

A. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This section provides a socioeconomic profile of the environs in which the Nation's proposed fee-to-trust properties are situated. The profile summarizes data pertaining to current population, trends in population change, housing characteristics, and employment and income.

The profiles reflect data from the U.S. Census¹ and other sources for the two affected counties and municipalities. The municipalities include the Village of Union Springs and the Town of Springport in Cayuga County, and the Town of Seneca Falls, in Seneca County. As discussed in the Project Description, a parcel in the Town of Montezuma has been withdrawn from the fee-to-trust application and is therefore no longer part of the Proposed Action or its alternatives. Analysis of the Montezuma parcel included in the DEIS has been removed from this FEIS. Since the publication of the DEIS, the background conditions of the Project Area have not changed to any degree that would substantively affect the analyses or the conclusions drawn thereon. The Nation continues to utilize its properties in the manner described in the DEIS. Furthermore, there have been no substantive environmental or socioeconomic changes in the vicinity of the Project Site that warrant further analysis of the existing conditions, or future with or without the Proposed Action.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS**CAYUGA COUNTY**

Cayuga County is bounded by Lake Ontario to the north, Wayne and Seneca Counties to the west, Tompkins County to the south, and Cortland, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties to the east. Auburn, located in the center of the county, is the county seat. Cayuga County has experienced a slight population decline over the past fifteen years. According to U.S. Census reports, the population of Cayuga County in 2000 was 81,963 persons, down from 82,313 in 1990, a decline of 0.4 percent. The County's population declined by another 509 persons, 0.6 percent, in the period from 2000 to 2005. As shown in Table 3.8-1, this population decline experienced by the County differs from New York State as a whole, which has experienced increases in the same periods of 5.5 percent and 1.5 percent.

¹ <http://www.census.gov>

Table 3.8-1
1990 – 2005 Cayuga County Population Trends

Year	New York State	Percent Growth	Cayuga County	Percent Growth
1990	17,990,455	--	82,313	--
2000	18,976,457	+5.5	81,963	-0.4
2005	19,254,630	+1.5	81,454	-0.6

Sources: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder¹

Cayuga County, however, experiences a seasonal population increase, as evidenced by the relatively high percentage of housing units for seasonal and recreational use. As seen in Table 3.8-2, the 2000 U.S. Census reports that approximately seven percent of the total housing units in Cayuga County are for seasonal and recreational use, which is higher than New York State as a whole. The U.S. Census reports that the total number of housing units in Cayuga County increased by 2,197 during the period 1990 to 2000, an increase of approximately 6.6 percent. During the same period, the number of seasonal housing units increased by 235, representing an increase of approximately 10 percent.

Table 3.8-2
Cayuga County Demographic Characteristics

	New York State	Cayuga County	Town of Springport	Village of Union Springs
Median Household Income	\$43,393	\$37,487	\$44,792	\$42,778
Total Housing Units	7,679,307	35,477	1,157	486
Percent of total housing units that are for seasonal/recreational use	3.1	7.2	19.0	4.7

Source: U.S. Census 2000

As shown on Table 3.8-3, the median annual household income in Cayuga County is \$37,487. This is \$5,906 less than the median household income of New York State residents, which is \$43,393.

As indicated in Table 3.8-3, the population of Cayuga County is 93.3 percent White, 4.0 percent Black, and 0.3 percent American Indian or Alaska Native. No members of the Nation are currently known to reside in Cayuga County as full-time or seasonal residents.

¹ <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 3.8-3
Cayuga County Racial Distribution

Race	New York State (Percent)	Cayuga County (Percent)	Town of Springport (Percent)	Village of Union Springs (Percent)
One race	96.9	99.0	99.2	99.3
White	67.9	93.3	97.9	97.8
Black or African American	15.9	4.0	0.8	1.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Asian	5.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Other Race	7.1	0.9	0.2	0.0
Two or more races	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Sources: U.S. Census 2000				

TOWN OF SPRINGPORT, NEW YORK

The Town of Springport is located in the central-west portion of Cayuga County. It is bounded by Cayuga Lake on the west, Aurelius to the north, Fleming and Scipio to the east, and Ledyard to the south.

Table 3.8-4
Town of Springport Population Trends

Year	Cayuga County	Percent Growth	Town of Springport	Percent Growth
1990	82,313	--	2,198	--
2000	81,963	-0.4	2,256	+2.6
2005	81,454	-0.6	2,275*	+0.8
Notes: *2004 estimate				
Sources: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder				

In contrast to Cayuga County, the population of the Town of Springport has increased 3.4 percent since 1990. According to U.S. Census reports, the population of Cayuga County was 2,275 in 2004, 2,256 in 2000, and 2,198 in 1990 (see Table 3.8-4). As shown on Table 3.8-2, the median household income in the Town of Springport is \$44,792, which is \$1,399 greater than the State of New York (\$43,393), and is \$7,305 greater than Cayuga County (\$37,487).

The Town of Springport appears to have a very high seasonal population, which is indicated by the high percentage of seasonal and recreational housing units. As shown in Table 3.8-2, 19 percent of the housing units in the Town of Springport are identified as seasonal and recreational. This is 11.8 percent greater than Cayuga County as a whole.

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Similar to the overall population of Cayuga County, the Town of Springport is predominantly White (97.9 percent), 0.8 percent Black, and 0.1 percent American Indian or Alaska Native, as seen in Table 3.8-3, above.

VILLAGE OF UNION SPRINGS, NEW YORK

The Village Union Springs is located within the Town of Springport. The Village is located along Cayuga Lake in the central-west portion of the Town. The U.S. Census population data for the Town of Springport includes the population of the Village of Union Springs however, the data specific to the Village is broken out in Table 3.8-5.

Table 3.8-5
Village of Union Springs Population Trends

Year	Cayuga County	Percent Growth	Village of Union Springs	Percent Growth
1990	82,313	--	1,142	--
2000	81,963	-0.4	1,074	-6.4
2005	81,454	-0.6	1,069*	-0.5

Notes: *2004 estimate
Sources: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder

Unlike the Town of Springport, the Village of Union Springs has experienced a 6.4 percent decline in population since 1990. As shown on Table 3.8-2, the median household income in the Village of Union Springs is \$42,778, which is \$5,291 higher than Cayuga County, at \$37,487. However, it is lower than the median household income of both the Town of Springport (\$44,792) and of New York State as a whole (\$43,393).

As shown in Table 3.8-4, above, the racial distribution of the Village of Union Springs reflects that of the Town of Springport. It is predominantly White (97.8 percent), 1.2 percent Black, and 0.2 percent American Indian or Alaska Native.

SENECA COUNTY

Seneca County is bounded by Wayne County to the north, Cayuga and Tompkins Counties to the east, Schuyler County to the south, and Yates and Ontario Counties to the west. Waterloo, located in the northern half of the county, is the count seat.

The population of Seneca County has increased 3.5 percent in the past fifteen years. As shown in Table 3.8-6, the population of Seneca County experienced a slight decline from 1990, when its population was 33,683, to 2000, when the U.S. Census reported a population of 33,342. The overall population was reportedly up to 34,855 persons in 2005, representing a 4.5 percent increase from 2000. Although Seneca County experienced overall population growth over the past fifteen years, the rate of growth was slower than that of New York State as a whole.

**Table 3.8-6
Seneca County Population Trends**

Year	New York State	Percent Growth	Seneca County	Percent Growth
1990	17,990,455	--	33,683	--
2000	18,976,457	+5.5	33,342	-1.0
2005	19,254,630	+1.5	34,855	+4.5
Sources: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder				

Seneca County also has a significant seasonal population which is represented by the number of housing units for seasonal and recreational use. As shown in Table 3.8-7, approximately 8 percent of the total housing units in Seneca County are reportedly for seasonal and recreational use, which is higher than New York State as a whole. However, the median household income in Seneca County of \$37,140 is \$6,253 less than the median household income across New York State of \$43,393.

**Table 3.8-7
Seneca County Demographic Characteristics**

2000 U.S. Census Data	New York State	Seneca County	Town of Seneca Falls
Median Household Income	\$43,393	\$37,140	\$37,245
Total Housing Units	7,679,307	14,794	4,167
Percent of total housing units that are for seasonal/recreational use	3.1	8.1	2.0
Sources: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder			

**Table 3.8-8
Seneca County Racial Distribution**

Race	New York State (Percent)	Seneca County (Percent)	Town of Seneca Falls (Percent)
One race	96.9	98.9	98.8
White	67.9	95.0	95.9
Black or African American	15.9	2.3	0.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.2	0.2
Asian	5.5	0.7	1.5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Other Race	7.1	0.7	0.3
Two or more races	3.1	1.1	1.2
Sources: U.S. Census 2000			

Table 3.8-8, above, indicated that the racial composition of the population of Seneca County is 95.0 percent White, 2.3 percent Black, and 0.2 percent American Indian or Alaska Native. No

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members of the Nation are currently known to reside in Seneca County as full-time or seasonal residents.

TOWN OF SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

The Town of Seneca Falls is located in the northeast portion of Seneca County along Cayuga Lake. It is bounded by the Town of Tyre to the north, Cayuga Lake (Cayuga County) to the east, the Town of Fayette to the south, and the Town of Waterloo to the west.

As shown in Table 3.8-9, the Town of Seneca Falls despite a slight decline in population from 1990 to 2000 experienced an overall 3.0 percent growth in population from its 1990 population of 9,384 to 9,412 persons in 2005.

As shown in Table 3.8-7 above, the median household income in the Town of Seneca Falls is \$37,245, which is \$105 higher than Seneca County as a whole, at \$37,140. The Town’s median household income, however, is \$6,148 lower than the median household income of New York State.

The Town of Seneca Falls has a smaller seasonal population than Seneca County as a whole. This is exhibited by the difference in seasonal and recreational housing units, of which Seneca County has 1,196, accounting for 8.1 percent of the total housing units of Seneca County, whereas the Town of Seneca Falls has 84 seasonal units, or 2.0 percent of the total housing units in the Town.

As shown in Table 3.8-8, the racial composition of the Town of Seneca Falls is similar to that of Seneca County, in that it is predominantly White (95.9 percent), 0.9 percent Black, and 0.2 percent American Indian or Alaska Native. No members of the Nation are currently known to reside in Seneca Falls.

**Table 3.8-9
Town of Seneca Falls Population Trends**

Year	Seneca County	Percent Growth	Town of Seneca Falls	Percent Growth
1990	33,683	--	9,384	--
2000	33,342	-1.0	9,347	-0.4
2005	34,855	+4.5	9,412*	+0.7

Notes: *2004 estimate
Sources: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder

C. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

CAYUGA COUNTY

The Finger Lakes region of New York State, in which Cayuga County is located, is a year-round destination for tourists. While tourism is an important industry, the industry sectors that employ the greatest numbers of workers in Cayuga County are Educational, Health and Social Services. These sectors account for 22.8 percent of the county’s work force. The Manufacturing sector accounts for another 18.6 percent of the workforce, and Retail Trade employs another 12.0 percent of the county’s workers. These sectors combined employ approximately 53.5 percent of

the entire county workforce. Agriculture and tourism are also important to the local economy. Although employing only 3.9 percent of the county workforce, as discussed in “Section 3.11 Resource Use Patterns,” the agriculture industry of Cayuga County is cited as the third largest in New York State with \$128 million in sales in 2002.

As shown on Table 3.8-10, the distribution of labor by industry does not vary greatly between Cayuga County, the Town of Springport and the Village of Union Springs.

**Table 3.8-10
Percent of Cayuga County Labor Force Employed by Type of Industry**

Industry	New York (Percent)	Cayuga County (Percent)	Town of Springport (Percent)	Village of Union Springs (Percent)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.6	3.9	6.0	2.5
Construction	5.2	6.1	8.5	6.5
Manufacturing	10.0	18.6	22.2	21.5
Wholesale trade	3.4	3.3	1.8	2.5
Retail trade	10.5	12.0	9.6	11.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.5	5.1	4.9	3.3
Information	4.1	1.5	1.1	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	8.8	3.4	3.6	3.1
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	10.1	5.2	4.0	3.7
Educational, health and social services	24.3	22.8	19.2	23.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	7.3	5.9	4.8	5.9
Other services (except public administration)	5.1	4.9	6.6	4.9
Public administration	5.2	7.2	7.7	9.4
Sources: U.S. Census 2000				

Table 3.8-11 summarizes the socioeconomic characteristics of the labor pool of New York State, Cayuga County, the Town of Springport, and the Village of Union Springs. As shown in Table 3.8-12, the per capita income of Cayuga County and the towns/villages in the study area is lower than New York State. Within the study area, the Village of Union Springs has the lowest per capita income, at \$18,783, and the Town of Springport has the highest, at \$20,370. The New York State per capita income is reported as \$22,389.

The percent of the population over age 16 in the labor force is greater in the study area than New York State. Within the study area, the percent of the population over age of 16 in the labor force ranges from 65.7 percent in the Village of Union Springs to 70.2 percent in the Town of Springport. The percent of the population over age 16 in the labor force in New York State is 61.1 percent.

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The mean travel to work time of workers within the subject towns is lower than that of New York State. While the mean travel to work time ranges from 23.5 minutes in the Town of Springport to 25.4 minutes in the Village of Union Springs; the mean travel to work time in New York State is 31.7 minutes.

The percent of the population over age 25 with a high school diploma is greater in the subject Cayuga County towns than in New York State as a whole. The percent of the population over age 25 with a high school diploma in the Village of Union Springs and the Town of Springport is 87.8, whereas in New York State it is 79.1 percent. However, the percent of the population over age 25 with a college degree is greater in New York State than the Cayuga County study area. The percent of the population over age 25 with a college degree is 27.4 percent in New York State, 15.5 percent in Cayuga County, 24.3 percent in the Town of Springport, and 23.8 percent in the Village of Union Springs. The Cayuga County study area has a greater number of civilian veterans (ranging from 14.1 to 15.7 percent) than New York State (9.5 percent).

Table 3.8-11
Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Cayuga County Labor Pool

	New York	Cayuga County	Town of Springport	Village of Union Springs
Economic Characteristics				
Percent of Population (16 years and over) in Labor Force	61.1	61.9	70.2	65.7
Mean Travel to Work Time (population 16 years and over)	31.7 min	22.0 min	23.5 min	25.4 min
Per Capita Income	\$22,389	\$18,003	\$20,370	\$18,783
Social Characteristics				
Percent of Population with High School Diploma or higher (25 years and over)	79.1	79.1	87.8	87.8
Percent of Population with Bachelor's Degree or higher (25 years and over)	27.4	15.5	24.3	23.8
Civilian Veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	9.5	14.3	15.5	15.7
Sources: U.S. Census 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder				

SENECA COUNTY

As in Cayuga County, the industries employing the most people in Seneca County are Educational, Health and Social services (25.9 percent of the work force); Manufacturing (18.8 percent of the workforce); and Retail Trade (12.8 percent). Seneca County is also located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State and is a year-round destination for tourists. Tourism is important to the local economy, and generates employment in a variety of industries including retail trade, real estate and leasing, arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.

As shown on Table 3.8-12, the distribution of labor by industry does not vary greatly between Seneca County and the Town of Seneca Falls. The greatest differences between the county and town are in the percentage of the labor force in manufacturing (5.4 percent greater in the Town

of Seneca Falls), construction (3.2 percent greater in Seneca County), and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (2.2 percent greater in Seneca County).

Table 3.8-12
Percent of Seneca County Labor Force Employed by Type of Industry

Industry	New York (Percent)	Seneca County (Percent)	Town of Seneca Falls (Percent)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.6	2.9	0.7
Construction	5.2	6.0	2.8
Manufacturing	10.0	18.8	24.2
Wholesale trade	3.4	3.1	3.7
Retail trade	10.5	12.8	13.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.5	3.8	2.3
Information	4.1	1.1	1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	8.8	2.8	2.7
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	10.1	4.9	5.6
Educational, health and social services	24.3	25.9	24.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	7.3	6.5	6.1
Other services (except public administration)	5.1	5.4	5.6
Public administration	5.2	5.9	6.4
Sources: U.S. Census 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder			

Table 3.8-13 summarizes the socioeconomic characteristics of the labor pool of New York State, Seneca County, and the Town of Seneca Falls. As shown on table 3.8-13, the per capita income of Seneca County and the Town of Seneca Falls is lower than New York State. Seneca County has a per capita income of \$17,630 and the Town of Seneca Falls has a per capita income of \$18,462. New York State’s per capita income is \$22,389.

The percent of the population over age 16 in the labor force in Seneca County and the Town of Seneca Falls is comparable to New York State. However, the mean travel to work time both Seneca County and the Town of Seneca Falls is lower than New York State. The mean travel to work time in Seneca County and the Town of Seneca Falls ranges from 22.5 minutes to 19.5 minutes respectively, the mean travel to work time in New York State is 31.7 minutes.

The percent of the population over age 25 with a high school diploma in Seneca County is the same as New York State (79.1 percent). However in the Town of Seneca Falls it is 84.3 percent. The percent of the population over age 25 with a college degree is greatest in New York State (27.4 percent), followed by the Town of Seneca Falls (22.3 percent), and Seneca County (17.5 percent). Seneca County and the Town of Seneca Falls have a greater number of civilian veterans (ranging from 14.4 to 13.8 percent respectively) than New York State (9.5 percent).

Table 3.8-13
Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Seneca County Labor Pool

	New York	Seneca County	Town of Seneca Falls
Economic Characteristics			
Percent of Population (16 years and over) in Labor Force	61.1	60.2	61.0
Mean Travel to Work Time (population 16 years and over)	31.7 min	22.5 min	19.5 min
Per Capita Income	\$22,389	\$17,630	\$18,462
Social Characteristics			
Percent of Population with High School Diploma or higher (25 years and over)	79.1	79.1	84.3
Percent of Population with Bachelor's Degree or higher (25 years and over)	27.4	17.5	22.3
Civilian Veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	9.5	14.4	13.8
Sources: U.S. Census 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder			

D. LIFESTYLE AND CULTURAL VALUES

CAYUGA COUNTY

Cayuga County is located in the heart of the Finger Lakes Region. The area is characterized by a wide range of housing opportunities, advanced telecommunications service, high quality schools, cultural activities, parks and recreational opportunities, and low crime rates. Cayuga County has a wealth of outdoor recreation opportunities; including over 65 miles of trails for hiking, biking, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing; and access to 3 Finger Lakes, Lake Ontario, and the New York State Canal System for water activities such as boating, sailing, canoeing and kayaking, swimming, and sport fishing.¹

SENECA COUNTY

Seneca County is also located in the Finger Lakes Region, an area of historical and natural resources. The Comprehensive Plan for the Town and Village of Seneca Falls emphasizes a respect for the heritage of the community, including women's rights, industry, the Cayuga/Seneca Canal system, and the farming heritage/economy. It encourages the protection of these qualities and the integration of them into the daily life of the Town. It recommends that new residential and commercial development be consistent with the historical, architectural, and small town rural character of the area, while meeting the demands of modern businesses and industries.²

¹ <http://www.cayuganet.org/profile.html>

² <http://www.senecafalls.com/pdfs/comprehensive-plan-final/index.php>

According to the Comprehensive Plan, the Town and Village of Seneca Falls strives to be a leader in economic diversification, education, historic preservation, the arts, civic life, and environmental quality. It seeks to revitalize the downtown business district and utilize the canal, lakefront, and local wine industry as a focal point for tourism and small business development. Environmental features and open spaces contribute to the area's scenic beauty, quality environment, and outdoor recreational opportunities, and are a valuable part of the quality of life in the community.¹

In addition, the Comprehensive Plan seeks to keep the neighborhoods safe, offer a mix of housing opportunities that serve all income levels, and have well-maintained pedestrian and traffic network. It encourages tree-lined streets, well maintained properties, and enhanced landscaping to contribute to the quality of the neighborhoods.²

CAYUGA NATION

The Nation is made up of descendants of the Cayuga tribe whose aboriginal territory included western New York State and the area surrounding Cayuga Lake. In 1789, the State of New York and the Nation entered into a treaty ratified by the Cayugas in 1790 whereby the Nation relinquished all of its lands to the State of New York for a parcel surrounding the northern end of Cayuga Lake consisting of approximately 64,015 acres. The Nation's properties in Seneca and Cayuga Counties are within this 64,015 acre area.

Presently, the Nation consists of 482 enrolled members, over half of which live in New York. The number of enrolled members is determined by data continuously maintained at the Nation Offices and in accordance with Nation law which requires that membership be determined by matrilineal descent. Although the Proposed Action would not result in the return of the entire Nation membership to Central and Western New York, it would provide the Nation with a place to return and practice its customs and traditions. Although there are no current plans for Cayuga Nation members to return to the region, land-in-trust status (25 CRF 151) would allow for the possibility in the future.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

On February 11, 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations."³ This Executive Order is designed to ensure that each federal agency "shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations."

The assessment of environmental justice considers the following:

- the areas in which the proposed project may result in significant adverse environmental effects;

¹ <http://www.senecafalls.com/pdfs/comprehensive-plan-final/index.php>

² <http://www.senecafalls.com/pdfs/comprehensive-plan-final/index.php>

³ <http://www.epa.gov/fedreg/eo/eo12898.htm>

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- presence and characteristics of potentially affected minority and/or low-income populations (“communities of concern”) residing in these study areas; and
- the extent to which these communities are disproportionately affected in comparison to the effects experienced by the population of the greater geographic area within which the affected area is located is determined.

This environmental impact statement considers the potential effects of the proposed action and its alternatives on the environmental, including socioeconomic, resources of Seneca and Cayuga Counties and the four municipalities in which the Cayuga Indian Nation’s properties are situated.

Guidance documents¹ define minorities as including American Indian or Alaskan natives, Asian or Pacific Islanders, Black, or Hispanic persons. The community may be concluded to have a minority population when the percentage of minorities in a study area is “meaningfully greater” than the minority percentage of the general population. The composition of the affected area population is compared to the characteristics of the population in the next larger geographic area or political jurisdiction.

A community of concern can also be similarly identified by the presence of low-income populations within the affected study area. The existence of these populations can be identified using the poverty thresholds available from the U.S. census. A comparison to the general population sets the context for this assessment as well. The scale of this project indicates that the appropriate geographic unit of analysis for minority and low-income populations is the county, or in the case of the New York City study areas, the borough. The primary source of population and demographic data used in this analysis and throughout this environmental impact statement is the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of Population and Housing.

For race and ethnicity, the tables below include Asian, Black, Hispanic, and white populations. The “other” category includes respondents to U.S. Census surveys who did not identify with any listed racial groups (white, Black, Asian), or who indicated that they are of more than one race than the U.S. census defines.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines persons of Hispanic origin as those respondents who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories in the census questionnaire, such as “Mexican,” “Cuban” or “Puerto Rican,” as well as those who indicated that they were of “Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” origin. These respondents include those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central and South American or the Dominican Republic, or who are persons of Hispanic origin who identify themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic or Latino. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

The income statistics shown in the tables below include the percentage of households living below poverty level. Poverty level is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, which considers a variety of factors including family size, number of children and the age of the householder. To determine a person’s poverty status, total family income over a 12-month period is compared against the poverty threshold appropriate for that person’s family size and composition. Since poverty status is defined at the family level and not the household level, the poverty status of a

¹ Guidance for Federal Agencies on Key Terms in Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice: Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act, Council on Environmental Quality, December 10, 1997.

household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total income in a 12-month period is below the appropriate poverty threshold. Income thresholds are not adjusted for regional or local variations in the cost of living.

CAYUGA COUNTY

As indicated in Table 3.8-14, Cayuga County’s population is 93.3 percent White, 4.0 percent Black, and 0.3 percent American Indian or Alaska Native. The municipalities within which the Nation’s properties are located show greater percentages of White population members, and correspondingly lower percentages of persons reporting in non-White racial categories.

No members of the Nation are currently known to reside in Cayuga County.

**Table 3.8-14
Cayuga County Racial Distribution**

Race	New York State (Percent)	Cayuga County (Percent)	Town of Springport (Percent)	Village of Union Springs (Percent)
One race	96.9	99.0	99.2	99.3
White	67.9	93.3	97.9	97.8
Black or African American	15.9	4.0	0.8	1.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Asian	5.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Other Race	7.1	0.9	0.2	0.0
Two or more races	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.7

Sources: U.S. Census 2000

As shown in Table 3.8-15 below, the percentage of families residing in the municipalities in which the Nation’s properties are located living below the poverty threshold as identified by the U.S. Census is lower than New York State as a whole. The percentage of families with poverty status is, in fact, lower in the Town of Springport and the Village of Union Springs than in the County as a whole. The Village of Union Springs, where the Nation’s Cayuga County commercial operations are located, has the lowest poverty level of the studied areas.

**Table 3.8-15
Cayuga County Income and Poverty Characteristics**

	New York State	Cayuga County	Town of Springport	Village of Union Springs
Median Household Income	\$43,393	\$37,487	\$44,792	\$42,778
Total Housing Units	7,679,307	35,477	1,157	486
Percent of Families with Poverty Status	11.5	7.8	6.3	5.2

Source: U.S. Census 2000

SENECA COUNTY

As shown in Table 3.8-16 (and reported above in Table 3.8-8) below, the Seneca County’s population composition is 95.0 percent White, 2.3 percent Black, 0.2 percent American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.7 percent Asian, and 0.7 percent Other. The Town of Seneca Falls shows a very low minority population composition of 0.9 percent Black, 1.5 percent Asian, and 0.3 percent Other. No members of the Nation are currently known to reside in Seneca County as full-time or seasonal residents.

**Table 3.8-16
Seneca County Racial Distribution**

Race	New York State (Percent)	Seneca County (Percent)	Town of Seneca Falls (Percent)
One race	96.9	98.9	98.8
White	67.9	95.0	95.9
Black or African American	15.9	2.3	0.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.2	0.2
Asian	5.5	0.7	1.5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Other Race	7.1	0.7	0.3
Two or more races	3.1	1.1	1.2
Sources: U.S. Census 2000			

As shown in Table 3.8-17 below, the percentage of families residing in the municipalities in which the Nation’s properties are located living below the poverty threshold as identified by the U.S. Census is lower than New York State as a whole. The percentage of families with poverty status is slightly greater in the Town of Seneca Falls than in the County, as a whole, due to the concentrated population center in and around the Village of Seneca Falls.

**Table 3.8-17
Seneca County Income and Poverty Characteristics**

2000 U.S. Census Data	New York State	Seneca County	Town of Seneca Falls
Median Household Income	\$43,393	\$37,140	\$37,245
Percent of Families with Poverty Status	11.5	8.0	9.7
Sources: U.S. Census 2000, U.S. Census FactFinder			

CAYUGA NATION

As noted above, no members of the Nation are currently known to reside in either Seneca or Cayuga Counties. The Nation consists of 482 members, over half of which live in New York, primarily in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metropolitan statistical area (MSA).

The Cayuga Nation has a reservation acknowledged in the Treaty of Canandaigua comprising a 64,015 acre area. All of the lands that are the subject of the pending land-into-trust application are within the exterior boundaries of the reservation. However, the Cayuga Nation currently has

no on- or off-reservation land in trust status pursuant to 25 USC §465. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies the area encompassing the Nation’s properties and generally surrounding Cayuga Lake as the Cayuga Nation Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA). Although a TDSA generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity, the majority of the Nation’s population lives outside of the their TDSA. In the case of the Nation, the TDSA represents land historically occupied by them. In the State of New York, 645 persons identify themselves as Cayuga. Of these, the vast majority (533 persons or 83 percent of the New York Cayuga population) live in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls Metropolitan Area which does not include the TDSA (see Table 3.8-18).

The BIA Eastern Regional Office considers the Cayuga Nation to be an environmental justice community. The BIA considers the Nation historically disadvantaged minority with limited income potential due to general biases of the greater population within the region and State.

The median household income of the New York State Cayuga population is only \$26,722. This is well below that of New York State (\$43,393), Cayuga County (\$37,487), or Seneca County (\$37,140).

**Table 3.8-18
Cayuga Nation Population**

Location	Population of Persons Who Identify Themselves as Cayuga Only	Percent of Total Persons Who Identify Themselves as Cayuga Only	Median Household Income
United States	482	100	\$26,722

F. FISCAL CONDITIONS

SENECA COUNTY

TOWN OF SENECA FALLS

The Nation owns a single contiguous block of property in the Town of Seneca Falls, New York, comprised of three tax lots: Section 36, Block 1, Lots 48.1, 48.2, and 49. The subject property is located within the tax jurisdiction of Seneca County, the Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca Falls Central School District, Bridgeport Fire District, Bridgeport Sewer District, and the Solid Waste District.

According to the most recent county, town, and school real property tax bills, the Town of Seneca Falls Assessor has estimated the FMV of Lot 48.1 at \$115,000, Lot 48.2 at \$175,200, and Lot 49 at \$234,000.¹

In the Town of Seneca Falls, a UPV of one hundred percent is used to establish the AV of land. Using this percentage, the AV for each lot is equal to its FMV. Since there are no exemptions for these lots, the TAV is the same as the AV or the FMV.

¹ 2005 Town of Seneca Falls and County of Seneca Tax Bills as paid February 14, 2005.

Table 3.8-19
Seneca Falls Existing Property Taxes

Tax Jurisdiction	Nation's Total Taxes ¹
Seneca County	\$3,740.12
Town of Seneca Falls	\$377.54
Bridgeport Fire District	\$1,044.01
Seneca Falls Central School District	\$13,978.76
Total	\$19,140.43
<p>Notes: AV is Assessed Value at 100% Uniform Percentage Value. TAV is Taxable Assessed Value reflecting any exemptions or deductions. 1. Nation's total taxes refer to the following tax parcels in Seneca Falls: Tax ID# 36-1-48.1, 36-1-48.2, and 36-1-49.</p> <p>Sources: Figures provided by the county in "Supplemental Seneca County Volume," letter from Joseph D. Picciotti, Harris Beach PLLC. See Appendix J of the DEIS.</p>	

Based on information provided by Seneca County, which is summarized in Table 3.8-19, the Seneca Falls property generated \$19,140.43 in county, town, school, and Bridgeport Fire District taxes. This total includes \$3,740.12 to Seneca County, \$377.54 to the Town of Seneca Falls, \$13,978.76 to the Seneca Falls Central School District, and \$1,044.01 to the Bridgeport Fire District.¹

Under the Bridgeport Sewer District tax jurisdiction, the AVs of the lots remain the same, but the TAVs differ. According to the county, town, and school tax bills from fiscal year 2005, the Town of Seneca Falls Assessor has estimated a TAV for Lots 48.1 at \$5.00 and \$2.00 for Lot 48.2 and Lot 49.²

Based on information provided by Seneca County, and as shown in Table 3.8-20, the total taxes generated by this property under the Bridgeport Sewer District tax jurisdiction are \$2,053.38.³

The total taxes generated by this property under the Solid Waste Tax jurisdiction are \$60, as shown in Table 3.8-21.

¹ Figures provided by Seneca County in "Supplemental Seneca County Volume," letter from Joseph D. Picciotti, Harris Beach PLLC. See Appendix J of the DEIS.

² 2005 Town of Seneca Falls and County of Seneca Tax Bills as paid February 14, 2005.

³ Figure provided by Seneca County in "Supplemental Seneca County Volume," letter from Joseph D. Picciotti, Harris Beach PLLC. See Appendix J of the DEIS.

Table 3.8-20
Seneca Falls Existing Property Taxes: Bridgeport Sewer

Tax Jurisdiction	Nation's Total Taxes ¹
Bridgeport Sewer District	\$2,053.38
Notes: 1. Nation's total taxes refer to the following tax parcels in Seneca Falls: Tax ID# 36-1-48.1, 36-1-48.2, and 36-1-49.	
Sources: Figure provided by the county in "Supplemental Seneca County Volume," letter from Joseph D. Picciotti, Harris Beach PLLC. See Appendix J of the DEIS.	

Table 3.8-21
Seneca Falls Existing Property Taxes: Solid Waste Taxes

Tax Jurisdiction	Nation's Total Taxes ¹
Solid Waste Taxes	\$60.00
Notes: 1. Nation's total taxes refer to the following tax parcels in Seneca Falls: Tax ID# 36-1-48.1, 36-1-48.2, and 36-1-49.	
Sources: Figure provided by the county in "Supplemental Seneca County Volume," letter from Joseph D. Picciotti, Harris Beach PLLC. See Appendix J of the DEIS.	

According to the 2004 Assessment Roll Total Parcel Count, there are 3,971 tax lots in Seneca Falls with a taxable value of \$424,633,000. Of the 3,971 lots, 1,131 were exempt for city or town purposes in 2004. The total TAV for these 1,131 parcels was \$116,154,000 which represents 27.35 percent of the total taxable value of the land in Seneca Falls.¹ The Town of Seneca Falls property owned by the Nation valued at \$524,200 represents less than one percent of the total taxable value of the land in the Town of Seneca Falls.

CAYUGA COUNTY

TOWN OF SPRINGPORT

The Nation owns two properties in the Town of Springport. One property is a contiguous approximately 111 acre block of property in Village of Union Springs, New York, comprised of four tax lots: Section 134.17, Block 1, Lot 1.121, Lot 1.21, and Lot 1.51, and Section 141.05, Block 1, Lot 3. The other property in the Town of Springport is comprised of one 3.7 acre rectangular tax lot: Section 150, Block 1, Lot 29.1.

Both properties are located within the taxing jurisdictions of Cayuga County, the Town of Springport, the Springport Town Fire District, Sewer District 1 ext. 1, Water District 1 ext. 1, and the Union Springs Central School and Library Districts. In addition, the property in the Village of Union Springs is also located within the village tax jurisdiction. These amounts are shown all in one table because all tax rates and amounts are based on 2005 final assessment,

¹http://www.orps.state.ny.us/cfapps/MuniPro/muni_theme/exsumb2.cfm?swis=453200&prefix=Town%20of%20Seneca%20Falls&roll_yr=2004. Accessed June 15, 2006.

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which is the basis for the 2006 County/Town tax roll and the 2005-2006 Union Spring Tax roll for the tax lots in Village of Union Springs.

According to the most recent real property tax bill from the Union Springs Central School and Library Districts, as of March 1, 2005, the FMV of Lot 1.121 was \$1,125,000, Lot 1.21 was \$185,000, Lot 1.51 was \$375,000, and Section 141.05, Block 1, Lot 3 was \$108,100.¹ The Union Springs School and Library Districts use a UPV of one hundred percent to establish the AV of the land for School and Library taxes. Using this percentage, the AV is the same as the FMV. In addition, since there are no exemptions for this property, the TAV of the land is the same as the AV or FMV.

According to the most recent county, town, and school real property tax bills, Kim Stone-Gridley, the Town of Springport Assessor, estimates a FMV of Lot 29.1 at \$35,300.² In the Town of Springport, a UPV of one hundred percent is used to establish the AV of the land. Using this percentage, the AV is \$35,300. Since there are no exemptions for this lot, the TAV is the same as the AV. However, in Sewer District 1 ext. 1 and Water District 1 ext. 1 the TAV for this parcel is 1 unit.³

¹ Values are based on the 2005-2006 Union Springs School Tax Bill for fiscal year beginning 7/01/2005 and ending 6/30/2006.

² This value is based on the 2006 County Tax Bill with a Tax Warrant Date of 1/1/2006 through 12/31/2006.

³ Based on values listed in the 2006 County Tax Bill (no equalization information was provided).

Table 3.8-22
Town of Springport Existing Property Taxes

Tax Jurisdiction	Tax Rate per \$1,000	Union Springs Tax Lots								AV & TAV for 150.00-1-29.1	Tax Amt for 150.00-1-29.1	Total for properties in the Town of Springport
		AV & TAV for 134.17-1-1.121	Tax Amt for 134.17-1-1.121	AV & TAV for 134.17-1-1.21	Tax Amt for 134.17-1-1.21	AV & TAV for 134.17-1-1.51	Tax Amt for 134.17-1-1.51	AV & TAV for 141.05-1-3	Tax Amt for 141.05-1-3			
Cayuga County	8.35935	1,125,000	10,345.37 ¹	185,000	1,701.25 ¹	375,000	3,448.46 ¹	108,100	994.07 ¹	35,300	\$295.09	16,784.24
Town of Springport	0.73086	1,125,000	822.22	185,000	135.21	375,000	274.07	108,100	79.01	35,300	25.80	1,336.31
College Chargeback	0.091218	1,125,000	102.62	185,000	16.88	375,000	34.21	108,100	9.86	35,300	3.22	166.79
Springport Town Fire	1.059366	1,125,000	1,191.79	185,000	195.98	375,000	397.26	108,100	114.52	35,300	37.40	1,936.95
Sewer Dist 1 ²	284.852902									1 unit	284.85	284.85
Water Dist 1 ²	285.608637									1 unit	285.61	285.61
Returned School Tax											770.72	770.72
Subtotal			\$12,462.00		\$2,049.32		\$4,154.00		\$1,197.46		\$1,702.69	\$21,565.47
Village Tax	3.813000	1,125,000	4,289.63	185,000	705.41	375,000	1,429.88	108,100	412.19		0	6,837.11
Subtotal			\$4,289.63		\$705.41		\$1,429.88		\$412.19		\$0	\$6,837.11
Union Springs School Dist	19.688669	1,125,000	22,149.75	185,000	3,642.40	375,000	7,383.25	108,100	2,128.35	35,300	695.01	35,998.76
Union Springs Library Dist	0.122187	1,125,000	\$137.46	185,000	22.60	375,000	45.82	108,100	13.21	35,300	4.31	223.40
Subtotal			\$22,287.21		\$3,665.00		\$7,429.07		\$2,141.56		\$699.32	\$36,222.16
Grand Total for each parcel			\$39,038.84		\$6,419.73		\$13,012.95		\$3,751.21		\$2,402.01	\$64,624.74

Notes: AV is Assessed Value at 100% Uniform Percentage Value.
TAV is Taxable Assessed Value reflecting any exemptions or deductions.
1. This figure does not appear to compute mathematically based on assessed value and existing tax rate. This figure reflects data contained in "Supplemental Seneca County Volume," letter from Joseph D. Picciotti, Harris Beach PLLC. See Appendix J of the DEIS.
2. Sewer and Water District tax amounts shown above reflect data provided in "Supplemental Seneca County Volume," letter from Joseph D. Picciotti, Harris Beach PLLC. See Appendix J of the DEIS.

Sources: 2005-2006 Union Springs School Tax bill, 2006 County/Town Tax bill, and the 2006 Village Tax bill.

Based on the 2006 fiscal year tax bills issued by the Town of Springport, and as summarized in Table 3.8-22 the Nation's Springport properties generated \$64,624.74 in property taxes. This total includes \$16,784.24 to Cayuga County, \$1,336.31 to the Town of Springport, \$166.79 to the College Charge Back, \$1,936.95 to the Springport Town Fire District, \$284.85 to Sewer District 1 ext. 1, \$285.61 to Water District 1 ext. 1, \$770.72 in Returned School taxes, \$35,998.76 to the Union Springs Central School District, and \$223.40 to the Union Springs Library District. In addition, according to the 2006 fiscal year tax bills as summarized below in Table 3.8-22, the Union Springs property generated \$6,837.11 in property taxes for the Village of Union Springs. This includes \$4,289.63 from Lot 1.121, \$705.41 from Lot 1.21, \$1,429.88 from Lot 1.51, and \$412.19 from Section 141.05, Block 1, Lot 3.¹

According to the 2005 Assessment Roll Total Parcel Count, there are 1,328 tax lots in Springport (including the Village of Union Springs) with a taxable assessed value of \$149,278,173. Of the 1,328 lots, 373, or 28.08 percent of the lots, were exempt or partially exempt for city or town purposes in 2005. The Taxable Assessed Value that was exempt for these 373 lots was \$26,292,527 in 2005, which represents 17.61 percent of the total taxable value of the land in Springport including the village of Union Springs.² The Springport property owned by the Nation valued at \$35,300 represents less than one tenth of one percent of the total taxable value of the land in Springport.

G. ECONOMIC EFFECTS

The Nation's LakeSide Trading and LakeSide Entertainment operations at its Seneca Falls and Union Springs properties generate economic activities that benefit the town and village, the counties, and New York State, as a whole. As discussed below, the Nation has created jobs that employ local workers, and its business ventures generate operating expenditures that provide wide ranging effects.

This section discusses the estimated economic effects that result from the Nation's current business operations at its Seneca Falls and Union Springs locations. The analysis considers benefits to both Seneca and Cayuga Counties, and to the wider New York State economy.

The principal model used to analyze the estimated economic effects of the existing operations was IMPLAN (IMPact analysis for PLANning), an input-output modeling system. IMPLAN was originally developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service in 1979 and was subsequently privatized by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group (MIG). The model uses the most recent economic data from sources such as the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor, and the U.S. Census Bureau to predict estimated effects on the local economy from direct changes in employment or spending. The model contains data on more than 500 economic sectors, showing how each sector affects every other sector as a result of a change in the quantity of its product or service.

Economic effects were analyzed using two models—one for New York State and one for the affected two counties. Using these models and the specific characteristics of the Nation's

¹ The data for Lots 1.121, 1.21, and Section 141.05, Block 1, Lot 3 are from the 2005 Village Tax Bill. Data for Lot 1.51 is from the following website: <http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/ogc/Cayuga/cinappene.pdf>. Accessed June 14, 2006.

² http://www.orps.state.ny.us/cfapps/MuniPro/muni_theme/exsumb2.cfm?swis=055400&prefix=Town%20of%20Springport&roll_yr=2004. Municipal Summary. Accessed June 15, 2006.

businesses, the total economic effect of the Nation's business operations has been estimated individually for Cayuga and Seneca Counties, and the State, as a whole.

Economic benefits were projected based on actual business expenditures reported by the Nation, as well as on actual employment provided by the Nation at its business locations.

MEASURES OF ECONOMIC IMPACT

Using IMPLAN terminology, estimated economic effects are broken into three components: direct, indirect, and induced. These terms are described below.

Direct effects represent the benefits to the economy of the Nation's actual spending on employment, goods, or services.

Indirect effects represent the benefits that are generated by the Nation or its employees making purchases or spending money that benefit other businesses or industries as a result of their spending. This would include, for example, indirect employment. Indirect employment is the creation or support of jobs in other (e.g., non-Nation) businesses that result from the Nation's expenditures. These would, for instance, include jobs in businesses or industries that provide goods and services to the Nation. These non-Nation businesses in turn purchase goods and services from other businesses, causing a ripple effect through the economy. The ripple effect continues until leakages from the region (caused, for example, by imported goods) stop the cycle. The sum of these iterative inter-industry purchases is called the *indirect effect*.

Induced effects represent the impacts caused by increased income in a region. In this analysis, the Nation's employment or workers result in both direct and indirect effects that generate more worker income by increasing employment and/or salaries throughout the region in certain industries. Households of the Nation's employees and households of workers whose jobs are supported by the indirect effects of the Nation's employment and business spending in turn spend some of their additional income on local goods and services, such as food and drink, recreation, and medical services. Again, these expenditures cause a ripple effect through the entire economy. Benefits generated by these household expenditures are quantified as *induced effects*.

The Nation's existing business operations are described below, followed by a summary of the economic effects of these business operations on the Seneca and Cayuga economies, as well as on the economy of New York State. Appendix H of the DEIS contains background data output files contributing to this analysis.

DIRECT ECONOMIC EFFECTS

The following analysis utilizes summary data provided by the Cayuga Indian Nation for the purpose of this analysis. This summary data is presented in full in the tables below. Pursuant to Exemption 4, 383 DM 15, § 5.6; 5 U.S.C. §552(b), further information related to the business plan of the Cayuga Indian Nation is withheld as confidential business information.

SENECA COUNTY

The Seneca Falls property is the location of the Nation's LakeSide Trading operations, which consist of a gas station and convenience store, as well as the Nation's business office from which the Seneca County and Cayuga County activities of the Nation are managed.

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In addition, Seneca Falls is the location of the Nation’s LakeSide Entertainment gaming operation, the activities of which have been temporarily suspended. Although the gaming operations were active at the time of the fee-to-trust application and are a part of the environmental baseline conditions, these operations are not included in the economic analysis of the Nation’s existing businesses in order to present a conservative analysis of the effects of the Proposed Action, and to enable a comparison between the non-gaming operation conditions and the gaming operation conditions which would occur under the Proposed Action and as may be reestablished by the Nation.

The LakeSide Trading business primarily sells gasoline and convenience store goods, including cigarettes. The temporarily closed LakeSide Entertainment 2 gaming facility occupies the rear portion of the LakeSide Trading building, and includes a gaming room with 33 electronic bingo machines, and a cashier’s booth. The Nation’s business office occupies an approximately 1,200 square foot building immediately adjacent to the Trading location.

Direct Investments in the Seneca County Economy

At the Seneca Falls LakeSide Trading operation, the Nation currently maintains a workforce consisting of 20 employees. The jobs created by the Nation and the wages and salaries paid to these employees represent a direct investment in the local economy by the Nation.

In addition to providing employment, throughout the year the Nation’s Seneca businesses make substantial expenditures to purchase of goods and services necessary for daily business operations. Many of these purchases are made locally and therefore support local businesses. The major categories of recurring purchases made on an annual basis in Seneca County are shown in Table 3.8-23, below.

**Table 3.8-23
LakeSide Trading Purchases in Seneca County**

Category of Expenditure	Annual Amount Spent
Non-cigarette/gas items for resale	\$175,695
Print Advertising	\$12,665
Office Supplies	\$65,882
Repair & Maintenance	\$7,388
Supplies	\$7,419
Uniforms	\$15,978
Rent	\$10,200
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>\$295,227</i>
Notes: This table reflects amounts expended for normal business operations based upon an analysis of actual expenditures during Fiscal Year 2005.	

In addition to the payment of wages and salaries and the expenditures made to purchase goods and services, the Nation’s annual operating expenses for its Seneca Falls operations include water and sewer fees of approximately \$2,400 per year.

As discussed further below, these expenditures result in the generation of indirect and induced economic benefits to Seneca County and New York State. Further, the payment of wages and salaries result in a series of payroll-related taxes that benefit affected jurisdictions. Because the Nation is a sovereign tax-exempt entity, no sales taxes are paid on the Nation’s purchases or

collected on sales made by the Nation.¹ However, the indirect and induced spending resulting from the Nation’s expenditures result in fiscal benefits that are further enumerated below.

CAYUGA COUNTY

The Nation’s Union Springs property is the location of a LakeSide Trading operation, which consists of a convenience store, gas station, and car wash facility. In addition, the Nation’s temporarily closed LakeSide Entertainment 1 gaming facility is located in a nearby 2,304 square foot one-story building which housed a gaming room in which 86 electronic bingo machines were formally located, and a cashier’s booth. Like the Nation’s Seneca Falls gaming operation, the Union Springs operation has been closed temporarily. Although the gaming operations were active at the time of the fee-to-trust application and are a part of the environmental baseline conditions, these operations are not included in the economic analysis of the Nation’s existing businesses in order to present a conservative analysis of the effects of the Proposed Action

Direct Investment in the Cayuga County Economy

At the Union Springs LakeSide Trading operations, the Nation currently maintains a workforce consisting of 17 employees. These jobs and the wages and salaries paid to these employees also represent a direct investment in the local economy by the Nation.

In addition to paying wages and salaries to employees, the Nation’s Union Springs gas station, car wash, and convenience store make expenditures in the order of \$440,176 per year to purchase of goods and services. Many of these purchases are made locally and therefore support local businesses. The major categories of recurring purchases made on an annual basis to support the Nation’s Union Springs operations are shown in Table 3.8-24, below.

**Table 3.8-24
LakeSide Trading Purchases in Cayuga County**

Category of Expenditure	Annual Amount Spent
Non-cigarette/gas items for resale	\$182,997
Print Advertising	\$17,258
Office Supplies	\$8,524
Other Professional Services	\$9,517
Repair & Maintenance	\$132,782
Supplies	\$78,956
Trash Removal	\$4,087
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>\$440,176</i>
Notes: This table reflects amounts expended for normal business operations based upon an analysis of actual expenditures during Fiscal Year 2005.	

In addition to the payment of wages and salaries and the expenditures made to purchase goods and services, the Nation’s annual operating expenses for its Union Springs operations include water and sewer fees of approximately \$6,000 per year.

¹ It should be noted that Cayuga Nation exemptions from sales taxes relate to the Nation’s status as a sovereign Indian Nation and are not part of the fee-to-trust application and have no relationship to the federal decision regarding the fee-to-trust application under consideration.

NEW YORK STATE

The Nation’s business operations also make substantial annually recurring purchases from New York State vendors of goods and services outside of Seneca and Cayuga Counties. These purchases represent direct investments in the regional and statewide economy that support New York State businesses and industries, and in turn generate further indirect and induced economic effects as the dollars spent by the Nation ripple throughout the economy.

The expenditures made for the purchase of goods and services from vendors outside the two affected counties amount to over \$1 million annually. The major categories of the Nation’s annual expenditures occurring outside Seneca and Cayuga Counties are shown in Table 3.8-25.

In addition to the New York State expenditures shown above, the Nation purchases other services and pays fees to non-New York State businesses and industries. Due to the Nation’s status as a sovereign tax-exempt entity, sales taxes are not collected on the Nation’s purchases. However, the indirect and induced spending resulting from these expenditures result in fiscal benefits that are further discussed below.

Table 3.8-25
LakeSide Trading Purchases in New York State
Outside of Seneca and Cayuga Counties

Category of Expenditure	Annual Amount
Car Wash supplies	\$2,637
Non-cigarette/gas items for resale	\$260,854
Billboard Advertising	\$102,939
Print Advertising	\$7,471
Insurance	\$186,099
Office Supplies	\$8,012
Medical Insurance	\$46,018
Accounting Fees	\$181,147
Other Professional Services	\$3,269
Payroll Processing Fees	\$12,242
Repair & Maintenance	\$16,857
Supplies	\$33,512
Gas/Electric	\$105,368
Credit Card Fees (to Buffalo-based bank)	\$88,000
Trash Removal	\$2,040
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>\$1,056,465</i>
Notes: This table reflects amounts expended for normal business operations based upon an analysis of actual expenditures during Fiscal Year 2005.	

INDIRECT AND INDUCED ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The economic and fiscal benefits that result from the Nation’s Seneca Falls and Union Springs business operations are presented in Table 3.8-26 and summarized below.

SENECA COUNTY

Employment. The Nation’s existing Seneca Falls businesses directly provide 20 permanent full- and part-time jobs. Total employment would include these direct jobs, as well as jobs in business establishments providing goods and services to the Nation’s employees (indirect jobs), and jobs resulting from new household spending (induced jobs). Based on the IMPLAN model’s economic multipliers for Seneca County, the nation’s existing Seneca Falls operations generate an additional 6 permanent jobs within the Seneca County region, bringing the total number of direct, indirect, and induced jobs from the annual operation of the Nation’s Seneca Falls LakeSide Trading operations to 26 jobs (see Table 3.8-26).

In the larger New York State economy, the IMPLAN model estimates that the Nation’s business operations generate 9 jobs of indirect and induced employment, bringing the total number of direct, indirect, and induced jobs in New York State to 29. For both Seneca County and State, the direct, indirect, and induced employment estimates represent jobs that would either be new to or retained in Seneca County and New York State.

**Table 3.8-26
Economic Benefits from Operation of the Nation’s Seneca County LakeSide
Trading Business**

Existing Employment	Seneca County	New York State
Employment (Permanent Jobs)		
Direct (on-site)	20	20
Indirect (jobs in support industries)	4	4
Induced (jobs from household spending)	2	5
Total	26	29
Employee Compensation		
Direct (on-site)	\$ 510,900	\$ 1,069,638
Indirect (earnings in support industries)	\$ 91,426	\$ 333,786
Induced (earnings from household spending)	\$ 91,546	\$ 377,053
Total	\$ 676,371	\$ 1,780,478
Output (2007 dollars)		
Direct (on-site)	\$ 952,871	\$ 1,403,060
Indirect (output in support industries)	\$ 181,251	\$ 523,855
Induced (output from household spending)	\$ 151,361	\$ 671,363
Total	\$ 1,285,484	\$ 2,598,277

Employee Compensation. The Nation’s direct employee compensation from annual operation of the Seneca Falls LakeSide Trading operations is approximately \$510,900 (in 2007 dollars, see Table 3.8-26). Total direct, indirect, and induced employee compensation resulting in Seneca County from the annual operations is estimated at \$676,371. In the broader New York State economy, total employee compensation from annual operation is estimated at \$1.8 million.

Total Annual Effect on the Local Economy. The direct effect on the local economy from the Nation’s Seneca Falls activities, measured as economic output or demand, is estimated at approximately \$952,871 annually. Based on the IMPLAN models for Seneca County and New York State, the total annual economic activity that results from the Nation’s existing operations is estimated at \$2.6 million in New York State. Of that, \$1.3 million would occur in Seneca County (see Table 3.8-26).

CAYUGA COUNTY

Employment. The Nation’s existing operations in Union Springs directly provide 17 permanent full- and part-time jobs. Total employment would include these direct jobs, as well as jobs in business establishments providing goods and services to the Nation’s employees (indirect jobs), and jobs resulting from new household spending (induced jobs). Based on the IMPLAN model’s economic multipliers for Cayuga County, the nation’s existing Seneca Falls operations generate an additional 5 permanent jobs within the Cayuga County region, bringing the total number of direct, indirect, and induced jobs from the annual operation of the Nation’s Union Springs LakeSide Trading operations to 22 jobs (see Table 3.8-27).

In the larger New York State economy, the IMPLAN model estimates that the Nation’s business operations generate 6 jobs of indirect and induced employment, bringing the total number of direct, indirect, and induced jobs in New York State to 23. For both Cayuga County and State, the direct, indirect, and induced employment estimates represent jobs that would either be new to or retained in Cayuga County and New York State.

Table 3.8-27
Economic Benefits from Operation of the Nation’s Cayuga County LakeSide Trading Business

Existing Employment	Cayuga County	New York State
Employment (Permanent Jobs)		
Direct (on-site)	17	17
Indirect (jobs in support industries)	2	3
Induced (jobs from household spending)	3	3
Total	22	23
Employee Compensation		
Direct (on-site)	\$ 334,360	\$ 392,346
Indirect (earnings in support industries)	\$ 68,807	\$ 186,390
Induced (earnings from household spending)	\$ 69,764	\$ 161,485
Total	\$ 472,931	\$ 740,220
Output (2007 dollars)		
Direct (on-site)	\$ 864,398	\$ 954,499
Indirect (output in support industries)	\$ 172,414	\$ 419,584
Induced (output from household spending)	\$ 197,759	\$ 419,287
Total	\$ 1,234,571	\$ 1,793,370

Employee Compensation. The Nation’s direct employee compensation from annual operation of the Union Springs LakeSide Trading operations is approximately \$334,360 (in 2007 dollars, see Table 3.8-27). Total direct, indirect, and induced employee compensation resulting in Cayuga County from the annual operations is estimated at \$472,931. In the broader New York State economy, total employee compensation from annual operation is estimated at \$740,220.

Total Annual Effect on the Local Economy. The direct effect on the local economy from the Nation’s Union Springs activities, measured as economic output or demand, is estimated at approximately \$864,398 annually. Based on the IMPLAN models for Cayuga County and New York State, the total annual economic activity that results from the Nation’s existing operations

is estimated at \$1.8 million in New York State. Of that, \$1.2 million would occur in Cayuga County (see Table 3.8-27).

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC EFFECTS

This analysis has identified the following principal points regarding the existing annual operation of the Nation’s LakeSide Trading businesses in Seneca Falls and Union Springs:

- The Nation’s LakeSide Trading businesses create 37 jobs.
- Including the indirect and induced economic activity that will occur off-site as a result of the Nation’s businesses, the total employment supported in the two counties from the LakeSide Trading operations is estimated at 48 jobs. Total employment in the broader New York State economy resulting from the Nation’s operations is estimated at approximately 52 jobs.
- The annual operations of the LakeSide Trading businesses are projected to have direct employee compensation in the two counties equal to about \$845,260. Including indirect and induced activity that occurs off-site, the total employee compensation from the operation of the project are estimated at about \$1.1 million in the two counties, and \$2.5 million in New York State.
- The direct effect on the local economy, measured as output or demand, from the annual operation of the proposed project is estimated at \$1.8 million. Including activity that occurs off-site, the total effect from the annual operation of the proposed project on the two counties’ economy is estimated at \$2.5 million. The total effect on the New York State economy is estimated at \$4.4 million annually.

Table 3.8-28 summarizes the results of these analyses, as presented and discussed in further detail in the sections above.

Table 3.8-28

Summary:

Economic Benefits from Operation of the Cayuga LakeSide Trading Businesses

Existing Employment	County Totals	State total
Employment (Permanent Jobs)		
Direct (on-site)	37	37
Indirect (jobs in support industries)	6	7
Induced (jobs from household spending)	5	9
Total	47	52
Employee Compensation		
Direct (on-site)	\$845,260	\$1,461,984
Indirect (earnings in support industries)	\$160,232	\$520,176
Induced (earnings from household spending)	\$161,311	\$538,538
Total	\$1,149,302	\$2,520,698
Output (2007 dollars)		
Direct (on-site)	\$1,817,269	\$2,357,559
Indirect (output in support industries)	\$353,665	\$943,439
Induced (output from household spending)	\$349,120	\$1,090,650
Total	\$2,520,055	\$4,391,647