activity that must be stopped, it is just one tiny component of the full legislative overhaul that is needed. My message to you today is that IGRA and its associated land in trust process is outdated, broken, open to manipulation by special interests and in desperate need of immediate reform. It has unfairly and inappropriately fostered an industry that creates enormous wealth for a few select individuals and Las Vegas interests at the expense of taxpaying families, small businesses, manufacturing jobs, and local governments. My plea to you is that you study these issues in depth, and that you impose an immediate two-year moratorium on any further casino expansion pending the results of your study, as suggested by Michigan Congressman Mike Rogers. Twenty-three casinos in Michigan is more than enough, and so is the \$18.5 billion this nation already spends in American Indian casinos. Congress needs to get its arms around this while it still can.

In my home state of Michigan, we are in the midst of a fiscal and job crisis. While tribal casinos are booming, our state economy lags among one of the worst in the nation. Michigan has been among one of the hardest hit states in the nation due to new global market forces, outsourcing of jobs, and skyrocketing labor and health care costs.

Michigan ranks among the top in the nation with the most number of casinos, with 20 existing facilities (17 tribal, 3 non-tribal) and three approved tribal facilities for a total of 23 casinos. Unfortunately, Michigan also

ranks top in the nation for our unemployment rate, with manufacturing job losses in Michigan alone accounting for approximately 25% of our nation's lost manufacturing base. Discretionary spending is down, bankruptcies are up, and several cities, including Detroit, are on the verge of receivership.

Casino proliferation is bound to make the economic picture even worse for Michigan. Our research shows that Michigan has reached a saturation point in casino gambling and any jobs and money tied to new tribal gaming will only displace jobs and consumer spending that would otherwise occur in traditional taxpaying entertainment-related industries. In other words, further casino development will not add jobs and value to the Michigan economy. Rather, it will shift jobs and money from existing taxpaying businesses to tribal operation that do not pay state or local taxes.

Our research also shows that while local and state governments receive some revenue sharing percentages from tribal gaming, the dollars pale in comparison to the overall new costs to government and social service agencies from increased infrastructure demands, traffic, bankruptcies, crime, divorce, and general gambling-related ills.

The bright lights, big numbers, and empty promises of casino gambling have blinded too many local and state governments. In Detroit, the three proposed casinos were hailed as new economic engines that would revitalize the downtown area with new jobs, new buildings, and spin-off entertainment businesses. They promised new hotels, new restaurants, new entertainment, and more tourists from outside of the area. Five years since the casinos opened, the promises remain empty or broken.

According to a recent Detroit Free Press article, "beyond the casinos walls, little spin-off is evident." The Michigan Restaurant Association reported that there has been little to no new restaurants and many restaurants that were on the brink have shut down. Analysis also reveals that an overwhelming majority of the dollars spent in Detroit casinos are siphoned from individuals located within a 50-mile radius. Bankruptcy has doubled, crime has risen, and the city is running a \$1.2 million budget deficit on police, fire, and gambling-related services, even after receiving their revenue sharing payments.

Uncontrolled proliferation of casino gambling will also threaten the investments that we have made in Michigan to transform ourselves in the wake of manufacturing losses. We are cultivating innovative economic development opportunities in the areas of life sciences, advanced manufacturing, and information technology. We are also investing billions to revitalize our core cities with new and improved arts, cultural, and entertainment related activities to curb sprawl and draw in more tourist, homeowners, businesses, and tax revenue. In Grand Rapids alone, more than \$1 billion in public and private investments has been spent in the last two decades to revitalize our core city. The proliferation of casino gambling threatens to suck jobs and dollars away from these emerging economic development efforts.

I am presenting you with these Michigan-specific details because I believe it demonstrates the urgent need for you to act swiftly and decisively to impose a two-year moratorium, to study the issues thoroughly, and then to craft a new solution that takes into account the new realities of the Native American gambling business as it exists today. The existing laws and regulatory tools are not working. We cannot afford to let casinos proliferate while this study goes on because the costs will be too high.

In August 2001, the Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish band or Gun Lake Tribe of Pottawatomi Indians filed an application to put 10 parcels of land into federal trust with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and released plans to build a 180,000 square foot Class III casino with 2,500 slot machines, 75 game tables, a hotel, convention center, golf course, specialty restaurants, and entertainment facilities in Allegan County, which is my district, between the core cities of Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo. The casino would operate around the clock.

Following this announcement, myself along with a group of concerned community leaders turned to the Grand Rapids Area Chamber of Commerce with questions about the impact the proposed Gun Lake casino would have on the region. The Chamber commissioned the Anderson Economic Group to conduct an independent economic impact study to assess the impact of the proposed tribal casino in Allegan County.

The economic impact study revealed that for every one job created by the casino, more than two jobs would be lost in the surrounding counties. The study also found that the surrounding counties of Kalamazoo, Kent, Ottawa, and Barry would suffer an economic hemorrhage of more than \$880 million lost over 10 years. The

net economic loss to the entire region significantly outweighs the modest localized gains in the immediate area around the casino.

The independent economic research underscored what similar studies have found. Unlike the destination casinos in Las Vegas, most casinos in places like Michigan do not generate new dollars or new jobs; rather they siphon off jobs, money, and economic vitality from surrounding communities in a 50-mile radius and increase costs to government and social service agencies. In fact, the vast majority of casino revenues come from the surrounding communities. Almost all of those dollars would have been spent in other local, taxpaying businesses in the absence of the casino.

As this Committee knows, any major new federal project—and that is what this casino will be if the federal trust process goes forward—must complete an Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS"). The only way a project can avoid this requirement of the law is by demonstrating that there is no conceivable way in which the project will have a significant impact on the host community. The Bureau of Indian Affairs made this finding for the Gun Lake project—erroneously in our view—in early 2003.

On February 10, 2003, the Grand Rapids Chamber objected to the finding and to the Environmental Assessment that supposedly supported it. At a minimum, the Chamber urged the BIA to complete a full scale EIS for the project. Incidentally, a tribe promoting a casino project in Battle Creek, about 70 miles or so from the Gun Lake project, is now completing a full scale EIS after a Judge Penfield Jackson here in Washington rejected the Environmental Assessment the BIA had relied upon to evade the EIS requirement in that case. But at Gun Lake, the BIA persisted in its refusal to proceed with an EIS for the Gun Lake project and published its decision to proceed with a trust acquisition for the Gun Lake tribe.

The Gun Lake Tribe's environmental assessment was an incomplete and inaccurate reflection of the regional economic, environmental, and social impacts associated with the proposed casino. The Tribe's study took a cookie-cutter approach to a very complex issue, basically stating that this proposed government-subsidized development would have no negative impact on the surrounding community and would result in the creation of 4,500 jobs.

Of course, the BIA-approved study did not consider the associated economic hemorrhage for the entire region, as shown by the Anderson study. It will now be necessary for citizens like me, who are determined to spare my community the negative effects of this casino project, to resort to litigation, as citizens have done elsewhere in my State and throughout this Country. I do not think this is what Congress had in mind when it adopted IGRA almost 20 years ago for a then-struggling Native American casino industry.

Unfortunately, IGRA and the rules pertaining to the Land-in-Trust process for casino site acquisitions do not require a comprehensive, regional environmental impact study and instead only require a pin-point study of the proposed development. Nor does the process include a failsafe process for ensuring that the will of the citizens in the host community is carefully considered. Our polling demonstrates that over 64% of the citizens in the region are opposed to the casino development. In fact, my State recently voted overwhelming 58% - 42% to subject any new non-Indian casino gambling in the State to a vote of the people. And yet, we are now told by the BIA and others that this overwhelming voice of the citizenry—supported as it is by solid economic and social research—cannot be heard at all, and will have nothing to do with whether this project is rammed down the throat of an unwilling host community.

This is not the way it should be, and I do not think this is what Congress had in mind when it passed IGRA. In fact, when Congress originally enacted IGRA, it provided that, as a general rule, casino gambling would not take place on newly acquired trust land. There were, of course, some exceptions, but the general rule was no casino gambling on new trust acquisitions. I believe Congress passed this general rule to prevent precisely what we see actually happening now: namely, a mad and largely unregulated land rush pushed by casino developers eager to cash in on a profitable revenue stream that is not burdened by the same tax rates or regulations that other businesses have to incur. Somewhere along the way, the good intentions of Congress have been hijacked, and it is time for this body to re-assert control over this process.

Since 1988, Las Vegas investors and tribal casino owners have become wealthier, smarter, and better equipped with new technology and a barrage of lawyers and lobbyists to manipulate the federal gaming law. Casino stakeholders and special interests have started "tribe-shopping" and existing tribal casinos have stretched the limits of the law with "off-reservation casinos," something this committee has realized must be

stopped. Casino stakeholders and tribal casino owners have manipulated the definition of Class II gaming by introducing slot-machines that somehow supposedly meets the definition of Class II bingo-style gaming. When Congress approved the definition of Class II gaming in 1988, a bingo-hall meant a bingo-hall. They did not intend for slot machine like to pass as a bingo-machine without regulation or oversight from appropriate authorities, and without the approval of a valid state compact.

Tribal leaders and their Las-Vegas investors have also become brazen in their threats to open casinos with or without state approval. They have used ethically questionable promises of contracts, marketing, and charitable giving as a means to foster support. And, in the case of Gun Lake, threats to only use contractors that are members of the Kalamazoo Chamber vs. the Grand Rapids Chamber because one supported the project and one opposed it.

As Senator John McCain recently stated in an AP story, "he never envisioned the explosive growth" triggered by the federal Indian gaming law. It is fair to assume that seventeen years ago, the other members of Congress also likely did not foresee nor consider the potential negative regional impacts of tribal casinos. The current law reflects an outdated form of thinking and rules that desperately need reform and updating to require a comprehensive and regional environmental, economic and social impact assessment for any and all land-in-trust applications.

IGRA, as currently implemented by BIA, also ignores and ultimately disregards the will of the voters, the sentiment of state and local elected officials, state legislative action opposing a tribal casino development, and/or regional opposition to a proposed tribal casino project. Case in point is the proposed Gun Lake tribal casinos:

First, every state and several of the federally elected official in West Michigan wrote to the BIA opposing Land-in-Trust for the proposed Gun Lake casino. I was deeply involved in these efforts and was amazed at the resounding unity expressed by my colleagues. However, the casino project is going forward.

Second, Michigan voters established an overwhelming public mandate against the expansion of casinos in the state with 58% approval of Proposal 1, a constitutional amendment requiring a local and statewide vote of approval before any new non-tribal casino gambling will be allowed to operate. In Allegan County and the counties surrounding the proposed Gun Lake tribal casino, the margin of voter approval for Proposal 1 was even greater (Allegan County 64-36, Kent County 63-37, Kalamazoo 59-41, and Ottawa County 70-30). The project is going forward anyway.

Third, in December 2004, the Michigan State Senate rescinded support for the Gun Lake tribal casino compact, citing voter sentiment in Proposal 1 and the Anderson Economic study results. The project is going forward anyway.

Fourth, 23 is Enough just released an independent public opinion poll conducted by Harris Interactive, one of the nation's largest and most respected polling firms, to assess public support for the proposed Gun Lake casino.

The results reveal strong opposition to the proposed Gun Lake casino among West Michigan voters in Kent, Kalamazoo, Ottawa, Allegan Counties. Most notably, 85% polled said 23 casinos are enough (47% too many casinos, 38% just enough casinos). 59% said Governor Jennifer Granholm should not negotiate a compact with the Gun Lake Tribe (59% not negotiate, 36% negotiate). 64% oppose Gun Lake casino after being informed about the positive and negative impacts (64% oppose, 33% support). Women 35+ years old are among the core group of opponents to the casino. The project is going forward anyway.

These polling results, coupled with the overwhelming statewide voter approval of Proposal 1, action by the State Senate, and overwhelming opposition among state elected officials in West Michigan are considered meaningless and are disregarded in the Land-in-Trust application process. This is important and meaningful information that bears significant weight and demands consideration. This is not the way it should, nor the way it was intended to be.

In summary, IGRA is broken, outdated, and after 17 years without review or updating, needs significant overhaul and reform. While I commend Chairman Pombo's initiative to remove "reservation shopping,"

much more is needed. I urge this committee to take its reforms one step further by imposing a moratorium on all land-in-trust applications, including the Gun Lake Tribe's land acquisition, until a thorough debate and comprehensive review is conducted and IGRA is updated and reformed to address the following concerns:

- Mandatory requirement of a comprehensive, regional Economic, Environmental, and Social Impact Statement for all Land-in-Trust applications. The Tribes should be required to account for and project the regional economic, social, and environmental impacts of a proposed casino. Indicators could include job creation/loss, business investment creation/loss, absenteeism, productivity, tardiness, bankruptcy rates, crime rates, divorce rates, abuse/neglect rates, and overall rate increase of problem/addicted gamblers.
- Mandatory reporting and full disclosure of financial and legal records of non-tribal casino management companies. With a growing number of tribal casinos declaring bankruptcy and record level of fines for improper conduct being assessed to casino management companies, full disclosure should be mandatory on all financial and legal records and issues.
- Local government, state legislative, and gubernatorial approval for land in trust. Congress should amend IGRA to require that a Governor must concur in all cases before state lands are put into trust for the purposes of gambling. There should also be a provision that requires the support of the state legislature and affected local units of government before land is removed from the tax rolls. Mechanisms such as this will go a long way to restoring the general rule Congress established in 1988 against casino gambling on newly acquired trust land.
- Local and statewide voter approval of any Land-in-Trust application for the purposes of Class III casino gambling. In Michigan, precedent was first set in the local and statewide vote on the Detroit casinos, and then in 2004, Michigan voters established a public mandate by requiring a local and statewide for any casino-style expansion. Tribal casinos were exempt because of federal constitutionality issues. The federal law should follow Michigan's lead and apply the same voter approval standards to tribal casinos.
- Clarification of Class II gaming to eliminate abuses and loopholes for "electronic bingo games". In order to get around the compact requirements of IGRA, many tribes and their non-Indian sponsors have turned to "gray games" to open or expand a casino. Class II gaming allows bingo to be played on tribal lands even without a state-tribal compact. Slot machines, however, are a Class III device and require a compact. Manufacturers of slot machines have now created electronic bingo games that look and feel like a slot machine, but that the gambling industry is trying to pass off as allowable Class II bingo. The Class II loophole has created a difficult situation for states either trying to halt the expansion of casinos or regulate them in a responsible manner. I recognize that the NIGC is trying to address this problem, but frankly it cannot wait. NIGC does not have the resources to reign in this problem. Indeed, it lacks the resources to effectively regulate an expanding \$18.5 billion industry, much less take on this added regulatory burden. Congress needs to re-assert its express intent to forbid slot machines of any kind—whether tagged with a "bingo" name or not—in the absence of a valid state compact.

In closing, I reiterate my plea to you to study these issues in depth, and urge you to take immediate action and impose a moratorium on any further casino expansion pending the results of your study. It is imperative that Congress takes swift and decisive steps today to get its arms around this issue before more jobs are lost and more families are put at risk.

LEO T. CONNOLLY
SHERIFFJAMES R. LARSON
UNDERSHERIFFOFFICE OF THE SHERIFF
SENECA COUNTY

Indian Gaming and the Impact on Law Enforcement

Chief Deputy Michael K. Cleere

Historically, Indian gaming has had a significant impact on local law enforcement and all emergency services. The overall impact of Indian gaming is still uncertain. Traffic issues, motor vehicle accident, increases in crime and the social-economic impact of Indian gaming on rural communities directly impacts emergency and public safety services and jeopardizes already cash strapped local law enforcement, fire and ambulance departments. Additional support costs that Towns and Counties are forced to bear, to provide the increase in services, can be detrimental to already financially challenged local governments.

Research had shown that Counties who have had Indian gaming facilities move into their areas, have realized increases in many areas of public safety. The most dramatic increase noted is in traffic problems. Large scale bingo halls, casinos and other gaming facilities attract large numbers of people. In rural areas, where roads are not designed to handle large volumes of traffic, congestion occurs, causing "bottle-necking", an increase of motor vehicle accidents, and related cases of "road rage", traffic violations and other traffic related problems. This requires increases in police intervention and control, complaints, ambulance and fire calls.

Crime rates would be expected to increase due to the very nature of the gaming industry. Financial crimes, theft, vice, assaults and even murders have been attributed directly or indirectly to gaming facilities.

In October 1995, gunfights broke out in the Elem Indian colony in Lake County, California over control of the tribe's casino, resulting in seven people wounded. In Madison County, New York, an arson fire was set, burning a large scale bingo hall over tribal disputes. There has been a reported history of "unsavory" business connections established by some Indian tribes, which may lead to criminal activity.

The social-economic impact of gambling further impacts communities. Gambling addictions and compulsion problems often lead to criminal activity, domestic violence problems, suicide and other issues. "Quality of life" issues are affected. The indirect impact on local communities directly affects law enforcement and other emergency services.

Initial research has shown that in rural areas that have been impacted by Indian gaming, a twenty percent (20%) increase in complaints and calls for service by local law enforcement can be expected. An increase in staffing, equipment and support services by the same percent would be needed to safely handle the public safety needs of the community. Impacts on jail populations and staffing would also be affected. With an increase in crimes, there is a increase in arrests. Courts, District Attorneys Offices and other entities in our criminal justice system would be indirectly affected.

The costs to local government associated with Indian gaming can be substantial. Further study should be done to determine the fiscal and economic impact of Indian gaming in Seneca County.

Exhibit N

Exhibit O

Exhibit P

Exhibit Q

HARRIS BEACH PLLC

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

99 GARNSEY ROAD
PITTSFORD, NY 14534
(585) 419-8800

JOSEPH D. PICCIOTTI

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JPICCIOTTI@HARRISBEACH.COM

October 13, 2006

By Facsimile 914 949 7559
Siobhan O'Kane
Environmental Planner
AKRF Engineering, P.C.
34 Broadway
Suite 314
White Plains, NY 10601

Re: Cayuga County's Response to AKRF's Request for Information Regarding
the Cayuga Nation's Applications for Placement of Certain Lands in
Cayuga County Trust

Dear Ms. O'Kane:

We are counsel to Cayuga County and this letter is provided in response to the information requested by AKRF in its correspondence dated August 15, 2006 (as well as earlier correspondence) concerning the Cayuga Nation's Trust applications (the "Trust Applications").

As we understand it, the information sought by AKRF is to be used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA") in order to assess potential effects or impacts to Cayuga County including impacts to police services, as well as impacts to emergency and other services provided by Cayuga County should the Trust Applications be granted. Specifically, your firm on behalf of BIA has requested information regarding police and other services provided to those properties located in Cayuga County that are subject to the Cayuga Nation Trust Applications (hereinafter the "Cayuga Properties").

A. Background

We have gathered available 911 and other records concerning calls for service and other emergency services provided to property located in Cayuga County that is the subject to the Trust Applications, including 271, 299 and 303 Cayuga Street, as well as currently vacant lots located on North Cayuga Street and a vacant lot located on High Street (located in the Town of Montezuma). Unfortunately, due to the County's recent change in systems, information regarding calls for service associated with the Cayuga Properties is limited to such calls for only certain properties located on Cayuga Street for the period beginning in November of 2005 (attached hereto as Exhibit "A"). We are attempting to gather additional information for the calls for service over a longer time period as well as such calls that involved the other Cayuga Properties and will supplement same as we are able to complete our information gathering.

Preliminarily, we note that data regarding current calls for service, including 911 emergency calls for the Cayuga Properties will not be useful in analyzing impacts to police, fire protection and emergency services, should the Trust Applications be granted. Simply put, the current uses of the Cayuga Properties do not provide an accurate assessment of potential effects

from granting the Trust Applications because such uses will undoubtedly change. Thus, if the Trust Applications are granted, the Cayuga Properties (based upon statements in the Trust Applications and other information) will be developed with gaming and other more intense uses (for example, development would also likely include retail, etc.) that will result in a material increase in the level of emergency, police and other County services needed to serve the Cayuga Properties and the area in proximity thereto. Further, the ramifications of granting the Trust Applications, including increased demands on County services would not only affect the Seneca Properties and the area in proximity to them, but also generally impact Cayuga County residents (not residing on the Seneca Properties) as more specifically identified below.

Set forth below is an analysis of current conditions associated with the County's providing of such services to the Cayuga Properties. In addition, based on the nature of the development to occur on the Cayuga Properties, we have outlined the anticipated demand for law enforcement, emergency and other County services associated with granting the Trust Applications.

B. Current Demands for Services Associated with Cayuga Properties

Enclosed as Exhibit "A" hereto is a listing of certain calls for service concerning the Cayuga Properties, including a breakdown of such calls based on the category of complaint (i.e. as it relates to the gas station and convenience store, complaints concerning drive offs, etc.). As indicated previously, unfortunately due to a recent change in County systems, the only records that could be obtained concerning such calls begin with those made in November of 2005 to date. Thus, we anticipate that we will supplement this information as soon as additional information can be obtained. As can be seen, there are a number of calls for service associated with the property on Cayuga Street that contains the gas station and other retail operations.

In addition, we attach hereto as Exhibit "B" a listing of current personnel and equipment devoted to providing police service to Cayuga County, including the Cayuga Properties. We also note that the Cayuga County Sheriff's Office provides service to over 700 square miles, and 82,000 residents. Thus, to the extent that current calls for service to the properties which are subject to the Trust Applications are higher than normal, we would anticipate, based upon the Nation's statements and other information concerning the future uses of such properties, that if the Trust Applications are granted, calls for police and other services will increase substantially requiring the County to hire additional personnel and purchase additional equipment to provide necessary services. Indeed, in the last few years there were gaming operations (including bingo and other gaming activities) undertaken at one of the Cayuga Properties, and the Cayuga County Sheriff's Office noted material increases in pedestrian and vehicular traffic due to such activities. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that in the event the Trust Applications are granted, there will be a substantial increase in the demand for such services from the County based on the more intense uses likely to be developed.

In addition to policing services, the Cayuga County Emergency Services Office provides emergency services County-wide on an as-needed basis similar to those services provided by the Seneca County Emergency Services Office. To the extent that the Cayuga Properties will be developed for gaming and other more intense uses, the likelihood is that the impact on the Cayuga County Emergency Service Office will be similar to impacts on police and other services— a material increase in demand. Cayuga County is served by volunteer fire and ambulance services, and such services would also likely be adversely affected by increased demands for service associated with the operation of gaming activities at the Cayuga Properties. Cayuga County is not in a position to answer questions regarding the capacity of such volunteer organizations, and so they should be contacted directly in this regard by BIA or its consultant.

C. Available Information, Including Several Comprehensive Studies Demonstrate that the Demand for Policing and other Services will Materially Increase in the Event that the Trust Applications Are Granted

By its Trust Applications and through statements to the media, the Nation has clearly stated its intent to conduct gaming on the Cayuga Properties. (Attached hereto as Exhibit "C" is a copy of newspaper articles discussing same). For the reasons more specifically identified in scoping comments provided by Cayuga and Seneca Counties in a memorandum dated March 14, 2006 (which we incorporate herein by reference and provide an extra copy to you, Exhibit "D") as well as in a letter dated February 10, 2006 submitted by Harris Beach on behalf of the Counties (Exhibit "E") any impact analysis must take into account that the Cayuga Properties will be developed in such a manner as to provide for gaming and other high density uses or operations (including retail operations etc). To the extent the Trust Applications do not specifically indicate what development will be undertaken on certain vacant parcels, based upon the actions of the Nation and statements made by Nation representatives, including in one or both of the Trust Applications, there is every reason to believe that gaming will operations will be developed on those parcels as well.

Moreover, while the Trust Applications allege that County services are not currently being provided to the Cayuga Properties, this is not so, as the available records attached as Exhibit "A," as well as the analyses undertaken by the Cayuga County Sheriff's Office demonstrate that the County currently provides services to the Seneca Properties, and the demand for such services will increase substantially given the future uses slated for the Cayuga Properties.

Indeed, according to Cayuga County Sheriff's Office, the previous gaming operations on one of the Cayuga Properties (which is now vacant) demonstrate that such operations cause substantially increased vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Further, there is every reason to believe there will be an increased number of calls for service for both police and other emergency services based on such past experience and several comprehensive studies that have analyzed the

effects of gaming on the demand for such services based on increased complaints of criminal activity. Thus, the concern expressed by the Cayuga County Sheriff's Office as to the likely impacts of gaming operations on police and other emergency service providers is also confirmed by these comprehensive studies and other information developed Nationwide, including as close as Madison County, which demonstrate that crime increases substantially when gaming facilities begin operating, particularly when compared to areas that do not allow gaming. Thus, as set forth in more detail in the documentation provided as part of Exhibit "F," several studies have concluded that the impact of gaming on calls for police service has increased the demands for such service dramatically. In particular, studies conclude that person crimes such as robbery and assault increase materially with the commencement of gaming and such studies find that increased criminal complaints are experienced on a county-wide basis and are not limited to those properties where gaming occurs. Moreover, because taxes would not be paid by the Nation on the properties taken into trust, the costs associated with increased demand for services due to the uses the Nation will develop will be disproportionately borne by other County residents.

Furthermore, as set forth in detail in the scoping comments previously provided by this office on behalf of Seneca and Cayuga Counties, the likely traffic impact from the granting the Trust Applications should be addressed as part of the application process. Based on Cayuga County's previous experience and available data, there is every reason to believe that traffic impacts will increase materially with the development of gaming operations resulting in increased demands for police and other services related to traffic control and/or associated with accidents. In fact, as indicated, Cayuga County's experience with gaming that previously took place on one of the Cayuga Properties (located on Route 90) further confirms that vehicular traffic will increase substantially once gaming is resumed (and it is developed at other Cayuga Properties), and with such increase, increased demand for police and emergency services are inevitable.

Thus, as previously indicated in Cayuga County's scoping comments, it urges that in conjunction with consideration of the Trust Applications, if BIA is inclined to grant same, that the BIA condition the granting of any such Applications on payments from the Nation to insure that the Nation will be required to pay its fair share of County services because the demand for such services will increase substantially. Further, as set forth in the Cayuga County scoping comments, a mechanism should also be put in place whereby the Nation would be required to pay for traffic improvements, etc. associated with the taking the Cayuga Properties into Trust, and the ramifications of same including increased traffic volume on roads associated with the Cayuga Properties and in the areas in proximity thereto. Failure to require the Nation to make such payments as a condition precedent to the granting of the Trust Applications would have severe adverse economic consequences on County finances, and would result in County residents disproportionately bearing the burden of the costs to provide such services.

Indeed, as set forth more specifically in Exhibit "B" attached hereto, the Cayuga County Sheriff's Office conservatively estimates that an additional ten full-time deputy sheriffs would be

required, as well as a concomitant requirement that new vehicles (12) and associated equipment be purchased in order to adequately equip new personnel associated with the uses to be developed on the Cayuga Properties. Moreover, in addition to the cost of ten deputy sheriffs, two supervisory personnel (sergeants) would have to be hired in order to appropriately supervise the additional deputy sheriffs needed in the event the Trust Applications are granted. Furthermore, the County would also expect to incur significant overtime costs associated with providing service associated with the development of the expected uses on the Cayuga Properties to address traffic issues including accidents, as well as increased calls associated with increased criminal complaints, etc. Further, emergency and other services would undoubtedly be similarly affected and would require similar increases in staff and equipment in order to serve the Cayuga Properties if the Trust Applications are granted.

Cayuga County also believes it would be appropriate to require additional studies after the Trust Applications were granted at intervals to ensure that additional payments are made as appropriate to allow Cayuga County to provide additional services and construct additional improvements or infrastructure to roadways as appropriate.

D. Non-Economic Adverse Effects of Taking the Properties into Trust

As indicated previously, in addition to the adverse effects that the granting of the Trust Applications would have on Cayuga County's provision of police, fire and other emergency services, the ability of emergency responders including police, to undertake their responsibilities would be hampered in the event the Trust Applications were granted. For example, as discussed in more detail in the March 14, 2006 submission, granting the Trust Applications would unreasonably restrict the ability of the Cayuga County Sheriff's Office to maintain order and enforce the law so as to protect persons and property, including property adjacent to the Properties taken into Trust due to jurisdictional issues raised by the trust status of the properties at issue. In addition, at least one of the Cayuga Properties previously used for gaming (and which will undoubtedly be used for gaming in the future should the applications be granted), is located almost directly adjacent to the Union Springs School Campus, and this presents additional security concerns for the County.

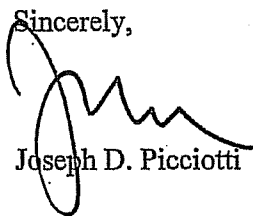
Similarly, the provision of emergency services may also be compromised by the status of the Cayuga Properties should they be taken into Trust, including an inability to enforce applicable regulations and procedures related to public health and welfare, for example the requirements for buildings to meet fire codes and to have available appropriate safety equipment etc. The ramifications of the Nation's failure to comply with such regulations, including the inability of local officials to enforce same will adversely affect not only the Cayuga Properties, but those persons and property in proximity thereto. See, the scoping comments submitted by the Seneca and Cayuga Counties by Memorandum dated March 14, 2006.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Siobhan O'Kane
October 13, 2006
Page 6

HARRIS BEACH PLLC
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Sincerely,

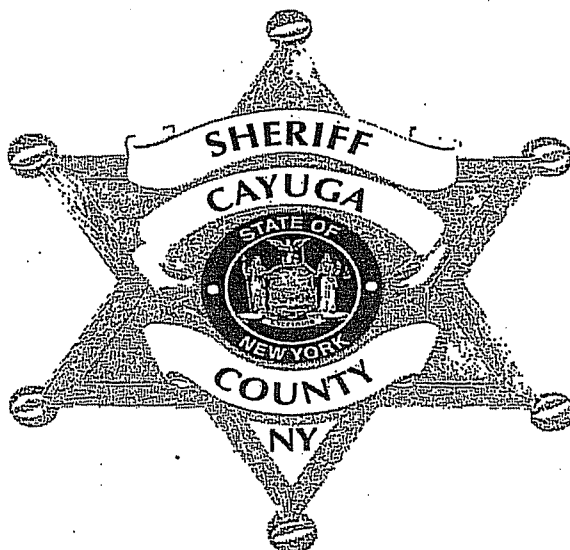
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Picciotti", written over the printed name.

Joseph D. Picciotti

JDP:cds
Enclosures
cc: Sheriff Rob Outhouse
Fred Westphal, Esq
Brian Laudadio, Esq.

L:\VDP\O'Kane ltr2 10-12-2006.doc
10/13/2006 4:20:37 PM

Exhibit A



CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:	Fred Westphal, Esq.	FROM:	Undersheriff Stephen B. McLoud
COMPANY:	County Attorney	DATE:	8/25/2006
FAX NUMBER:	253-1098	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:	Lots??
PHONE NUMBER:		SENDER'S FAX NUMBER	315-253-4575
RE:	911 records Lakeside Trading	SENDER'S PHONE NUMBER	315-258-3868

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Fred,
Here is the info from 911 on calls to Lakeside Trading Rt 90 U/S. Be advised these are from Nov. 05 to present. The call info before Nov. 05 is not currently available as there was a change in the CAD system in NOV. 05 Let me know if you need anything else on this.

Thank you,
Stephen B. McLoud
Undersheriff

The information contained in this facsimile message is privileged and confidential information intended for the use of the addressee listed above. If you are neither the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering this information to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or use of the content of this telecopy information is strictly prohibited. If you have received this copy in error, please immediately notify us by phone to arrange for return of the documents to us.

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 263

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 263

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 263

Call Date/Time: 07/27/06 18:45:21

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name:

Phone:

Call Type: Alarm - Law

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 07/27/06 18:48:04

Arrive Time:

Clear Date/Time: 07/27/06 19:15:39

Created By: Tracy Justian

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
alarms, century	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(800)676-7508					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
07/27/06 18:46:07	Tracy Justian	comm burg alarm general alarm
07/27/06 18:47:59	Tracy Justian	315-889-5416
07/27/06 18:51:16	Marcie Wells	KEYHOLDER BRIDGET HOLMES ETA 20-25 MIN WHITE MONTE CARLO

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
01	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00004213	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
------	--------------	--------------	-----------

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 263

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 263

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

548	No	548	4042MLH- Hare, Matthew L
512	Yes	512	4189MJW- Wellauer, Michael J

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
07/27/06 18:45:21	Tracy Justian	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
07/27/06 18:45:22	Tracy Justian	Person Added	Name:
07/27/06 18:45:36	Tracy Justian	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
07/27/06 18:45:47	Tracy Justian	Person Updated	Name: alarms,century,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
07/27/06 18:45:57	Tracy Justian	Person Updated	Name: alarms,century,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (800)676-7508
07/27/06 18:46:07	Tracy Justian	Narrative Added	comm burg alarm general alarm
07/27/06 18:46:12	Tracy Justian	Call Type	NewCallType: Alarm - Law, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
07/27/06 18:46:13	Tracy Justian	Call Ready for Dispatch	
07/27/06 18:47:59	Tracy Justian	Narrative Added	315-889-5416
07/27/06 18:48:04	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 548 Dispatched
07/27/06 18:48:04	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 512 Dispatched
07/27/06 18:51:16	Marcie Wells	Narrative Added	KEYHOLDER BRIDGET HOLMES ETA 20-25 MIN WHITE MONTE CARLO
07/27/06 19:15:36	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 548 cleared from call
07/27/06 19:15:36	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 512 cleared from call
07/27/06 19:15:39	Tracy Justian	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
07/27/06 19:15:39	Tracy Justian	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
07/27/06 18:48:04	Tracy Justian	548	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
07/27/06 18:48:04	Tracy Justian	512	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
07/27/06 19:15:36	Tracy Justian	512	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
07/27/06 19:15:36	Tracy Justian	512	Available	Unit Status Change		
07/27/06 19:15:36	Tracy Justian	548	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
07/27/06 19:15:36	Tracy Justian	548	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

(24)

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 178

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 178

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 178

Call Date/Time: 08/03/06 03:00:17

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Harassment

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 08/03/06 03:03:29

Arrive Time: 08/03/06 03:25:50

Clear Date/Time: 08/03/06 04:03:00

Created By: Donna Whiting

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
ryan, nicholas	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
08/03/06 03:02:50	Donna Whiting	5 all males mooned the attendant

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00001933	NY1050100	Yes	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
2E15	Yes	2E15	1217- Austin, Jonathan W 3651- Bellewicz, Timothy M

Detail Call For Service Report

(24)

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 178

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 178

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 178

Call Date/Time: 08/03/06 03:00:17

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Harassment

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 08/03/06 03:03:29

Arrive Time: 08/03/06 03:25:50

Clear Date/Time: 08/03/06 04:03:00

Created By: Donna Whiting

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
ryan, nicholas	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
08/03/06 03:02:50	Donna Whiting	5 all males mooned the attendant

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00001933	NY1050100	Yes	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
2E15	Yes	2E15	1217- Austin, Jonathan W 3651- Betlewicz, Timothy M

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 462

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 462

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 462

Call Date/Time: 07/22/06 01:20:24

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Fight

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 07/22/06 02:10:33

Arrive Time: 07/22/06 03:22:02

Clear Date/Time: 07/22/06 04:02:25

Created By: Benjamin Guzalak

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
Jessica,	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(315)889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
07/22/06 01:22:31	Benjamin Guzalak	Large group arguing in Lakeside Trading parking lot.
07/22/06 01:22:42	Benjamin Guzalak	20-30 people
07/22/06 01:22:55	Benjamin Guzalak	Comp called from nearby gas station
07/22/06 01:23:08	Benjamin Guzalak	unknown on weapons
07/22/06 01:23:51	Benjamin Guzalak	it is now physical
07/22/06 01:24:10	Benjamin Guzalak	quieted down
07/22/06 01:25:28	Benjamin Guzalak	guy hit girlfriend
07/22/06 01:26:05	Benjamin Guzalak	Green-blue striped shirt male with goatee is subj who hit girlfriend
07/22/06 01:26:53	Benjamin Guzalak	No weapons being displayed
07/22/06 01:27:04	Benjamin Guzalak	Everybody is intox
07/22/06 01:27:20	Benjamin Guzalak	Girlfriend is conscious
07/22/06 01:29:04	Benjamin Guzalak	A windshield wiper blade was briefly displayed as a weapon but is no longer being displayed
07/22/06 01:30:09	Benjamin Guzalak	White Grandam has occupants from fight in it. Went North on Cayuga St DLS 9168
07/22/06 01:31:02	Benjamin Guzalak	Gold cavalier holds other occupants is still in parking lot
07/22/06 01:33:55	Benjamin Guzalak	No longer a fight in progress
07/22/06 02:29:50	Donna Whiting	info given to sp post car
07/22/06 03:02:35	Donna Whiting	post car will check area

Dispositions

Disposition
06

Disposition Count
1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 462

Layer: All

Areas: All

Beat SO 3

District US 1

Police ORI NY0050000

To CFS: 462

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00001808	NY1050100	Yes	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
2E11	Yes	2E11	2539- Giannettino, Thomas A 1639- Indelicato, Thomas O

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
07/22/06 01:20:24	Benjamin Guzalak	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
07/22/06 01:20:24	Benjamin Guzalak	Person Added	Name:
07/22/06 01:21:11	Benjamin Guzalak	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
07/22/06 01:21:45	Benjamin Guzalak	Call Type	NewCallType: Fight, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
07/22/06 01:21:55	Benjamin Guzalak	Person Updated	Name: Jessica,,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
07/22/06 01:22:16	Benjamin Guzalak	Person Updated	Name: Jessica,,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)455-8102
07/22/06 01:22:31	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	Large group arguing in Lakeside Trading parking lot.
07/22/06 01:22:42	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	20-30 people
07/22/06 01:22:55	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	Comp called from nearby gas station
07/22/06 01:22:58	Benjamin Guzalak	Call Ready for Dispatch	
07/22/06 01:23:08	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	unknown on weapons
07/22/06 01:23:51	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	it is now physical
07/22/06 01:24:10	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	quieted down
07/22/06 01:25:28	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	guy hit girlfriend
07/22/06 01:26:05	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	Green-blue striped shirt male with goatee is subj who hit girlfriend
07/22/06 01:26:44		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
07/22/06 01:26:53	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	No weapons being displayed
07/22/06 01:27:04	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	Everybody is intox
07/22/06 01:27:20	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	Girlfriend is conscious
07/22/06 01:29:04	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	A windshield wiper blade was briefly displayed as a weapon but is no longer being displayed
07/22/06 01:30:09	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	White Grandam has occupants from fight in it. Went North on Cayuga St DLS 9168
07/22/06 01:31:02	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	Gold cavalier holds other occupants is still in parking lot
07/22/06 01:33:55	Benjamin Guzalak	Narrative Added	No longer a fight in progress

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 462

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 462

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

07/22/06 01:58:28	Benjamin Guzalak	Person Updated	Name: Jessica,,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (585)455-8102
07/22/06 02:01:30	Benjamin Guzalak	Person Updated	Name: Jessica,,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)889-3542
07/22/06 02:10:33	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 Dispatched
07/22/06 02:10:37	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 Enroute
07/22/06 02:17:19	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 cleared from call
07/22/06 02:29:50	Donna Whiting	Narrative Added	info given to sp post car
07/22/06 03:02:35	Donna Whiting	Narrative Added	post car will check area
07/22/06 03:02:54	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 Dispatched
07/22/06 03:02:57	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 Enroute
07/22/06 03:22:02	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 Arrived
07/22/06 04:02:22	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 cleared from call
07/22/06 04:02:25	Donna Whiting	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
07/22/06 04:02:25	Donna Whiting	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
07/22/06 02:10:33	Donna Whiting	2E11	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
07/22/06 02:10:37	Donna Whiting	2E11	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
07/22/06 02:17:19	Donna Whiting	2E11	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
07/22/06 02:17:19	Donna Whiting	2E11	Available	Unit Status Change		
07/22/06 03:02:54	Donna Whiting	2E11	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
07/22/06 03:02:57	Donna Whiting	2E11	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
07/22/06 03:22:02	Donna Whiting	2E11	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
07/22/06 04:02:22	Donna Whiting	2E11	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
07/22/06 04:02:22	Donna Whiting	2E11	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 858

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 858

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 858

Call Date/Time: 06/20/06 20:06:51

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone: (315)889-3542

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 06/20/06 22:00:57

Arrive Time: 06/20/06 22:00:57

Clear Date/Time: 06/20/06 22:28:29

Created By: Michael Deyneka

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
POLLARD, MINDY	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
06/20/06 20:08:36	Michael Deyneka	DRIVEOFF OF \$35.37 BROWN MINIVAN CNN5826 LSH ON ROUTE 326

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
01	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00003311	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
544	Yes	544	4037GED- Dudley, Glen E

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 858

Layer: All

Areas: All

Call Log

To CFS: 858

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
06/20/06 20:06:51	Michael Deyneka	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
06/20/06 20:06:51	Michael Deyneka	Person Added	Name:
06/20/06 20:07:02	Michael Deyneka	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
06/20/06 20:07:11	Michael Deyneka	Person Updated	Name: POLLARD,MINDY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
06/20/06 20:07:17	Michael Deyneka	Person Updated	Name: POLLARD,MINDY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: 889-3542
06/20/06 20:08:36	Michael Deyneka	Narrative Added	DRIVEOFF OF \$35.37 BROWN MINIVAN CNN5826 LSH ON ROUTE 326
06/20/06 20:08:42	Michael Deyneka	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
06/20/06 20:08:42	Michael Deyneka	Call Ready for Dispatch	
06/20/06 20:09:49	Susette O'Connor	Call Updated	Phone Number: (315)889-3542
06/20/06 20:13:41		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
06/20/06 22:00:57	Susette O'Connor	Unit Status Action	Unit 544 Arrived
06/20/06 22:07:56		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 544;Arrived
06/20/06 22:28:25	Susette O'Connor	Unit Status Action	Unit 544 cleared from call
06/20/06 22:28:29	Susette O'Connor	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
06/20/06 22:28:29	Susette O'Connor	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
06/20/06 22:00:57	Susette O'Connor	544	Arrived	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
06/20/06 22:07:56		544	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
06/20/06 22:28:25	Susette O'Connor	544	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
06/20/06 22:28:25	Susette O'Connor	544	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 285

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 285

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 285

Call Date/Time: 07/20/06 21:55:22

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 07/20/06 22:03:46

Arrive Time: 07/20/06 22:17:09

Clear Date/Time: 07/20/06 22:44:26

Created By: Tracy Justian

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
ryan, nicolas	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(315)889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
07/20/06 21:56:26	Tracy Justian	drive off 10.00 dnj3003 small red car compact lsh n on 90

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
01	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00004050	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
548	Yes	548	4042MLH- Hare, Matthew L

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 285

Layer: All

Areas: All

Call Log

To CFS: 285

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
07/20/06 21:55:22	Tracy Justian	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
07/20/06 21:55:23	Tracy Justian	Person Added	Name:
07/20/06 21:55:27	Tracy Justian	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
07/20/06 21:55:33	Tracy Justian	Person Updated	Name: ryan,nicolas,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
07/20/06 21:55:38	Tracy Justian	Person Updated	Name: ryan,nicolas,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)889-3542
07/20/06 21:56:26	Tracy Justian	Narrative Added	drive off 10.00 dnj3003 small red car compact lsh n on 90
07/20/06 21:56:30	Tracy Justian	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
07/20/06 21:56:30	Tracy Justian	Call Ready for Dispatch	
07/20/06 22:01:29		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
07/20/06 22:03:46	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 548 Dispatched
07/20/06 22:03:50	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 548 Enroute
07/20/06 22:17:09	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 548 Arrived
07/20/06 22:24:08		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 548;Arrived
07/20/06 22:44:24	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 548 cleared from call
07/20/06 22:44:26	Tracy Justian	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
07/20/06 22:44:26	Tracy Justian	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
07/20/06 22:03:46	Tracy Justian	548	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
07/20/06 22:03:50	Tracy Justian	548	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
07/20/06 22:17:09	Tracy Justian	548	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
07/20/06 22:24:08		548	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
07/20/06 22:44:24	Tracy Justian	548	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
07/20/06 22:44:24	Tracy Justian	548	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 797

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 797

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 797

Call Date/Time: 05/12/06 13:13:55

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone: 889-3542

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 05/12/06 13:25:40

Arrive Time: 05/12/06 13:55:12

Clear Date/Time: 05/12/06 13:58:25

Created By: Shelly DelFavero

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
MARTY,	Caller	<UNKNOWN>						

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
05/12/06 13:14:29	Shelly DelFavero	\$30.02 DRIVEOFF/NY REG SE219

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00001053	NY1050100	Yes	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
2E13	Yes	2E13	719- Abbate, Vincent S

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:05

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 797

Layer: All

Areas: All

Call Log

To CFS: 797

AgencyType: All

CFS

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
05/12/06 13:13:55	Shelly DelFavero	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , PI Number: , Name:
05/12/06 13:13:55	Shelly DelFavero	Person Added	Name:
05/12/06 13:13:58	Shelly DelFavero	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SP
05/12/06 13:14:01	Shelly DelFavero	Person Updated	Name: MARTY,,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
05/12/06 13:14:05	Shelly DelFavero	Call Updated	Phone Number: 889-3542
05/12/06 13:14:27	Shelly DelFavero	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Pric
05/12/06 13:14:28	Shelly DelFavero	Call Ready for Dispatch	
05/12/06 13:14:29	Shelly DelFavero	Narrative Added	\$30.02 DRIVEOFF/NY REG SE219
05/12/06 13:19:27		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
05/12/06 13:25:40	Shelly DelFavero	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E13 Dispatched
05/12/06 13:55:12	Shelly DelFavero	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E13 Arrived
05/12/06 13:58:20	Shelly DelFavero	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E13 cleared from call
05/12/06 13:58:25	Shelly DelFavero	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
05/12/06 13:58:25	Shelly DelFavero	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
05/12/06 13:25:40	Shelly DelFavero	2E13	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING CAYUGA UNION SF
05/12/06 13:55:12	Shelly DelFavero	2E13	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
05/12/06 13:58:20	Shelly DelFavero	2E13	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
05/12/06 13:58:20	Shelly DelFavero	2E13	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 566

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 566

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 566

Call Date/Time: 05/10/06 13:06:47

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 05/10/06 14:27:20

Arrive Time: 05/10/06 14:33:17

Clear Date/Time: 05/10/06 14:53:38

Created By: Christopher Gray

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
HILLBERGER, MARTY	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
05/10/06 13:07:53	Christopher Gray	44 DOLLAR GAS DRIVE OFF NY REG CRX7387 LSH SOUTH ON 90

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
01	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00002423	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
543	Yes	543	4182JPT- Taber, James P

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 566

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 566

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
05/10/06 13:06:47	Christopher Gray	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
05/10/06 13:06:48	Christopher Gray	Person Added	Name:
05/10/06 13:06:58	Christopher Gray	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
05/10/06 13:07:11	Christopher Gray	Person Updated	Name: HILLBERGER,MARTY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
05/10/06 13:07:19	Christopher Gray	Person Updated	Name: HILLBERGER,MARTY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: 889-3542
05/10/06 13:07:51	Christopher Gray	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
05/10/06 13:07:53	Christopher Gray	Narrative Added	44 DOLLAR GAS DRIVE OFF NY REG CRX7387 LSH SOUTH ON 90
05/10/06 13:07:55	Christopher Gray	Call Ready for Dispatch	
05/10/06 13:12:50		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
05/10/06 14:27:20	Christopher Gray	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Dispatched
05/10/06 14:33:17	Christopher Gray	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Arrived
05/10/06 14:40:17		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 543;Arrived
05/10/06 14:53:31	Christopher Gray	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 cleared from call
05/10/06 14:53:38	Christopher Gray	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
05/10/06 14:53:38	Christopher Gray	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
05/10/06 14:27:20	Christopher Gray	543	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
05/10/06 14:33:17	Christopher Gray	543	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
05/10/06 14:40:17		543	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
05/10/06 14:53:31	Christopher Gray	543	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
05/10/06 14:53:31	Christopher Gray	543	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 871

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 871

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 871

Call Date/Time: 04/25/06 21:05:21

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKE SIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 04/25/06 21:31:03

Arrive Time: 04/25/06 21:57:44

Clear Date/Time: 04/25/06 22:23:53

Created By: Michael Deyneka

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
BONILLA, KRISSY	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
04/25/06 21:07:51	Michael Deyneka	DRIVE OFF \$37.00 NY REG CUW5582 SILVER VEHICLE SOUTH ON 90

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00000903	NY1050100	No	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN	Police
2006-00002143	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
546	Yes	546	4025JDC- Catalfano, Jeffrey D

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 871

Layer: All

Areas: All

2E12

No

To CFS: 871

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

2E12

4418- Indelicato, Patricia L

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
04/25/06 21:05:21	Michael Deyneka	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
04/25/06 21:05:21	Michael Deyneka	Person Added	Name:
04/25/06 21:06:31	Michael Deyneka	Location	Location: LAKE AVE / OWASCO ST, Venue: AUBURN
04/25/06 21:06:42	Michael Deyneka	Person Updated	Name: BONILLA,KRISSY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
04/25/06 21:06:49	Michael Deyneka	Person Updated	Name: BONILLA,KRISSY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: 889-3542
04/25/06 21:07:51	Michael Deyneka	Narrative Added	DRIVE OFF \$37.00 NY REG CUW5582 SILVER VEHICLE SOUTH ON 90
04/25/06 21:08:02	Michael Deyneka	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
04/25/06 21:08:02	Michael Deyneka	Call Ready for Dispatch	
04/25/06 21:12:07	Valerie Beman	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
04/25/06 21:13:02		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
04/25/06 21:31:03	Michael Deyneka	Unit Status Action	Unit 546 Dispatched
04/25/06 21:37:44	Michael Deyneka	Unit Status Action	Unit 546 cleared from call
04/25/06 21:57:44	Michael Deyneka	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E12 Arrived
04/25/06 22:23:36	Michael Deyneka	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E12 cleared from call
04/25/06 22:23:53	Michael Deyneka	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
04/25/06 22:23:53	Michael Deyneka	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
04/25/06 21:31:03	Michael Deyneka	546	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKE SIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/25/06 21:37:44	Michael Deyneka	546	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/25/06 21:37:44	Michael Deyneka	546	Available	Unit Status Change		
04/25/06 21:57:44	Michael Deyneka	2E12	Arrived	Unit Status Change		LAKE SIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/25/06 22:23:36	Michael Deyneka	2E12	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/25/06 22:23:36	Michael Deyneka	2E12	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 143

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 143

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 143

Call Date/Time: 04/10/06 13:06:47

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 04/10/06 13:58:40

Arrive Time: 04/10/06 14:18:51

Clear Date/Time: 04/10/06 15:54:49

Created By: Christopher Gray

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
MARTY,	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
04/10/06 13:07:54	Christopher Gray	\$24 GASS DRIVE OFF, NY REG CDJ7548, LSH NO ON 90 APPROX 1250

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
01	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00001874	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
537	Yes	537	4001JSA- Applebee, Jeffrey S

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 143

Layer: All

Areas: All

Call Log

To CFS: 143
AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
04/10/06 13:06:47	Christopher Gray	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
04/10/06 13:06:47	Christopher Gray	Person Added	Name:
04/10/06 13:06:54	Christopher Gray	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
04/10/06 13:07:00	Christopher Gray	Person Updated	Name: MARTY,,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
04/10/06 13:07:06	Christopher Gray	Person Updated	Name: MARTY,,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: 889-3542
04/10/06 13:07:50	Christopher Gray	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
04/10/06 13:07:52	Christopher Gray	Call Ready for Dispatch	
04/10/06 13:07:54	Christopher Gray	Narrative Added	\$24 GASS DRIVE OFF, NY REG CDJ7548, LSH NO ON 90 APPROX 1250
04/10/06 13:12:49		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
04/10/06 13:58:40	Christopher Gray	Unit Status Action	Unit 537 Dispatched
04/10/06 14:18:51	Christopher Gray	Unit Status Action	Unit 537 Arrived
04/10/06 14:25:51		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 537;Arrived
04/10/06 14:28:46	Christopher Gray	Unit Status Action	Unit 537 Enroute
04/10/06 14:28:55	Christopher Gray	Unit Status Action	psb
04/10/06 14:49:26	Christopher Gray	Unit Status Action	Unit 537 Arrived
04/10/06 14:49:29	Christopher Gray	Unit Status Action	Unit 537 HQ
04/10/06 15:54:45	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 537 cleared from call
04/10/06 15:54:49	Tracy Justian	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
04/10/06 15:54:49	Tracy Justian	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
04/10/06 13:58:40	Christopher Gray	537	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/10/06 14:18:51	Christopher Gray	537	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
04/10/06 14:25:51		537	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/10/06 14:28:46	Christopher Gray	537	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
04/10/06 14:28:55	Christopher Gray	537	Enroute	Unit Location	psb	psb
04/10/06 14:49:26	Christopher Gray	537	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
04/10/06 14:49:29	Christopher Gray	537	At Headquarters	Unit Status Change		
04/10/06 15:54:45	Tracy Justian	537	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/10/06 15:54:45	Tracy Justian	537	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 880

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 880

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 880

Call Date/Time: 04/07/06 20:52:07

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone: (315)889-3542

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 04/07/06 21:41:13

Arrive Time: 04/07/06 22:05:24

Clear Date/Time: 04/07/06 22:34:18

Created By: Valerie Beman

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
HILBURGER, MARTY	Caller	271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS UNION SPRINGS						

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
04/07/06 20:53:23	Valerie Beman	STATES.DRIVE OFF IN THE AMOUNT OF 20.00 ... PARTIAL PLATE NY REG/6075 (FIRST FOUR) RED P/U LSH SOUTH ON RT 90

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00000776	NY1050100	Yes	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
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Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 880

Layer: All

Areas: All

2E12

Yes

To CFS: 880

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

2E12

1200- Colton, Kimberly M

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
04/07/06 20:52:07	Valerie Beman	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
04/07/06 20:52:08	Valerie Beman	Person Added	Name:
04/07/06 20:52:11	Valerie Beman	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
04/07/06 20:52:22	Valerie Beman	Person Updated	Name: HILBURGER,MARTY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
04/07/06 20:52:30	Valerie Beman	Call Updated	Phone Number: (315)889-3542
04/07/06 20:53:23	Valerie Beman	Narrative Added	STATES DRIVE OFF IN THE AMOUNT OF 20.00 ... PARTIAL PLATE NY REG/6075 (FIRST FOUR) RED P/U LSH SOUTH ON RT 90
04/07/06 20:53:25	Valerie Beman	Call Ready for Dispatch	
04/07/06 20:53:43	Valerie Beman	Person Updated	Name: HILBURGER,MARTY,, Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
04/07/06 20:54:10	Valerie Beman	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
04/07/06 20:59:10		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
04/07/06 21:41:13	Shelly DelFavero	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E12 Dispatched
04/07/06 22:05:24	Shelly DelFavero	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E12 Arrived
04/07/06 22:34:13	Shelly DelFavero	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E12 cleared from call
04/07/06 22:34:18	Shelly DelFavero	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
04/07/06 22:34:18	Shelly DelFavero	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
04/07/06 21:41:13	Shelly DelFavero	2E12	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/07/06 22:05:24	Shelly DelFavero	2E12	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
04/07/06 22:34:13	Shelly DelFavero	2E12	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/07/06 22:34:13	Shelly DelFavero	2E12	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 985

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 985

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 985

Call Date/Time: 02/03/06 18:18:26

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone: (315)730-9169

Call Type: Traffic V & T

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 3

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 02/03/06 18:32:08

Arrive Time:

Clear Date/Time: 02/03/06 19:10:20

Created By: Michael Mosley

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
DILLON, ANN	Caller	<UNKNOWN>						

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
02/03/06 18:22:50	Michael Mosley	CALLER STATES DAL8176 IS ALL OVER ROAD WOULD LIKE SOMEONE TO CHECK IT OUT

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
01	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00000659	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
542	Yes	542	4005TEA- Axton, Timothy E

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 985

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 985

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 985

Call Date/Time: 02/03/06 18:18:26

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone: (315)730-9169

Call Type: Traffic V & T

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 3

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 02/03/06 18:32:08

Arrive Time:

Clear Date/Time: 02/03/06 19:10:20

Created By: Michael Mosley

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
DILLON, ANN	Caller	<UNKNOWN>						

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
02/03/06 18:22:50	Michael Mosley	CALLER STATES DAL8176 IS ALL OVER ROAD WOULD LIKE SOMEONE TO CHECK IT OUT

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
01	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00000659	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
542	Yes	542	4005TEA- Axton, Timothy E

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 985

Layer: All

Areas: All

Call Log

To CFS: 985

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
02/03/06 18:18:26	Michael Mosley	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
02/03/06 18:18:27	Michael Mosley	Person Added	Name:
02/03/06 18:22:02	Michael Mosley	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
02/03/06 18:22:09	Michael Mosley	Person Updated	Name: DILLON,ANN,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
02/03/06 18:22:24	Michael Mosley	Call Updated	Phone Number: (315)730-9169
02/03/06 18:22:50	Michael Mosley	Narrative Added	CALLER STATES DAL8176 IS ALL OVER ROAD WOULD LIKE SOMEONE TO CHECK IT OUT
02/03/06 18:22:53	Michael Mosley	Call Type	NewCallType: Traffic V & T, Status: In Progress, Priority: 3
02/03/06 18:22:54	Michael Mosley	Call Ready for Dispatch	
02/03/06 18:32:08	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 542 Dispatched
02/03/06 19:10:17	Tracy Justian	Unit Status Action	Unit 542 cleared from call
02/03/06 19:10:20	Tracy Justian	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
02/03/06 19:10:20	Tracy Justian	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
02/03/06 18:32:08	Tracy Justian	542	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
02/03/06 19:10:17	Tracy Justian	542	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
02/03/06 19:10:17	Tracy Justian	542	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:07

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 849

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 849

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 849

Call Date/Time: 11/30/05 07:36:05

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Suspicious Incident

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 11/30/05 08:02:33

Arrive Time:

Clear Date/Time: 11/30/05 10:37:38

Created By: Valerie Beman

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
WARD, MRS	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(315)889-4110					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
11/30/05 07:37:07	Valerie Beman	JOHN JUHL AND JASON OLSHKWE AT LAKESIDE TRADING ON NORTH SIDE
11/30/05 07:37:54	Valerie Beman	OF BUILDING... POSSIBLE DRUG ACTIVITY... TEENAGERS (11TH GRADERS)
11/30/05 07:38:23	Valerie Beman	LT LANGLER ADVISED COMPL TO CALL... SEE MRS WARD (PRINCIPAL AT HIGH SCHOOL)
11/30/05 07:39:13	Valerie Beman	CALL CAME THRU STACEY HEARN (TEACHER) MRS WARD ADVISED HER TO CALL
11/30/05 07:40:37	Valerie Beman	ON GOING PROBLEM WITH TEENAGERS HANGING THERE AND COMING LATE TO SCHOOL

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2005-00000238	NY1050100	Yes	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN	Police

Unit(s)

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:07

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 849

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 849

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
2E16	Yes	2E16	2686- Dockstader, Jeannette M

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
11/30/05 07:36:05	Valerie Beman	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
11/30/05 07:36:05	Valerie Beman	Person Added	Name:
11/30/05 07:36:20	Valerie Beman	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
11/30/05 07:37:07	Valerie Beman	Narrative Added	JOHN JUHL AND JASON OLSHKWE AT LAKESIDE TRADING ON NORTH SIDE
11/30/05 07:37:54	Valerie Beman	Narrative Added	OF BUILDING... POSSIBLE DRUG ACTIVITY... TEENAGERS (11TH GRADERS)
11/30/05 07:38:23	Valerie Beman	Narrative Added	LT LANGLER ADVISED COMPL TO CALL... SEE MRS WARD (PRINCIPAL AT HIGH SCHOOL)
11/30/05 07:38:31	Valerie Beman	Person Updated	Name: , Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315) 889-4110
11/30/05 07:38:56	Valerie Beman	Person Updated	Name: WARD,MRS,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)889-4110
11/30/05 07:39:13	Valerie Beman	Narrative Added	CALL CAME THRU STACEY HEARN (TEACHER) MRS WARD ADVISED HER TO CALL
11/30/05 07:39:31	Valerie Beman	Call Type	NewCallType: Suspicious Incident, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
11/30/05 07:40:37	Valerie Beman	Narrative Added	ON GOING PROBLEM WITH TEENAGERS HANGING THERE AND COMING LATE TO SCHOOL
11/30/05 07:41:15	Valerie Beman	Call Ready for Dispatch	
11/30/05 07:44:31		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
11/30/05 08:02:33	Shelly DelFavero	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E16 Dispatched
11/30/05 10:37:36	Shelly DelFavero	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E16 cleared from call
11/30/05 10:37:38	Shelly DelFavero	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
11/30/05 10:37:38	Shelly DelFavero	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
11/30/05 08:02:33	Shelly DelFavero	2E16	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
11/30/05 10:37:36	Shelly DelFavero	2E16	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
11/30/05 10:37:36	Shelly DelFavero	2E16	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:07

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 867

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 867

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 867

Call Date/Time: 11/22/05 16:15:34

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 11/22/05 17:03:12

Arrive Time: 11/22/05 17:22:58

Clear Date/Time: 11/22/05 17:53:37

Created By: Eric Kleberg

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
RYAN, NICK	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(315)889-3542					

Vehicle Information

Vehicle Type:	Make:	Model:	Year:
Style:	VIN:	Condition:	Color:
Plate Type:	Plate: 81523JM	Plate State: NY	Reg. Year:
Description:			

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
11/22/05 16:17:36	Eric Kleberg	NY 81523JM DARK COLORED PICK UP UNK DIRECTION 20 DOLLARS IN GAS

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
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Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:07

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 867

Layer: All

Areas: All

2005-00000165

NY1050100

To CFS: 867

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Yes

NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN

Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
2E14	Yes	2E14	1217- Austin, Jonathan W

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
11/22/05 16:15:34	Eric Kleberg	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
11/22/05 16:15:35	Eric Kleberg	Person Added	Name:
11/22/05 16:15:48	Eric Kleberg	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
11/22/05 16:15:52	Eric Kleberg	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
11/22/05 16:16:00	Eric Kleberg	Person Updated	Name: RYAN,NICK,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
11/22/05 16:16:08	Eric Kleberg	Person Updated	Name: RYAN,NICK,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)889-3542
11/22/05 16:17:04	Eric Kleberg	Call Ready for Dispatch	
11/22/05 16:17:32	Eric Kleberg	Vehicle Added	Role: Suspect Vehicle, Plate No.: 81523JM, State: NY
11/22/05 16:17:36	Eric Kleberg	Narrative Added	NY 81523JM DARK COLORED PICK UP UNK DIRECTION 20 DOLLARS IN GAS
11/22/05 16:20:52		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
11/22/05 17:03:12	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E14 Dispatched
11/22/05 17:03:19	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E14 Enroute
11/22/05 17:22:58	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E14 Arrived
11/22/05 17:23:12	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	1482 RT 326
11/22/05 17:53:35	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E14 cleared from call
11/22/05 17:53:37	Eric Kleberg	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
11/22/05 17:53:37	Eric Kleberg	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
11/22/05 17:03:12	Eric Kleberg	2E14	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
11/22/05 17:03:19	Eric Kleberg	2E14	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
11/22/05 17:22:58	Eric Kleberg	2E14	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
11/22/05 17:23:12	Eric Kleberg	2E14	Arrived	Unit Location	1482 RT 326	1482 RT 326
11/22/05 17:53:35	Eric Kleberg	2E14	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
11/22/05 17:53:35	Eric Kleberg	2E14	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 960

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 960

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 960

Call Date/Time: 01/06/06 19:04:07

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone: 889-3542

Call Type: Harassment

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 01/06/06 19:22:57

Arrive Time: 01/06/06 19:52:58

Clear Date/Time: 01/06/06 20:06:31

Created By: Shelly DelFavero

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
STAMP, SARA	Caller	<UNKNOWN>						

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
01/06/06 19:04:41	Shelly DelFavero	MALE SUBJECT MATTHEW CHAPPEL CAME INTO STORE HARRASSING COMP

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
02	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00000132	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
550	Yes	550	4045DHH- Harkness, David H

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:06

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 960

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 960

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
01/06/06 19:04:07	Shelly DelFavero	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
01/06/06 19:04:08	Shelly DelFavero	Person Added	Name:
01/06/06 19:04:13	Shelly DelFavero	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
01/06/06 19:04:18	Shelly DelFavero	Person Updated	Name: STAMPY,SARA,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
01/06/06 19:04:24	Shelly DelFavero	Person Updated	Name: STAMP,SARA,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
01/06/06 19:04:28	Shelly DelFavero	Call Updated	Phone Number: 889-3542
01/06/06 19:04:41	Shelly DelFavero	Narrative Added	MALE SUBJECT MATTHEW CHAPPEL CAME INTO STORE HARRASSING COMP
01/06/06 19:04:44	Shelly DelFavero	Call Type	NewCallType: Harassment, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
01/06/06 19:04:45	Shelly DelFavero	Call Ready for Dispatch	
01/06/06 19:09:44		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
01/06/06 19:22:57	Donald Hutson	Unit Status Action	Unit 550 Dispatched
01/06/06 19:52:58	Donald Hutson	Unit Status Action	Unit 550 Arrived
01/06/06 20:00:00		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 550;Arrived
01/06/06 20:06:31	Donald Hutson	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
01/06/06 20:06:31	Donald Hutson	Unit Status Action	Unit 550 cleared from call
01/06/06 20:06:31	Donald Hutson	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
01/06/06 19:22:57	Donald Hutson	550	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
01/06/06 19:52:58	Donald Hutson	550	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
01/06/06 20:00:00		550	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
01/06/06 20:06:31	Donald Hutson	550	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
01/06/06 20:06:31	Donald Hutson	550	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:07

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 411

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 411

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 411

Call Date/Time: 12/04/05 19:59:53

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 12/04/05 21:31:49

Arrive Time: 12/04/05 21:39:57

Clear Date/Time: 12/04/05 21:42:32

Created By: Eric Kleberg

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
STAMP, SARAH	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(315)889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
12/04/05 20:01:28	Eric Kleberg	DDW5747 FOR 6 DOLLARS LS 90 TOWARDS CAYUGA WHITE SMALL SUV

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
02	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2005-00012687	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
542	Yes	542	4005TEA- Axton, Timothy E

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:07

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 411

Layer: All

Areas: All

Call Log

To CFS: 411

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
12/04/05 19:59:53	Eric Kleberg	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
12/04/05 19:59:53	Eric Kleberg	Person Added	Name:
12/04/05 20:00:00	Eric Kleberg	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
12/04/05 20:00:13	Eric Kleberg	Person Updated	Name: STAMP,SARAH,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
12/04/05 20:00:19	Eric Kleberg	Person Updated	Name: STAMP,SARAH,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)889-3542
12/04/05 20:01:05	Eric Kleberg	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
12/04/05 20:01:06	Eric Kleberg	Call Ready for Dispatch	
12/04/05 20:01:28	Eric Kleberg	Narrative Added	DDW5747 FOR 6 DOLLARS LS 90 TOWARDS CAYUGA WHITE SMALL SUV
12/04/05 20:06:05		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
12/04/05 21:31:49	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 542 Dispatched
12/04/05 21:39:57	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 542 Arrived
12/04/05 21:42:30	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 542 cleared from call
12/04/05 21:42:32	Eric Kleberg	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
12/04/05 21:42:32	Eric Kleberg	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
12/04/05 21:31:49	Eric Kleberg	542	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/04/05 21:39:57	Eric Kleberg	542	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/04/05 21:42:30	Eric Kleberg	542	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
12/04/05 21:42:30	Eric Kleberg	542	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:07

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 44

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 44

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 44

Call Date/Time: 12/02/05 06:23:57

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Suspicious Vehicle

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 2

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 12/02/05 06:27:03

Arrive Time:

Clear Date/Time: 12/02/05 06:50:35

Created By: Donna Whiting

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
ST GERMAIN, JERRY	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
12/02/05 06:27:10	Donna Whiting	SUSVEH PARKED IN THE CARWASH. 2 BLACK MALES IN CAR POSS GREEN FORD TAURUS TALKED TO COMP HE STATED THAT HIS DOB IS 060240 AND THEN STATED THAT WHEN HIS PARTNER FOR THE DAY GOT THERE THAT THE CAR WAS THERE WAITING FOR HER FATHER TO DROP HER OFF AND GO WITH HER FATHER TO WORK. THEY ARE MASONS. COMPLAINT CANCELLED
12/02/05 06:50:15	Donna Whiting	

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
99	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2005-00012616	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:07

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 44

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 44

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
539	Yes	539	

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
12/02/05 06:23:57	Donna Whiting	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
12/02/05 06:23:58	Donna Whiting	Person Added	Name:
12/02/05 06:24:06	Donna Whiting	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
12/02/05 06:24:19	Donna Whiting	Person Updated	Name: ST GERMAIN,JERRY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
12/02/05 06:24:28	Donna Whiting	Person Updated	Name: ST GERMAIN,JERRY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: 889-3542
12/02/05 06:25:47	Donna Whiting	Call Type	NewCallType: Suspicious Vehicle, Status: In Progress, Priority: 2
12/02/05 06:25:47	Donna Whiting	Call Ready for Dispatch	
12/02/05 06:27:03	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 539 Dispatched
12/02/05 06:27:10	Donna Whiting	Narrative Added	SUSVEH PARKED IN THE CARWASH. 2 BLACK MALES IN CAR POSS GREEN FORD TAURUS
12/02/05 06:37:01	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 539 En Route Hospital
12/02/05 06:50:15	Donna Whiting	Narrative Added	TALKED TO COMP HE STATED THAT HIS DOB IS 060240 AND THEN STATED THAT WHEN HIS PARTNER FOR THE DAY GOT THERE THAT THE CAR WAS THE
12/02/05 06:50:35	Donna Whiting	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
12/02/05 06:50:35	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 539 cleared from call
12/02/05 06:50:35	Donna Whiting	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
12/02/05 06:27:03	Donna Whiting	539	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKESIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/02/05 06:37:01	Donna Whiting	539	Enroute Hospital	Unit Status Change		
12/02/05 06:50:35	Donna Whiting	539	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
12/02/05 06:50:35	Donna Whiting	539	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:08

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 840

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 840

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 840

Call Date/Time: 11/22/05 12:39:25

Location: 271 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name: LAKESIDE TRADING

Phone:

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 11/22/05 12:52:43

Arrive Time: 11/22/05 14:34:00

Clear Date/Time: 11/22/05 14:40:39

Created By: Eric Kleberg

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
STGERMAIN, GERALD	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(315)889-3542					

Vehicle Information

Vehicle Type:	Make:	Model:	Year:
Style:	VIN:	Condition:	Color:
Plate Type:	Plate: CNY2161	Plate State: NY	Reg. Year:
Description:			

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
11/22/05 12:40:29	Eric Kleberg	REPORTS A DRIVE OFF 12 DOLLARS NY CNY2161 BELIEVES IT WAS AN HONEST MISTAKE
11/22/05 12:40:47	Eric Kleberg	NAME IS JOSEPH P BOBINIS

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
02	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI	Primary	Department Name	Agency Type
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Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:08

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 840

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 840

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

2005-00012408 Number NY0050000 Unit Yes CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
543	Yes	543	4182JPT- Taber, James P

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
11/22/05 12:39:25	Eric Kleberg	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
11/22/05 12:39:26	Eric Kleberg	Person Added	Name:
11/22/05 12:39:36	Eric Kleberg	Location	Location: 271 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
11/22/05 12:39:40	Eric Kleberg	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
11/22/05 12:39:52	Eric Kleberg	Person Updated	Name: STGERMAIN,GERALD,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
11/22/05 12:39:58	Eric Kleberg	Person Updated	Name: STGERMAIN,GERALD,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)889-3542
11/22/05 12:40:27	Eric Kleberg	Call Ready for Dispatch	
11/22/05 12:40:29	Eric Kleberg	Narrative Added	REPORTS A DRIVE OFF 12 DOLLARS NY CNY2161 BELIEVES IT WAS AN HONEST MISTAKE
11/22/05 12:40:47	Eric Kleberg	Narrative Added	NAME IS JOSEPH P BOBINIS
11/22/05 12:41:58	Eric Kleberg	Vehicle Added	Role: Suspect Vehicle, Plate No.: CNY2161 , State: NY
11/22/05 12:44:39		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
11/22/05 12:52:43	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Dispatched
11/22/05 14:06:43	Eric Kleberg	Call Stack	Call placed on unit 543's stack
11/22/05 14:06:43	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 rerouted to call 846
11/22/05 14:07:39	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Dispatched
11/22/05 14:10:32	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Enroute
11/22/05 14:34:00	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Arrived
11/22/05 14:40:36	Eric Kleberg	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 cleared from call
11/22/05 14:40:39	Eric Kleberg	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
11/22/05 14:40:39	Eric Kleberg	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
11/22/05 12:52:43	Eric Kleberg	543	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		LAKE SIDE TRADING, 271 CAYUGA ST., UNION SPRINGS
11/22/05 14:06:43	Eric Kleberg	543	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
11/22/05 14:06:43	Eric Kleberg	543	Arrived	Call Stack	Call number 840 placed on stack	RT 31 / THWY BRIDGE
11/22/05 14:07:39	Eric Kleberg	543	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		271 CAYUGA ST., UNION SPRINGS
11/22/05 14:10:32	Eric Kleberg	543	Enroute	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:08

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 840

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 840

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

11/22/05 14:34:00	Eric Kleberg	543	Arrived	Unit Status Change	
11/22/05 14:40:36	Eric Kleberg	543	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call
11/22/05 14:40:36	Eric Kleberg	543	Available	Unit Status Change	

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:08

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 509

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 509

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call Date/Time: 06/02/06 16:11:25

Call For Service Number: 509

Location: 299 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name:

Phone: 889-3542

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 06/02/06 21:10:16

Arrive Time: 06/02/06 21:17:56

Clear Date/Time: 06/02/06 21:31:11

Created By: Denise Cornelius

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
HILBURGER, MARTY	Caller	<UNKNOWN>						

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
06/02/06 16:12:35	Denise Cornelius	REPORTS \$20 DRIVE OFF OF GASOLINE FROM NY REG DLJ3306

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00001257	NY1050100	Yes	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
2E80	Yes	2E80	3651- Bellewicz, Timothy M

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:08

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 509

Layer: All

Areas: All

Call Log

To CFS: 509

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
06/02/06 16:11:25	Denise Cornelius	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
06/02/06 16:11:26	Denise Cornelius	Person Added	Name:
06/02/06 16:11:41	Denise Cornelius	Location	Location: 299 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
06/02/06 16:11:51	Denise Cornelius	Person Updated	Name: HILBURGER,MARTY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
06/02/06 16:11:57	Denise Cornelius	Call Updated	Phone Number: 889-3542
06/02/06 16:12:35	Denise Cornelius	Narrative Added	REPORTS \$20 DRIVE OFF OF GASOLINE FROM NY REG DLJ3306
06/02/06 16:12:37	Denise Cornelius	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
06/02/06 16:12:38	Denise Cornelius	Call Ready for Dispatch	
06/02/06 16:17:37		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
06/02/06 21:10:16	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E80 Dispatched
06/02/06 21:10:33	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E80 Enroute
06/02/06 21:17:56	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E80 Arrived
06/02/06 21:31:08	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E80 cleared from call
06/02/06 21:31:11	Donna Whiting	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
06/02/06 21:31:11	Donna Whiting	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
06/02/06 21:10:16	Donna Whiting	2E80	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
06/02/06 21:10:33	Donna Whiting	2E80	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
06/02/06 21:17:56	Donna Whiting	2E80	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
06/02/06 21:31:08	Donna Whiting	2E80	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
06/02/06 21:31:08	Donna Whiting	2E80	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:08

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 938

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 938

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 938

Call Date/Time: 05/29/06 10:14:28

Location: 299 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name:

Phone:

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 05/29/06 11:25:28

Arrive Time: 05/29/06 11:40:27

Clear Date/Time: 05/29/06 12:36:05

Created By: Gordon (AI) Parsons

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
HILLBURGER, MARTY	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(315)889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
05/29/06 10:16:16	Gordon (AI) Parsons	REPORTS DRIVEOFF OS \$25.00 THAT HAPPENED AT 1500ON SATURDAY. COMPL STATES NY CYB3823 DROVE OFF

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00001208	NY1050100	Yes	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN.	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
2E10	Yes	2E10	3595- Coleman, Jared R

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:08

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 938

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 938

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
05/29/06 10:14:28	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
05/29/06 10:14:28	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Person Added	Name:
05/29/06 10:14:52	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Location	Location: 299 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
05/29/06 10:15:05	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Person Updated	Name: HILLBURGER,MARTY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
05/29/06 10:15:11	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Person Updated	Name: HILLBURGER,MARTY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)889-3542
05/29/06 10:16:16	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Narrative Added	REPORTS DRIVEOFF OS \$25.00 THAT HAPPENED AT 1500ON SATURDAY. COMPL STATES NY CYB3823 DROVE OFF
05/29/06 10:16:19	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
05/29/06 10:16:20	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Call Ready for Dispatch	
05/29/06 10:21:19		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
05/29/06 11:25:28	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E10 Dispatched
05/29/06 11:25:41	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E10 Enroute
05/29/06 11:40:27	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E10 Arrived
05/29/06 11:56:41	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Unit Status Action	EN TO WEEDSPORT
05/29/06 12:36:01	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E10 cleared from call
05/29/06 12:36:05	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
05/29/06 12:36:05	Gordon (Al) Parsons	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
05/29/06 11:25:28	Gordon (Al) Parsons	2E10	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
05/29/06 11:25:41	Gordon (Al) Parsons	2E10	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
05/29/06 11:40:27	Gordon (Al) Parsons	2E10	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
05/29/06 11:56:41	Gordon (Al) Parsons	2E10	Arrived	Unit Location	EN TO WEEDSPORT	EN TO WEEDSPORT
05/29/06 12:36:01	Gordon (Al) Parsons	2E10	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
05/29/06 12:36:01	Gordon (Al) Parsons	2E10	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 642

Layer: All

Areas: All

Call For Service Number: 642

To CFS: 642

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call Date/Time: 05/02/06 12:37:58

Location: 299 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name:

Phone: 889-3452

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 05/02/06 12:41:48

Arrive Time: 05/02/06 12:41:59

Clear Date/Time: 05/02/06 13:01:07

Created By: Denise Cornelius

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
HILBURGER, MARTY	Caller	<UNKNOWN>						

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
05/02/06 12:39:14	Denise Cornelius	LAKESIDE TRADING/DRIVE OFF OF GASOLINE \$20.78/NY REG WEK184 WHT 4 DR BUICK/LSH ON RT 326 TOWARDS AUBURN/ELDERLY WHT COUPLE

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
01	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00002252	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
543	Yes	543	4182JPT- Taber, James P

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 642

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 642

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
05/02/06 12:37:58	Denise Cornelius	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
05/02/06 12:37:59	Denise Cornelius	Person Added	Name:
05/02/06 12:38:09	Denise Cornelius	Location	Location: 299 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
05/02/06 12:38:17	Denise Cornelius	Person Updated	Name: HILBURGER,MARTY,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
05/02/06 12:38:21	Denise Cornelius	Call Updated	Phone Number: 889-3452
05/02/06 12:39:14	Denise Cornelius	Narrative Added	LAKESIDE TRADING/DRIVE OFF OF GASOLINE \$20.78/NY REG WEK184 WHT 4 DR BUICK/LSH ON RT 326 TOWARDS AUBURN/ELDERLY WHT COUPLE
05/02/06 12:39:16	Denise Cornelius	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
05/02/06 12:39:16	Denise Cornelius	Call Ready for Dispatch	
05/02/06 12:41:48	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Dispatched
05/02/06 12:41:56	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Enroute
05/02/06 12:41:59	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Arrived
05/02/06 12:48:59		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 543;Arrived
05/02/06 13:01:05	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 cleared from call
05/02/06 13:01:07	Joseph Felice Jr	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
05/02/06 13:01:07	Joseph Felice Jr	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
05/02/06 12:41:48	Joseph Felice Jr	543	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
05/02/06 12:41:56	Joseph Felice Jr	543	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
05/02/06 12:41:59	Joseph Felice Jr	543	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
05/02/06 12:48:59		543	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
05/02/06 13:01:05	Joseph Felice Jr	543	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
05/02/06 13:01:05	Joseph Felice Jr	543	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 172

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 172

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 172

Call Date/Time: 04/19/06 12:28:42

Location: 299 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name:

Phone: 889-3542

Call Type: MVAPI

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 04/19/06 12:30:01

Arrive Time: 04/19/06 12:32:04

Clear Date/Time: 04/19/06 13:58:58

Created By: Denise Cornelius

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
HARTER, SHAREEN	Caller	<UNKNOWN>						

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
04/19/06 12:29:21	Denise Cornelius	2 CAR MVA UNKNOWN INJURIES
04/19/06 13:01:18	Marilyn Bergerstock	OAKWOOD TOWING - DDD5370 - MCINTOSH, ANITA
04/19/06 13:01:52	Marilyn Bergerstock	24197JL TOWED TO DAVE BELL - JENNIFER BELL

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
33	1
31	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00000045	06005	No	CAYUGA FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire
2006-00000061	06023	No	UNION SPRINGS FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire
2006-00002030	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09
 Login ID: 9003
 From CFS: 172
 Layer: All
 Areas: All

To CFS: 172
 AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
USR1	No	USR1	
USE2	No	USE2	
USE1	No	USE1	
USCHF	No	USCHF	
USA1B	No	USA1B	
CYA1B	No	CYA1B	
543	Yes	543	4182JPT- Taber, James P
535	No	535	4026TCC- Carbonaro, Thomas C

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
04/19/06 12:28:42	Denise Cornelius	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
04/19/06 12:28:42	Denise Cornelius	Person Added	Name:
04/19/06 12:28:57	Denise Cornelius	Location	Location: 299 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
04/19/06 12:29:10	Denise Cornelius	Person Updated	Name: HARTER, SHAREEN,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
04/19/06 12:29:15	Denise Cornelius	Call Updated	Phone Number: 889-3542
04/19/06 12:29:21	Denise Cornelius	Narrative Added	2 CAR MVA UNKNOWN INJURIES
04/19/06 12:29:29	Denise Cornelius	Call Type	NewCallType: MVAPI, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
04/19/06 12:29:29	Denise Cornelius	Call Ready for Dispatch	
04/19/06 12:30:01	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Dispatched
04/19/06 12:30:06	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Enroute
04/19/06 12:30:31	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	Unit 535 Dispatched
04/19/06 12:30:37	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	Unit 535 Enroute
04/19/06 12:32:04	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 Arrived
04/19/06 12:33:23	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Dispatched
04/19/06 12:33:39	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	Unit 535 Arrived
04/19/06 12:33:46	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USE1 Dispatched
04/19/06 12:33:46	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USE2 Dispatched
04/19/06 12:33:46	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USR1 Dispatched
04/19/06 12:33:46	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Dispatched
04/19/06 12:35:23	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Enroute
04/19/06 12:39:03		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 543;Arrived
04/19/06 12:39:23	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USR1 Enroute
04/19/06 12:39:57	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USR1 Arrived
04/19/06 12:40:01	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Enroute
04/19/06 12:40:16	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Arrived
04/19/06 12:40:38		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 535;Arrived
04/19/06 12:42:12	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit CYA1B Dispatched
04/19/06 12:43:11	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Arrived
04/19/06 12:43:16	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USE2 cleared from call
04/19/06 12:43:19	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USE1 cleared from call
04/19/06 12:46:51	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit CYA1B Enroute
04/19/06 12:52:32	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit CYA1B Arrived

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 172

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 172

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

04/19/06 12:57:35	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit CYA1B Return to Station
04/19/06 13:00:49	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USR1 cleared from call
04/19/06 13:01:18	Marilyn Bergerstock	Narrative Added	OAKWOOD TOWING - DDD5370 - MCINTOSH, ANITA
04/19/06 13:01:52	Marilyn Bergerstock	Narrative Added	24197JL TOWED TO DAVE BELL - JENNIFER BELL
04/19/06 13:02:32	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Enroute Hospital
04/19/06 13:02:53	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	to amh
04/19/06 13:12:00	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit CYA1B cleared from call
04/19/06 13:14:43	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	Unit 535 cleared from call
04/19/06 13:15:55	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Enroute Hospital
04/19/06 13:18:32	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B At Hospital
04/19/06 13:20:48	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	AMH
04/19/06 13:44:18	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF cleared from call
04/19/06 13:44:20	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Return to Station
04/19/06 13:58:58	Marilyn Bergerstock	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
04/19/06 13:58:58	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B cleared from call
04/19/06 13:58:58	Marilyn Bergerstock	Unit Status Action	Unit 543 cleared from call
04/19/06 13:58:58	Marilyn Bergerstock	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
04/19/06 12:30:01	Marilyn Bergerstock	543	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/19/06 12:30:06	Marilyn Bergerstock	543	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:30:31	Marilyn Bergerstock	535	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/19/06 12:30:37	Marilyn Bergerstock	535	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:32:04	Marilyn Bergerstock	543	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:33:23	Joseph Felice Jr	USA1B	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/19/06 12:33:39	Marilyn Bergerstock	535	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:33:46	Joseph Felice Jr	USR1	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST
04/19/06 12:33:46	Joseph Felice Jr	USE2	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST
04/19/06 12:33:46	Joseph Felice Jr	USE1	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST
04/19/06 12:33:46	Joseph Felice Jr	USCHF	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST
04/19/06 12:35:23	Joseph Felice Jr	USCHF	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:39:03		543	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/19/06 12:39:23	Joseph Felice Jr	USR1	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:39:57	Joseph Felice Jr	USR1	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:40:01	Joseph Felice Jr	USA1B	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:40:16	Joseph Felice Jr	USA1B	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:40:38		535	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
04/19/06 12:42:12	Joseph Felice Jr	CYA1B	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 172

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 172

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

04/19/06 12:43:11	Joseph Felice Jr USCHF	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:43:16	Joseph Felice Jr USE2	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/19/06 12:43:16	Joseph Felice Jr USE2	Available	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:43:19	Joseph Felice Jr USE1	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/19/06 12:43:19	Joseph Felice Jr USE1	Available	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:46:51	Joseph Felice Jr CYA1B	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:52:32	Joseph Felice Jr CYA1B	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 12:57:35	Joseph Felice Jr CYA1B	Return to Station	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:00:49	Joseph Felice Jr USR1	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/19/06 13:00:49	Joseph Felice Jr USR1	Available	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:02:32	Joseph Felice Jr USCHF	Enroute Hospital	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:02:53	Joseph Felice Jr USA1B	Arrived	Unit Location	to amh	to amh
04/19/06 13:12:00	Joseph Felice Jr CYA1B	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/19/06 13:12:00	Joseph Felice Jr CYA1B	Available	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:14:43	Marilyn Bergerstock 535	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/19/06 13:14:43	Marilyn Bergerstock 535	Available	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:15:55	Joseph Felice Jr USA1B	Enroute Hospital	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:18:32	Joseph Felice Jr USA1B	At Hospital	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:20:48	Marilyn Bergerstock 543	Arrived	Unit Location	AMH	AMH
04/19/06 13:44:18	Joseph Felice Jr USCHF	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/19/06 13:44:18	Joseph Felice Jr USCHF	Available	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:44:20	Joseph Felice Jr USA1B	Return to Station	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:58:58	Marilyn Bergerstock USA1B	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/19/06 13:58:58	Marilyn Bergerstock USA1B	Available	Unit Status Change		
04/19/06 13:58:58	Marilyn Bergerstock 543	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
04/19/06 13:58:58	Marilyn Bergerstock 543	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 626

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 626

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 626

Call Date/Time: 01/22/06 04:32:19

Location: 299 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name:

Phone: (315)889-3542

Call Type: Harassment

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 01/22/06 04:39:11

Arrive Time: 01/22/06 05:16:44

Clear Date/Time: 01/22/06 05:41:52

Created By: Susette O'Connor

Canceled: No

Source: E-911

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
PETR-ALL PETROLEUM CORP.	E911 Caller	299 CAYUGA UNION SPRINGS VILLAGE	(315)889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
01/22/06 04:32:19	Susette O'Connor	E911 Info - Class of Service: BUSN Special Response Info: CAY. CO. SHERIFF & NY ST POLICE UNION SPRINGS FD UNION SPRINGS AMBULAN
01/22/06 04:33:57	Susette O'Connor	JESSICA FERARA WAS JUST HARASSED BY A CUSTOMER.....NY REG DLS8425.....INTOX WHITE MALE, HAS ABOUT 3 OR 4 IN THE VEH WITH HIM
01/22/06 04:36:31	Donna Whiting	MATT CHAPPELL 99 VAN ANDEN ST AUBURN

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
06	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2006-00000179	NY1050100	Yes	NEW YORK STATE POLICE AUBURN	Police

Unit(s)

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 626

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 626

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
2E11	Yes	2E11	719- Abbate, Vincent S 1639- Indelicato, Thomas O

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
01/22/06 04:32:19	Susette O'Connor	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: 299- CAYUGA, Phone Number: (315)889-3542, Name: PETR-ALL PETROLEUM CORP
01/22/06 04:32:19	Susette O'Connor	Narrative Added	E911 Info - Class of Service: BUSN Special Response Info: CAY. CO. SHERIFF & NY ST POLICE UNION SPRINGS FD UNIO
01/22/06 04:32:19	Susette O'Connor	Person Added	Name: PETR-ALL PETROLEUM CORP
01/22/06 04:32:35	Susette O'Connor	Location	Location: 299 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
01/22/06 04:33:57	Susette O'Connor	Narrative Added	JESSICA FERARA WAS JUST HARASSED BY A CUSTOMER.....NY REG DLS8425....INTOX WHITE MALE, HAS ABOUT 3 OR 4 IN THE VEH WITH HIM
01/22/06 04:34:02	Susette O'Connor	Call Type	NewCallType: Harassment, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
01/22/06 04:34:02	Susette O'Connor	Call Ready for Dispatch	
01/22/06 04:36:31	Donna Whiting	Narrative Added	MATT CHAPPELL 99 VAN ANDEN ST AUBURN
01/22/06 04:39:01		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
01/22/06 04:39:11	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 Dispatched
01/22/06 04:39:42	Susette O'Connor	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 Enroute
01/22/06 05:16:42	Donna Whiting	Call Ready for Dispatch	
01/22/06 05:16:44	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 Arrived
01/22/06 05:41:52	Donna Whiting	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
01/22/06 05:41:52	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 2E11 cleared from call
01/22/06 05:41:52	Donna Whiting	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
01/22/06 04:39:11	Donna Whiting	2E11	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
01/22/06 04:39:42	Susette O'Connor	2E11	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
01/22/06 05:16:44	Donna Whiting	2E11	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
01/22/06 05:41:52	Donna Whiting	2E11	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
01/22/06 05:41:52	Donna Whiting	2E11	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 858

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 858

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call Date/Time: 12/18/05 05:22:02

Call For Service Number: 858

Location: 299 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name:

Phone:

Call Type: MVAPI

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 12/18/05 05:23:41

Arrive Time: 12/18/05 05:36:18

Clear Date/Time: 12/18/05 07:06:03

Created By: Ray Dyer III

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
TRADING, LAKESIDE	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(315)889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
12/18/05 05:25:20	Ray Dyer III	PERSON THERE FROM A MVA W/INJURY
12/18/05 05:40:42	Patricia French	CAR VS TREE, HEAD ON....CAR 2 STATING SEVERE HEAD LAC, PATIENT IS NOW UNCON.
12/18/05 05:41:12	Patricia French	MERCY FLIGHT CONTACTED, AWAITING A CALLBACK FROM PILOT
12/18/05 05:44:02	Donna Whiting	CAR INTO TREE DAVIS/RT 326
12/18/05 05:46:43	Patricia French	COORDINATORS NOTIFIED
12/18/05 05:47:36	Patricia French	PER CAR 1, LZ WILL BE AT THE UNION SPRINGS FIRE HOUSE ON RT 90
12/18/05 05:58:00	Donna Whiting	OAKWOODS ETA 10
12/18/05 06:07:10	Patricia French	MERCY FLIGHT ON GROUND 0606AM
12/18/05 06:26:01	Patricia French	PATIENT IS EN ROUTE TO UNIVERSITY VIA MERCY FLIGHT

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
31	1
*FD Call Completed	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI	Primary	Department Name	Agency Type
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Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 858

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 858

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

2005-00000023	06005	No	CAYUGA FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire
2005-00000023	06023	Yes	UNION SPRINGS FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire
2005-00000106	3311	No	RURAL METRO AMBULANCE	EMS
2005-00012980	NY0050000	No	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
R/M1	No	R/M1	
USR1	No	USR1	
USE2	No	USE2	
USE1	Yes	USE1	
USCHF	No	USCHF	
USA1B	No	USA1B	
CYA1B	No	CYA1B	
541	No	541	4150JJR- Ross, Jeffrey J
539	No	539	4028CMC- Colton, Corey M
CYE1	No	CYE1	
CYCHF	No	CYCHF	

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
12/18/05 05:22:02	Ray Dyer III	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
12/18/05 05:22:03	Ray Dyer III	Person Added	Name:
12/18/05 05:22:26	Ray Dyer III	Person Updated	Name: TRADING, LAKESIDE,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
12/18/05 05:22:45	Ray Dyer III	Person Updated	Name: TRADING, LAKESIDE,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)889-3542
12/18/05 05:23:06	Ray Dyer III	Location	Location: 299 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 05:23:24	Ray Dyer III	Location	Areas changed. Current areas: Beat = SO 3, Quadrant = US 1, District = US 1, Police ORI = NY0050000
12/18/05 05:23:35	Patricia French	Call Type	NewCallType: MVAPI, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
12/18/05 05:23:35	Patricia French	Call Ready for Dispatch	
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USE1 Dispatched
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USE2 Dispatched
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USR1 Dispatched
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Dispatched
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Dispatched
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	End Dispatch	End Dispatch
12/18/05 05:23:53	Patricia French	Call Ready for Dispatch	
12/18/05 05:24:03	Ray Dyer III	Unit Status Action	Unit 539 Dispatched
12/18/05 05:24:39	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 541 Dispatched
12/18/05 05:24:42	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 539 Enroute
12/18/05 05:25:02	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 541 Enroute
12/18/05 05:25:05	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	PERSON THERE FROM A MVA W/INJURY
12/18/05 05:25:20	Ray Dyer III	Narrative Added	

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 858

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 858

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

12/18/05 05:26:54	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Enroute
12/18/05 05:29:55	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit R/M1 Dispatched
12/18/05 05:33:04	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit R/M1 Enroute
12/18/05 05:35:42	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit CYCHF Dispatched
12/18/05 05:35:42	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit CYE1 Dispatched
12/18/05 05:36:12	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Enroute
12/18/05 05:36:18	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Arrived
12/18/05 05:37:02	Ray Dyer III	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Arrived
12/18/05 05:37:08	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 539 Arrived
12/18/05 05:37:12	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 541 Arrived
12/18/05 05:37:14	Ray Dyer III	Unit Status Action	Unit CYCHF Enroute
12/18/05 05:37:34	Ray Dyer III	Unit Status Action	Unit CYA1B Dispatched
12/18/05 05:37:39	Ray Dyer III	Unit Status Action	Unit CYA1B Enroute
12/18/05 05:37:45	Ray Dyer III	Unit Status Action	Unit CYE1 cleared from call
12/18/05 05:40:42	Patricia French	Narrative Added	CAR VS TREE, HEAD ON....CAR 2 STATING SEVERE HEAD LAC, PATIENT IS NOW UNCON.
12/18/05 05:41:12	Patricia French	Narrative Added	MERCY FLIGHT CONTACTED, AWAITING A CALLBACK FROM PILOT
12/18/05 05:42:18	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit CYCHF Arrived
12/18/05 05:44:02	Donna Whiting	Narrative Added	CAR INTO TREE DAVIS/RT 326
12/18/05 05:44:07		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 539;Arrived
12/18/05 05:44:11		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 541;Arrived
12/18/05 05:46:43	Patricia French	Narrative Added	COORDINATORS NOTIFIED
12/18/05 05:47:36	Patricia French	Narrative Added	PER CAR 1, LZ WILL BE AT THE UNION SPRINGS FIRE HOUSE ON RT 90
12/18/05 05:49:10	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USE2 cleared from call
12/18/05 05:49:10	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USE1 cleared from call
12/18/05 05:49:10	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USR1 cleared from call
12/18/05 05:49:15	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit R/M1 Arrived
12/18/05 05:49:18	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit CYA1B Arrived
12/18/05 05:58:00	Donna Whiting	Narrative Added	OAKWOODS ETA 10
12/18/05 05:59:06	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Enroute
12/18/05 05:59:21	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	TO US FIRE HOUSE FOR LZ
12/18/05 06:00:09	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Arrived
12/18/05 06:00:30	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Enroute
12/18/05 06:00:40	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	TO US FIRE HOUE
12/18/05 06:00:48	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	TO US FIRE HOUSE
12/18/05 06:06:52	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Arrived
12/18/05 06:07:10	Patricia French	Narrative Added	MERCY FLIGHT ON GROUND 0606AM
12/18/05 06:25:23	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USCHF Return to Station
12/18/05 06:25:41	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit CYA1B Return to Station
12/18/05 06:25:41	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit CYCHF Return to Station
12/18/05 06:25:44	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit USA1B Return to Station
12/18/05 06:25:44	Patricia French	Unit Status Action	Unit R/M1 Return to Station
12/18/05 06:26:01	Patricia French	Narrative Added	PATIENT IS EN ROUTE TO UNIVERSITY VIA MERCY FLIGHT
12/18/05 06:38:53	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 539 cleared from call
12/18/05 06:39:32	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 539 Dispatched
12/18/05 06:39:36	Donna Whiting	Unit Status Action	Unit 539 Arrived

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 858

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 858

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

12/18/05 06:41:55
12/18/05 06:42:01
12/18/05 06:42:07
12/18/05 06:42:18
12/18/05 06:46:36
12/18/05 06:53:03
12/18/05 07:05:20
12/18/05 07:06:03
12/18/05 07:06:03
12/18/05 07:06:03
12/18/05 07:06:03

Ray Dyer III
Ray Dyer III
Ray Dyer III
Ray Dyer III

Ray Dyer III
Patricia French
Donna Whiting
Donna Whiting
Donna Whiting
Donna Whiting

Unit Status Action
Unit Status Action
Unit Status Action
Unit Status Action
Unit Timer Expired
Unit Status Action
Call Updated
Call Updated
Unit Status Action
Unit Status Action
Call Cleared

Unit CYCHF cleared from call
Unit CYA1B cleared from call
Unit R/M1 cleared from call
Unit USCHF cleared from call
Unit 539;Arrived
Unit USA1B cleared from call
Dispositions Changed
Dispositions Changed
Unit 541 cleared from call
Unit 539 cleared from call

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	USA1B	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	USR1	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	USE2	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	USE1	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST
12/18/05 05:23:41	Patricia French	USCHF	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST
12/18/05 05:24:39	Donna Whiting	539	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 05:24:42	Donna Whiting	541	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 05:25:02	Donna Whiting	539	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:25:05	Donna Whiting	541	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:26:54	Patricia French	USCHF	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:29:55	Patricia French	R/M1	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 05:33:04	Patricia French	R/M1	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:35:42	Patricia French	CYCHF	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 05:35:42	Patricia French	CYE1	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 05:36:12	Patricia French	USA1B	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:36:18	Patricia French	USCHF	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:37:02	Ray Dyer III	USA1B	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:37:08	Donna Whiting	539	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:37:12	Donna Whiting	541	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:37:14	Ray Dyer III	CYCHF	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:37:34	Ray Dyer III	CYA1B	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 05:37:39	Ray Dyer III	CYA1B	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:37:45	Ray Dyer III	CYE1	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
12/18/05 05:37:45	Ray Dyer III	CYE1	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:42:18	Patricia French	CYCHF	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:44:07		539	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 05:44:11		541	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		299 CAYUGA ST,

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 858

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 858
AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

UNION SPRINGS

Time	Officer	Unit	Status	Event	Location	Notes
12/18/05 05:49:10	Patricia French	USR1	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 05:49:10	Patricia French	USR1	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:49:10	Patricia French	USE2	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 05:49:10	Patricia French	USE2	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:49:10	Patricia French	USE1	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 05:49:10	Patricia French	USE1	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:49:15	Patricia French	R/M1	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:49:18	Patricia French	CYA1B	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:59:06	Patricia French	USA1B	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 05:59:21	Patricia French	USA1B	Enroute	Unit Location	TO US FIRE HOUSE FOR LZ	TO US FIRE HOUSE FOR LZ
12/18/05 06:00:09	Patricia French	USA1B	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:00:30	Patricia French	USCHF	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:00:40	Patricia French	USCHF	Enroute	Unit Location	TO US FIRE HOUSE	TO US FIRE HOUSE
12/18/05 06:00:48	Patricia French	USCHF	Enroute	Unit Location	TO US FIRE HOUSE	TO US FIRE HOUSE
12/18/05 06:06:52	Patricia French	USCHF	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:25:23	Patricia French	USCHF	Return to Station	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:25:41	Patricia French	CYCHF	Return to Station	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:25:41	Patricia French	CYA1B	Return to Station	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:25:44	Patricia French	USA1B	Return to Station	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:25:44	Patricia French	R/M1	Return to Station	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:38:53	Donna Whiting	539	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 06:38:53	Donna Whiting	539	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:39:32	Donna Whiting	539	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 06:39:36	Donna Whiting	539	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:41:55	Ray Dyer III	CYCHF	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 06:41:55	Ray Dyer III	CYCHF	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:42:01	Ray Dyer III	CYA1B	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 06:42:01	Ray Dyer III	CYA1B	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:42:07	Ray Dyer III	R/M1	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 06:42:07	Ray Dyer III	R/M1	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:42:18	Ray Dyer III	USCHF	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 06:42:18	Ray Dyer III	USCHF	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:46:36		539	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
12/18/05 06:53:03	Ray Dyer III	USA1B	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 06:53:03	Ray Dyer III	USA1B	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 07:06:03	Donna Whiting	541	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 07:06:03	Donna Whiting	541	Available	Unit Status Change		
12/18/05 07:06:03	Donna Whiting	539	Available	Unit Cleared		Unit cleared from call
12/18/05 07:06:03	Donna Whiting	539	Available	Unit Status Change		

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 801

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 801

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call For Service Number: 801

Call Date/Time: 11/14/05 11:30:02

Location: 299 CAYUGA ST UNION SPRINGS
UNION SPRINGS

Additional Location Information:

Common Name:

Phone:

Call Type: Larceny

Status: In Progress

Police ORI: NY0050000

Nature Of Call:

Report Required: No

Priority: 1

EMS ORI:

Dispatch Time: 11/14/05 11:47:57

Arrive Time: 11/14/05 12:02:16

Clear Date/Time: 11/14/05 12:31:47

Created By: Joseph Felice Jr

Canceled: No

Source: Telephone

Fire ORI:

Person Information

Name	Person Type	Address	Phone	Race	Sex	DOB	Age	SSN
PHILLIPS, NICOLE	Caller	<UNKNOWN>	(315)889-3542					

Narrative, Questionnaire Response, TDD Text

Create Time	Created By	Narrative
11/14/05 11:52:25	Joseph Felice Jr	REPORTS A DRIVE OFF OF GAS BY NY REG BPE 1851, OWNER IS A CHRISTINE A BROWN OF PO BX 244 KING FERRY NY

Dispositions

Disposition	Disposition Count
02	1

Associated Areas

Area Type code	Description
Quadrant	US 1
Beat	SO 3
District	US 1
Police ORI	NY0050000

Incident Number(s)

Incident Number	ORI Number	Primary Unit	Department Name	Agency Type
2005-00012233	NY0050000	Yes	CAYUGA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	Police

Unit(s)

Unit	Primary Unit	Radio Number	Personnel
544	Yes	544	4037GED- Dudley, Glen E

Detail Call For Service Report

Print Date/Time: 08/24/2006 15:09

Login ID: 9003

From CFS: 801

Layer: All

Areas: All

To CFS: 801

AgencyType: All

CFS Type: All

Call Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Action	Description
11/14/05 11:30:02	Joseph Felice Jr	Call Created	New call created. Call Type: NEW, Location: , Phone Number: , Name:
11/14/05 11:30:02	Joseph Felice Jr	Person Added	Name:
11/14/05 11:30:29	Joseph Felice Jr	Location	Location: 299 CAYUGA ST, Venue: UNION SPRINGS
11/14/05 11:30:41	Joseph Felice Jr	Location	Areas changed. Current areas: Beat = SO 3, Quadrant = US 1, District = US 1, Police ORI = NY0050000
11/14/05 11:30:54	Joseph Felice Jr	Call Type	NewCallType: Larceny, Status: In Progress, Priority: 1
11/14/05 11:31:03	Joseph Felice Jr	Person Updated	Name: PHILLIPS,NICOLE,, Location: <UNKNOWN>
11/14/05 11:31:12	Joseph Felice Jr	Person Updated	Name: PHILLIPS,NICOLE,, Location: <UNKNOWN>, Contact Phone: (315)889-3542
11/14/05 11:32:31	Joseph Felice Jr	Call Ready for Dispatch	
11/14/05 11:35:53		Call Timer Expired	Call Timer Expired
11/14/05 11:47:57	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit 544 Dispatched
11/14/05 11:48:13	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit 544 Enroute
11/14/05 11:52:25	Joseph Felice Jr	Narrative Added	REPORTS A DRIVE OFF OF GAS BY NY REG BPE 1851 OWNER IS A CHRISTINE A BROWN OF PO BX 244 KING FERRY NY
11/14/05 12:02:16	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit 544 Arrived
11/14/05 12:09:15		Unit Timer Expired	Unit 544;Arrived
11/14/05 12:31:40	Joseph Felice Jr	Unit Status Action	Unit 544 cleared from call
11/14/05 12:31:47	Joseph Felice Jr	Call Updated	Dispositions Changed
11/14/05 12:31:47	Joseph Felice Jr	Call Cleared	

Unit Log

Log Date/Time	Entered By	Unit	Status	Action	Description	Location
11/14/05 11:47:57	Joseph Felice Jr	544	Dispatched	Unit Status Change		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
11/14/05 11:48:13	Joseph Felice Jr	544	Enroute	Unit Status Change		
11/14/05 12:02:16	Joseph Felice Jr	544	Arrived	Unit Status Change		
11/14/05 12:09:15		544	Arrived	Unit Timer Expired		299 CAYUGA ST, UNION SPRINGS
11/14/05 12:31:40	Joseph Felice Jr	544	Available	Unit Cleared	Unit cleared from call	
11/14/05 12:31:40	Joseph Felice Jr	544	Available	Unit Status Change		

Exhibit B

Joseph D. Picciotti

Subject: FW: FW: AKRF Response

-----Original Message-----

From: Sheriff Rob Outhouse [mailto:rob@cayugacounty.us]

Sent: Monday, October 02, 2006 5:24 PM

To: Joseph D. Picciotti

Subject: Re: FW: AKRF Response

Joe, If a dedicated patrol for sovereign territory is the question we would have to dedicate two posts (Union Springs and Aurelius) to cover these in addition to our scarce coverage that we have throughout the County of Cayuga now. That translates into 10 new Deputy Sheriffs, 2 Sergeants (supervisory ratio is 1:5) and 12 new patrol vehicles since we operate on the fleet syatem. I am hoping that this is the information that you need? -RO-

-----Original Message-----

From: Sheriff Rob Outhouse [mailto:rob@cayugacounty.us]

Sent: Friday, September 22, 2006 11:56 AM

To: Joseph D. Picciotti

Subject: Re: AKRF Response

JOe, I have: 2 Uniformed Sergeants
 22 Uniformed Patrol Deputy Sheriffs
 Of the 22 3 are assigned to Special Details and 4

are presently in training.

 Therefore I have 15 Deputy Sheriffs assigned to regular patrol who are available to protect our 82,000 people covering our 700 square miles. Response time to nation properties may vary from instantanious if in the area on regular patrol...to 25 minutes if at the

Sheriff's Office in the eastern Cayuga County Township of Sennett... to up to an hour if in the far reaching Towns of Sterling (north) or Summerhill (southeast). -RO-

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

This electronic message may contain privileged or confidential information. If you are not the intended recipient of this e-mail, please delete it from your system and advise the sender.

Exhibits C, D and E
Previously provided with the Seneca County letter
dated October 12, 2006

July 13, 06

Dear Siobhan O'Kane,

In Reference to your Questions to your Letter,
We have 4/ Volunteers on the Montezuma Fire Depts. Roll
CALL. For each call we Average Anywhere Between 10-15
people. The List of Fire Apparatus is As Follows. We have
1- Simon Duplex 1250 gl. per min. pumper, 1- Hme 1000 gpm.
Rescue pumper, 1- Ems Rescue truck, 1- Brush Fire Fire Fighting truck,
1- 2000 gl. tanker w/ portable pump And 1- Water Rescue Boat.
In the Ems Field we have 9 Emts. The Response time to the
Cayuga Nations Land parcel is Less than 5 mins. We Respond to
Approximately 200 - 250 Alarms on Any given year, Including the years
of 2001 - 2006. The number of calls to the Cayuga Nations Land
parcel is Anywhere Between (25-50) calls^{per year}. If you have Any Further
questions please feel Free to call me at (315) 776-9795.

0 calls per follow-up
phone conversation 12/4/2006

Sincerely yours,
Chief Michael Dailey
Chief Michael Dailey
Montezuma Fire Dept.

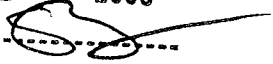
Village of Union Springs
P.O. Box 99
Union Springs, New York 13160
INCORPORATED 1848
(315) 889-7341 ♦ Fax (315) 889-7342

February 10, 2006

VIA FAX : 615-564-6701
VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL

Mr. Franklin Keel
Regional Director
Eastern Regional Office
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
545 Marriott Drive
Suite 700
Nashville, Tennessee 37214

Real Estate Services

FEB 14 2006
BY: 

Re: **Comments by the Village of Union Springs as to the Potential Impacts of the Cayuga Indian Nation of New York's Acquisition of Trust Land within the Village of Union Springs**

Dear Mr. Keel:

The Village of Union Springs (the "Village") submits the following comments to the applications by the Cayuga Indian Nation of New York (the "Nation") for the fee-to-trust land acquisition of three parcels located within the Village (the "Application"). The Village is adamantly opposed to the Application and respectfully submits that the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA") should deny the Application in its entirety.

I. General Description of the Village and its Population

The Village of Union Springs, incorporated on November 8, 1848, is located on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake, along New York State Route 90 in the Town of Springport within Cayuga County. See Exhibits 1 (map of Cayuga County showing location of Village), 2 (United States Geological Service ("U.S.G.S.") map showing location of Village) and 3 (U.S.G.S. map depicting the Village along Cayuga Lake). The total acreage of the Village is approximately one thousand one hundred thirty acres. The vast majority of the acres is developed land, defined as land developed for residential, commercial, industrial or institutional uses. The current land classifications for the Village land, in approximate percentages, are 41% residential, 3% commercial, 1% industrial, 11% community services (schools, churches and government), 1% parks and opens space, 30% agricultural and 12% vacant.

The Village has a population of about one thousand people and has an annual budget of over four hundred eighty-three thousand dollars, excluding water and sewer assessments. The Village is the urban center of the Town of Springport, providing businesses and services for the residents of both the Town and Village. Without question, the Village is primarily a residential village, with some supporting commercial, industrial and institutional uses located in or near the "downtown" center. The Village has a concentration of businesses in the center of the community and a commercial area, located north of downtown, with a few small businesses. Some farming occurs northeast of the Village center and a few crop farms lie to the south. Industrial and vacant lands are located north of the center business district, but no large industrial businesses currently exist in the Village. Remaining lands in the outlying areas of the Village are available for farming or development.

The Village, because of its scenic, architectural, waterway and wildlife assets, has been included in several important state and local plans for canals, scenic byways and waterfronts.

There are a number of canal corridor plans which outline the potential of canals to provide tourism and economic benefits to local communities. For example, the New York State Canal Recreation Plan, generated by the historic Erie Canal, made recommendations for the Village based upon two regionally implemented plans which sought to preserve natural resources in the area, encourage development and business activities in areas already supported by infrastructure, and improve boat launch facilities and pedestrian linkages to the waterfront and commercial district. An additional plan, implemented by Cayuga County, provided more detailed recommendations for Union Springs in that it sought to improve the marinas and pedestrian access from the waterfront to other portions of the Village and State Route 90. It also sought to expand Frontenac Park (a 26-acre park along the Lake shore that has a sandy beach, playground, various sporting fields, boat launches and docks), encourage commercial development in areas designated for development (such as the central business district) and control development through site plan review. Many of these recommendations were implemented by grant funds received by the Village.

The Village was also included in several scenic byway plans that incorporate a portion of State Route 90 and a byway which extends from State Route 90 and encircles Cayuga Lake. The Corridor Management Plans identify the historic, scenic, natural and recreational assets of the region surrounding the Cayuga Lake Scenic Byway. The assets identified include many Village sites such as the marinas, historic Village center, Spring Mills stone mill building, Frontenac Park, Frontenac Island and Frontenac Museum. The Plans attempted to capitalize on the unique nature of the Cayuga Lake Scenic Byway route to generate sustainable economic growth along the Canal Corridor. The Plans recognize the importance of the long-term viability of the Scenic Byway as a means of protecting and enhancing these assets.

A recent plan by the State to revitalize waterfront villages by improving aesthetic issues includes the Village. In order to regulate improvements made to specific structures in the Village, the Village is considering the development of a capital improvement district and a historic district. Implicit with the development of such districts would be the implementation of

site plan guidelines requiring Village property owners to make certain improvements in compliance with said guidelines.

II. Parcels at Issue

In April 2003, the Nation purchased two parcels within the Village, one parcel consisting of approximately 2 acres that was being operated as a gas station/convenience store and car wash and the second consisting of 1.48 acres that was idle at the time of purchase, but had previously been operated as a NAPA auto parts store. Prior to the April 2003 purchase, the Nation had not held any type of title to any land in Cayuga County or the Village since approximately 1807. In March 2005, the Nation purchased the third property, consisting of approximately 108 acres. The 108-acre parcel is primarily vacant farmland including some wooded areas. The three Village properties for which the Nation seeks trust ("Village Properties") amount to 9.67% of the Village.

The Village Properties are encumbered by various easements and other access rights that must be maintained and protected. These encumbrances include, among others:

- *Utility Easements* – Each of the Village Properties are subject to various utility easements, including those necessary for the provision of electric and gas service, telecommunication services and water and sewer services. New York State Electric and Gas ("NYSEG") has several easements over the Village Properties to provide electric and gas service thereon. The NYSEG transmission lines that cross over the Village Properties are a link in the utility infrastructure chain that provides electric and gas service throughout Cayuga County and the surrounding municipalities. Acceptance of the Village Properties into trust will interfere with NYSEG's ability to enforce and fully utilize such easements, including its ability to maintain, repair and replace existing facilities on the Properties. As a result, provision of electric and gas services to Village residents, businesses and numerous other NYSEG customers located outside the Village along the regional transmission chain will be negatively affected.

Similarly, Verizon has an easement across the Village Properties to provide telecommunication services thereon. Like the NYSEG easements, interference with Verizon's easement (e.g., the ability to maintain, repair and replace existing telecommunication transmission lines on the Village Properties) resulting from the Village Properties being placed into trust will jeopardize the continued provision of uninterrupted telecommunication services both in the Village and the surrounding region.

The Village's water and sewer easements will also be negatively affected if the Nation's Application is granted. A detailed discussion of the considerations regarding the Village's water and sewer services are contained in § IX, *infra*.

- *Oil & Gas Lease Access Rights* – The 108-acre parcel within the Village Properties contains a natural gas well that is subject to access rights held by Devonian Energy (successor in interest to Pioneer Resources, Inc., the original grantee of the easement) whereby Devonian can explore and produce oil and gas on the 108-acre parcel. These rights were assigned to the Union Springs School District (“School District”) in 1981. The School District subsequently drilled a gas well and, since then, has been utilizing the well as a source of fuel for heating its high school and district offices. The Nation’s recent refusal to accept royalty payments from the School District (as provided for in the assignment agreement between the School District and Devonian) calls into question the School District’s access rights going forward. If the School District is denied access to inspect, monitor and produce gas from the well, it will negatively affect production from the well at great cost to the School District. Moreover, the Nation’s use of the well will go unchecked if the Village Properties are accepted into trust, which will result in the depletion of the well resources to the detriment of the School District and Village residents. A detailed description of the School District’s oil and gas lease access rights is set forth in the School District’s January 23, 2006 letter to BIA Eastern Regional Realty Officer Randall Trickey.
- *Ingress and Egress Access Rights* – In the past, the Village Properties were part of a much bigger parcel that extended to the shores of Cayuga Lake. As a result, the parcel was subject to numerous ingress and egress rights allowing individuals and other entities access to the Lake. This parcel has since been reduced to the current Village Properties. However, many of the ingress and egress access rights over the Village Properties remain. If the Nation’s Application is granted, there will be nothing to prevent the Nation from unilaterally extinguishing the existing ingress and egress rights. This will negatively affect those Village residents and other entities who possess such rights.

To protect the above mentioned easements and preserve the current services provided to the Village and its residents therefrom, the Nation’s Application should not be accepted absent valid and enforceable operating agreements between the Nation and the entities possessing said easements.

III. The United States Supreme Court’s *City of Sherrill v. Oneida Indian Nation* Decision

On March 29, 2005, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Oneida Indian Nation (Oneidas) could not “unilaterally revive its ancient sovereignty” over parcels the Oneidas had purchased in the City of Sherrill. *City of Sherrill v. Oneida Indian Nation*, 544 U.S. 197, 125 S. Ct. 1478, 1483, 2005 U.S. LEXIS 2927, at *12 (2005), *petition for reh’g denied*, 125 S. Ct. 2290, 2005 U.S. LEXIS 4317 (2005) (“*City of Sherrill*”). The Supreme Court based its decision in large part on the disruptive consequences that such a unilateral reestablishment of present and future Indian sovereign control would have. *City of Sherrill*, 125 S. Ct. at 1493, 2005 U.S. LEXIS 2927 at *43. Of particular concern to the Supreme Court was the disruption of and

serious burden to the State and local governments resulting from the exercise of tribal sovereignty and governmental jurisdiction over a checkerboard pattern of non-contiguous parcels located amid areas developed and governed by local municipalities. *Id.*

The Supreme Court pointed to the trust application process authorized by 25 U.S.C. §465 and its implementing regulations in 25 C.F.R. Part 151 as the “mechanism for the acquisition of lands for tribal communities that takes account of the interests of others with stakes in the area’s governance and well being”. *Id.*, 125 S. Ct. at 1493, 2005 U.S. LEXIS 2927 at *45. With this instruction to the Nation, the Supreme Court certainly could not have intended that the trust application process and decision be an automatic approval. Rather, the process must be as the Supreme Court described, “sensitive to the complex inter-jurisdictional concerns that arise when a tribe seeks to regain sovereign control over territory”. *Id.*, 125 U.S. at 1494, 2005 U.S. LEXIS 2927 at *45.

A sensitive and reasoned consideration of the Part 151 factors as directed by the Supreme Court under the facts and circumstances of the Nation’s efforts to exercise sovereignty and governmental jurisdiction over the parcels located in the middle of the Village compel the rejection of the Nation’s Application as it relates to the Village Properties.

IV. The 2nd Circuit’s Reversal of the *Cayuga Nation Land Claim* Judgment

The United States Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit based its reversal of the Northern District of New York’s Judgment in favor the Cayuga Indian Nation of New York and the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma on the Supreme Court’s *City of Sherrill* decision. *Cayuga Indian Nation of New York v. Pataki*, 413 F.3d 266, 267, 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 12764 at *4 (2nd Cir. , 2005)(petition for cert. filed 2/03/06)[“*Cayuga Land Claim*”]. While the *Cayuga Land Claim* did not involve the reassertion of sovereignty over recently acquired lands as had been the issue in *City of Sherrill*, it was a possessory claim seeking immediate possession of land and the ejectment of current owners. Because the 2nd Circuit concluded that the nature of the claim and the remedies sought were inherently disruptive, the 2nd Circuit reversed the Judgment entered by the District Court and entered judgment in favor of the defendants. Furthermore, even prior to reversal of the judgment in favor of the Nation and the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, there was no holding by the District Court regarding the current status of the land. The 2nd Circuit’s decision in the *Cayuga Land Claim*, like *City of Sherrill*, requires the BIA to consider and prevent the inherent disruption that would result with the Nation’s exercise of governmental jurisdiction over parcels that have been governed for over two hundred years by the State of New York and its local governments, including the Village.

V. *Cayuga Indian Nation of New York v. Village of Union Springs*

After the Nation purchased the former NAPA parcel referenced above, the Nation attempted to renovate the NAPA building for use as a Class II gaming facility. The Village issued Notices of Violation and Stop Work orders because the Nation had failed to apply for or

obtain the permits required by the Village's zoning and land use ordinances. The Nation commenced a declaratory judgment action in federal district court seeking both a declaration that the property was Indian Country and a permanent injunction prohibiting the Village from applying or enforcing its zoning and land use law on the Nation's NAPA parcel. The District Court ultimately issued the requested declaration and permanent injunction. *Cayuga Indian Nation of New York v. Village of Union Springs*, 317 F. Supp. 2d 128, 151-152, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7108 at *65-*67 (N.D.N.Y. 2004). The Village appealed that final judgment to the Second Circuit, but before the argument of the appeal, the Supreme Court issued its *City of Sherrill* decision, *supra*. The Second Circuit, on motion by the Village, issued a mandate directing the Northern District to reconsider its permanent injunction order in light of the *City of Sherrill* decision.

The Village then filed a motion to vacate the permanent injunction and for summary judgment dismissing the Nation's action declaratory judgment action against the Village. The District Court granted the Village's motion, vacating the previously issued injunction and dismissing the Nation's action. Importantly, the District Court relied on the *City of Sherrill* decision by: (i) reasoning that the avoidance of the requirement to comply with local zoning and land use laws was even more disruptive than the avoidance of taxation at issue in the *City of Sherrill* case and (ii) holding that the "strong language in *City of Sherrill* regarding the disruptive effect on the every day administration of state and local governments bars the Nation from asserting immunity from state and local zoning laws and regulation". *Cayuga Indian Nation of New York v. Village of Union Springs*, 390 F. Supp. 2d 203, 206, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22536 at *8-*9 (N.D.N.Y. 2005) [*"Village of Union Springs"*].

The federal court has already determined that immunity from local land use regulations for the NAPA property alone would be disruptive to the Village. The BIA should respect that decision and deny the Nation's Application which seeks that same immunity, only by another method, for the Village Properties.

VI. Statutory Authority for Trust Acquisition:

25 U.S.C. §151.3 provides that:

Land not held in trust or restricted status may only be acquired for an individual Indian or a tribe in trust where such acquisition is **authorized by an act of Congress.** (*emphasis added*)

The Nation submitted its Application claiming the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, 25 U.S.C. §465 as the Congressional act authorizing the trust acquisition. 25 U.S.C. §465, however, provides only general authority for the Secretary of Interior to take land into trust for Indians and Indian tribes. 25 U.S.C. §465 is not, itself, the Congressional authorization required for a specific acquisition by a tribe. See Survey of Interior Board of Indian Appeals Case Law on Land Acquisition, § I "Authority To Acquire Land In Trust For Indians", Priscilla A. Wilfahrt, Bureau of Indian Affairs Realty Training, April 2004; see also, e.g., *Campo Band of Mission*

Indians v. United States, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7269, at *8-*11 (D.D.C. May 24, 2000); *Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes v. Norton*, 35 I.B.I.A. 226 (November 9, 2000).

Here, there exists no federal statute authorizing the Department of Interior to acquire any land in trust for the Nation. Absent the required Congressional acquisition authority, the Nation's Application must be denied.

VII. Current Status of Nation's Village Properties

On April 14, 2005, the federally recognized representative of the Cayuga Nation submitted the Nation's Application for fee-to-trust acquisition to the BIA for of the Village Properties, as well as two other parcels owned by the Nation in Seneca County. The Department of Interior provided notice to the Village of the Nation's Application regarding the gas station/convenience store and car wash property by way of a letter dated November 30, 2005 (received by the Village on December 5, 2005) and a notice regarding the former NAPA parcel and the 108-acre property by way of a letter dated December 21, 2005 (received by the Village on December 27, 2005).

The Nation, in its cover letter to the Application, claimed that the Village Properties are "Indian Land" as defined under 25 C.F.R. §150.2(h) and are within the reservation acknowledged in the 1794 Treaty of Canandaigua. However, the definitions of 25 C.F.R. Part 151, not the definitions in 25 C.F.R. 150, apply to trust applications. The properties do not satisfy the definition of "Indian reservation" set forth in 25 C.F.R. §151.2(f) because: (i) there is no Congressional authorizing act providing some "other definition" of reservation; (ii) the lands are not lands over which the tribe is recognized by the United States as having governmental jurisdiction (*see Village of Union Springs, supra*, 390 F. Supp. 2d at 206, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22536 at *9) and (iii) the lands are not lands where there has been a final judicial determination that a reservation has been disestablished or diminished (*see Cayuga Land Claim, supra, petition for writ of certiorari* filed by the Cayuga Indian Nation of New York, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma and the United States on February 6, 2006).

Based on the status of the Village Properties and in spite of that the Nation's Application reference to the factors set forth in 25 U.S.C. 151.10 for "on reservation" acquisitions, the Nation's Application must be evaluated as "off-reservation" parcels under 25 C.F.R. §151.11 and be considered under the heightened scrutiny applied to "off-reservation" applications.

VIII. Village's Comments Responding to the BIA's Notice

The BIA's letters, providing the Village notice of the Nation's Application, invited the Village's comments on the proposed acquisition and specifically requested information regarding the amount of property taxes currently levied on the property, any special assessments against the property, any governmental services currently provided to the property by the Village and the

current zoning status regarding the property. The Village provides the following information in response to that request:

1. The annual amount of property taxes currently levied on the property: for all three Nation-owned properties, the 2006 tax bill was \$6,724.13 which amounts to 3.4% of the total tax levy for Village parcels.
2. Special Assessments currently assessed against the property: none as to the three Village Properties.
3. Any governmental services currently provided to the property by the Village: the Village provides fire protection and ambulance services, water and sewer services and comprehensive planning and land use services.
4. How the property is currently zoned:

The 2 acre property containing the gas station/convenience store and car wash is zoned commercial.

The 1.48 acre property on which the former NAPA store, Nation gaming facility is located is zoned industrial.

The 108-acre property that is currently farmland and wooded land is zoned industrial.

Under the Village's Zoning Ordinance, both the commercial and industrial zones are subject to obtaining special permits for certain uses and are prohibited altogether from certain other uses.

Further discussion of the property taxes, special assessments, governmental services provided and zoning issues set forth below under separate headings.

IX. Village's Comments addressing the §151.11 factors to be considered by the Secretary for "off reservation" trust acquisitions

Section 151.11, like §151.10, states that the Secretary shall provide the State and local governments thirty days to provide written comments regarding the acquisition's potential impacts on regulatory jurisdiction, real property taxes and special assessments. The Village will provide its written comments on these three areas before it comments on each of the factors identified in §151.11 as factors to be considered by the Secretary in her evaluation of the request for the acquisition of "off reservation" lands into trust status.

RE: POTENTIAL IMPACT ON REGULATORY JURISDICTIONS

As the United States Supreme Court reasoned in *City of Sherrill* and as the District Court held in *Village of Union Springs*, a checkerboard of alternating State and Tribal jurisdiction in the Village would seriously burden the administration of local government. Specifically, accepting the Village Properties into trust (and thereby creating the jurisdictional checkerboard which the Supreme Court sought to avoid) would cause severe jurisdictional problems and potential conflicts of land use, thereby negatively affecting the Village's provision of fire protection services, water and sewer services, comprehensive community development and planning services and enforcement of land use and zoning laws and regulations.

Law Enforcement and Police Protection

The Village does not maintain its own police force. Rather, the Village relies on Cayuga County and the State of New York to provide law enforcement and police protection. The Nation has no police force for the Village Properties. Yet, if the Village Properties were taken into trust and if the Nation asserted immunity from local and State police jurisdiction, the Cayuga County Sheriff's Department and the New York State Police would be forced to address all ensuing lawlessness and jurisdictional problems on the Village Properties. Such lawlessness and jurisdictional problems will expose the Village to conflicts and dangers not otherwise present. Specific examples include, among others,:

- the lack of County and State law enforcement jurisdiction on the Village Properties;
- the lack of County and State law enforcement jurisdiction over any suspect who flees police pursuit onto a Village Property;
- County and State law enforcement protection for non-Natives who enter, visit or work on a Village Property;
- County and State law enforcement of Village Ordinances in checkerboard jurisdictional situations;
- County and State law enforcement of State law preventing the purchase of cigarettes by minors at the Nation owned gas station/convenience store.

Based on these jurisdictional problems, the Nation's Application should be denied absent a law enforcement agreement between the Cayuga County Sheriff's Department, the New York State Police and the Nation.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

The Village, in conjunction with the Town of Springport, formed the Springport Fire District which operates the Union Springs Fire Department ("Fire Department"). The Fire

Department is a volunteer organization comprised of forty-five members. The Fire Department and its related organization, the Union Engine and Hose Company, provide all fire and ambulance services to the Village and to the surrounding Town of Springport. The Fire Department is supported primarily by a fire tax that is assessed on the real property within the District and secondarily by fundraisers such as dinners, raffles, annual field days and community donations. The ambulance service has also been supported by the fund raising efforts of the Town and Village. The fundraisers were the source of the revenues for the purchase of the ambulance. Fuel, maintenance and medical supplies for the ambulance are paid for by the Town and Village tax payers. The cost of the Village's maintenance of fire hydrants is included in real property taxes and thus borne by Village tax payers.

The Nation has no fire protection or ambulance services. The Nation relies on the fire protection and ambulance services provided by the Fire Department. If the Nation refuses to pay the real property taxes on the Village Properties, it will not share in the costs of providing such services protecting the Village Properties. Further, there are currently no agreements between the Nation and the Village for the provision of fire and emergency services by the Fire Department to the Nation on the Village Properties. The absence of such agreements results in obvious dangers and increased risks to the Village Properties and adjacent non-Nation properties. The burden of maintaining the Fire Department and its ambulance service rests solely with the Village and Town of Springport's tax payers.

If the Village Properties are accepted into trust, the Fire Department will lose its ability to enforce compliance with Village, County and State safety and fire codes on the Village Properties. Fire and safety codes have developed historically in response to terrible tragedies that demanded our collective attention following the loss of life. The promulgation of safety and fire codes has reduced the risks associated with fires and firefighting. Non-compliance with such fire and safety codes will result in heightened risk of injury and death. Furthermore, the lack of jurisdiction over the Village Properties will include a lack of jurisdiction to enter onto those properties for the purpose of responding to fire or medical incidents. Delays resulting from the lack of authorization to enter onto and respond to fires on the Village Properties will increase the dangers presented and the damages and injuries incurred.

Fire protection and fire fighting risks are also heightened when development (commercial and residential) proceeds free from the regulatory framework in the community at large. Outside a regulatory framework, hydrant services or other water supplies for fire fighting have not been evaluated in terms of capacity and needs. Unfettered development may result in economic growth opportunities for the Nation, but it results in increased risks to fire fighters and neighbors of the Village Properties.

The Nation's Application regarding the Village Properties should be denied in the absence of an enforceable Village/Town-Nation fire protection agreement covering fire protection and emergency services.

Land Use/Zoning Concerns

The Village has a Comprehensive Plan (currently in the amendment process) which provides the basis for all future planning and development within the Village. Long-term planning for a community that is subject to "out-parcels" (e.g., the Village Properties if taken into trust) would be difficult at best and completely ineffective in a worst case scenario. Included within the Village's Comprehensive Plan are various land-use and zoning ordinances, all of which were created to guide future growth and development in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan. Specifically, the Comprehensive Plan is designed to be implemented by the Village's Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, Mobil Home Ordinance and New York State Building Code which was adopted by the Village.

The Village's Zoning Ordinance seeks to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the community by regulating and restricting dimensions and uses in accordance with §7-700 of New York Village Law. Specifically, New York Village Law §7-700 provides that the Village is empowered to regulate the height and size of buildings, percentage of lot that may be occupied, size of courts or open spaces, density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence or other purposes.. In addition, as part of a comprehensive plan and design, §7-700 empowers the Village to regulate and restrict historical landmarks and sites, as well as other places used for conservation, protection, enhancement and preservation of natural heritage. The Zoning Ordinance provides for the development of the Village as a predominantly residential community, with supporting commercial, industrial and recreational facilities. The Zoning Ordinance requires special permits when a particular use (e.g., vehicle-related businesses, drive-through facilities, continuing-care facilities, industrial uses) poses adverse environmental impacts that could affect neighboring properties (e.g., smoke, dust, noise, heavy truck traffic, negative visual characteristics). Conditions are placed on the use, by the special permit, that are designed to mitigate potential adverse impacts. In furtherance of the overall Zoning Ordinance goals, the Zoning Ordinance also regulates the placement, size, construction and content of all signs within the Village. Permits for signs are required under certain circumstances. All of the goals and objectives of the Zoning Ordinance would be thwarted if the Nation is allowed to build and operate without Zoning Ordinance compliance.

The Village also has a Site Plan Review and Approval Law that operates in conjunction with the Village's Zoning Ordinance to ensure orderly growth and development. This law authorizes the Village Planning Board to review and approve (or approve with modification or disapprove) site plans required for any applications for use variances, any subdivisions of vacant land that result in the creation of three or more lots, and the construction of or exterior alteration of any structure or building for which a building permit is required. All applications for preliminary site plan approval must be in writing and must be accompanied by a fee.

The Village adopted Subdivision Regulations to protect the character and the social and economic stability of the Village and to encourage the orderly and beneficial development of the community. The Subdivision Regulations empower the Village Planning Board to review and approve/disapprove proposed subdivisions in the Village.

Compliance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Plan is absolutely necessary to preserve the character and quality of life presently enjoyed in the Village. Exempting part of a municipality from the entire jurisdictional purview of zoning and land use laws defeats the benefits of a Comprehensive Plan. The fact that the greater part of the land for which trust status is sought is presently undeveloped and open to new, and potentially unregulated development, creates great concern for the Village. The interests of those owning, living, or using land adjacent to, nearby, downstream, or downwind of any and all future development on parcels placed in trust will be unprotected. This untenable situation will occur if the Village Properties are taken into trust. The Village's Comprehensive Plan will be rendered useless if the Nation's Application is approved and the Village's planning-related regulations and ordinances are unenforceable. There will be no enforcement mechanism to ensure the Nation's compliance with laws and regulations governing health, safety, and aesthetic issues, let alone any chance of preserving and/or enhancing the character of the neighborhood/surrounding area in which a Nation development project takes place.

Water Service

The Village's water supply is located within the Village, on State Route 90, directly across from the Union Springs High School. The water supply is provided by two drilled wells and two well houses. The Village has approximately 445 metered water customers. To support this water system and its delivery of water to these customers and customers in the Town of Springport, there are seven pressure-reducing pits in the Village, two water storage tanks and approximately eight miles of water mains running through the Village. The Village has an investment of over \$3.5 million in this water system

The Village's provision of water to parcels owned by the Nation and its members is currently metered and billed the same as any other Village water customer. However, unlike the Village's other customers, non-payment of the water bills by the Nation and/or its members cannot be recovered through real property tax bills. The Village's only options for non-payment of water services by the Nation or its members are to turn off the water service or to classify as uncollectible any bills on individual accounts on certain Nation properties.

Significant water service problems will arise if the Village Properties are taken into trust. Examples of such problems include the following:

- *The Village of Union Springs Water Department's existing water transmission main crosses the Village Application Parcels* – The Village's water main is located on a 50 foot right-of-way within the Village. Existing New York State law requires prior notification of proposed excavation near a water main. The placement of the Village Properties into trust would exempt the trust property from State notice requirements and increase the risk of damage to the Village's water main.
- *Unregulated construction and alteration of buildings in the Village without conformance to the Village and New York State building code requirements exposes the Village's water system to the hazards of cross-connection* – Cross-

connection controls prevent backflow into the water system in case of low pressure conditions. The Nation must select and enforce building standards, equipment requirements and cross-connection control strategies that meet the minimum requirements for cross-connection to avoid risks of contamination of the water supply. Without a consolidation of holdings and a single service connection, preservation of the Village's current water service standards to these facilities would be impossible.

- *The Village is presently at its water supply limit* – Any unregulated construction of new facilities and the alteration of buildings without local review will result in excessive demands upon the Village's current water supply which, in turn, will result in significant pressure decreases. Furthermore, the Village and the Town of Springport entered into a Municipal Cooperation Agreement for Water Supply and Water Service ("Water Agreement") whereby the Village provides water from the water treatment facilities in the Village at a specified average residual water pressure to the Town of Springport at two existing water connection in the Village and at future connections to be agreed upon by the Village and Town of Springport. This Water Agreement provides for the replacement, additions, betterments and allocation of use would require approval of both the Town and Village so that the demand for potable water would not exceed capacity and would continue to provide the required pressure. Should the Village Properties be accepted into trust without provision for compliance with the terms of the Water Agreement, and should the Nation be able to develop the trust land without compliance with existing Village, Town and State regulations pertaining to water supply and water service, the water supply and water service to the Village and Town of Springport would be disrupted without recourse.
- *Permitting Issues* – It is the building permit application process that triggers the Village's review and consideration of the potential impact of the permit request. Non-permitted water hook-ups impact the Village's water services as described above. This situation will only be exacerbated if the Village Properties are taken into trust.

Sewer Services

The Village provides sewer and waste water treatment and other sewer services to all properties located within the Village and, pursuant to a Municipal Cooperation Agreement for Sewage, Waste Water and Sewer Service with the Town of Springport ("Sewage Agreement"), to all properties within the Town of Springport. The Sewage Agreement limits the origination of the sources of sewage and waste water to the Village and Town of Springport and requires that all Village, County and State standards for sewage and waste water be met. The Village currently has sewer line easements on the Village Properties.

To ensure the health and safety of all residents and to enhance and protect future Village and Springport development plans, all sewer standards, requirements and easements must be

fully protected. If the Village's sewer easements and access rights are not protected and if the Village, County and State standards for sewage and waste water are not complied with by the Nation, the Village's sewer system will be compromised. The health and safety issues associated with an unregulated sewage and waste water treatment and service system are obvious. The BIA must not accept any Village Property into trust without protection for and compliance with the current sewer system.

RE: POTENTIAL IMPACT ON REAL PROPERTY TAXES:

The current assessed value on the Nation's Village properties is \$1,793,100, or 3.4% of the total taxable Village assessment of \$53,284,308. Until yesterday when the Nation paid its past due real property taxes, the lost revenue (including interest and penalties) resulting in the Nation's non-payment of taxes assessed against the Nation's Parcels in the Village was \$10,368.34. The current 2006 taxes on Nation-owned parcels within the Village amount to approximately \$6,724.13 and constitute 3.4% of the total tax levy. This amount is subject to change pending finalization and approval of the Village budget, including the new tax rate.

While the amounts may not seem significant, to a small village with a budget of under five hundred thousand dollars, the amounts are significant. Also not to be ignored is the extra tax burden that will be placed on the Village's tax payers. In a small rural village with modest income levels, the imposition of additional taxes because of the refusal of the Nation to pay taxes will create ill-will, if not hostility.

RE: POTENTIAL IMPACT ON SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS:

There are no special assessment on the Village Properties, but there are special assessment on 28 parcels (units) along the Springport Cove Road which is located directly west (toward Cayuga Lake) from the Nation's 108-acre property. See Exhibit 4 (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Map, with annotation showing the location of the Nation's three properties, the Fire Department and High School). Those special assessments were levied to recapture the capital costs for installing the sewer lines that service the twenty eight units along Springport Cove Road. The special assessment per unit is \$360 per year. If the Nation were to purchase any of those parcels subsequently as part of the "surrounding properties" they intend to purchase, the special assessments on said parcels would not be collectible, leaving the benefits of the capital improvement for all (including the Nation), but the cost to borne only by the tax payers.

RE: 151.11 FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE SECRETARY:

Because the Nation's three Village Properties are neither a Federal reservation nor a State reservation, this trust Application must be evaluated as an "off-reservation" acquisition under 25 C.F.R §§151.4 and 151.11.

25 C.F.R. §151.4 provides as follows:

Acquisitions in trust of lands owned in fee by an Indian.

Unrestricted land owned by an individual Indian or a **tribe** may be conveyed into trust status, including a conveyance to trust for the owner, subject to the provisions of this part.
(*emphasis added*)

As instructed by §151.11(a), the evaluation under §151.11 involves consideration of the factors set forth in §151.10 (a)-(c) and (e)-(h), plus the criteria set forth in §151.11(b)-(d).

The Village's comments to these seven §151.10 criteria are set forth below:

§151.10(a): statutory authority for the acquisitions and any limitation in the statutory authority

The lack of the specific Congressional statutory authority for the Nation's Application by the Nation is addressed *supra* in §VI, beginning on page 5. The lack of specific statutory authorization for the acquisition requested by the Nation precludes acceptance of the Nation's Application.

§151.10(b): Tribe's need for additional land

The Nation makes no statement of need. Rather, the Nation states that the acceptance of the Application will allow the Nation to re-establish a presence in this area which has historical significance to the Nation and to purchase additional lands around the Village Properties with its anticipated future gaming revenue. The Nation, however, has failed to state any need the Nation may have for the Village Properties, other than for an opportunity to operate a gaming facility which will be a source of revenue to purchase additional lands around the Village Properties that are the subject of the Application. To provide a gaming opportunity and to provide a revenue stream for the purpose of buying additional land in the Village are not statements that satisfy §151.10(b). Such deficiencies should result in a rejection of the Application.

§151.10(c): purpose for which land will be used

The Nation states that the purposes for which the Village Properties will be used are precisely those purposes for which the Nation used the Village Properties in April 2005, to wit, a gas station, car wash and gaming facility. While the Nation currently operates a gas station/convenience store and car wash on the 2 acre parcel, it ceased using the NAPA property as a Class II high stakes bingo facility following the ruling in *Village of Union Springs, supra*, that the NAPA property was subject to local regulation (which would, of course, preclude the

otherwise illegal activity of commercial gaming). The Nation states that it has no plans for the currently vacant 108-acre property.

§151.10(e): for land that is currently in unrestricted fee status (as here): impact on the Village resulting from removal of the Village properties from taxes rolls

The Nation's Application asserts in its discussion of §151.10(e) that the Village Properties are "not currently receiving any direct town, county or state services" and that "taking the Property into trust will have little to no impact on town, county or state services". Such assertions are plainly and certainly not true. The Nation could not, and did not, make the same assertions regarding Village services. As previously discussed, the Nation's Village Properties receive fire and ambulance services, the costs of which are assessed to property owners on their property taxes. The failure of the Nation to pay its real property taxes means that the other Village and Town of Springport real property tax payers are bearing the costs for services provided to the Nation and its properties. If the Village Properties are accepted into trust, there will be no means to collect the assessed costs for fire and ambulance services.

The same is true for water and sewer services provided by the Village. If the parcels are accepted into trust, the Village will have no means of collecting fees for these services. The only option for the Village would be to deny water and sewer services, an option that would clearly have deleterious effects on neighboring properties and the Village as a whole. Furthermore, the Village and Town of Springport municipal cooperation agreements regarding water and sewer services would be undermined, if not destroyed, if the Nation's Application were to be accepted without specific compliance protections.

Additionally, the services provided by the County and State, especially community health, law enforcement and environmental protections, are essential to preserve the quality and safety of the Village environment and residents. Immunity from regulation and conformity with Village, County and State laws and regulations will create disruption and safety problems for the Village.

The Nation's discussion of unspecified future changes in the use of the Village Properties and its speculation that potential impacts will "most likely" be addressed before any changes in existing uses provide no alleviation in the Village's legitimate concerns. While the BIA may not be able to reject the Application solely based on a Village's concerns about future unspecified development, the BIA is certainly able to limit or condition acceptance of properties located within the Village on compliance with all local and State regulatory schemes. Absent such limitations and conditions, the Village will be exposed to unregulated activities and development, the gravity of which is discussed throughout this Comment.

The potential impact on the Village resulting from removal of the Village properties from the tax rolls has been discussed above on page 14 in the section entitled "**RE: POTENTIAL IMPACT ON REAL PROPERTY TAXES**".

§151.10(f): jurisdictional problems and potential conflicts of land use

The Village has addressed this factor in §VIII, *supra*, in the section entitled “**RE: POTENTIAL IMPACT ON REGULATORY JURISDICTIONS**” beginning on page 9. In addition to those previous comments, it must be noted that the Nation’s claim that the United States and the Nation will have concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction over activities on the Village Properties if those properties are accepted into trust does not eliminate the problematic issues raised in §VIII. The Nation currently has no police force and it borders on mystical thinking to believe the United States Marshals will provide a police presence for the Village Properties. Particularly alarming is the Nation’s indication of its intent to acquire additional lands around the Village Properties. The property surrounding the Village Properties consists of farmland and some small commercial properties. Such additions to the Nation’s landholdings could exacerbate the concerns discussed throughout these Comments. The Nation cannot be permitted to exercise governmental jurisdiction over the Village Properties, or any properties around those Village Properties, because of the disruptive and destructive effects its exercise of governmental jurisdiction would have on the Village, its residents, its development, its resources and its natural and human environment.

§151.10(g): whether the BIA is equipped to discharge the additional responsibilities resulting from the trust acquisition of the Village Properties

The Nation states that taking the Village Properties into trust “should not result in a significant increase in BIA’s workload because the Nation is not proposing any change in use that would require the expenditure of additional BIA funds or resources”. Such a statement is disingenuous at best.

Currently the United States holds no lands in New York State in trust or in restricted status for the Nation or any other Indian tribe. The United States has never had a role in administering Nation lands in Cayuga County or in the Village. Since colonial times, the parcels have been administered by the existing governmental entity, first by the colony and subsequently by the State and its local governmental units. Currently, there is no BIA expenditure associated with administering any trust lands in New York. There is no BIA staff or BIA office within New York. The Eastern Regional Office is now in Nashville, Tennessee, more than eight hundred miles from the land to be administered if it were accepted into trust.

The question to be addressed in evaluating §151.10(g) is whether the BIA is capable of handling the responsibilities it would incur should the Secretary of Interior accept the lands into trust. The Village respectfully submits that the BIA is not equipped to handle the burdens of administering to additional land so distant from its offices. The BIA’s inability to administer trust property in New York State, where there are no other trust lands and no BIA staff, and the BIA’s inability to handle the additional responsibilities resulting from such a trust acquisition

should weigh heavily against and, in fact, should preclude the trust acquisition requested by the Nation.

§151.10(h): extent to which Tribe provided information to the Secretary so she can comply with NEPA

The Nation claims that Phase I Environmental Site Assessments were conducted on the Application parcels prior to the Nation's acquisition and that no evidence was found of any release, discharge or presence of any contamination on the parcels or on surrounding properties. No other specifics about the assessments were presented. There is no specific statement about assessments relating to the Village Properties and that omission may be intentional. There is a contamination plume, of unknown origins, that has contaminated the water wells and surrounding aquifer and has required treatment of water by the Village. That contaminated area includes both the Village Properties and the surrounding properties.

The Village certainly cannot rely on conclusory statements by the Nation regarding the existing environmental conditions. No matter the existing conditions, permitting the Nation unregulated development and activity on the Village Properties (one of which is an operating gas station) threatens the environment on the Village Properties and beyond.

Noteworthy in this regard, it appears that the Nation failed to submit environmental information to the BIA sufficient to enable the Secretary of Interior to comply with NEPA. As a result, the BIA will be conducting an EIS scoping hearing in Seneca County on March 1st, apparently similar to those held in the context of the Oneida Nation trust application. The Village reserves its right, and will insist upon exercising that right, to submit a separate comment on compliance with NEPA following such EIS scoping hearings.

The Nation further claims that whatever site inspections were conducted did not locate any wetlands and did not find any historically significant resources, threatened or endangered species or other areas of special concern. Such a statement underscores the unreliability of the environmental assessment the Nation references and demonstrates the Nation's ignorance of the Village in which it seeks to acquire trust land.

The Village is located on the shore of Cayuga Lake, the longest of the Finger Lakes. *See* Exhibit 5 (U.S.G.S. map of the Finger Lakes). The Village is within the watershed for Cayuga Lake. The watershed has steep slopes requiring that all development be controlled in order to limit pollution of Cayuga Lake. Additionally, Cayuga Lake and the abutting lands provide habitat and sanctuary for many fish and migrating species, many of which are protected by State laws. Contrary to the Nation's assertions, there are wetlands within the Village and those wetlands require that any person wishing to conduct an activity in a wetland or regulated adjacent area obtain a permit from the State or Federal government. In fact, there are two designated wetland ponds on the Nation's 108-acre parcel and one wetland pond on the border of the gas station/convenience store property. *See* Exhibit 4 (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Map showing wetlands, with annotation showing the location of the

Nation's three properties, the Fire Department and the Union Springs High School). Compliance with all wetlands regulation is paramount. Trust status could threaten and, potentially, destroy the protections afforded wildlife and wetlands. Such can not be permitted.

Pursuant to §151.11, when the BIA is evaluating a trust application for "off reservation" land, the BIA is obligated to evaluate the §151.10 factors subsumed in §151.11 with greater scrutiny than that afforded under §151.10 where a presumption in favor of the acquisition seems to operate. As is ever so clear from the discussion of these factors, when the §151.10 are scrutinized, the Nation's Application must be denied.

Section 151.11 sets forth three factors that must be evaluated in addition to the seven §151.10 factors discussed above:

§151.11(b): as the distance between the Tribe's reservation and the land to be acquired increases, the Secretary shall give greater scrutiny to the Tribe's justification of anticipated benefits from the acquisition and the Secretary shall give greater weight to §151.11 (d) concerns

As mentioned previously, the Nation has no reservation in New York. Members of the Nation reside by invitation and consent on Seneca Nation land in western New York. Under §151.11(b), the Secretary must give greater consideration and greater weight to regulatory jurisdictional problems and real property tax issues. As set forth above, taking the Village Properties into trust creates very serious regulatory and jurisdictional problems. Furthermore, the impact on the Village and Town of Springport tax payers would be burdensome. Specifically, in a small village, removal of commercial properties and a 108-acre undeveloped parcel from the real property tax rolls, from governmental jurisdiction and from regulatory compliance will result in lost revenue to support services and disruption in the governance of the community. When the heightened scrutiny required by §151.11(b) is applied to §151.11(d), the Secretary must reject the Nation's Application.

§151.11(c): if land is acquired for "business purposes", the Tribe must provide a plan specifying anticipated economic benefits associated with the proposed use.

The Nation claims that its request for trust status is for the purpose of reestablishing its presence in its aboriginal and former reservation territories, that the Nation will continue to use the Village Properties for their current uses (gas station, car wash, gaming and campgrounds) and that there are no immediate plans for expansion. Yet the Nation's Application also speaks of future development and future acquisitions of additional land without any specificity and without any stated business purposes. In spite of the current gas station and car wash businesses, the Nation submitted no business plans in regard to those businesses even though there is no exemption set forth in the regulations for businesses currently operating. Furthermore, following the court determination that the Village, not the Nation, has the right to exercise governmental

jurisdiction on the Village Properties, the Nation voluntarily ceased its operation of its Class II high stakes bingo gaming facility. The Nation has repeatedly stated that it intends to operate gaming on the Village Properties if trust status is granted. The Nation, therefore, must submit a business plan for its intended gaming operation. Section 151.11(c) requires a business plan for each business it intends to operate. The Nation's failure to comply with this requirement weighs heavily against the granting of the Nation's Application.

§151.11(d): contact with the State and local governments pursuant to §151.10(e) and §151.10(f) must be completed as follows: after receipt of the Tribe's written request to have lands taken into trust, the Secretary of Interior must notify the State and local governments having regulatory jurisdiction over the land that each will have 30 days to comment as to the acquisition's potential impacts on regulatory jurisdiction, real property taxes and special assessments.

The Village has commented above on the negative impacts that the acquisition of the Village Properties would have on Village regulatory jurisdiction, real property taxes and special assessments. The impacts articulated above must, pursuant to the directive of §151.11(b), be given greater weight under §151.11 than under a §151.10 "on reservation" application. The problems identified in the Village's previous discussion of jurisdictional problems, land use conflicts and real property tax loss consequences compel a rejection of the Nation's Application.

While the Nation's interest in reestablishing its tribal presence in its historic homeland might be laudable, attempting such a reestablishment along with an assertion of sovereignty and a right to exercise governmental jurisdiction in the middle of a small Village in open derogation of existing State, County, Town and Village governments would be extraordinarily disruptive and destructive. An effort to operate a gaming facility and receive the riches associated with such cannot be disguised as an opportunity to reestablish the Nation. The Application as it applies to the Village Properties must be seen for what it is. The BIA and the Department of Interior should not condone such efforts.

X: Additional Comments

In addition to all of the §§151.10 and 151.11 factors commented upon by the Village, the Village is compelled to comment on the Title Examination requirements set forth in 25 C.F.R. §151.13. If the Secretary of Interior were to decide that she will approve the Nation's request, she must require the Nation to furnish title evidence meeting the Department of Justice standards for the preparation of title evidence applying to land acquisitions by United States. These standards require physical inspection of the land and certification that the title is free from liens, free from any adverse possessory or other interests in the land, free from vested or accrued rights affecting water, mining, agriculture, manufacturing and mineral development. Further, after title is examined and satisfies the title evidence required by the Department of Justice, the Secretary must notify the Nation of any liens, encumbrances or infirmities on the parcels prior to taking final approval action on the Application. Ultimately, the Secretary must require elimination of the liens, encumbrances and infirmities prior to such approval of the Application if the liens, encumbrances or infirmities make title in the land unmarketable.

The Nation's parcels cannot be accepted, even if otherwise subject to approval, until all liens are removed. Yesterday, February 9, 2006, the Nation paid over one hundred seventy five thousand dollars for its delinquent and current tax bills in both Cayuga and Seneca Counties. The Nation's attorney acknowledged that the Nation had "no alternative having decided to pursue the trust process". See Exhibit 6, copy of newspaper article dated 2/10/06 reporting the same.

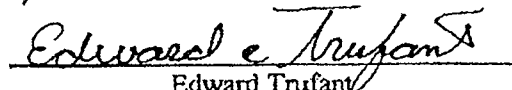
Even with the payment of real property taxes and the satisfaction of the liens associated thereto, the rights-of-way and easements, both private and public, that encumber the Village Properties must be protected and ensured before the lands can be taken into trust. The Nation purchased the Village Properties subject to all existing easements and rights-of-way and the Nation can not unilaterally disavow those land interests. Prior to any final acceptance action, the Secretary must determine that there are no tax liens or other encumbrances and that all easements and rights-of-way on the Village Properties have been protected. Otherwise, the Secretary would be preclude from taking final action to approve the Nation's Application.

Conclusion

The Village of Union Springs is vehemently opposed to the Nation's Application, for all of the reasons set forth herein. The Village appreciates your reasoned consideration of its written comments. If you have any questions or if additional information would be helpful, please contact the undersigned at the address or telephone listed above.

Respectfully submitted,

Village of Union Springs, New York
by:


Edward Trufant
Mayor