

## 2.5 SOCIOECONOMICS

This section describes the socioeconomic characteristics of the areas that could potentially be impacted by the construction and operation of Nine Mile Point Unit 3 Nuclear Power Plant (NMP3NPP). This section contains four subsections: 1) Demography, 2) Community Characteristics, 3) Historic Properties, and 4) Environmental Justice. These sections include a discussion of the socioeconomic characteristics of the 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area and the two-county region of influence (ROI) that includes Oswego County and Onondaga County, which are the primary areas of concern for the socioeconomic impact assessment. In addition, socioeconomic characteristics are also described for the 10 mi (16 km) emergency planning zone and the 4 mi (6.4 km) low population zone (LPZ), which are consistent with NUREG-1555 (NRC, 1999).

The 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area was established by using the NMP3NPP site as the center point and drawing a 50 mi (80 km) radius circle around the NMP3NPP site. This comparative geographic area is consistent with NUREG-1555 (NRC, 1999), as a basis for conducting the socioeconomic analyses and evaluating the potential radiological and accident impacts.

The ROI for the socioeconomic analyses includes Oswego County and Onondaga County, New York. The borders of these counties generally extend less than 30 mi (48 km) from the NMP3NPP site. These adjacent counties are located in the northern portion of the State of New York adjacent to Lake Ontario. Potential socioeconomic impacts, if any, arising from the proposed plant are likely to be confined to these two counties because a majority of the existing workforce for Nine Mile Point (NMP) Unit 1 and Unit 2 reside in these counties and it is assumed that the potential in-migrating construction and operational work forces for NMP3NPP are most likely to reside in this same two-county ROI. As of 2008, approximately 1,006 permanent employees worked at the NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 site. As shown in Table 2.5-1, more than 94% of the current workforce at Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station (NMPNS) resides in Oswego County or Onondaga County. Of the 1,006 NMPNS employees at the site, approximately 737 (73.3%) of the workers had a home address in Oswego County and approximately 217 (21.6%) of these workers had a home address in Onondaga County.

### 2.5.1 DEMOGRAPHY

#### 2.5.1.1 Current Demographic and Economic Characteristics

The following sections describe the current demographic and economic characteristics for the 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area, the two-county region of influence, the 10 mi (16 km) emergency planning zone, and the 4 mile (6.4 km) LPZ for the NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 site and the 1.5 mi (2.5 km) NMP3NPP LPZ. The population surrounding the NMP3NPP site was projected based on the two most recent U.S. Census Bureau (1990 and 2000) decennial censuses, data (USCB, 2000a) and additional county population projections for 2000 to 2030 (NY Census, 2008). The population in Canada was projected based on the 1996, 2001, and 2006 Canada Census (CNSA, 2006). Additional population projections were obtained for years 2010 to 2030 (Ontario Ministry of Finance, 2008).

##### 2.5.1.1.1 50 mi (80 km) Geographic Area of Comparison

Figure 2.5-1 presents geographical details of the area within a 50 mi (80 km) radius of the NMP3NPP site. The map shows overlaying circles which mark 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 mi (16, 32, 48, 64, and 80 km) distances from the NMP3NPP site.

The nearest major population center within 50 mi (80.5 km) of the NMPNS site is Syracuse, NY, approximately 40 driving mi (64 km) to the southeast. Other population centers include Oswego, 10 driving mi (16 km) to the southwest, and Fulton, 16 driving mi (26 km) to the south. The largest population center within the 50 mi radius in Canada is the City of Kingston, located 48 mi (77 km) or 117 driving mi (188 km) from NMPNS.

Table 2.5-2 and Table 2.5-3 (USCB, 2000a) (CNSA, 2006) present by counting demographic data for the residential population within each of the five 10 mile (16.1 km) circles radiating from the NMP3NPP site. These demographic characteristics - age and sex distributions, racial and ethnic distributions, and household income figures - are presented to familiarize the reader with the statistical profile of a portion of central New York in 2000 and Canada in 2006. Canadian census data are aggregated differently from the United States census. Their political boundaries, provinces and counties, are similar to states and counties in the United States. The Canadian equivalent of tracts and block groups are census divisions and subdivisions. The Canadian census subdivisions may be defined as townships, city boundaries, or other sections of counties. The census subdivisions for this analysis tend to be larger in geographical area than U.S. block groups. The median area for block groups for the study area in New York is 0.87 square mi (7.3 square km) while the median area for Canadian census subdivisions is 180 square mi (470 square km).

In 2000, approximately 47% or 529,282 of the 1,121,698 that resided within the 50 mile (80.5 km) buffer lived more than 40 miles (64.0 km) away from the NMP3NPP site. Within the 50 mi (80.5 km) buffer, less than 8% were under 5 years old, 83% were 18 years old or older, and approximately 14% were aged 65 or older. Slightly over 51% of the population was female. The estimated ethnic composition of the 50 mi (80.5 km) radius included: 87% Caucasian, 5% African Americans, and 2% were of Hispanic/Latino origin. Median household income in the area was \$39,375 in the New York block groups, \$26,860 in the Canadian census subdivisions (USCB, 2000a) (CNSA 2006).

#### **2.5.1.1.2 Two-County Region of Influence**

The two county region of influence (ROI), Onondaga and Oswego counties, has experienced a modest increase in population during the period from 1970 to 2000. (USCB, 2000a). Table 2.5-4 presents the population data for select years from 1970 to 2080 in these two New York counties (USCB, 2004)(NRC, 2003). The population in the ROI grew at an average annual rate of 0.15% from 1970 to 1990 and then declined at an annual average of 0.17% over the next decade. By comparison, New York's population grew at an average annual rate of 0.13% from 1970 - 2000. Onondaga County generally experienced a population decline from 1970 to 2000 and is projected to continue to decline. Oswego County had an annual rate of growth of 0.65% from 1970 to 2000. Oswego's population is projected to decline over the next 70 years by approximately 16,000 after 2010 (NRC, 2003).

Table 2.5-5 (USCB, 2008a) presents data depicting selected demographic and economic characteristics for the years 2000 to 2006 for persons in Onondaga and Oswego counties. The population in Onondaga County shrank from 458,336 in 2000 to an estimated 456,777 in 2006, by an annual average of -0.02%. During that same period Oswego County's population grew from 122,377 to an estimated 123,077, an average annual growth rate of 0.04%. These growth rates are lower than the annual average of 1.04% for the United States. The ROI's annual growth rate during this same period was lower than the New York average annual growth rate of 0.3%.

Table 2.5-6 (USCB, 2000a) presents the same demographic and economic information for several towns or communities within the ROI that includes Onondaga and Oswego counties.

Population densities for Onondaga County (588 per square mile) are somewhat higher than densities for New York state (402 per square mile). Oswego County has a relatively low population density (128 per square mile). Nationally, the average population density was 85 persons per square mile in 2006.

The age compositions for the ROI had lower proportions of individuals under five years of age as compared with New York and the United States. The percentage of person's over 65 was higher in Onondaga County than the United States or the State of New York and lower in Oswego County. The percentage of females was similar among the four jurisdictions (USCB, 2008a).

The ethnic composition and the two counties in the ROI was different from the State of New York or the entire country. The proportion of Caucasians was considerably higher in Oswego than in New York and the United States. The proportions of African Americans were lower in the two ROI counties than either New York or the U.S. (USCB 2008a). Onondaga County had the highest proportion of persons with Latino/Hispanic origins among the four jurisdictions.

In 2000, there were 59,667 workers in the labor force of which 5,528 were unemployed (5.9%) in Oswego County. Onondaga County had 228,026 workers in the labor force of which 12,312 were unemployed (3.5%) in 2000. In comparison, the State of New York had 9,046,805 worker in the labor force of which 640,108 were unemployed (4.3%) at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census. In 2000, 7,611 workers commuted from the ROI (Onondaga and Oswego Counties) to other counties in the 50 mi (80.5 km) radius and 5,579 workers commuted to counties outside of the 50 mi (80.5 km) radius. Worker commuting inflow from counties in the 50 mi (80.5 km) radius to the ROI was 24,935. An additional 6,952 workers entered the ROI from outside the 50 mi (80.5 km) radius. The result was a net inflow of 18,697 workers into the ROI in 2000 (USCB, 2000b) as indicated in Table 2.5-8.

The SUNY College at Oswego is the largest employer in Oswego County, employing 1,039 staff. The NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 and the James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant (JAFNPP) employ a combined staff of 1,521. Novelis (formerly Alcan Aluminum Corporation) employs 690 workers on the day shift and 140 workers on the night shift.

The median household income for the ROI was slightly less than the state and national figures. Onondaga County had the higher median income in the ROI: \$43,475 in 2004 versus Oswego County's median income of \$39,185. In comparison the median income level for the United States was \$44,334 in 2004 (Table 2.5-5).

### **2.5.1.1.3 10 mi (16 km) Emergency Evacuation Area**

Figure 2.5-2 displays overlaying circles which mark 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 mi (2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 16 km) distances from the NMP3NPP site. The area within the 10 mi (16.1 km) radius of the NMP3NPP site is dominated by forests with scattered agricultural land and rural residential cover/land use, and by Lake Ontario. The 10 mi (16.1 km) Emergency Evacuation Area is comprised of 314.1 mi<sup>2</sup> (804.1 km<sup>2</sup>) of which 132.3 mi<sup>2</sup> (342.7 km<sup>2</sup>) is land area and 181.7 mi<sup>2</sup> (470.6 km<sup>2</sup>) is open water in Lake Ontario. The NMP3NPP site is located 0.23 mi (0.37 km) ESE from the shore of Lake Ontario. The City of Oswego is the largest community in the area. According to data in the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 decennial census data (USCB, 2000a), Oswego is the largest community in the county with a population of 17,954. Oswego is comprised of 7,338 households, and 3,977 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,343.4 people per square mile (905.0/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 8,080 housing units at an average density of 1,054.6 persons/sq mi (407.3 persons/km<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 95.32% White, 1.04% African American,

0.33% Native American, 0.82% Asian, 1.07% from other races, and 1.42% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 2.80% of the population.

Other major towns within the 10 mi (16 km) radius include Mexico (population of 5,181) and Minetto (population of 1,663). Mexico is comprised of 1,934 households, and 1,388 families residing in the town. The population density was 111.8 people per square mile (43.2/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 2,211 housing units at an average density of 47.7/sq mi (18.4/km<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the town was 98.15% White, 0.17% Black or African American, 0.44% Native American, 0.21% Asian, 0.02% Pacific Islander, 0.19% from other races, and 0.81% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 0.68% of the population. Minetto is comprised of 635 households, and 499 families residing in the town. The population density was 287.1 people per square mile (110.9/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 660 housing units at an average density of 114.0/sq mi (44.0/km<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the town was 97.78% White, 0.24% Black or African American, 0.12% Native American, 0.66% Asian, 0.48% from other races, and 0.72% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1.20% of the population (USCB, 2008b).

### **2.5.1.1.3.1 Overall Demographic and Economic Characteristics**

Table 2.5-7 illustrates that an estimated 39,066 people reside within the 10 mi (16.1 km) radius of the NMP3NPP site. The area encompasses all or parts of the City of Oswego (population 17,954) and the townships of Scriba (population 7,331), New Haven (population 2,930), Oswego (population 7,287), Minnetto (population 1,663), Volney (population 6,094), and Mexico (population 5,181).

Detailed information about the distribution of racial minority populations and low income populations within a 10 mi (16 km) radius of the site is discussed in Section 2.5.4.

### **2.5.1.1.3.2 Transient Population Levels**

The term "transient" is used in this analysis to mean persons who live (are domiciled) outside the referenced area, but may be predictably expected to be in the area at some point. In this analysis, "transient population" includes:

- ◆ Workers, also referred to as commuters, who live permanently outside of the area but who commute to a worksite within Onondaga and Oswego Counties;
- ◆ Patients in hospitals and nursing homes;
- ◆ Persons who live outside the area but travel at least 50 mi (80 km) from their home to visit,
- ◆ shop, or tend to personal business or to conduct business within the region;
- ◆ Tourists and visitors recreating in the area; and
- ◆ Seasonal workers employed in the agricultural sector.

A "visitor" in this study is considered to be a transient when the following definition is met: the individual travels, at least 50 mi (80 km) each way, into the area for the day, and seeks overnight accommodations. Individuals who simply travel through the area from a point outside the area to a destination outside the area are not included in this definition.

SECPOP 2000, a code developed for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission by Sandia National Laboratories to calculate populations by emergency planning zone sectors (NRC, 2003), was used to develop projections of the resident and transient populations by sectors, within the 10 mi (16 km) radius around the NMP3NPP site. Population projections were developed within the 10 mi (16.1 km) radius around the NMP3NPP site. Population projections for the years 2010 through 2080 were projected using the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census data (USCB, 2000a). Additional population projections were obtained for 2010, 2020, and 2030 (NY Census, 2008). The population estimates were projected to 2080 by fitting quadratic or linear equations to county population trend lines for the time period 1990 through 2020. This data and these growth rates were then used to develop subsequent population projections in SECPOP 2000. The population distribution was computed in SECPOP 2000 by overlaying the 2000 census block point data on the rosette grid defined by the user in this calculation package. A comparable method was used to estimate Canadian township and city census blocks to SECPOP 2000 sectors. The centroids for census blocks were assigned to individual sectors and the Canadian population projections were added to the U.S. SECPOP 2000 projections. Canadian census blocks included Wolfe Island and City of Kingston (Frontenac County), Amherst Island, Bath, and South Fredericksburg (Lennox and Addington County), and Athol, Adolphustown, North Marysburg, South Marysburg, and Picton (Prince Edward County).

Table 2.5-7 presents population distributions, by residential population and transient population in 2000, within each of sixteen geographic directional sectors at radii of 0 to 1 mi (0 to 2 km), 1 to 2 mi (2 to 3 km), 2 to 3 mi (3 to 5 km), 3 to 4 mi (5 to 6 km), 4 to 5 mi (6 to 8 km), and 5 to 10 mi (8 to 16 km) from the NMP3NPP site.

### **Commuters**

Table 2.5-8 summarizes the commuting patterns to and from the ROI. The ROI has a net increase of 18,697 persons daily during the work week based on 2000 Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow survey data (USCB 2000b). This commuting inflow represents a significant increase to the population base in these two rural counties.

### **Visitors/Tourists**

Detailed visitor/tourist data is available for Oswego County. Recreation is the primary contributor to short-term transient population. In 2006, Oswego County had an estimated 494,085 overnight visitors (Oswego County, 2006). There were 55 hotel/motel/resort lodgings with 959 total rooms. The average occupancy rate was 49%. The average party stay was 1.9 persons and the average length of stay was 2.7 nights. There were 26 cabin/cottage/condominium lodgings with a total of 196 units. The occupancy rate was 45%. The average party size was 3.5 persons and the average stay was 3 nights. There were 28 campground lodgings with 2,881 camping sites. The campgrounds had an average occupancy of 40%. The average party size was 4.2 persons and the average stay was 2.7 nights. Of the 495,085 overnight person visits, 44% stay with relatives, 22% stay in hotels/motels/resorts, 30% stay in campgrounds, and 4% stay in cabin/cottage/condominium lodgings.

The transient population from overnight visitors occurred primarily in the summer recreational period from May through September. Recreational fishing contributes to the transient population with 34,960 non-resident fishing licenses sold in Oswego. Fishing charters and river guides based in Oswego have destinations on the Oswego and Salmon Rivers and Lake Ontario. Oswego hosts several local festivals which include:

- ◆ Harborfest - July 26-29,
- ◆ Pumpkin Fest - Oct. 6-7,

- ◆ Riverfront Winter Carnival - Jan. 13-14,
- ◆ Rudin's Olde Tyme Farm Days - Sept. 1-2, and
- ◆ Warm Up Oswego Fest - Feb. 3.

Transient population in Oswego for Harborfest represents the largest single event. In 2006, event participation was estimated at 280,000 persons during the 4-day festival.

### **Seasonal Workers in Agriculture**

The 2002 Census of Agriculture-County Data (USDA, 2002) estimates that there were 93 farms in Oswego County reporting 718 farm workers that worked less than 150 days. Onondaga County had 170 farms with 1,758 farm workers that worked less than 150 days. Both counties reported 18 migrant farm laborers on farms with hired labor.

#### **2.5.1.1.4 Low Population Zone**

The LPZ is defined as a 4 mi (6.4 km) radius from the stack on the NMP Unit 1 reactor. The 1.5 mi (2.4 km) LPZ radius from the NMP3NPP site is fully contained within this larger LPZ definition. Figure 2.5-3 illustrates the 4 mi (6.4 km) radius LPZ for NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2, and the 1.5 mi (2.4 km) radius LPZ for NMP3NPP.

##### **2.5.1.1.4.1 Overall Population Levels**

The 2000 US census reported 3,453 residents in the 4 mi (6.4 km) radius that encompasses the NMP3NPP Unit 1 and Unit 2 LPZ (Table 2.5-9). The communities of Hammonds Corner, Lakeview, Lycoming, North Scriba, Scriba, and Shore Oaks lie within the LPZ. There are no nursing homes, hospitals, prisons, or schools operating within the LPZ. Approximately 50 percent of the LPZ is comprised of Lake Ontario.

##### **2.5.1.1.4.2 Transient Population Levels**

There are two campgrounds located within the LPZ, K&G Lodge Twin Pines and Ontario Bible Camp. The K&G Lodge operates an 8 room lodge and 16 campsites with an occupancy that ranges from 60 to 130 persons. The Ontario Bible Camp has groups of up to 500 persons and special events with attendance up to 1,500 persons. Both sites have seasonal transient populations that occupy the sites primarily during May to October. The major employers within the LPZ are associated with Entergy Nuclear workers (515) at the JAFNPP and the 1,006 Constellation Nuclear workers at NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2.

#### **2.5.1.2 Demographic Projections**

As described above for transient populations, SECPOP 2000 was used to calculate population projections for the years 2010 through 2080 using the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census data as the base line data.

##### **2.5.1.2.1 50 mi (80 km) Comparative Impact Area**

Table 2.5-10 presents the estimated population in 10 mi (16 km) concentric rings around the NMP3NPP site from 2000 to 2080. Table 2.5-11 also displays the projected population within those rings during the same years. The NMP3NPP is estimated to start operation in 2016 and operate for 40 years until 2056. Therefore populations for 2016, the proposed startup year, and 2056 the extent of the license application, have also been provided.

Within 50 mi (80.5 km) radius of the site, the average annual percent change for the 10 year periods range from 0.07% (for years 2000 to 2010) to -4.19% (for years 2070 to 2080) (USCB, 2000). The average annual change in population between the years 2000 and 2080 is projected to be -1.0%, an aggregate decrease of approximately 55.4%.

Table 2.5-11 presents residential population projections from the years 2000 to 2080 for each of the 16 geographic sectors to 50 mi (80 km) from the NMP3NPP site, with the exception of 0 to 10 mile (0 to 16 km) segments which also include transient populations. Demographic characteristics for the residential population in years beyond 2000 are assumed to reflect the ratios found in year 2000

#### **2.5.1.2.2 Two-County Region of Influence**

The ROI is within a 50 mile radius of NMPNS and its population is comparable to the figures in Table 2.5-10. Average annual population changes ranged from 0.07% for the period 2000-2010 to -4.19% for the 2070 - 2080 period. Population levels would decrease from 971,752 in 2000 to 432,668 in 2080, an average annual decrease of 1.0% (an aggregate decrease of 55% over the 80 year period) (USCB, 2000a).

#### **2.5.1.2.3 10 mi (16 km) Emergency Evacuation Area**

The population projections in Table 2.5-10 reflect an upper limit of the estimated projected population, at various points during the next several decades, because the figures include both the residential population and the estimated transient population for all years in the 0 to 10 mi (0 to 16 km) circle. Average annual population changes in the 10 mi (16.1 km) radius centered on NMP3NPP would range from -0.03% for the 2000 to 2010 period to -5.3% for the 2070 to 2080 period. Population levels would decrease from 39,066 to 13,815, an average annual decrease of 1.3% (an aggregate of -65% over the 80 year period) (USCB, 2000a).

#### **2.5.1.2.4 Low Population Zone**

The population within the LPZ, including years 2000 through 2080 have been evaluated and projected. Population projections for the NMP3NPP site low population zone (LPZ) are based on the conservative approach of using the NMP Unit 2 LPZ (4 mi (6.4 km) radius from the NMP Unit 1 stack). Population estimates including the years 2016, the proposed year of initiation, and 2056, the year of license expiration are provided in Table 2.5-9. Average annual population changes are projected to range from 0.06% during the period of 2000 to 2010 to -0.63% during the period 2070 to 2080. Population levels would decrease by an average annual rate of -0.23% (an aggregate of -16.7% over the 80 year period).

#### **2.5.1.3 References**

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## 2.5.2 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

A number of areas are used to define community characteristics for the two county ROI, Oswego County and Onondaga County, New York. These characteristics include:

- ◆ the economy in the ROI,
- ◆ the political structure of the region,
- ◆ social structure information,
- ◆ the housing in the area,
- ◆ primary, secondary, and post secondary education in the region,
- ◆ recreation activities near the NMP3NPP site,
- ◆ tax structure in the region,
- ◆ land use in Oswego and Onondaga Counties,

- ◆ community infrastructure and public services available to residents of the ROI including water, sewer, police, fire, emergency medical service, hospitals, and doctors,
- ◆ transportation in the two county area, and
- ◆ a profile of any distinctive communities in the ROI.

As described in Section 2.5.1, the region of influence (ROI) is limited to Oswego County and Onondaga County. Oswego County is included because it is the county in which the proposed NMP3NPP would be located and 73.3% of the existing NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 maintenance and operations work force are living (see Table 2.5-1). Onondaga County is also included in the ROI because 21.6% of the NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 maintenance and operations workforce also currently lives there. Based upon the existing workforce places of residence, it is anticipated that 94.9% of the construction and maintenance/operations workforces for the proposed plant would also live in Oswego County or Onondaga County. The ROI is limited to these two counties because any stress to community infrastructure and services caused by changes in the workforce as a result of the proposed plant would be expected to occur in these two counties. No other county or urbanized area's community services are expected to receive stress from the proposed plant. Information about the construction industry's labor force in the Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is included because portions of the construction and operations workforces could be drawn from this area.

Figure 2.5-1 and Figure 2.5-2 are maps of the vicinity of the NMP3NPP site. The maps display basic geographical features such as rivers, roads, cities, and airports within a 50 mi (80 km) and 10 mi (16 km) radius of the plant and displays county boundaries.

Community characteristics of the general population in the ROI have been compared to data obtained on low income and racial minority populations in the ROI. The findings are presented in Section 2.5.4.

### **2.5.2.1 Area Economic Base**

#### **2.5.2.1.1 50-Mile (80 km) Geographic Area of Comparison**

Table 2.5-12 (USCB, 2000a-e; USCB, 2006a-e) displays data about the population 16 years old and older, the individuals in the labor force which consists of the total civilian labor force and the armed forces, and the number of individuals not in the labor force in 2000 and 2006 for the U.S., the state of New York, the Syracuse MSA, Oswego County, and Onondaga County. The table also presents the total civilian labor force as the number of employed civilians, the number of unemployed civilians and the rate of unemployment. The Syracuse MSA consists of Cayuga, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties. The Syracuse MSA had a total civilian labor force of 362,444 in 2000, of which 22,376 (6.2%) were unemployed; in 2006 the total civilian labor force was 326,995, of which 22,079 (6.8%) were unemployed. From 2000 to 2006, the total civilian labor force decreased 1.63% on an average annually basis over the six year period. In comparison, the state of New York had an unemployment rate of 7.1% in 2000 and 6.5% in 2006. From 2000 to 2006, the average annual change in the total civilian labor force increased by 1.13% over the six year period. The United States had an unemployment rate of 5.8% in 2000 and 6.4% in 2006.

The Syracuse MSA could provide construction and operations/maintenance workers for the proposed NMP3NPP facility. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Syracuse MSA had 12,830 people employed in the construction and extraction job industry in May 2006 (BLS, 2008). These workers earned mean salaries of \$19.16 per hour and \$39,840 per year.

### **2.5.2.1.2 Two-County Region of Influence**

Generally, the economy across the ROI can be viewed as being economically diverse, healthy, and stable. As presented in Table 2.5-13 (USCB, 2000a-b; USCB, 2006a-b), the top five industry sectors in the ROI include educational, health and social services, manufacturing, retail trade, professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste services, and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services. These five industry sectors accounted for 66% of the employment in the ROI in both 2000 and 2006.

The construction industry makes up a relatively small portion of total employment in the ROI, representing slightly less than 5% in 2000 and about 5.6% in 2006 for the ROI (USCB, 2000a-b; USCB, 2006a-b).

### **2.5.2.1.3 Oswego County**

As shown in Table 2.5-12 (USCB, 2000a-e , USCB, 2006a-e), Oswego County had a total civilian labor force of 59,667 people in 2000, of which 54,139 were employed and 5,528 (9.3%) were unemployed. During the same year, the Syracuse MSA's unemployment rate was 6.2%, the state of New York's was 7.1%, and the national unemployment rate was 5.8%. In 2006, Oswego County had a civilian labor force of 60,674 people, of which 54,432 were employed and 6,242 (10.3%) were unemployed. During the same year, the Syracuse MSA's unemployment rate was 6.8%, the state of New York's was 6.5%, and the national unemployment rate was 6.4%. From 2000 to 2006, the total civilian labor force increased at a slow rate of 0.3% on an average annually basis over the six year period.

Table 2.5-13 (USCB, 2000a-b; USCB, 2006a-b) presents total, governmental, and private sector employment data by industrial sector and class of workers, within Oswego County, Onondaga County, and the ROI. A total of 54,139 people were employed in Oswego County in 2000 with over 10,000 people employed in the governmental sector and over 40,000 people employed in the private sector. In 2006, Oswego County had a total of 54,432 people with over 9,300 people employed in the governmental sector and over 41,000 people employed in the private sector. The largest industry sector in 2000 and 2006 was the education, health, and social services sector with more than 12,000 employees. Oswego County had an average annual increase of 0.1% over the last six years to the total employed in all industry sectors. The private sector saw an increase of about 1,100 people employed while the governmental sector saw a decrease of over 700 employees from 2000 to 2006.

The construction industry makes up a relatively small portion of total employment in Oswego County, representing about 7.1% in 2000 and about 8.2% in 2006 (USCB, 2000a-b; USCB, 2006a-b).

As shown in Table 2.5-14, the largest employers in Oswego County were Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Novelis, New York Power Authority, Nestle Chocolate and Confections SUNY Oswego, and Oswego Hospital (OCCP, 1997). Table 2.5-15 summarizes the fastest growing industries in Oswego County (EC, 2008).

### **2.5.2.1.4 Onondaga County**

As shown in Table 2.5-12 (USCB, 2000a-e; USCB, 2006a-e), Onondaga County had a total civilian labor force of 228,026 people in 2000, of which 215,714 were employed and 12,312 (5.4%) were unemployed. During the same year, the Syracuse MSA's unemployment rate was 6.2%, the state of New York's was 7.1%, and the national unemployment rate was 5.8%. In 2006, Onondaga County had a total civilian labor force of 230,801 people, of which 217,096 were employed and 13,705 (5.9%) were unemployed. During the same year, the Syracuse MSA's unemployment rate

was 6.8%, the state of New York's was 6.5%, and the national unemployment rate was 6.4%. From 2000 to 2006, the total civilian labor force increased at a slow rate of 0.2% on an average annually basis over the six year period

Table 2.5-13 (USCB, 2000a-b; USCB, 2006a-b) presents total, governmental, and private sector employment data by industrial sector and class of workers, within Oswego County, Onondaga County, and the ROI. A total of 215,714 people were employed in Onondaga County in 2000 with almost 34,000 people employed in the governmental sector and over 170,000 people employed in the private sector. The largest industry sector in 2000 and 2006 was the education, health, and social services sector with more than 56,000 employees in 2000 and about 58,000 employees in 2006. In 2006, Onondaga County had a total of 217,096 people with about 37,000 people employed in the governmental sector and over 170,000 people employed in the private sector. Onondaga County had an average annual increase of 0.1% over the last six years to the total employed in the industry sectors. The private sector only saw a small increase in the number of employed while the governmental sector saw an increase of about 2,800 employees from 2000 to 2006.

The construction industry makes up a relatively small portion of total employment in Onondaga County, representing 4.3% in 2000 and about 5.0% in 2006 (USCB, 2000a-b; USCB, 2006a-b).

As shown in Table 2.5-14, the largest employers in Onondaga County were the State University of NY Health Science Center, Syracuse University, Wegmans Food Markets, and St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center (GSEGCRC, 2008b). Table 2.5-15 summarizes the fastest growing industries in Onondaga County (NYS DOL, 2006).

### **2.5.2.2 Area Political Structure**

Within the state of New York, a municipality is any jurisdictional subdivision of the state, including but not limited to counties, cities, towns, villages, improvement districts, and special districts with a population of more than 50,000.

The county is a municipal corporation with geographical jurisdiction, home rule powers, and the fiscal capacity to provide a wide range of services to its residents. It also can administer special functions of the State Legislature on behalf of the state of New York (NYS DOS, 2008). Cities initially were created to provide services beyond the reach of state or county governments. However, no general law provides authority for the incorporation of cities; there is no standard size and there is no progression from village to city status (DOS, 2008). A village by definition in New York State law is a municipality, which at the time of its incorporation met the existing statutory requirements. A village also meets the set area and population criteria for initial incorporation (NYS DOS, 2008).

The primary difference between a city and a village is that the organization and powers of cities is set out in their own charters, while most villages are organized and governed pursuant to provisions of a Village Law (NYS DOS, 2008). Unlike a city, a village also is part of a town, and its residents pay town taxes and receive its services (NYS DOS, 2008). Towns are defined by a special legal status. They are not distributed equally among the counties. A town is a municipal corporation that includes the inhabitants within its boundaries. A town is formed with the purpose of exercising powers and discharging duties of the local government and the administration of public affairs as have been conferred or imposed upon it by law (NYS DOS, 2008).

The two counties that comprise the ROI are part of these jurisdictional subdivisions. Pursuant to New York State Law, counties are responsible for the local funding of mandated social service programs. They also administer health care services. In conjunction with their underlying units, including towns and villages, counties within the state of New York are responsible for providing police, fire, sanitation, and water services. Many also provide services to maintain the streets, parks, and recreational facilities within the counties (ONGOV, 2008).

New York has many local governmental entities that possess the power to perform services in designated geographical areas, as described above. Only a very small percentage of them, however, are "general purpose" local governments, which have broad legislative powers as well as the power to tax and incur debt (NYSDOS, 2008). Counties have this ability as do some municipalities. In addition, counties may elect to become charter counties, in which they have a wider scope for local initiatives than those that operate under a state charter. Within the ROI, Onondaga is one such county, whereas Oswego is not (NYSDOS, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.2.1 50-Mile (80 km) Comparative Geographic Area**

The 50 mi (80 km) radius centered at the NMP3NPP site includes all or parts of 10 counties in New York. Data gathering and planning agencies within the 50 mi (80 km) radius of the NMP3NPP site include the various New York Departments, county departments, and the U.S. Census Bureau. Individual cities, towns, and counties within the 50 mi (80 km) radius, but outside of the ROI, are represented by their respective, previously mentioned state planning/economic departments because no impacts would be expected to occur to community services in these areas.

As discussed in Section 2.5.4.1, the Onondaga Nation is the only federally recognized tribe to claim an interest in Oswego County.

#### **2.5.2.2.2 Two-County Region of Influence**

Oswego County was established in 1816 through an act of New York State Legislature and occupies 968 square miles of land on the southeastern shore of Lake Ontario. The county seat of Oswego County is the City of Oswego (OC, 2008a). Oswego County is comprised of the cities of Oswego and Fulton, 10 villages, and 22 towns. The County Legislature includes 25 districts; each legislator represents approximately 5,000 citizens. The county is located in the 23rd Congressional District; the 48th District of the New York State Senate; and in the 115th, 122nd, 124th, and 128th Districts of the New York State Assembly.

There are 24 municipal offices and six county office buildings, which are located throughout the county (three in Oswego, one in Fulton, one in Mexico, and one in Pulaski) (OCCP, 2008).

There are currently 25 Oswego County Legislators, including a Chairman of the Legislature. The Legislature's 12 Standing Committees oversee functions and departments of Oswego County government, and make policy and budgetary recommendations to the full Legislature. The Standing Committees include: Buildings and Grounds; Economic Development and Planning; E-911, Emergency Management and Fire Control; General Government; Health; Human Resources; Personnel; Public Safety; Public Works; Records; Social Services; and Ways, Means and Budget. In 1979 the Legislature adopted a local law creating a County Administrator. The County Administrator works directly with the Legislature Chairman and County Legislature to develop county policies and local laws, and implement the programs and policy decisions of the Legislature. The County Administrator is also responsible for the development and management of the annual county budget (CNYRPDB, 2008).

Onondaga County was established in 1794 and is comprised of the City of Syracuse, 15 villages, and 19 towns. The county seat of Onondaga County is the City of Syracuse. In 1962, a County Charter became effective which divided the County into 24 legislative districts with an elected legislator representing each district in the County Legislature. The Onondaga Indian Reservation is also located in the County. Under the County Charter, a county executive was established to administer county government. The County Executive is the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Budget Officer of County government. The County Comptroller has responsibility for accounting and auditing of receipts and disbursements and is the Chief Accounting Officer. The County Executive and County Comptroller are elected to four-year terms. The County Clerk, Sheriff, and District Attorney are constitutional officials and are also elected to four-year terms. By Local Law No. 9 of 1995, the County merged the Division of Management & Budget into the Department of Finance, to be administered by the position of Chief Fiscal Officer. The Chief Fiscal Officer, who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the County Executive, is responsible for collection of taxes and other revenues, the custody and disbursement of all public funds of the County, and for the issuance of bonds, bond anticipation notes, and other financial offerings as provided for in the State Local Finance Law (ONGOV, 2008).

Pursuant to Local Law No. 11 of 1996, the County was re-divided into 19 Legislative Districts when the first election was scheduled in November 2001. The County Legislature now includes 19 legislative districts with an elected legislator representing each district; approximately 24,000 people per district. A county executive was established to administer county government. The county is located in the 25th Congressional District; the 49th and 50th District of the New York State Senate; and in the 119th, 120th, 121st, 124th, and 129th Districts of the New York State Assembly (ONGOV, 2008).

The County Legislature is Onondaga County's chief policy-making body. Legislators within Onondaga County rule on matters including capital improvements, the annual budget, and salary schedules for county employees. The Legislature is presided over by the Chairman, who is elected by the members at the first meeting of the year subsequent to an election. In discharging its responsibilities, the Legislature operates through eight standing committees. Each standing committee oversees the work of several executive branch departments and is expected to review and study policy issues related to the subject matter under its jurisdiction. The Standing Committees include: Education and Libraries; County Facilities; Environmental Protection; Health; Planning and Economic Development; Public Safety; Social Services; and Ways and Means (CNYRPDB, 2008).

There is one federally recognized Native American tribe within the ROI, the Onondaga Indian Nation. The Onondaga Indian Reservation is located south of the city of Syracuse and includes 9.2 square miles (24 sq km) of land. It had a population of 1,473 people in 2000, with 304 households. (ORNY, 2008). As discussed in Section 2.5.3.6, the NY State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) reported there were no tribal traditional cultural properties in the vicinity of the NMP3NPP project and no pending nominations as of June 3, 2008. The Onondaga Nation is the only federally recognized tribe to claim an interest in Oswego County, according to the NY SHPO. Information about the project has been sent to tribal representatives by UniStar, with a request for comment and information about any resources of tribal interest in the project vicinity. No comment has been received as of September 8, 2008 from the Onondaga Nation. A response was received from Jesse Bergevin, Historic Resources Specialist of the Oneida Indian Nation, dated September 8, 2008 that stated, "We are not aware of any Native historic resources significant to the Oneida Indian Nation within the area of potential effect of this proposed undertaking identified in the letter of August 15, 2008.

### 2.5.2.3 Area Social Structure

#### 2.5.2.3.1 Oswego County

As shown in Table 2.5-16 (USCB, 2000a-e; USCB, 2006a-e), the 2000 median household income in Oswego County was \$36,598, lower than the Syracuse MSA (\$39,750), the state of New York (\$43,393) and the U.S. (\$41,994) median household income. The 2006 median household income in Oswego County was \$38,264, significantly lower than the \$51,384 median household income for the state of New York and the \$48,451 for the U.S.; and lower than the Syracuse MSA median income of \$44,857. From 2000 to 2006, Oswego County's median household income grew at an average annual rate of 0.8%, noticeably slower than the 2.1% for the Syracuse MSA, 3.1% for the state of New York, and the 2.6% average annual increase for the U.S.

As shown in Table 2.5-16 (USCB, 2000a-e; USCB, 2006a-e), in 2000, Oswego County's 14.0% of individuals below the poverty level is higher than the 12.1% for the Syracuse MSA and the 12.4% for the U.S.; and lower than the 14.6% for the state of New York. In 2006, Oswego County's 18.5% of individuals below the poverty level is higher than the 14.3% for the Syracuse MSA, 14.2% for the state of New York, and the 13.3% for the U.S.

Table 2.5-17 (USCB, 2000a-e; USCB, 2006a-e) provides similar information about mean salaries in Oswego County for 2000 and 2006.

The population of Oswego County is aging, as represented by their rising median ages. In 2000, Oswego County had a median age of 35 years; the 2006 median age was 36.2. These medians were similar to the state median age of 35.9 years and 37.4 years in 2000 and 2006, respectively; and the national median of 35.3 years and 36.4 years in 2000 and 2006, respectively (USCB, 2000k,m,n; USCB, 2006f,h,i).

#### 2.5.2.3.2 Onondaga County

As shown in Table 2.5-16 (USCB, 2000a-e; USCB, 2006a-e), the 2000 median household income in Onondaga County was \$40,847, higher than the Syracuse MSA (\$39,750), and lower than the state of New York (\$43,393) and the U.S. (\$41,994) median household income. The 2006 median household income in Onondaga County was \$46,060, higher than the \$44,857 for the Syracuse MSA, but lower than the \$51,384 median household income for the state of New York and the \$48,451 for the U.S. From 2000 to 2006, Onondaga County's median household income grew at an average annual rate of 2.1%, similar to the 2.1% for the Syracuse MSA and the 2.6% average annual increase for the U.S., but slower than the 3.1% for the state of New York.

As shown in Table 2.5-16 (USCB, 2000a-e; USCB, 2006a-e), in 2000, Onondaga County's 12.2% of individuals below the poverty level is similar to the 12.1% for the Syracuse MSA and the 12.4% for the U.S.; and lower than the 14.6% for the state of New York. In 2006, Onondaga County's 14.0% of individuals below the poverty level is similar to the 14.3% for the Syracuse MSA and the 14.2% for the state of New York; and higher than the 13.3% for the U.S.

Table 2.5-17 (USCB, 2000a-e; USCB, 2006a-e) provides similar information about mean salaries in Onondaga County for 2000 and 2006.

The population of Onondaga County is aging, as represented by their rising median ages. In 2000, Onondaga County had a median age of 36.3 years; the 2006 median age was 37.8. These medians were similar to the state median age of 35.9 years and 37.4 years in 2000 and 2006, respectively; and the national median of 35.3 years and 36.4 years in 2000 and 2006, respectively (USCB, 2000l,m,n; USCB, 2006g,h,i).

### 2.5.2.4 Housing

Table 2.5-18 (USCB 2000k-l; USCB, 2006j-k) presents information gathered by the U.S. Census Bureau about the residential and rental housing markets in Oswego County and Onondaga County in 2000 and 2006. The ROI had a total of 249,464 housing units in 2000. Of these units, 226,675 were occupied and 22,789 (9.1%) were unoccupied. Of the total number of occupied units in the ROI, 33.9% were occupied by renters. There were significantly more year-around units available than seasonal or occasional units, with 17,235 units available year-around and 5,554 units available seasonally. The ROI had a total of 255,294 housing units in 2006. Of these units, 228,260 were occupied and 27,034 (11.8%) were unoccupied. Of the total number of occupied units in the ROI, 32.7% were occupied by renters. There were significantly more year-around units available than seasonal or occasional units, with 21,925 units available year-around and 5,109 units available seasonally.

The ROI total housing units had an increase of 0.4%, of which the total occupied units increased 0.1% and the total unoccupied increased by 3.1% on an average annual basis over the six year period. The small increase of the total occupied units is due to a decrease of 0.5% of renter-occupied units on an average annual basis over the six year period.

Future housing needs will be determined by population growth, vacancy rates, and persons per household trends. As shown in Table 2.5-19 (USCB, 2008), the number of single and multifamily residential building permits issued annually in the ROI increased from 1,054 permits in 2000 to 1,420 permits issued in 2003. However, starting in 2004 the number of approved permits for construction began to decrease each year to 1,086 in 2006. In 2000, there were a reported 249,464 existing units in the total ROI. The building permits issued in 2000 were for 1,294 units for a construction cost of \$151.5 million which peaked in 2003 with 1,539 units for a construction cost of \$193.7 million. Both the number of units built and the amount construction costs decreased over the next two years but began to show an increase in 2006. In 2006, there were 1,356 units in 2006 for a construction cost of \$194.9 million.

In addition to the single-family housing units in the ROI, rental units include 32 apartment/townhouse complexes (see Table 2.5-20, YP, 2008; AF, 2008, Apartments, 2008), and 126 hotel, motels, and bed and breakfasts with 1,621 rooms plus 96 cabins/apartments (see Table 2.5-21, OCPT, 2008a; AAA, 2007; OCVG, 2006; NYCanal, 2008; OC, 2008b; DIL, 2008; RTB, 2008; IM, 2008) in the two county ROI. Within the greater roughly 30 mi (48 km) radius, an additional one apartment and five hotels and motels are available in Wayne County. Availability of hotel and motel rooms was most limited during the weekends (e.g., 0% to 20%) when major events occur, during the September and October fishing seasons, and generally throughout the summer. Greater availabilities (e.g., 25% to 50%) were noted for the winter and during the work week.

#### 2.5.2.4.1 Oswego County

As shown in Table 2.5-18 (USCB, 2000k; USCB, 2006j; USCB, 2006l), Oswego County had a total of 52,831 housing units in 2000. Of the total units, 45,522 were occupied and 7,309 (13.8%) were unoccupied. Of the total number of occupied units in Oswego County, 27.2% were occupied by renters. The unoccupied units were relatively equally comprised of units available year-around and those available only seasonally or occasionally, with 3,796 units available year-around and 3,513 units available seasonally. Of the available housing units in 2000, the vast majority of units had plumbing and kitchen facilities, with the exception of 154 units and 170 units lacking plumbing and kitchen facilities, respectively (USCB, 2000o).

Oswego County had a total of 53,805 housing units in 2006. Of the total units, 46,298 were occupied and 7,507 (16.2%) were unoccupied. Of the total number of occupied units in Oswego County, 29.2% were occupied by renters. The unoccupied units were slightly greater for units available year-around than those available only seasonally or occasionally, with 4,377 units available year-around and 3,130 units available seasonally. Of the available housing units in 2006, the vast majority of units had plumbing and kitchen facilities, with the exception of 336 units and 119 units lacking plumbing and kitchen facilities, respectively (USCB, 2006j - Housing Characteristics).

The Oswego County total housing units had an average annual increase of 0.3% from 2000 to 2006, of which the total occupied units increased 0.3% and the total unoccupied increased by 0.5%. Owner-occupied units decreased by 0.2% and the number of unoccupied units available on a seasonal or occasional use also decreased by 1.8% on an annual average basis over the six year period.

As shown in Table 2.5-19 (USCB, 2008), the number of single and multifamily residential building permits issued annually in Oswego County increased over three years, from 171 permits issued in 2000 to 295 permits issued in 2003. From 2004 to 2005, the number of approved permits for construction began to decrease from 196 in 2004 to 149 in 2005, a decrease of 146 permits or 50.5% from 2003. However, in 2006, the number of approved permits began to increase when 183 permits were issued. In 2000, there were a reported 52,831 existing units in Oswego County. The number of units permitted in 2000 included 173 units with a construction cost of \$14.2 million, followed by annual increases that peaked in 2003 with 296 units for a construction cost of \$28.3 million. Both the number of units to be built and the amount of construction costs decreased over the next two years, but began to show an increase in 2006. In 2006, there were 186 units permitted for a construction cost of \$22.5 million.

A representative of the Oswego County Planning office also suggested that there has not been a decline in more recent new home starts within the county. However, the representative did not have information available about the number of new apartment/condo developments. He did note that the main activity within the County is the rehabilitation of older buildings and residential and industrial/manufacturing conversions. The primary areas of activity are within the cities of Oswego and Fulton and, to a lesser extent, in Mexico.

The median value of an owner-occupied unit in Oswego County in 2000 was \$74,200 (USCB, 2000o), which increased to \$81,900 in 2006 (USCB, 2006j). Within Oswego County, 19,450 housing units were held with a mortgage. Of these units, the median monthly cost was \$1,099 for the owners. For those units held without a mortgage, the median monthly cost was \$434. (USCB, 2006j).

In 2000, the gross median rent was \$507 per month in Oswego County (USCB, 2000o) and increased to \$607 per month in 2006 (USCB, 2006j).

In addition to the single-family housing units in Oswego County, rental units included 21 apartment/townhouse complexes (see Table 2.5-20, YP, 2008; AF, 2008, Apartments, 2008), and 122 hotel, motels, and bed and breakfasts with 1,621 rooms plus 96 cabins/apartment units available within 30 miles (48.2 km) of Scriba (see Table 2.5-21, OCPT, 2008c; AAA, 2007; OCVG, 2006; NYCanal, 2008; OC, 2008a; DIL, 2008; RTB, 2008; IM, 2008). According to a representative of the city of Oswego Community Development Department, many homes also are maintained as rentals by owners. The number of rental homes, however, was not available. Lease terms for apartments and rental units varied. Primarily the leases were for 1 year, with some apartments

allowing for 3-, 6-, and 9-month leases. Some complexes catered to students and allowed for short term leases, as well.

#### **2.5.2.4.2 Onondaga County**

As shown in Table 2.5-18 (USCB, 2000l; USCB, 2006k; USCB, 2006l), Onondaga County had a total of 196,633 housing units in 2000. Of the total units, 181,153 were occupied and 15,480 (7.9%) were unoccupied. Of the total number of occupied units in Onondaga County, 35.5% were occupied by renters. There were more than six times as many year-around units available as seasonal or occasional units, with 13,439 units available year-around and 2,041 units available seasonally. Of the available housing units in 2000, the vast majority of units had plumbing and kitchen facilities, with the exception of 782 units and 1,000, respectively (USCB, 2000p).

Onondaga County had a total of 201,489 housing units in 2006. Of the total units, 181,962 were occupied and 19,527 (10.7%) were unoccupied. Of the total number of occupied units in Onondaga County, 33.5% were occupied by renters. The number of unoccupied units available year-around was much greater than those available only seasonally or occasionally, with 17,548 units available year-around and 1,979 units available seasonally. Of the available housing units in 2006, the vast majority of units had plumbing and kitchen facilities, with the exception of 726 units and 816 units lacking plumbing and kitchen facilities, respectively (USCB, 2006k).

The Onondaga County total housing units had an average annual increase of 0.4% from 2000 to 2006, of which the total occupied units increased 0.1% and the total unoccupied increased by 4.4%. The small increase of the total occupied units is due to a decrease of 0.9% of renter-occupied units on an average annual basis over the six year period.

As shown in Table 2.5-19 (USCB, 2008), the number of single and multifamily residential building permits issued annually in Onondaga County increased over three years, from 883 permits issued in 2000 to 1,125 permits issued in 2003. From 2004 to 2006, the number of approved permits for construction began to decrease from 998 in 2004 to 903 in 2006, a decrease of 222 permits or 19.7% from 2003. A representative of the Syracuse-Onondaga Planning Agency stated that there were 887 housing permits issued in 2007 that were located in 18 municipalities. In 2000, there were a reported 196,633 existing units in the Onondaga County. The building permits issued in 2000 were for 1,121 units for a construction cost of \$137.2 million, with annual increases peaking in 2003 with 1,243 units for a construction cost of \$165.4 million. Both the number of units built and the amount of construction costs decreased over the next two years but began to show a slight increase in 2006. In 2006, there were 1,170 units for a construction cost of \$172.5 million.

The median value of an owner-occupied unit in Onondaga County in 2000 was \$85,400 (USCB, 2000p), which increased to \$115,900 in 2006 (USCB, 2006k). The median monthly housing cost for mortgaged owners was \$1,227 and for non-mortgaged owners it was \$485 (USCB, 2006k).

In 2000, the gross median rent was \$550 per month in Onondaga County (USCB, 2000p) and increased to \$662 per month in 2006 (USCB, 2006k).

In addition to the single-family housing units in Onondaga County, rental units included 11 apartment/townhouse complexes (see Table 2.5-20, YP, 2008; AF, 2008, Apartments, 2008), and four hotel, motels, and bed and breakfasts within 30 miles (48.2 km) of Scriba (see Table 2.5-21, OCPT, 2008a; AAA, 2007; OCVG, 2006; NYCanal, 2008; OC, 2008; DIL, 2008; RTB, 2008; IM, 2008). Lease terms for apartments and rental units within Onondaga County varied. Primarily the

leases were for 1 year. One complex allowed for a shorter term lease of not less than 6 months for an additional fee.

### **2.5.2.5 Local Educational System**

This section describes the school district facilities and enrollment levels in the two counties comprising the ROI. The two counties in the ROI have a total of 27 school districts with a total of 162 public schools with 99,643 students enrolled during the 2005-2006 school year (NYSOSC, 2008). There are also a total of 46 private schools in the ROI, with 9,437 students enrolled during 2007 (PSR, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.5.1 Oswego County Public and Private Schools**

The Oswego County Public School System, which includes all of Oswego County, has nine school districts which includes nine high schools, eight middle schools, 25 elementary schools, one Career and Technology Center, one Alternative School, and one Correction Facility School (see Table 2.5-22, GS, 2008). The public school system employed a total of 3,988.6 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in the 2005-2006 school year, of which 1,981.5 FTEs were teachers (NCES, 2008). The 2004-2005 school year had a student/teacher ratio range of 9 to 20 students per FTE (GS, 2008). The 2005-2006 school year had a student/teacher ratio range of 11.3 to 14.9 students per FTE (NCES, 2008).

In the 2004-2005 school year, there were about 24,000 students (GS, 2008) enrolled in Oswego County public schools (Pre-K to Grade 12), which decreased in the 2005-2006 school year to 23,569 (NYSOSC, 2008). The average class size for 2005-2006 ranged from 14 to 30 students (NYSTART, 2008). The Oswego County Comprehensive Plan reported that there was a total of 24,736 students in the nine school districts. The enrollment in 1993 was 25,777, representing a decrease of 1,041 students from 1993 to 2007 (OCCP, 1997).

The 2005-2006 fiscal year total revenues for all of the school districts were \$332.1 million and the total expenditures for the school districts was \$342.5 million (NYSOSC, 2008).

In addition to the public school system, Oswego County has five private schools with 409 students. The private school system employed a total of 27 teachers. The smallest school, Dexterville SDA School, had just 7 students and 1 teacher, while the largest, Trinity Catholic, had 210 students and 12 teachers. Student/teacher ratios ranged from 6 to 18 students per FTE teacher (see Table 2.5-23) (PSR, 2008).

The Oswego Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) was established in 1948 when legislation enabling school districts to combine their resources and share needed services was passed. There are 40 BOCES throughout New York State. There were over 10,000 students served by numerous student programs. Oswego County BOCES serves all nine public school districts in the County; BOCES is operated by a board of nine individuals, each one representing a district. BOCES operations provide specialized instructional services at the request of the school districts. Additionally, BOCES offers several adult education programs and tutorial services and offers companies the custom design programs to meet specific employer training needs. Oswego County BOCES specializes in on-site training with secure labs and centrally located classroom space and industrial trainers for various trade approved curriculums for all skill levels (OCCP, 2008).

The Oswego City School District is located within Oswego County. The enrollment for this district is approximately 4,275 students. According to an Oswego City School District representative, 350 teachers and 350 support staff are employed by the district. The latter

figure includes part-time, specialty instructors, clerical, and administrative staff. The school district tries to maintain student to teacher ratios of 20:1 for the elementary schools and 25:1 in the upper grades. Most of the schools within this district are operating at or near capacity. The annual operating budget for the 2007-2008 school year was \$66.7 million. The representative did not specify current needs, but suggested that additional staff is needed and that a \$42 million capital spending plan can be used for expansion and renovation within the high school.

The Fulton City School District has an estimated enrollment of 4,000 students. There are four elementary schools, one junior high school, and one high school within this district. Approximately 270 teachers are employed by the district and are supported by 200 additional staff members. According to a Fulton City School District representative, the typical classroom ratio is 20 to 22 students per teacher. Additional accommodations are made for special education classes, such as teaching assistants. The school district operated on a \$53.9 million budget for the 2007-2008 school year. Five new classrooms are budgeted for 2009 within the high school. No additional needs were identified.

#### **2.5.2.5.2 Onondaga County Public and Private Schools**

The Onondaga County Public School System, which includes all of Onondaga County, has 18 school districts which includes two pre-kindergarten only schools, eight kindergarten through 8<sup>th</sup> grade schools, 65 elementary schools, 25 middle/junior high schools, 21 high schools, one school for the Onondaga Nation, two vocational schools, three alternative schools, and one adult education school (ONGOV, 2008). The public school system employed a total of 12,087 FTEs in the 2005-2006 school year, of which 5,954.2 FTEs were teachers (NCES, 2008). The 2005-2006 school year had a student/teacher ratio range of 9 to 14.8 students per FTE (NCES, 2008).

In the 2005-2006 school year, there were 76,074 students (NYSOCS, 2008) enrolled in Onondaga County public schools (Pre-K to Grade 12). The average class size for 2005-2006 ranged from 15 to 28 students (NYSTART, 2008). The 2005-2006 fiscal year total revenues for all of the school districts were \$1,113.9 million and the total expenditures for the school districts was \$1,173.9 million (NYSOSC, 2008).

In addition to the public school system, Onondaga County has 41 private schools (PSR, 2008) which had 9,028 students enrolled in 2007.

#### **2.5.2.5.3 Colleges and Higher Education**

The seven colleges in the ROI include State University of New York (SUNY) at Oswego, The Cayuga Community College, Syracuse University, LeMoyne College, SUNY Upstate Medical University, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and Onondaga Community College.

Oswego County had a total of about 9,350 students attending colleges throughout the county (OOC, 2008a). SUNY Oswego is located in the City of Oswego. It is a public, baccalaureate granting institution and enrolled more than 8,000 students in the 2007-2008 school year, 6,600 of them full-time undergraduates students (OSUNY, 2008). The institution has three academic divisions, including the College of Arts and Sciences, School of Business, and the School of Education. Additionally, the college offers continuing education, graduate studies, and research. SUNY Oswego offers more than 110 undergraduate majors, minors, cooperatives, and graduate programs (OCCP, 2008).

The Cayuga Community College has two campuses, one in Fulton (Oswego County) and one in Auburn (Cayuga County) (CCC, 2008). The Fulton Campus had a student enrollment of 967 students in the Fall 2007 semester. Cayuga Community College offers two year associate degrees in the areas of liberal arts, business, computers, criminal justice, electrical technology, mechanical technology, nursing, and telecommunications (OCCP, 2008).

Onondaga County had a total of about 32,000 students attending colleges throughout the county in 2008. Syracuse University is a private college offering a diverse portfolio of undergraduate and graduate degrees to its 18,200 students. Also located within Onondaga County are LeMoyne College, a Jesuit-run liberal arts college; the State University of New York's Upstate Medical University, the largest medical school in upstate New York with about 1,200 students; and the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry with about 2,100 students. In addition, more than 6,500 students attend Onondaga Community College (ONGOV, 2008).

### **2.5.2.6 Area Recreational Opportunities**

Many of the recreational opportunities available in Oswego County and Onondaga County involve the fishing, hunting, hiking, and/or camping.

#### **2.5.2.6.1 Oswego County**

In Oswego County there are 14 state forests, six wildlife management areas, five state parks, and one county nature park. Each is unique in its own way and offers a multitude of outdoor activities to visitors. They are managed by NYS Department of Conservation, the NYS Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and Oswego County Division of Parks and Recreation. These areas provide ample opportunities for birdwatching, snowmobiling, skiing, cross country skiing, fishing, hunting, trapping, camping, canoeing, kayaking, walking, running, hiking, golfing, swimming, and exploring cultural and historic areas.

The majority of publicly owned land, especially state forest and reforestation areas, is located in the eastern and northern portion of the county. The estimated combined total land area owned by the State comprises over 43,000 acres (17,401 hectares) in Oswego County. Of this total land area, over 20,000 acres (8,094 hectares) are wildlife habitat areas. Other State properties of significance in Oswego County are the State Barge Canal lands under the jurisdiction of the New York State Thruway Authority, and the Oswego County Trail which runs from Fulton to Cleveland and is leased from the New York State Department of Transportation. The State University of New York at Oswego also operates a large property, including recreational facilities associated with the college (OCCP, 1997).

The six State wildlife management areas in the county provide valuable open space for wildlife habitat and recreational pursuits. All of these areas are managed by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and all provide trails for public access. These areas include Curtiss-Gale (45 acres (18 hectares)), Little John (8,020 acres (3,246 hectares)), Happy Valley (8,645 acres (3,499 hectares)), Three Mile Bay/Big Bay (3,495/120 acres (1,414/49 hectares)) and Deer Creek Marsh (1,195 acres (484 hectares)) Wildlife Management Areas and provide trails for fishing access, hiking, mountain biking, and snowmobiling (OCCP, 1997; NYSDEC, 2008).

There are approximately 18,262 acres (7,390 hectares) of State forest in Oswego County, mainly in the northern and eastern portions of the county. Many of these state forests, especially Winona State Forest, provide trails that are open to cross-country skiing, hiking, and biking. These state lands are also open to snowmobiling and hunting in designated areas. These areas

include Altmar, Battle Hill, Chateaugay, Hall Island, Kasoag Forest, Klondike, O'Hara Forest, Orton Hollow, Salmon River Forest, Sandy Creek, Stone Hill, Trout Brook, West Osceola, and Winona State Forest (OCCP, 1997).

According to a representative of the NYSDEC, visitor numbers are not tracked for the unique areas, state forests, and wildlife management areas within Oswego County because there are no entrance fees or sign-in posts. The NYSDEC representative indicated that these facilities are managed by only 3 foresters and do require additional staffing.

There are six state parks in Oswego County that include about 2,836 acres (1,148 hectares) of public lands offering a variety of recreational opportunities, as described briefly below (OCCP, 1997; NYSDEC, 2008; NYSP, 2008).

- ◆ Selkirk Shores State Park is a 980 acre (397 hectares) waterfront park on the shore of Lake Ontario in the Town of Richland. The park was established in 1926. The park provides a playground, pavilions, boat launch sites, fishing, picnic areas, snowmobiling, biking, and a swimming beach. In addition, it has 148 campsites, 26 cabins, and test/trailer sites. During the 2006-2007 season the park had a total of 159,448 visitors. The 2007 year to date attendance, as posted on May 6, 2008, included 21,264 persons for boat launching, 16,539 for cabins, 58,082 for camping, and 83,986 for vehicle use. The park also contains historic structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The park is managed by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.
- ◆ Battle Island State Park is a 235 acre (95 hectares) riverfront park and golf course located on the Oswego River in the Town of Granby and was established in 1938. The property provides cross-country skiing in the winter, golf, fishing, and restaurant facilities. The park is managed by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. The park had an annual attendance of 33,731 in 2006-2007.
- ◆ Mexico Point Park is a 120 acre (49 hectares) park located on the west side of the Little Salmon River outlet to Lake Ontario. It was established in 1986. Visitor attendance for this park was not recorded in 2006 and 2007. Located in the Town of Mexico, the park is leased by the town from the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation for use as a town park and provides a public beach for local residents. The park also provides hiking and picnicking opportunities.
- ◆ Frenchman's Island State Park is a 26 acre (11 hectares) island in Oneida Lake. This historic site is a state park accessible by boat only and is used mainly for wildlife management and conservation and is home to large populations of migratory birds and waterfowl. The park is managed by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.
- ◆ Fort Ontario Historic Site is a historic fortification located on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario's Oswego Harbor. The site was established in 1949. The fort is in a 36 acre (15 hectares) park. The site provides Civil War era military demonstrations and contains a research library and historic cemetery. The park provides an excellent view of Lake Ontario and provides picnicking and historical interpretive opportunities to the public. In the 2006-2007 season, the park had 112,478 visitors. The park is managed by the NYSDEC.
- ◆ Sandy Island Beach State Park is a 17 mile (27 km) stretch that extends from Richland, north along Lake Ontario, to Jefferson County. The park was established in 2004. In the

2006-2007 season, the park had 25,795 visitors. This area offers picnic areas, swimming, hiking, birdwatching, canoeing, walking, and kayaking. The park is managed by the NYSDEC.

In addition, there are two state fish hatcheries in Oswego County. The hatcheries are managed by the NYSDEC. According to a representative of the NYSDEC, these hatcheries attract visitors from around the world. Other state lands include the New York State Canal lands and locks, Mexico Point Boat Launch, various fishing access points along the Salmon River and other Lake Ontario tributaries, the Salmon River falls overlook, and property owned by SUNY Oswego including the college campus and Fallbrook recreation center. These lands provide a number of opportunities to view wildlife and nature, and provide public access to open space and waterfront areas. Other properties owned by the State, including canal flood control and the Oswego County Recreation Trail, provide open space and recreational opportunities to county residents (OCCP, 1997).

Oswego County has a number of land holdings throughout the county. Although most of these lands do not contain extremely large blocks of open space many county reforestation areas are contiguous to or contained within State lands. These lands complement some of the large tracts of State land throughout the county, including the 364 acre (147 hectares) Camp Zerbe; Camp Hollis, a 37 acre (15 hectares) residential youth camp; the 27 acre (11 hectares) Oswego County Lakeshore Nature Park; Independence Park, which has 700 feet (213 m) of lakefront, 3,500 feet (1,067 m) of nature trails, and 2,000 acres (809 hectares) of reforestation land; Oswego County Airport; and the 28 mile (45 km) Oswego County Recreation Trail (OCCP, 1997).

There are also other recreational facilities in the region, such as the State snowmobile trail systems, New York State canal system, the Seaway Trail, and the Tug Hill Tourathon Route and Trail System (OCCP, 1997).

In Oswego County, there are several Not-for-Profit and Cooperative Operated Lands, including Sandy Beach Pond (77 acres (31 hectares)), Snake Swamp (41 acres (17 hectares)), Noyes Sanctuary (90 acres (36 hectares)), Derby Hill (50 acres (20 hectares)), Amboy Environmental Educational Center (150 acres (61 hectares)), Marquise Nature Education Area (265 acres (107 hectares)), and several youth camps (OCCP, 1997).

In 2006, Oswego County had an estimated 494,085 overnight person visits. A person visit is one person staying one or more nights in one place. The total person visits number includes repeat visitors and visitors who might have stayed in more than one place. Approximately 44% of the visitors to Oswego County stayed with friends or relatives; 22% stayed in a hotel, motel, or resort; 30% stayed in a campground; and 4% stayed in a cabin, cottage, or condominium. Total visitor expenditures in Oswego County were more than \$123 million in 2006. Visitor expenditures varied by the type of accommodation they stayed in and the season in which they visited. However, of the total visitor expenditures (which included spending by visitors staying in all categories of accommodations), Oswego County visitors spent the most, \$35.4 million, on recreation. This accounted for 29% of all expenditures by Oswego County visitors (NNYTTRC, 2008).

Marine recreation is important to Oswego County, with the focal points of activity being Lake Ontario in the northern portion of the county and Oneida Lake at the southern end. A significant number of boats used in Oswego County are not registered to residents of the county, meaning that a large number of boats are brought into the county by visitors or seasonal residents (NNYTTRC, 2008). As shown in Table 2.5-24 (OCPT, 2008b; NYCanal, 2008; OCVG, 2006; FH, 2008), Oswego County has 62 marinas/boat launch sites. There are about

3,286 slips at the marinas/boat launches to store, rent, or charter boats. Numerous opportunities also exist to charter fishing and sightseeing boats within the county. As shown in Table 2.5-25 (OCPT, 2008c; OCPT, 2008d; FH, 2008), there are 123 charter boat, fishing river guides, and/or associations.

There are 38 campgrounds within Oswego County, within a 30 mile (48 km) radius, providing various types of facilities and experiences (see Table 2.5-26, OCVG, 2006; OCPT, 2008e; CONY, 2008; NYCanal, 2008; GCA, 2008; CR, 2008; PA, 2008). There are about 4,301 camp sites at these facilities, with about 308 tent sites and 175 rentals available.

### **2.5.2.6.2 Onondaga County**

Onondaga County Parks provide recreational, cultural, educational, and environmental opportunities in a 6,500 acre (2,630 hectares) system. The "Parks for Tomorrow" is an infrastructure program charged with improving the condition of Onondaga County parks for all generations by offering a variety of high quality cultural, recreational and entertainment opportunities not typically found in a mid-sized community. The Syracuse Symphony Orchestra is the forty-fourth largest orchestra in the United States and serves the entire central and northern New York region (ONGOV, 2008).

In all, the County Parks system provides the community with a nature center, beaches, forested areas and natural feature parks, a centrally located multi-use park with intensive recreational opportunities, a marina, athletic fields, fish hatchery, and other historic facilities. Annual attendance at the County's parks is approximately 3.0 million (ONGOV, 2008).

The Onondaga County Parks system includes the following facilities: Alliance Bank Stadium, which is the home of the Syracuse Chiefs AAA baseball team; Beaver Lake Nature Center, which offers canoeing, kayaking, paths, and birdwatching; Carpenter's Brook Fish Hatchery, which is one of four county run hatcheries; Erie Canalway/Jordan Level Trail, which has a 4 mile (6 km) trail system; Highland Forest, which encompasses 6 square miles (16 square km) of park land that offers trails, horseback riding, mountain biking, youth group camping, picnics, and a pioneer museum; Hopkins Road Softball Park; Jamesville Beach Park, which has about 140 yards (128 m) of lifeguard waterfront and an inflatable raft zone, picnic areas, and fishing; Oneida Shores Park, which offers a wide variety of activities including swimming, kayaking, camping, boating, fishing, and picnics; Onondaga Lake Park, which offers a wide variety of activities such as archery, boating, hiking, biking, historic sites, marine and boat launches, a museum, and a skate park; Otisco Lake Park, which has passive recreation and fishing; Pratt's Falls Park, which includes trails, picnic areas, a nature camp, and archery; Rosamond Gifford Zoo; Sainte Marie among the Iroquois, which is the re-creation of the French Mission; and Spafford Forest, which has about 701 acres (284 hectares) of undeveloped wilderness with hiking and outdoor exploration (OCP, 2008).

The total attendance for all county parks in 2007 was 2,857,729. The parks had a total of 72,144 volunteer hours. The volunteer hours represent the equivalent of nearly 35 full-time employees with a value of approximately \$1.3 million. The total operating budget as of January 31, 2008 included \$13,491,773 dollars of expenditures and \$13,491,773 of revenues (OCP, 2008).

Onondaga County has four state parks: Clark Reservation, Old Erie Canal, and Green Lakes State Park, which are managed by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation; and the State Park at the Fair, which is managed by the NYSDEC (NYSDEC, 2008; NYSP, 2008). These parks are briefly described below.

- ◆ Old Erie Canal State Historic Park is a 36 mile (58 km) stretch of the 363 mile (584 km) Old Erie Canal located in Kirkville, which has been designated a National Recreational Trail by the National Parks Service. The terrain is woodland and wetland that presents opportunities for hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, bicycling, canoeing, fishing, and snowmobiling. Several areas have footbridges that aid access to the canal towpath where visitors can view the remnants of stone aqueducts and other historic preservation sites dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries. The park offers picnic pavilions and carriage rides by appointment. Facilities such as the Chittenango Landing Canal Boat Museum, the Erie Canal Village, and the Canastota Canal Town Museum are involved in preservation, interpretation, and recreation along the waterway. In 2006-2007, total visitor attendance was 108,556.
- ◆ Green Lakes State Park is located in Fayetteville and has two glacial lakes surrounded by upland forest. The park was established in 1928 and includes Civilian Conservation Corp structures. It also includes an 18 hole golf course designed by Robert Trent Jones, where visitors can snowshoe in winter, and there are 10 miles (16 km) of trails that cross-country skiers can use. The park also offers a beach area, boat rentals, fishing, nature trails, picnic area, biking, cabins, campsites, hiking, pavilions, a playground, and tent/trailer sites. In 2006-2007, the visitor attendance was 786,662 persons.
- ◆ Clark Reservation State Park has notable geologic and botanical features. The park's natural features include rugged cliffs and rocky outcrops, woodland and meadow, a wetland, and a glacial plunge basin lake in which the surface waters and bottom waters do not mix. The park, which was established in 1926, offers fishing, birdwatching, guided nature walks leaving from the Nature Center building, a playground, picnic area, and pavilions. In the 2006-2007 season, the park had 40,525 visitors.
- ◆ The State Park at the Fair is the smallest park within the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation agency. It highlights the many interpretive and recreational opportunities available throughout the 178 state parks and 35 state historic sites in New York. No attendance figures were reported for the year 2006-2007.

There are WMA and forested areas that are managed by the NYSDEC located within Onondaga County. The four Wildlife Management Areas are: Cicero Swamp (3,787 acres (1,533 hectares)), Hamlin Marsh (1,473 acres (596 hectares)), Three Rivers (3,500 acres (1,416 hectares)), and Cross Lake (32 acres (13 hectares)). The following state forest and unique areas are also located within Onondaga County: Camillus Forest Unique Area, Labrador Hollow Unique Area, Morgan Hill State Forest, and Split Rock Unique Area (NYSDEC, 2008).

According to a representative of the NYSDEC, visitor numbers are not tracked for the unique areas, state forests, and wildlife management areas within Onondaga County because there are no entrance fees or sign-in posts. However, the representative also felt that additional staff was needed to manage the various areas within the NYSDEC control. The NYSDEC has been understaffed for several years due to a hiring freeze. There are currently 8 foresters, who are responsible for Onondaga and Cortland Counties

There is also one campground facility located within a 30 mile (48 km) radius, which has 225 sites (see Table 2.5-26) (OCVG, 2006; OCPT, 2008e; CONY, 2008; NYCanal, 2008; GCA, 2008; CR, 2008; PA, 2008).

### **2.5.2.7 Region Tax Structure and Distribution**

Taxes are an important component of revenue generation for governments of all levels within the state of New York. The largest sources of revenue typically are sales and property taxes. Revenue generated by the government body is used to pay for state and local operational expenditures. Community services, transportation systems, police and fire services, educational programming, recreational opportunities, and health programs, among many others, all are paid for with revenues generated by the government body (NYSOSC, 2008).

Real property taxes can be assessed by counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and fire districts within the State of New York. The state collects income tax, while both the county and state administer sales taxes. The following discussion provides a more detailed explanation of the tax structure and distribution with the state of New York and the two counties that comprise the ROI.

#### **2.5.2.7.1 State of New York**

State and county administrative and taxing organizations that may be directly affected by the proposed action include the state of New York, Oswego County, and Onondaga County.

According to the New York State Division of Budget, the preliminary results indicate that State Operating Funds for 2008-2009 spending would total \$80.5 billion, a 4.5% increase from last year. All Funds spending would total \$121.7 billion, an increase of 4.9%. The Enacted Budget does not include a personal income tax increase, and reflects \$1.8 billion in recurring spending cuts and \$1.5 billion in recurring revenue actions. The State financial plan utilizes \$1.3 billion in non-recurring revenues, which is comparable to historical levels, and \$400 million in labor reserves. It does not utilize any of the State's \$1.2 billion in rainy day reserves (NYSDOB, 2008).

Notable actions taken to balance the budget and close the state's projected \$4.6 billion budget gap include government efficiencies by cutting approximately \$1 billion in state agency operations which would help minimize cost shifts to localities; enacting \$828 million of savings initiatives across all areas of health care spending, including pharmaceuticals, insurance, nursing homes, home care and others; reducing local assistance spending by 2% (\$270 million) funding for local assistance programs; delaying STAR Expansion (Total STAR savings: \$354 million); and enacting a number of revenue actions (NYSDOB, 2008).

While the budget enacts significant spending reductions, it also funds several important investments critical for driving economic growth and improving the State's quality of life, including:

- ◆ education, with NYS increasing the state's investment in elementary and secondary education by \$1.75 billion;
- ◆ providing health care access for all of New York's 400,000 uninsured children by fully funding the federal share of the expansion of Child Health Plus eligibility from 250% to 400% of the federal poverty level, and a new \$15.6 million "Doctors Across New York" program that would encourage physicians to practice in rural and poor urban areas of the State that are underserved by health care providers;
- ◆ initiating a \$1.6 billion economic development capital plan, including a \$700 million Upstate Revitalization Fund to help create jobs and spur growth throughout Upstate New York and budgeted \$200 million for affordable housing that would benefit all regions throughout the State; and

- ◆ authorization of nearly \$6 billion of capital funding for higher education at SUNY and CUNY senior colleges and community colleges to fund the systems' highest priority strategic projects and critical needs (NYSDOB, 2008).

In 2008, the New York sales and use tax rate was 4% on all taxable sales, other than certain vehicle rentals and sales of mobile homes. Most sales of food by substantial grocery or market businesses are not subjected to the sales tax. Other exemptions included medicine, energy for residential use, manufacturing machinery and equipment, and certain agricultural equipment and supplies (NYSDOTF, 2008). Counties and cities may impose a sales tax up to a combined maximum of 3% within their respective jurisdictional limits. With special state legislative approval, jurisdictions can exceed the 3% maximum limit. Towns, villages, and school districts may not impose a sales tax, although they often share in the distribution of county sales tax proceeds. Counties may keep all of the proceeds from a sales tax or distribute a share to the various municipalities and school districts. Both Oswego County and Onondaga County share the proceeds of the sales tax with the municipalities, plus Onondaga County includes the school districts in the sharing (ONDOB, 2008).

Effective April 1, 2006, New York State exempted their 4% share of sales taxes on clothing and footwear under \$110.00. However, the local share on clothing and footwear is still applicable in Oswego County and Onondaga County, because they chose not to exempt their local share on clothing and footwear under \$110.00, as some other counties did. It is estimated the clothing and footwear under \$110.00 sales comprise approximately 6% of overall sales tax collections (ONDOB, 2008).

Effective June 1, 2006, New York State changed their 4% share of sales tax on motor fuel and diesel motor fuel to the 8 cents per gallon method, which effectively capped sales taxes on gasoline at the price of \$2 a gallon times 4%. Localities were given the option of changing the methodology about how sales taxes were levied on gasoline to an 8 cent cap or a 16 cent cap per gallon. Onondaga County, along with 13 other counties, has enacted a cap on sales taxes above \$2.00 per gallon. The impact of the cap in reduced sales taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel in Onondaga County for 2006 was estimated to be \$2.7 million and for 2007 was estimated to be \$6.8 million in reduced collections (ONDOB, 2008).

Residential Energy Sources and services are not subject to the 4% NYS sales and use tax. As of September 1, 2007, Oswego County did not exempt residential energy sources from their local sales tax (ONDOB, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.7.2 Oswego County**

As shown in Table 2.5-27 (FTA, 2008; NYSDOTF, 2008; OOCRPTS, 2008; ONCORPTS, 2008), the Oswego County effective real property tax rate for 2008 ranged from 9.72% to 21.11% per \$1,000 which is comprised of a county tax of 7.52% to 10.66%, a town tax of 0.17% to 15.95%, a highway tax of 0.58% to 6.41%, and a fire district tax of 0.01% to 3.45%. The real property tax rates are estimated by adding the county, town, highway, fire districts, and in some cases other districts for each taxing jurisdiction. Where the jurisdiction has multiple districts, an average is applied to the tax rate. Levy's for light, water, and sewer districts, if any, are not included in the county tax rates (OOCRPTS, 2008). The 2008 county budget that was recently adopted by the Legislature on December 13, 2007 reduced the average county tax rate by 10.13% - down from \$7.99 to \$7.18 per \$1,000 assessed value of property. In comparison, the average tax rate was \$9.08 per \$1,000 assessed value. The actual county taxes for the towns and cities vary depending on equalization rates, which are set by the state of New York, and the assessed value of property in each municipality (OCL, 2008). The school district tax rates range from 19.11% to 28.23% (OOCRPTS, 2008).

Oswego County had a 4.0% 6.85% income tax rate in 2008 (FTA, 2008) and a sales and use tax of 8.0%, of which 4% was the state of New York sales tax rate (NYSDOTF, 2008).

Table 2.5-28 (OCT, 2008) presents information about the actual general revenues, taxes, and expenditures for Oswego County for FY 2006. Total revenues were about \$163.1 million, with 20.5% (\$33.5 million) obtained from property taxes, 15.3% (\$24.9 million) obtained from sales tax/tax items, 13.8% (\$22.4 million) obtained from state sources, 12.8% (\$20.9 million) obtained from federal sources, and the remainder originating from other sources. Total expenditures were about \$154.1 million, with 39.9% of expenditures (\$61.5 million) for the Department of Social Services/Economic Assistance, 8.4% (\$12.8 million) for public safety, 7.4% (\$11.4 million) for the general governmental support, and 6.7% (\$10.2 million) for education.

### **2.5.2.7.3 Onondaga County**

As shown in Table 2.5-27 (FTA, 2008; NYSDOTF, 2008; OOCRPTS, 2008; ONCORPTS, 2008), the Onondaga County effective real property tax rate for 2008 ranged from 4.05% to 38.51% per \$1,000 value, which was comprised of a county tax of 2.86% to 13.32% and a town tax of 0.56% to 7.42%. The real property tax rates are estimated by adding the county and town, and in some cases other districts tax rates, for each taxing jurisdiction (ONCORPTS, 2008). The school district tax rates ranged from 16.05% to 34.26%.

Onondaga County had a 4.00% to 6.85% income tax rate in 2008 (FTA, 2008) and had a sales and use tax of 8.0%, of which 4% was the state of New York sales tax rate (NYSDOTF, 2008).

Table 2.5-29 (ONDOB, 2008) presents information about the actual general revenues, taxes, and expenditures for Onondaga County for FY 2006. Total revenues were about \$1.1 billion, with 26.1% (\$285.1 million) obtained from sales tax, 16.8% (\$183 million) obtained from property tax levies, 12.4% (\$135. million) obtained from department revenues, 11.6% (\$126.9 million) obtained from state aid, and the remainder originating from other sources. Total expenditures were about \$1.1 billion, with 20.7% (\$222.8 million) being expended for mandated services (except for DSS administration and CENTRO), 20.2% (\$217.9 million) for the personal services, and 13.6% (\$146.1 million) for sales taxes to other governments.

### **2.5.2.8 Local Land Use Plans**

There are eight major land uses within the 50 mi (80 km) region that account for about 12.8 million acres (5.2 million ha) of land. The major land uses are urban/built-up (4.8%), barren (0.1%), transportation/communications (<0.1%), agricultural (19.0%), rangeland (4.9%), forest (21.5%), water (40.9%), and wetlands (8.5%). For additional information on land use, refer to Section 2.2.

The majority of the land use in each county is dominated by vacant/open space and agricultural lands. Oswego County is comprised of 79% vacant/open space land and 17.3% agricultural lands. Onondaga County is comprised of 55% vacant/open space land and 27.3% agricultural lands. Urban or built-up lands occupy little of both counties' land with Oswego County having only 2.7% and Onondaga County having only 14.7%. For additional information on land use, refer to ER Section 2.2.

The NMP3NPP site is characterized by developed (37.6%), forest (15.9%), rangeland (27.7%), wetlands (6.5%), and agricultural (12.1%) lands. As discussed in ER Section 2.2.1, the Town of Scriba is currently in the planning process for approving existing land use and zoning ordinances. However, existing land use maps illustrate a combination of medium to high industrial use adjacent to wetlands, forested areas and agricultural uses. The portion of the site

not used for construction of NMP3NPP is planned to remain as forest, wetland or abandoned farmland. Since NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 are within the State of New York's Coastal Zone, Federal-level zoning restrictions require Constellation to comply with Section 307(c)(3)(A) of the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 USC 1456(c)(3)(A)). The New York State Department of State determined that renewal of the operating licenses (OLs) for NMPNS to date is consistent with the New York Coastal Management Program. For additional information on land use, refer to Section 2.2.

### **2.5.2.9 Area Public Facilities and Social Services**

Public services consist of schools and colleges or universities; social services; water and sewer services; police protection, fire suppression, and emergency medical service (public safety); and hospitals and doctors. In both counties, most of these services are located near economic centers.

Schools and post-secondary education are discussed in Section 2.5.2.5.

#### **2.5.2.9.1 Social Services**

The State of New York is divided into 58 local social service districts. County Departments of Social Services (DSS) provide or administer the full range of publicly funded social services and cash assistance programs. Oswego County and Onondaga County account for two of these local districts (NYSOCFS, 2008).

The following programs and services are under the umbrella of the Oswego County DSS to meet the broad spectrum of human service needs. The DSS's mission is to meet the basic needs of indigent families and individuals for food, clothing and shelter and to protect vulnerable individuals who are at risk of harm due to their age or disability. DSS performs its duties under the supervision of three state agencies, the Office of Children and Family Services, the Department of Health, and the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Funding for these programs come from federal and state sources (OCAO, 2008).

- ◆ Adult and Family Services Division which includes child protection services, preventive services for families, foster care services/foster and adoptive home-funding, and adult protective services/adult services;
- ◆ Assistance Program Division which includes medical assistance programs, temporary assistance (family assistance and safety net), food stamps, low-income home energy assistance program, and child support establishment and enforcement;
- ◆ Employment and Training Division which includes workforce investment act and work support services for assistance programs; and
- ◆ Mental Hygiene Division which includes mental retardation and development disabilities programs, mental health programs, and substance abuse programs.

The Onondaga County Department of Social Services is charged with the efficient and effective provision of those fiscal and service supports necessary to temporarily sustain dependent persons and assist them in achieving the greatest degree of independence and health possible while preserving the dignity of the individual. The following programs are under the Onondaga County DSS: temporary assistance, food stamps, day care services, emergency assistance for adults, home energy assistance program, medical assistance community, child support/enforcement services, child welfare, adult protective services, and legal division. The

Onondaga County DSS provides public benefit programs along with casework programs for citizens of their county and anticipated that over 70,000 members of their community would receive some service or benefit through DSS in 2008 (ONGOV, 2008).

### **2.5.2.9.2 Water and Sewer Services**

#### **2.5.2.9.2.1 Oswego County**

A major source of water for much of Oswego County is the Tug Hill Aquifer. The Tug Hill Aquifer is a 47-mile-long crescent-shaped underground rock and soil formation bending around the western and southwestern side of the Tug Hill region, from Jefferson County through Oswego County and into northern Oneida County. The aquifer is composed of sand and gravel that was deposited by retreating glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago. The entire Tug Hill Aquifer is the source of drinking water for a number of municipalities, as well as private drinking water wells for residences, manufactured home parks, campgrounds, and other facilities. Additionally, water from the aquifer is used in manufacturing, industry, agriculture, and the NYSDEC Fish Hatchery in Altmar, NY. Communities in Oswego County who use water from the aquifer as a drinking water supply throughout the region are the Village of Mannsville, the Villages of Sandy Creek and Lacona, the Village of Pulaski, and the Town of Orwell. The EPA granted designation of the Northern Tug Hill Glacial Aquifer as a Sole Source Aquifer in November of 2006 (OCEMC, 2007).

According to the 1997 Comprehensive Plan there were 29 public water districts in Oswego County. These districts covered the cities of Fulton and Oswego, the entire Town of Oswego, and the villages of Central Square, Cleveland, Mexico, Phoenix, Pulaski, Sandy Creek, and Lacona, as well as portions of the surrounding towns. The total population served was over 50,870, which was over 40% of the total population of the County. These districts obtained their water from a variety of sources. Twelve districts had obtained their water directly from Lake Ontario. Another six used both local wells and water purchased from the Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA). Seven additional districts relied entirely on OCWA, while another nine used only local wells and springs (OCCP, 1997). The land area covered by these districts was approximately 66.38 square miles or 6.9% of the County (OCCP, 2008).

The 2008 Comprehensive Plan amendments indicate that the number and extent of water districts has expanded considerably since 1997; however Oswego County has not been able to identify the number of current districts because some have been consolidated since 1997. The Planning Department estimated that there are now approximately 40 districts, 11 of which have been formed or consolidated since 1997. Communities that saw the creation of new districts or the expansion or consolidation of previous districts include Scriba, Volney, Granby, New Haven, Mexico, Richland, Hastings, West Monroe, and Constantia. The current population of the various water districts is at best an estimate based on data from the Final Intended Use Plans filed with the state of New York for each district. A compilation of data from these documents gives an estimate of over 70,000 people, which is over 56% of the current population of 123,077 (OCCP, 2008).

Based on the existing available map of the districts in Oswego County, the Comprehensive Plan is reporting that the public water service facilities for the area covers is approximately 231.43 square miles (598 square km) or 24.1% of the County land area. This represents a 247% increase in the area of the County covered by water districts since 1997 (OCCP, 2008).

Based on reviewing the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) which provides information about public water systems and their violations of EPA's drinking water regulations, there were 245 listings serving a population of

107,896 (EPA, 2008) (see Table 2.5-30). EPA regulates public water systems; it does not have the authority to regulate private drinking water wells.

In addition, the New York State Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Final Intended Use Plan (FIUP) was reviewed for the 2006-2007 period. The DWSRF provides a financial incentive for municipally and privately owned public water systems to undertake needed drinking water infrastructure improvements (e.g., treatment plants, distribution mains, storage facilities). The program is administered jointly by the New York State Department of Health and the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation. Based on the 2006-2007 FIUP, 25 water districts were serving a population of 74,352 (NYSDOHEFC, 2008) (see Table 2.5-30).

According to the 2008 Comprehensive Plan amendments, public sewer systems often follow the creation of public water systems; however, data on the extent of current sewerage systems was not unavailable at the time of this release. There were 17 sewer districts that served a total of approximately 43,000 people or 35% of the County population in 1997 (Table 2.5-31). The 2008 Comprehensive Plan assumed that the extent of sewer coverage increased in the past ten years, but it had not kept pace with the creation of new water districts (OCCP, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.9.2.2 Onondaga County**

Based on reviewing the EPA SDWIS, there were 107 listings serving a population of 2,615,418 (EPA, 2008) (see Table 2.5-30). EPA regulates public water systems; it does not have the authority to regulate private drinking water wells.

In addition, the New York State DWSRF FIUP for the 2006-2007 period identified 24 water districts serving a population of 474,005 (NYSDOHEFC, 2008) (see Table 2.5-30).

A representative of the Onondaga County Department of Water Environment Protection stated that his department tracks the sewer lines within the county. The Department of Water Environment Protection is responsible for wastewater treatment and transmission for the area within the Consolidated Sanitary District which includes the City of Syracuse and all or part of thirteen suburban towns including Camillus, Cicero, Clay, Dewitt, Geddes, Lysander, Manlius, Onondaga, Pompey, Salina, Van Buren, Hasting and Marcellus. Typically, a sewer district is created at the same time as a new development is built. As result, there are over a hundred sewer districts in some municipalities. Sewer districts organized in this fashion allow the individual municipalities to track sewer expenditures on a small scale and, thus, be able to bill accordingly (ONDOB, 2008).

The Consolidated Sanitary District provides approximately 112,000 residential units of service, and approximately 68,000 units of commercial/industrial service based on single unit volume of 140,000 gallons per unit (Table 2.5-31) (ONDOB, 2008). This, however, is not the only district within Onondaga County. Based on telephone conversations with representatives of the Department of Water Environment Protection, details about the individual districts is difficult to acquire. For this reason, information about the individual districts, other than the Consolidated Sanitary District, is not provided.

#### **2.5.2.9.3 Police and Sheriff Services**

The two-county ROI receives law enforcement services from the state of New York Department of State Police; the Oswego County Sheriff's Department; City of Oswego and City of Fulton Police forces; as do the Villages of Central Square, Pulaski, and Phoenix; and the Onondaga Sheriff's Department. Within the United State, the number of police officers per 1,000 residents typically is 2.5 officers (JSUPD, 2006).

The Department of State Police is divided into a division headquarters and 11 troops. Troop D serves Oswego and Onondaga Counties, as well as Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, and Oneida Counties. The area covered amounts to 167 towns, 89 villages, and 5 cities in a service territory of 7,587 square miles (19,650 sq km). This troop is one of the four original State Police troops and serves approximately 1.1 million people. In 2006, this troop had 34,782 vehicle and traffic law arrests and 3,397 index crimes, which include violent and property crimes (NYSDSP, 2006).

#### **2.5.2.9.3.1 Oswego County**

At the Federal level, Oswego County is served by the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Syracuse. The United States Border Patrol has an office in the City of Oswego and the United States Coast Guard has a station located on Lake Ontario in the City of Oswego. The Coast Guard patrols Lake Ontario and a portion of the Oswego River. The New York State Police Department has three trooper barracks in Oswego County. These barracks are located in the City of Fulton, the Town of Hastings, and the Village of Pulaski. The Oswego County Sheriff's Department service area covers all of Oswego County, excluding the cities of Oswego and Fulton. Although the county's service area does not include local municipalities, which have their own police forces, the county assists or responds to calls within these areas when necessary. The Sheriff's Department also has a marine division, which is responsible for activities along the shore of Lake Ontario and Oneida Lake, as well as all other water bodies within Oswego County, and a snow mobile patrol unit. The cities of Oswego and Fulton have police forces, as do the Villages of Central Square, Pulaski, and Phoenix (OCCP, 2008).

The Oswego County Sheriff's Office law enforcement division includes road patrol, civil, court security, marine and snowmobile patrol, and a criminal investigation division. According to a representative of the department, the office operates 58 patrol units, 5 squads, and 1 boat. County-wide coverage includes patrolling 968 square miles (2,507 sq km), eastern Lake Ontario, and Oneida Lake. In 2007, the department answered approximately 18,500 calls. They also operate a state of the art direct supervision correctional facility (OCCP, 2008).

The E-911 Center is designated as the primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for all of Oswego County. All wire-line emergency calls are received at the Center, as well as all wireless calls originating in the County. This agency in turn dispatches for 31 Fire agencies, nine EMS providers (ambulances), the County Sheriffs, New York State Police, both incorporated city police forces, and three village police forces (OCCP, 2008).

In 2007, the Public Service Commission approved the sale of the former Niagara Mohawk Fire School to the county. The school is comprised of nine buildings on a 20 acre (8 ha) site on East Seneca Street in Oswego. This school is intended to be utilized by emergency workers for specialized training in live fire fighting, in smoke drill, confined space training, fire protection systems and Homeland Security weapons of mass destruction training. The training facility can also be used for industrial fire training. It is anticipated that the facility would reopen in the summer of 2008 (OCCP, 2008).

Oswego County also has an emergency management office, which is responsible for the training and disaster preparedness. This office works closely with the Sheriff's Office, E-911, fire agencies, and others. Training includes emergency medical technicians, radiological, and emergency management planning in cooperation with local schools and hospitals. The office also conducts drills according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines and requirements. The office uses one building that is shared with two other county agencies. According to a representative of the emergency office, seven full-time staff members work within the office, while it draws on hundreds of volunteers to conduct training programs.

The building has been in use for a long time, and the representative suggested the need for improvements to the facility, as well as radiological equipment, general supplies, and portable monitors.

Table 2.5-32 summarizes the staff levels and budgets for law enforcement departments and detention facilities for the state of New York, Oswego County, and Onondaga County. In FY 2008, the Oswego County Sheriff's Office has approved a budget of about \$4.8 million with 77 full-time equivalents (FTEs). According to a representative of the department, the primary expenditure is for the road division. The county's detention facility had a budget of \$4.7 million, 78 FTE staff, and had an average daily population of 144 inmates (OCAO, 2008). The facility had a capacity of 155 inmates. The facility has the highest incarceration rates during the summer months. A representative of the Sheriff's Office cited the need for an upgraded computer and communication system at the correctional facilities, at an estimated cost of \$750,000. In addition, a new boat is needed due to the age of the one currently in use.

The City of Fulton Police Department is an accredited agency through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice services. State-wide, approximately 30 municipalities have this accreditation. This police department employs 34 full-time officers, including a K-9 unit, and three other staff members. Officers work 8-hour shifts and ride alone in patrol vehicles. The department has 11 total patrol cars, including unmarked vehicles, that are shared across shifts. According to a representative of the department, 10,318 calls were answered in 2007. The department had an operating budget of approximately \$2.5 million in 2007. This department does not operate any incarceration facilities, only holding cells. The police department does not have current needs for additional staff, but does need to upgrade or replace patrol units, communication systems, computers, and weapons.

#### **2.5.2.9.3.2 Onondaga County**

As shown in Table 2.5-32, Onondaga County Sheriff's Department had a FY2008 budget of about \$27.1 million. The department had a total 304 FTE staff, with 267 being authorized law enforcement officer positions (ONDOB, 2008). According to a representative of the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department, the staff typically has a 10-hour shift with rotating days off, while civilian staff members work 8-hour days. Other personnel within the department work 10-hour shifts 4 days a week, either Monday through Thursday or Tuesday through Friday. The department has a total of 206 vehicles, for which one deputy is assigned during the shifts, unless training is to occur. In 2007, the department answered 93,843 calls.

The county's detention facility had a budget of \$29.6 million, with 297 FTE positions (ONDOB, 2008). A representative from the Sheriff's Department identified 664 beds for housing incarcerated persons on a short-term basis. The peak occupancy for the facility is during the months of August and September.

The current needs for the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department consist of improving the overall headquarters, updating the heliport, and expanding the evidence facility. The department has no current plans to add more patrol or civilian staff. The department representative suggested that the jail is operating near capacity, and a new jail or an expanded facility would be needed within 10 years.

The NMPNS site maintains its own security within the site property boundaries and will request assistance from police and sheriff departments, as needed, in accordance with the emergency and security plan.

## **2.5.2.9.4 Fire Suppression Services**

### **2.5.2.9.4.1 Oswego County**

Oswego County is served by one industrial fire department located at the Novelis Aluminum Corporation plant, two professional fire departments in the cities of Oswego and Fulton, and 24 volunteer companies, with a total of 32 stations, serving the towns and villages within the county (OCCP, 2008). According to the U.S. Fire Administration, there are 1,048 active firefighters that are either career or volunteer firefighters. In addition, there are 152 non-firefighter civilians or volunteers within the fire departments (USFA, 2008). According to the New York State Department of Health, the majority of the fire departments provide basic life support, three provide advanced EMT level of care, and two provide paramedic services (NYSDOH, 2008). The number of stations and an indication of the general distribution of volunteers are provided in Table 2.5-33.

The Oswego City Fire Department (OCFD) has two fire stations, one on the west side of the river and the headquarters on the east side of the river. The stations offer the following services: fire, rescue, confined space, high/low angle rescue, hazardous materials, and marine operations. The stations currently have 66 firefighters and officers, which includes a 1st Assistant Chief and the Chief. According to a representative of the OCFD, the department is able to conduct search and rescue operations, but not for wild-land rescues. There are 60 members of the department who are trained to offer advance life support, which consists of emergency medical technician (EMT) intermediates, critical care, and paramedics. The staffing schedule consists of two ten-hour days and two fourteen-hour nights, which are followed by four days off.

Within these two stations, the following equipment is available:

- ◆ one heavy rescue truck;
- ◆ a special operations truck;
- ◆ two pumpers (1,000 gallons and 960 gallons of water capacities);
- ◆ one ladder truck (85 feet with capacity of 350 gallons);
- ◆ one tele-quirt (55 feet with capacity of 750 gallons);
- ◆ five ambulances (model years 1989-2006); and
- ◆ a rubber raft twenty-foot rescue boat (20 years old).

According to the representative of the OCFD, the operating budget is approximately \$4.1 million for 2008, including personal services, overtime, and operational expenses. In 2007, the department answered approximately 4,000 calls. The department has an agreement with the Oswego County Mutual Aid to assist other departments. A representative of the OCFD suggested that there was always a desire to upgrade existing equipment and to get more people involved with the paramedic programs. A study conducted in 2007 also suggested the need for an additional firefighter on duty at all times. The department currently has 12 on-duty, but the suggestion was for 13. The department also is looking to expand the storage space for records, to acquire a new ambulance, and to upgrade equipment including dive rescue team materials, radios, and pagers.

The Fulton Fire Department has two fire stations with basic life support (BLS), hazardous materials, low angle rope rescue, and water rescue capabilities. According to a representative of the department, 38 full-time paid firefighters work at these stations. All of the firefighters are trained as emergency medical technicians (EMT's). They are supported by one part-time clerk. Shifts within this department consist of a one 24-hour shift. In 2007, the department answered 2,104 calls. This department operated on a budget of \$2.8 million in 2007. The Fulton Fire Department has two aerial trucks, two pumpers, one rescue truck, one utility vehicle, one chief's vehicle, one hazardous materials trailer, one 10-foot inflatable with an outboard motor, and one 16-foot aluminum boat with an outboard engine.

The representative of the Fulton Fire Department suggested that the department needed to increase its operating budget and requires an additional 2 to 3 firefighters per station. In addition, the Fire Chief has approached the City of Fulton to get funding for renovations to the station in order to accommodate new equipment, as well as to replace older vehicles. The department also needs to replace its current boat, with one designed for greater stability and more appropriate for the work.

Fire prevention and response on the NMPNS site is handled by an on-site force with backup resources available from both Fire Departments in Oswego County and Onondaga County. The NMPNS on-site force maintains an emergency response team, including a fire brigade, to respond to fires within the facilities' buildings and structures.

#### **2.5.2.9.4.2 Onondaga County**

According to the U.S. Fire Administration, there are 49 fire departments with 83 fire stations in Onondaga County and 2,604 active firefighters that are either career or volunteer firefighters. In addition, there are 206 non-firefighter civilians or volunteers within the fire departments (USFA, 2008). According to the New York State Department of Health, the majority of the fire departments provide basic life support, six provide advanced EMT level of care, and five provide paramedic services (NYSDOH, 2008). The number of stations and an indication of the general distribution of volunteers are provided in Table 2.5-33.

#### **2.5.2.9.5 Emergency Medical Services**

There are 18 Regional EMS Councils in the state of New York. Each council is comprised of representatives of local ambulance services, physicians, nurses, hospitals, and other EMS organizations. The purpose of these councils is to allow for and foster regional cooperation and organization of local EMS systems. The regional EMS is the direct link to the state EMS council and to the state Department of Health. Oswego County and Onondaga County are part of the Central New York Regional EMS (NYCEMS) Council. The EMS coordinator for each county serves as an ex-officio member of the council (NYSDOH, 2008).

In addition, there are 16 EMS Program Agencies. The state Department of Health funds these agencies, to assist Regional EMS Councils and the department in activities to support and facilitate development of regional emergency medical service systems. While these organizations have no specific statutory authority, they were created to provide for available day to day professional and clerical staff needed to implement and support the activities of the Regional EMS Councils and Regional Emergency Medical Advisory Committees (REMACs). Oswego County and Onondaga County are part of the CNYEMS, Inc. Oswego County (NYSDOH, 2008).

There are currently 14 Regional Medical Advisory Committees statewide, with the primary purpose of these committees being to allow for local medical direction and guidance in the

development of regional EMS systems. These committees are part of the Regional EMS Council, but may be representative of more than one council if there is a local agreement. They are composed of five or more physicians and representatives from the council, hospitals, and basic and advanced life support providers. They have the authority to develop policies, procedures, and triage, treatment, and transportation protocols which are consistent with the State Emergency Medical Advisory Committee (SEMAC), and which address specific local conditions (NYSDOH, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.9.5.1 Oswego County**

Ambulance services are operated within the cities of Oswego and Fulton and are paid professionals. The remainder of the county is serviced by volunteer professional emergency ambulance services and/or private contracted services (OCCP, 2008). According to the state Department of Health, there are 11 ambulance services in Oswego County (NYSDOH, 2008).

The function of the Oswego County Emergency Management Office is to provide for life safety, property and environmental protection from all natural and man-made hazards that may occur within Oswego County. In case of an accident at one of the nuclear power plants, a system of sirens and special tone-alert weather radios is in place to alert residents within a 10 mile (16 km) radius of the plants to any actions they may be asked to take. Thirty-seven sirens are located in heavily populated areas throughout the 10-mile area surrounding the plants. These sirens sound a loud, high-pitched alarm for three to five minutes. When they sound, residents are to turn on their commercial radios or televisions to an Emergency Alert System (EAS) station to hear information about the emergency (OCEMO, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.9.5.2 Onondaga County**

The Onondaga County Department of Emergency Management was formed in April 2003, combining the former Division of Emergency Management and the former Fire Coordinator's Office under one umbrella. The Department of Emergency Management works collaboratively to protect life and property during disasters and emergencies in Onondaga County. The department also has a Domestic Preparedness Planning Group and Disaster Preparedness Committee that meets on a regular basis. Law enforcement, fire service, emergency medical service, public health/hospitals, critical facilities, emergency communications, human needs agencies, utilities, transportation, hazardous materials technicians, educational institutions, and others are among the representative organizations that are part of this group (ONGOV, 2008).

As with Oswego County, Onondaga County also has certified EMS volunteers that provide rescue and emergency services throughout the county. According to the state Department of Health, there are 22 ambulance services in Onondaga County (NYSDOH, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.9.6 Hospitals and Doctors**

##### **50-Mi (80 km) Comparative Geographic Area**

In 2003, the U.S. Census Bureau determined that the Syracuse MSA had 2,508 doctors, or 384 physicians for every 100,000 persons. There also were eight community hospitals with 1,958 beds, or 300 beds for every 100,000 persons in the MSA (USCB, 2006m).

There are seven hospitals in the ROI: Oswego County Hospital in Oswego, A.L. Lee Memorial Hospital in Fulton, Crouse Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center, Community General Hospital, University Hospital SUNY Health Science Center, and Syracuse VA Medical Center all in Syracuse. These facilities and other medical services are described below.

### 2.5.2.9.6.1 Oswego County

According to U.S. Census Bureau, Oswego County had 119 physicians in 2004 (USCB, 2007). Oswego County has two hospitals of general service located in the cities of Oswego and Fulton. Oswego Hospital was incorporated in January 1881. It is a 202 bed facility with a medical staff trained in acute medical, surgical, maternity, pediatric, and skilled nursing care. An Oswego Hospital representative stated that 975 total staff members worked within the hospital, including 138 physicians and approximately 350 nurses. The hospital also has home health aides for Oswego County residents, including a mental health division for inpatient and outpatient psychiatric services. Oswego Hospital also is a mother agency to the Seneca Hill Health Services Center in Volney, which includes radiation oncology, outpatient laboratory services, and a Veteran's Administration satellite facility. Oswego Hospital's services also include satellite health services centers in Mexico, Parish, Oswego, and Volney (OCCP, 2008). Oswego hospital is fully accredited by the Joint Commission and the American College of Radiology. In addition, Oswego Hospital is licensed by the New York State Department of Health and the New York State Office of Mental Health.

Over the years, the hospital has undergone a number of expansions. Most recently in 1994, the Oswego Hospital acquired and developed additional land at the West Sixth Street site for out-patient and other medical services. In early 2002, the Oswego Hospital Board of Trustees and Management worked together to develop and implement the Oswego Hospital Renewal Project. The expansion plan included an Outpatient Surgery Center and a New Surgical Suite both opened in 2005. The Outpatient Surgery Center has a separate entrance and registration area, patient and family consultation rooms, and a private outpatient waiting area. The New Surgical Suite has four operating rooms, six recovery areas, and three endoscopic operating rooms. In 2006, a new maternity department and a new intensive care/critical care unit were added to Oswego Hospital as part of the hospital renewal project. The New Maternity department hosts five home-like labor/delivery/recovery rooms, twelve private/semiprivate rooms, a newborn nursery, and an isolation nursery and lactation center. The new Intensive Care/Critical Care unit has eight private rooms with bathroom facilities, post operative recovery space, negative pressure accommodations for patients requiring isolation, and a family conference and waiting area (OCCP, 2008).

In 2007, Oswego Hospital admitted 5,972 patients. According to a representative of the hospital, 18,201 trips to the emergency room were recorded along with 275,240 outpatient visits. The representative also stated that the hospital is applying for grant funding to enlarge the emergency room to 19 beds at a cost of \$20.7 million, which also includes additional updates. In addition, a 3 to 5 year strategic plan is in place that includes the following objectives: obtain a fixed MR in radiology, add information systems, expand senior services, add a step-down unit, and add an urgent care center. Additional staff also is being sought, especially in specialty fields. The Oswego Hospital representative also noted that a comprehensive critical incident plan is in place, including provisions for radiological incidents.

A.L. Lee Memorial Hospital is a private, not for profit facility. It began in the early 1900s as a private dwelling on the west side of the Oswego River. The hospital is a 67 bed facility that is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organization (JCAHO) (OCCP, 2008). The hospital has a total of 409 employees with 67 licensed physicians. In 2007, there were 2,294 discharges, 68,799 outpatient visits, and 13,546 emergency room visits (Allee, 2008).

The hospital also has undergone a number of expansions over the years. More recently in 1988, the hospital opened a primary care center in Phoenix. In 1989, the Lee Memorial Office building opened adjacent to the existing hospital on the southwest side. This facility provides physician

offices, diagnostic testing and patient clinic services through the Fulton Health Center. Additionally, an ambulatory surgery unit opened at this site in 1989. In 2001, the hospital opened the first Sleep Lab in Oswego County. The facility also included rehabilitative services with the addition of Speech Therapy and Occupational Therapy, Cardiopulmonary Department services began offering enhanced Holter monitoring. In 2002, the hospital upgraded its administrative services by installing meditech health information system and later going wireless to their satellite offices. In 2004, there were also renovations to the outpatient services and main floor expansion. In early 2006, the hospital continued to invest in state of the art technology. In 2007, renovations to the hospital included an x-ray suite, installation of digital fluoroscopy and improvements to the surgical services (OCCP, 2008).

Oswego County has seven nursing homes located within the county, all of which are privately owned. There are a total of 797 licensed beds (OCCP, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.9.6.2 Onondaga County**

In all, the County's health care system includes five hospitals, over 1,500 practicing physicians, two mental health centers, numerous ambulatory care programs, and a full range of long-term care facilities. Area hospitals provide approximately 1,800 licensed beds. Onondaga County's quality of life and its economy are enhanced by a high quality, comprehensive health care system that serves a 15 county region. Five of the County's largest employers are in the health care sector. The area's largest employer, the Upstate Medical University, a medical school that includes University Hospital, is the home of one of the country's eleven Joslin Centers for Diabetes. It is also the region's trauma center, burn center, kidney transplant, and pediatric emergency center. Its \$50 million, 240,000 square foot (22,297 square meters) Institute for Human Performance opened its doors in January 2000. This world-class research center has won \$5.4 million in grants to fuel research in bone density, spinal cord injuries, and wrist injuries, and to improve emergency response capabilities. University Hospital is expanding the hospital's east wing to include a two-story children's hospital, creating Central New York's Children's Hospital at University Hospital. The \$99 million five-story vertical expansion would increase the amount of space dedicated to pediatric medicine from 18,000 square feet to 87,000 square feet (1,672 to 8,083 square meters) which would house 50 private patient rooms and other amenities catering to the children and families cared for at the hospital. Construction began in Spring 2005 with an expected opening date in 2009 (ONGOV, 2008).

Crouse Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center, and Community General Hospital include the regional neonatal center, high-risk obstetrics center, and the largest cardiac surgery and cardiology programs. The American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC) awarded Magnet Recognition to St. Joseph's Hospital for Excellence in 2002. Magnet Recognition has only been given to 60 of 6,000 hospitals nationwide and is the highest honor a hospital can receive for nursing services (ONGOV, 2008).

In addition, there are approximately 3,000 beds in fourteen extended care facilities and nursing homes.

#### **2.5.2.10 Transportation**

##### **2.5.2.10.1 Airports**

##### **50-mi (80 km) Comparative Geographic Area**

There is one major airport in the Oswego-Syracuse area, Syracuse Hancock International Airport (SYR) (OOC, 2008b; ONGOV, 2008). The airport is located within a 15 minute drive of

downtown Syracuse and is within two miles (3 km) of the crossroads of the region's major east-west interstate highway (I-90/NYS Thruway) and north-south interstate highway (I-81) (ONGOV, 2008). Syracuse Hancock is a 15 to 45 minute drive from Oswego County. [Refs. 5.2-65 and 5.2-63]

A \$35 million airport expansion project was completed in 1994. Air passenger service is provided by six major airlines and seven commuter airlines at the airport, offering approximately 225 daily arrivals and departures. In 2001, Jet Blue commenced service from Syracuse to New York's Kennedy Airport three times daily (ONGOV, 2008). The airport also has facilities for air freight service, including a 53,000 square foot (4,924 square meter) cargo building (OOC, 2008b), and is also served by six major air cargo carriers.

### **Two-County Region of Influence**

There is one airport in Oswego County. The Oswego County Airport has been designated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as a general aviation relief airport to Hancock International Airport, which is approximately 25 miles (40 km) away. The Oswego County Airport is located in the Town of Volney, approximately 10 mi (16 km) south of the NMP3NPP site and northeast of the City of Fulton. The airport serves a population of more than 120,000 and national/international companies in and around the County of Oswego. There are approximately 25,000 aircraft take offs and landings per year, two paved runways, and 31 hangers (OOC, 2008b; OCA, 2008).

In addition to Oswego County Airport, there are 11 other local airports, 10 of which are private airports; and there is one heliport in Oswego County (AD, 2008).

There is also a helipad on the NMPNS site that is not currently being utilized but may be used for corporate flights and Medivac flights, if needed.

#### **2.5.2.10.2 Public Transportation (Bus)**

##### **50-Mi (80 km) Comparative Geographic Area**

Oswego County and Onondaga County are provided public transportation services by CENTRO which is a subsidiary of the Central New York Regional Transportation Authority (CNYRTA). CENTRO of Oswego provides bus service from Oswego to Syracuse, allowing passengers to travel to the Regional Transportation Center which is Central New York's one-stop transportation center. This Center provides service to other cities via train and bus services provided by Amtrak, Greyhound, and Trailways (CENTRO, 2008).

### **Two-County Region of Influence**

Oswego County has two public bus transportation services. CENTRO of Oswego provides fixed route bus service in the cities of Fulton and Oswego, and villages of Mexico and Phoenix. There are eight routes in Oswego, one route in Fulton, and one route in Mexico which connects to Fulton and Oswego. CENTRO also provides service for the SUNY Oswego campus. There are 14 coaches in the CENTRO of Oswego fleet. CENTRO also provides connecting points with the Oswego County Opportunities route network (OCCP 1997; CENTRO, 2008). The Oswego to Syracuse route averaged about 305 riders per day and the total Oswego County ridership for 1995 was 422,000 passengers (OCCP, 1997).

Oswego County Opportunities, Inc. (OCO) operates a deviated fixed route system, is located in Fulton, and has a total of 35 buses in its fleet (OCCP, 1997). It provides service on 12 fixed routes

(OCCP, 1997; OCO, 2008), nine of the routes are transporting workers to and from Oswego County industries. OCO also operates three feeder routes that link to the CENTRO routes. The feeder route ridership was 810 riders per month by the end of 1995, which amounted to over 85,000 passengers. The other fixed routes had 6,476 riders per month with a total ridership of over 72,000 passengers by the end of 1995.

OCO also provides non-emergency medical transportation to and from medical appointments and a call-n-ride program that provides curb-to-curb transportation for the elderly, general public, and persons with disabilities (OCO, 2008).

Onondaga County bus service is provided by three independent carriers, as well as by CENTRO, and provides a high level of public transportation service to the county. Inter-city service is provided by several bus lines including Greyhound and Trailways. CENTRO operates a newly constructed inter-modal transportation center adjacent to the regional market, Alliance Bank Stadium, and in close proximity to the Carousel Center. The center provides mass transit lineage for rail and bus service (ONGOV, 2008).

### **2.5.2.10.3 Roads and Highways**

Oswego County is strategically located on the southeastern shore of Lake Ontario, within a day's drive of many major northeastern U.S. population centers. There are nearly 2,000 miles (3,219 km) of federal, state, county, and local highways, roads, and streets in Oswego County. There are approximately 31 miles (50 km) of federal highways, 291 miles (468 km) of state highways, 503 miles (810 km) of county highways and 1,155 miles (1,859 km) of local roads. There are a total of 235 bridges in Oswego County that are maintained by New York State, Oswego County, or local governments (OOC, 2008b; OOC, 2008c; OCCP, 1997; OCCP, 2008).

Oswego County is bordered by land on the east, west and south and by Lake Ontario to the north. There are numerous state and local roads that service Oswego County. Oswego County is traversed by US Interstate 81 (I-81) in a north-south direction and is about 10 miles (16 km) south from the east-west intersection of US Interstate I-90 (OOC, 2008b; OOC, 2008c). Both of these interstates are multi-lane divided highways. In addition, there are several other major highways in Oswego County: US Route 11, NY State Route 3, NY State Route 13, NY State Route 48, NY State Route 49, NY State Route 69, NY State Route 104, NY State Route 104B, NY State Route 481, NY State Route 183, NY State Route 104A, and NY State Route 264.

As shown in Table 2.5.2-34, under the existing conditions the levels of service (LOS) are primarily "A" or "B" (i.e., the best level of service on a scale of A to F) for almost all intersections accessing the NMP3NPP site. The Lakeview/Lake Road (CR1A) and NY104/Route 481 intersections are level "B" in the weekday morning peak but decrease to "C" in the weekday evening peak periods. For the Utica Street/Route 481 intersection, the LOS is "C" in the morning and evening peak periods.

In addition to the state and federal highways, the following main county highways are located in Oswego County: County Routes 2, 2A, 4, 15, 17, 22, 22A, 30, 48, 53, 57, and 176.

Onondaga County has been appropriately named the "Crossroads of New York State" due to the fact that the State's two major interstate routes - the east-west New York State Thruway (I-90) and the north-south Interstate 81 intersect just north of the City of Syracuse. The New York State Thruway is accessed by six interchanges within the County. Interstate 690 forms an east-west axis through the County and Interstate 481 links the cities of Fulton, Oswego, and surrounding towns. Also, there are more than 2,600 miles of highways, roads, and streets throughout the County (ONGOV, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.10.4 Rail**

There is no direct passenger rail service available within Oswego County. However, Amtrak indirectly provides service via connecting bus service to Oswego County through the Regional Transportation Center (East Syracuse Train Station). Rental cars, shuttle buses, or bus service is available at the Regional Center to Oswego County. CENTRO Bus Service provides bus transportation to and from Oswego and Syracuse. Buses run 5 times a day on weekdays and 4 times a day on weekends (OCCP, 1997).

There are three CSX Corporation rail lines that serve Oswego County. The rail lines were previously owned by Conrail and were sold in 1997 to CSX Corporation. The three lines are the Fulton Secondary, Baldwinsville Secondary, and the Montreal Secondary. In 2003, the Baldwinsville and Fulton Secondary lines carried less than one million gross tons per mile of freight while the Montreal Secondary carried between five and ten gross tons per mile (OCCP, 2008).

As with Oswego County, Onondaga County is served by the railroad facilities of CSX (formerly Conrail) and Amtrak, which maintain terminals within the County. CSX's computerized rail yard has the capacity to handle 2,200 cars per day, while Amtrak Rail serves Central New York travelers with eight daily departures from the newly constructed inter-modal transportation center (ONGOV, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.10.5 Freight Carriers**

There are about 25 motor freight common carriers that serve Oswego County (OOC, 2008b). There are more than 150 motor carriers and a small package carrier that serve the Onondaga County area (ONGOV, 2008).

#### **2.5.2.10.6 Deep Water Ports**

Oswego County is home to the modern day deep water Port of Oswego, which is the first port-of-call in the U.S. on Lake Ontario and the Great lakes from the Atlantic and the St Lawrence Seaway (OCCP, 2008; POA, 2008). The Port of Oswego is located at the mouth of the Oswego River, on the east and west banks and along the shoreline of Lake Ontario (OCCP, 2008). The Port is about 45 miles (72 km) from the entrance to the St. Lawrence River and offers easy access to major highways and railway transportation routes (POA, 2008). On average, the Port welcomes over 50 commercial vessels a year from the Atlantic Ocean and all across the Great lakes Region (POA, 2008). The Port has an entrance depth of 27 feet (8 m), a width of 750 feet (229 m), a turning basin of over 100 acres (40 ha) (OCCP, 2008; POA, 2008), and has no restrictions on beam length for ships entering the harbor (POA, 2008). Storage facilities include over 100,000 square feet (9,290 square meters) of shed space, a 50,000 ton (45,359 metric tons) dome storage facility (OCCP, 2008; POA, 2008), plus 400,000 square feet (37,161 square meters) of open storage, all of which are served by adjacent rail tracks (OCCP, 2008). In 2002, over 450,000 tons (408,223 metric tons) of shipping passed through the Port, much of which was inbound. Materials included aluminum, cement, corn, petroleum products, potash, and salt, as well as wind turbine components. Port customers include Novelis, Great Lakes Grain, American Rock Slat, North American Rock Salt, Cargill, Perdue, CPS, Essroc, Lafarge, and Sprague Energy (OCCP, 2008).

Water transportation in Onondaga County is provided by the State Barge Canal System now under the management and control of the New York State Thruway Authority. The Canal system, which was recently designated as a National Heritage Corridor by the U.S. Congress, carries boaters from Syracuse to the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Hudson River, and from there to literally anywhere in the world. A major Barge Canal Terminal, located just one mile (2 km)

from downtown Syracuse, is being redeveloped for recreational boating uses by the New York State Thruway Authority, the City, and private developers. The region is also served by the Port of Oswego, a deep water port on Lake Ontario (ONGOV, 2008).

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**USCB, 2000m.** U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Census 2000 Demographic Profiles: 100-Percent and Sample Data. Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000. Geographic area: New York. Website accessed on March 26, 2008, <http://censtats.census.gov/data/NY/04036.pdf>

**USCB, 2000n.** U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Census 2000 Demographic Profiles: 100-Percent and Sample Data. Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000. Geographic area: United States. Website accessed on March 26, 2008, <http://censtats.census.gov/data/US/01000.pdf>

**USCB, 2000o.** U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Census 2000 Demographic Profiles: 100-Percent and Sample Data. Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000. Geographic area: Oswego County, New York. Website accessed on March 26, 2008, <http://censtats.census.gov/data/NY/05036075.pdf>

**USCB, 2000p.** U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Census 2000 Demographic Profiles: 100-Percent and Sample Data. Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000. Geographic area: Onondaga County, New York. Website accessed on March 26, 2008, <http://censtats.census.gov/data/NY/05036067.pdf>

**USCB, 2006a.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Economic Characteristics 2006. Oswego County, New York. Website accessed on March 27, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?\\_event=Search&geo\\_id=04000US36&\\_geoContext=01000US%7C04000US36&\\_street=&\\_county=Oswego+County&\\_cityTown=Oswego+County&\\_state=04000US36&\\_zip=&\\_lang=en&\\_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=geoSelect&\\_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=040&\\_submenuId=factsheet\\_1&ds\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_SAFF&\\_ci\\_nbr=null&qr\\_name=null&reg=null%3Anull&\\_keyword=&\\_industry=](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?_event=Search&geo_id=04000US36&_geoContext=01000US%7C04000US36&_street=&_county=Oswego+County&_cityTown=Oswego+County&_state=04000US36&_zip=&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=geoSelect&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=040&_submenuId=factsheet_1&ds_name=ACS_2006_SAFF&_ci_nbr=null&qr_name=null&reg=null%3Anull&_keyword=&_industry=)

**USCB, 2006b.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Economic Characteristics 2006. Onondaga County, New York. Website accessed on April 1, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?\\_event=Search&geo\\_id=05000US36075&\\_geoContext=01000US%7C04000US36%7C05000US36075&\\_street=&\\_county=Onondaga+County&\\_cityTown=Onondaga+County&\\_state=04000US36&\\_zip=&\\_lang=en&\\_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=geoSelect&\\_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=050&\\_submenuId=factsheet\\_1&ds\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_SAFF&\\_ci\\_nbr=null&qr\\_name=null&reg=null%3Anull&\\_keyword=&\\_industry=](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?_event=Search&geo_id=05000US36075&_geoContext=01000US%7C04000US36%7C05000US36075&_street=&_county=Onondaga+County&_cityTown=Onondaga+County&_state=04000US36&_zip=&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=geoSelect&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=050&_submenuId=factsheet_1&ds_name=ACS_2006_SAFF&_ci_nbr=null&qr_name=null&reg=null%3Anull&_keyword=&_industry=)

**USCB, 2006c.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Economic Characteristics 2006. Syracuse, New York Metropolitan Statistical Area. Website accessed on April 2, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&-context=adp&-PANEL\\_ID=acs\\_geo\\_map&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_DP3&-ds\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_&-tree\\_id=306&-redoLog=false&-errMsg=&-\\_caller=geoselect&-geo\\_id=31000US45060&-format=&-\\_lang=en&-search\\_map\\_config=|b=45|l=en|t=305|zf=0.0|ms=sel\\_05acs|dw=3.4514850076910215|dh=1.9907659246807519|dt=gov.census.aff.domain.map.EnglishMapExtent|if=gif|cx=-76.79138768154532|cy=38.61567625241503|zl=7|pz=7|bo=1759:1765:1764:1785:1762|bl=1766:1786:1763:1761:1760|ft=1835:1813:1841:1819:1807:1839:1827|fl=1836:1814:1842:1820:1808:1840:1828|g=04000US42](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-context=adp&-PANEL_ID=acs_geo_map&-qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_DP3&-ds_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_&-tree_id=306&-redoLog=false&-errMsg=&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=31000US45060&-format=&-_lang=en&-search_map_config=|b=45|l=en|t=305|zf=0.0|ms=sel_05acs|dw=3.4514850076910215|dh=1.9907659246807519|dt=gov.census.aff.domain.map.EnglishMapExtent|if=gif|cx=-76.79138768154532|cy=38.61567625241503|zl=7|pz=7|bo=1759:1765:1764:1785:1762|bl=1766:1786:1763:1761:1760|ft=1835:1813:1841:1819:1807:1839:1827|fl=1836:1814:1842:1820:1808:1840:1828|g=04000US42)

**USCB, 2006d.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Economic Characteristics 2006. New York. Website accessed on March 27, 2008,

[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?\\_event=Search&geo\\_id=&\\_geoContext=&\\_street=&\\_county=&\\_cityTown=&\\_state=04000US36&\\_zip=&\\_lang=en&\\_sse=on&pctxt=fph&pgsl=010](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?_event=Search&geo_id=&_geoContext=&_street=&_county=&_cityTown=&_state=04000US36&_zip=&_lang=en&_sse=on&pctxt=fph&pgsl=010)

**USCB, 2006e.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Economic Characteristics 2006. United States. Website accessed on April 1, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?\\_event=&geo\\_id=01000US&\\_geoContext=01000US%7C04000US36&\\_street=&\\_county=&\\_cityTown=&\\_state=04000US36&\\_zip=&\\_lang=en&\\_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=&\\_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=040&\\_submenuId=factsheet\\_1&ds\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_SAFF&\\_ci\\_nbr=null&qr\\_name=null&reg=null%3Anull&\\_keyword=&\\_industry=](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?_event=&geo_id=01000US&_geoContext=01000US%7C04000US36&_street=&_county=&_cityTown=&_state=04000US36&_zip=&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=040&_submenuId=factsheet_1&ds_name=ACS_2006_SAFF&_ci_nbr=null&qr_name=null&reg=null%3Anull&_keyword=&_industry=)

**USCB, 2006f.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Demographic and Housing Estimates 2006. Oswego County, New York. Website accessed on April 1, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&geo\\_id=05000US36075&qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_DP5&ds\\_name=&\\_lang=en&redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&geo_id=05000US36075&qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_DP5&ds_name=&_lang=en&redoLog=false)

**USCB, 2006g.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Demographic and Housing Estimates 2006. Onondaga County, New York. Website accessed on April 1, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&geo\\_id=05000US36067&qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_DP5&ds\\_name=&\\_lang=en&redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&geo_id=05000US36067&qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_DP5&ds_name=&_lang=en&redoLog=false)

**USCB, 2006h.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Demographic and Housing Estimates 2006. New York. Website accessed on March 28, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&geo\\_id=04000US36&qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_DP5&ds\\_name=&\\_lang=en&redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&geo_id=04000US36&qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_DP5&ds_name=&_lang=en&redoLog=false)

**USCB, 2006i.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Demographic and Housing Estimates 2006. United States. Website accessed on April 1, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&context=adp&PANEL\\_ID=acs\\_geo\\_map&qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_DP5&ds\\_name=&tree\\_id=305&redoLog=false&errMsg=&geo\\_id=01000US&format=&\\_lang=en&search\\_map\\_config=|b=45|l=en|t=305|zf=0.0|ms=sel\\_05acs|dw=3.4514850076910215|dh=1.9907659246807519|dt=gov.census.aff.domain.map.EnglishMapExtent|if=gif|cx=-76.79138768154532|cy=38.61567625241503|zl=7|pz=7|bo=1759:1765:1764:1785:1762|bl=1766:1786:1763:1761:1760|ft=1835:1813:1841:1819:1807:1839:1827|fl=1836:1814:1842:1820:1808:1840:1828|g=04000US42](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&context=adp&PANEL_ID=acs_geo_map&qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_DP5&ds_name=&tree_id=305&redoLog=false&errMsg=&geo_id=01000US&format=&_lang=en&search_map_config=|b=45|l=en|t=305|zf=0.0|ms=sel_05acs|dw=3.4514850076910215|dh=1.9907659246807519|dt=gov.census.aff.domain.map.EnglishMapExtent|if=gif|cx=-76.79138768154532|cy=38.61567625241503|zl=7|pz=7|bo=1759:1765:1764:1785:1762|bl=1766:1786:1763:1761:1760|ft=1835:1813:1841:1819:1807:1839:1827|fl=1836:1814:1842:1820:1808:1840:1828|g=04000US42)

**USCB, 2006j.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Housing Characteristics 2006. Oswego County, New York. Website accessed on April 1, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&geo\\_id=05000US36075&qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_DP4&ds\\_name=&\\_lang=en&redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&geo_id=05000US36075&qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_DP4&ds_name=&_lang=en&redoLog=false)

**USCB, 2006k.** U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder 2006 American Community Survey: Housing Characteristics 2006. Onondaga County, New York. Website accessed on April 1, 2008, [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&geo\\_id=05000US36067&qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_DP4&ds\\_name=&\\_lang=en&redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&geo_id=05000US36067&qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_DP4&ds_name=&_lang=en&redoLog=false)

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2006\_EST\_G00\_-CONTEXT=dt&-mt\_name=ACS\_2006\_EST\_G2000\_B25004&-tree\_id=306&-r edoLog=true&-all\_geo\_types=N&-\_caller=geoselect&-geo\_id=05000US36067&-geo\_id=0500 0US36075&-geo\_id=NBSP&-search\_results=01000US&-format=&-\_lang=en&-SubjectID=1485 4348

**USCB, 2006m.** U.S. Census Bureau. State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2006, 6th Edition. Table B-6. Metropolitan Areas - Physicians, Community Hospitals, Medicare, Social Security, and SSI. Website accessed on April 25, 2008, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/smadb/smadb-06.pdf>

**USCB, 2007.** U.S. Census Bureau. County and City Data Book: 2007. Table B-6. Counties- Physicians, Community Hospitals, Medicare, Social Security, and Supplemental Security Income. Website accessed on April 25, 2008, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2008pubs/07ccdb/tab6.pdf>

**USCB, 2008.** U.S. Census Bureau. Building Permits. Annual New Privately-Owned Residential Building Permits for 2000-2006, Oswego and Onondaga County. Website accessed on April 2, 2008, <http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>

**USFA, 2008.** United States Fire Administration. Website accessed in April, 2008. <http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/applications/census/>

**YP, 2008.** Yellow Pages. Website accessed on April 8, 2008, [www.yellowpages.com](http://www.yellowpages.com).

### 2.5.3 HISTORICAL PROPERTIES

To assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended in 2007 (USC, 2007), studies have been conducted to take into account the effect of construction and operation of NMP3NPP on any district, site, building, structure or object that meets eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These cultural resources are termed historic properties. This section describes the studies conducted to identify archaeological sites, historic architectural structures and other types of cultural resources that may be affected by the project, and to evaluate those for potential eligibility to the National Register (NPS, 1992a). Cultural resources determined eligible for the National Register will be assessed for potential direct and indirect impacts due to construction and operation of NMP3NPP in Sections 4.1.3 and 5.1.3, respectively.

#### 2.5.3.1 Overview

Detailed archaeological and historical surveys of the NMP3NPP and associated on-site transmission corridors supporting NMP3NPP have been conducted. The cultural resources investigation consisted of Phase Ia and Ib surveys that were conducted of the proposed project area between April 2008 and June 2008. The Phase Ia survey was conducted to identify previously recorded or surface-visible archaeological resources and architectural resources, and to identify those areas with archaeological potential that would require a Phase Ib survey. The Phase Ib survey was conducted to identify subsurface archaeological resources, record all known archaeological and architectural resources in the proposed project area, and to evaluate the recorded resources for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

There are two Areas of Potential Effect (APE) for cultural resources that could potentially be affected by the proposed project. The APE for physical disturbance is 415 acres (168hectares) and was based on the location and extent of areas required for all project-related construction activities. This APE is shown in red on Figure 2.5-4 and was evaluated during the Phase I survey.

The proposed NMP3NPP facility is shown within the archaeological APE in Figure 2.5-5. The APE for visual effects to architectural resources includes the 415 acres (168 hectares) and extends the highest structure proposed for NMP3NPP. The visual APE was established in consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) at the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (see Section 2.5.3.6) and to comply with the NYSDEC's Program Policy for Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts (NYSDEC, 2000). The architectural survey will be conducted in the late fall of 2008 when leaves are off the trees, to maximize visibility. A visual impact assessment will then be completed. These studies are described in Sections 2.5.3.7 and 2.5.3.8. Results will be submitted to NRC and NY SHPO in a supplemental filing in early 2009.

APEs for noise and fugitive dust during construction and salt deposition and ice from the vapor plume during operation may also be defined, subject to the results of the upcoming architectural survey. If the survey identifies any historic architectural structures that are potentially eligible for the National Register that are located close enough to the NMP3NPP site to be affected by noise or fugitive dust due to project construction and operation, these will be assessed for those types of indirect impacts.

### **2.5.3.2 Survey Methodologies**

The Phase Ia and Ib survey methodologies were developed and conducted in accordance with Federal and State laws, regulations, and guidelines, including: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (USC, 2007), guidelines developed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP, 1980), the amended Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties as set forth in 36 CFR 800 (CFR, 2007a), the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (NPS, 1983), National Register Bulletin 15 - How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (NPS, 1992a), National Register Bulletin 21 - Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties (NPS, 1992b), guidelines and standards developed or adopted by the OPRHP, including the New York Archaeological Council's Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State (NYAC, 1994); Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements (OPRHP, 2005); the State Historic Preservation Office/New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Human Remains Discovery Protocol (OPRHP, 2008a); and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation's Program Policy for Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts (NYSDEC, 2000)

### **2.5.3.3 Qualification of Surveyors**

Christine Davis Consultants, Inc. (CDC) conducted the Phase Ia and Ib surveys. The surveyors meet or exceed the federal professional qualifications as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 61 (CFR, 1999). The New York State Historic Preservation Office does not maintain a list of preservation consultants like some other states. The firm has conducted similar survey projects in New York as well as in the Mid-Atlantic states.

### **2.5.3.4 Phase 1a Investigation**

The Phase Ia was conducted in April and May 2008 to identify previously recorded or surface-visible archaeological and historic architectural resources within the archaeological APE for NMP3NPP. The Phase Ia also evaluated the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological resources to be within the APE and to identify those areas that would require a Phase Ib Archaeological Field Investigation. The methodology and results are described in the Phase I Archaeological Survey report, (CDC, 2008) and are summarized below.

The Phase Ia included background research on the history and setting of the regional area, to provide a contextual framework within which to interpret cultural resources and inform

subsequent Phase Ib field testing strategies. Research included review of available site records at OPRHP offices in Waterford, New York, OPRHP and National Register online databases, and available historic maps and documents at the Oswego Library.

Archaeological sites and historic architectural structures identified from these sources within 10 miles (16 km) of the project area were compiled; these are considered previously recorded resources. The research indicated that a total of 83 previously recorded archaeological sites, consisting of seven prehistoric archaeological sites and 76 historic archaeological sites, were located within 10 miles (16 km) of the APE. These are listed on Table 2.5-35. Table 2.5-36 includes historic aboveground structures recorded within 10 miles (16 km) of the site, and includes two historic districts, 26 structures and one cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places. One structure (Tanner Block in Oswego) has been determined eligible and is in the process of being listed.

Information obtained from the background research was used to describe the history and setting of the region, and to aid in the prediction of the archaeological sensitivity of the project area for previously unrecorded pre-historic (pre-European Contact) and historic archaeological sites. A vehicular reconnaissance of the general project vicinity and a systematic surface surveillance of the ground in all areas of the archaeological APE were also conducted.

The background research identified no previously recorded archaeological sites and historic architectural structures within the archaeological APE. This was consistent with previous research conducted for the re-licensing of the existing NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 (NMPNS, 2004). The several structures indicated on the USGS quadrangle map as within the APE for NMP3NPP were found to be no longer standing as of 2008 (Figure 2.5-4). However, seven historic archaeological sites, in the form of stone foundations and/or possible former wells, were found during the Phase Ia ground surface inspection.

The background research indicated that at the time of European Contact at the close of the Late Woodland period (A.D. 800-1600), the Onondaga Nation occupied lands within Oswego County. There were few late Woodland villages on the shores of Lake Ontario, though upland locations were used as hunting and gathering stations, winter campsites or small farmsteads in the region.

The first colonial settlers arrived in the Scriba area as early as 1798, emigrating primarily from Herkimer County, New York. Scriba Township was established in 1811 and named for George Scriba, who held the first land patent. The early traditional subsistence farming that supported the first settlers expanded once railways were extended into the area to allow shipment of agricultural products. By the early 20th century, muck farming became a significant local agricultural activity. This involved clearing and draining wetland environments to prepare the rich humus soil for growing crops such as lettuce and other leafy vegetables, onions, carrots and potatoes for shipment by railroad to Syracuse and New York City. Wooden crate manufacturing emerged as a local enterprise to support the shipment of vegetables to markets.

By 1877, only three small villages-North and South Scriba and Lansing-had been formed in the township. North of the village of North Scriba in what is now Lakeview (the community just west of the site on Lake Ontario), the Lakeview Hotel was built circa 1865. Fire destroyed the building in the early 20th century. The property was later purchased by the Onondaga Methodist Protestant Conference and used as a camp until the land was sold to the Ontario Bible Camp. The camp still operates, mainly in the summer, in the hamlet of cottages on the lakefront just west of the western boundary of the NMPNS site.

Portions of the archaeological APE have been previously disturbed by activities associated with the existing NMPNS facility, which has been operating since 1967. Previously disturbed areas include the existing transmission line corridor along the eastern side of the archaeological APE, ball fields and a rifle range utilized by the National Guard, several access roads, and multiple previously graded areas that appear to be push piles or stockpiles of topsoil. Soil auger probes and shovel tests were advanced and soil inspected to verify disturbed soils where observations required confirmation. Previously disturbed areas are indicated in red on Figure 2.5-6.

No indications of prehistoric archaeological sites were found during the Phase Ia ground surface inspection. Seven historic archaeological sites were found, and generally correspond to some of the locations of structures (no longer standing) shown on the locus map used as the base for Figure 2.5-4. These corresponding structures are referred to as Map Documented Structures (MDS). The locus map was compiled from two USGS quadrangle maps dated 1954 and 1955, indicating that structures were present at that time. The sites consisted of stone foundations and/or possible wells. These were subjected to Phase Ib field testing.

A limited area of the offshore lake bottom will be disturbed by three intake/discharge structures proposed for NMP3NPP, to be located in the northwest portion of the project area. The structures will be located at the outfalls of two tunnels, to be directionally bored from the shoreline through the bedrock. The third structure will be located above one of the tunnels along its length. As a result, only the lake floor in the immediate vicinity of each intake/discharge structure will be disturbed. The submerged archaeological APE is shown on Figure 2.5-5 and Figure 2.5-6, and was assessed during the Phase Ib.

### **2.5.3.5 Phase 1b Investigation**

The objectives of the Phase Ib are to identify and record all subsurface archaeological resources in the archaeological APE, and to evaluate the recorded resources for potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

The field testing methodology for the Phase Ib was developed in accordance with the Standards for Cultural Resource Investigation and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State (NYAC, 1994), adopted by the NY SHPO in 1995. The scope of work was accepted and approved by email correspondence from NY SHPO staff on June 18, 2008 (OPRHP, 2008b). The field studies began during the week of June 23, 2008. The methodology and results of the Phase Ib are described in the Phase I Archaeological Survey report (CDC, 2008) and are summarized below.

#### **2.5.3.5.1 Upland APE**

The field testing included excavation of 1,943 shovel tests on 195 upland acres across the archaeological APE. A total of 1,841 shovel tests were excavated at 15 m (50 foot) intervals (16 tests per acre) in all areas where slopes were less than 15 percent, there were no surface indications of previous ground disturbance and in wetland areas expected to be impacted by construction that did not contain permanent standing water. The shovel tests were 0.5 by 0.5 m (1.65 by 1.65 feet) in size, and were excavated in 10 cm (0.33 foot) levels to undisturbed subsoil or non-artifact bearing stratum. Each shovel test was excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm (0.33 foot) below the A horizon or deepest cultural component, or until refusal on bedrock (if shallower). Soil profiles were cleaned and described. All soils were screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth and any artifacts were collected. Soils were returned to shovel tests, which were backfilled to original grade.

In areas where archaeological features were present, 102 shovel tests were excavated at reduced intervals of 7.5 m (25 feet). Around locations of foundations, the initial transect of shovel tests was placed 1 m (3.3 feet) or less from the feature.

Testing was not conducted in wetland areas containing permanent standing water, areas of previous ground disturbance associated with the existing NMPNS facility, road rights-of-ways, utility corridors or areas previously subjected to other types of earth-moving or grading activity. Shovel tests were judgmentally excavated to confirm areas of previous disturbance. The six small discontinuous areas scattered throughout the NMPNS site were found by visual observation and confirmed by auger probes of soils to be completely disturbed and not to require subsurface testing.

The field survey resulted in the identification, recording and preliminary evaluation of eight historic archaeological sites. No prehistoric sites were found. Table 2.5-37 summarizes the eight sites, and shows the recommended status of each for eligibility to the National Register (CDC, 2008). Four sites along Lake Road were recommended as eligible (NMP Sites 2, 3, 4, and 6). The remaining sites had very low density or no recovered artifacts, and did not retain sufficient integrity to be potentially eligible to the National Register. These were recommended as not eligible. NY SHPO will determine the need for additional study and investigation after review of the Phase I report.

No standing structures were identified within the archaeological APE. Historic architectural structures that may be located on the NMPNS site will be identified during the architectural survey, to be conducted in the late fall of 2008, as described in Section 2.5.3.9.

#### **2.5.3.5.2 Submerged APE**

Three offshore intake/discharge structures will be installed on the bottom of Lake Ontario using horizontal direction drill equipment staged from shore. Each permanent structure will be approximately 3 m (10 feet) in diameter. A construction buffer was assigned of approximately 100 feet radially from the center of each structure for the assessment of potential submerged cultural resources.

Field observations by geotechnical engineers during a boring program in 2008 to assess subsurface conditions along the routes of the proposed intake/discharge subsurface tunnels indicated sediments above bedrock are largely absent within the submerged APE, having been swept away by the high-energy conditions of near-shore Lake Ontario. Fractures in the submerged Oswego Sandstone bedrock are visible from the lake surface in the vicinity of the proposed intake/discharge structures, indicating a low potential for both paleosols (submerged former land surfaces that may be considered archaeologically sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources) and concealed shipwrecks.

The local Coast Guard office, contacted by geotechnical engineers prior to the drilling program, reported no shipwrecks in the vicinity of the drilling program and proposed intake/discharge structures. None have been encountered to date during the drilling program. A planned diver inspection of the lake bed around the proposed locations of the structures was discussed in the consultation meeting with NY SHPO on June 3, 2008 (see Section 2.5.3.4), to assess the presence or absence of potential historic resources.

Divers from Normandeau, inc. conducted an aquatic survey in June 2008 along eight radial transects emanating 100 feet out from each of the three proposed intake/discharge locations. The divers planned to take photographs and document any manmade features indicative a potential shipwreck or debris field. No signs of features that could be interpreted as

shipwrecks, debris fields associated with wrecks or other types of archaeological resources were observed around each area, which coincided with the area anticipated for construction impacts to the lake bottom. Water depths were 50 to 60 feet, and the lake bottom consisted primarily of rock, cobble and ledge colonized by zebra mussels (Normandeau, 2008). No further cultural resources assessment is recommended.

The Phase I report, including these recommendations, has been submitted to the NY SHPO for review and acceptance.

#### **2.5.3.6 Consultation**

The NY SHPO at the OPRHP has been consulted throughout the cultural resource studies, to ensure compliance with the standards and guidelines listed in Section 2.5.3.2. A meeting to introduce the project and consult about studies to assess potential impacts to historic properties was held with the NY SHPO staff at OPRHP on June 3, 2008. The scope of work for the Phase Ib was accepted and approved by NY SHPO staff by email of June 18, 2008. The Phase I Archaeological Survey has been conducted and the report has been submitted to NY SHPO for their review, acceptance and concurrence with the recommendations of eligibility for identical resources.

The NY SHPO staff reported that the Onondaga Nation was the only federally recognized Tribal Nation to claim an interest in Oswego County for Section 106 purposes. The NY SHPO staff knew of no traditional cultural properties in the vicinity of the project, and no nominations are pending. The NY SHPO staff knew of no additional interested parties to consult about NMP3NPP under Section 106. The NRC has initiated government to government consultation with the Onondaga Nation and the NY SHPO.

UniStar has contacted a number of tribal nations by letter to inform them of the NMP3NPP project and request comments and any information about tribal resources in the area. As of September 8, 2008, a representative of the Oneida Indian Nation has responded to report they are aware of no Native American historic resources significant to that nation in the project's APE. Copies of reports for any cultural resources investigations were requested and will be supplied to the Oneida Indian Nation, the Onondaga Nation and any other tribal nations requesting copies.

Information from tribal consultation could influence the National register status of any recorded Native American resources. As project design and layout are finalized, any additions to the APE would be surveyed and evaluated for potential impacts to historic properties, in consultation with the NY SHPO, prior to activities taking place in the additional APE.

#### **2.5.3.7 Site National Register Eligibility**

Table 2.5-37 and Table 2.5-38 list the potentially eligible archaeological sites lists the surveyed archaeological sites located within the project APEs. Four of the eight historic archaeological sites identified during the Phase Ib Archaeological Survey within the archaeological APE of NMP3NPP have been recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register. Additional Phase II archaeological investigations or avoidance of the four sites were recommended. The Phase I Archaeological Survey report containing the recommendations has been submitted to the NY SHPO for their review and concurrence.

There are no aboveground structures on within the archaeological APE for NMP3NPP. There are aboveground structures on the NMPNS site, but none are listed on the National Register. These will be assessed for potential eligibility during the architectural survey.

### **2.5.3.8 Off-site National Register Eligibility**

No off-site archaeological resources listed or eligible for listing on the National Register will be affected by the NMP3NPP project, as physical impacts such as ground disturbance will occur only on the NMPNS site within the archaeological APE.

Off-site historic architectural structures within the 5 mile radial topographic viewshed that meet the criteria for National Register eligibility and may be affected by the Project will be identified during the historic architectural survey. Those structures found eligible and within the visual APE will be assessed for potential visual impacts during the visual impact assessment. If eligible off-site structures are identified in close proximity to NMP3NPP, these will also be assessed for potential effects from potential noise and fugitive dust during project construction, and potential salt deposition and ice from the vapor plume during project operation.

These assessments will be submitted to the NRC and NY SHPO in supplemental filings in the winter of 2009

### **2.5.3.9 Identification of Historic Architectural Structures Within Viewshed**

A survey of historic architectural structures within the topographic viewshed extending five miles from the highest proposed structural components (the cooling towers) of the NMP3NPP project will be conducted by an architectural historian during the late fall of 2008, when the leaves are off the trees to maximize visibility. This visual APE was defined in consultation with the NY SHPO at OPRHP (see Section 2.5.3.6) and to comply with the NYSDEC's Program Policy for Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts (NYSDEC, 2000).

The survey will utilize the background research on existing aboveground historic structures already compiled (see Table 2.5-36) supplemented with OPRHP Building-Structure Inventory Forms, National Register documentation and other reference information, as available.

A field reconnaissance of the entire 25-square-mile visual APE (as well as a limited number of designated historic structures that may be assessed beyond this area) will then be conducted by the architectural historian. The historian will locate, photograph and document the current condition of known historic structures, as well as previously unrecorded structures for potential eligibility to the National Register. These will be plotted on a base map. Recordation and photo documentation of structures will be limited to those exterior views visible from publically accessible ground level areas (generally the closest street).

The effort to identify previously unrecorded historic structures that may be visually affected by the project will be undertaken in two phases. All structures in the visual APE that appear to be 50 years of age or older will be inspected and recorded within one mile of the highest proposed structure. The architectural historian will then meet with OPRHP staff, as discussed at the June 18, 2008 consultation meeting (see Section 2.5.3.6), to discuss those results and establish a methodology for evaluating the National and State eligibility of the resources. This evaluation methodology will then be used within the remaining portions of the visual study area.

The architectural historian will provide a recommendation of potential eligibility to the National Register for those structures which appear to meet federal and state eligibility criteria. These recommendations will be provided to NY SHPO for their review and determinations of eligibility. Those historic architectural structures that are listed, eligible or found to be potentially eligible to the National and State Register will be assessed for potential visual impacts from the built project, as described in the following section.

### 2.5.3.9.1 Studies to Assess Visual Impacts to Historic Architectural Structures

Studies to assess visual impacts to historic architectural structures and other visually sensitive resources, such as recreational resources, within the project viewshed will be completed during the fall and winter of 2008, when the leaves are off the trees to maximize visibility.

Those historic architectural structures that viewshed studies indicate may have visibility of the highest proposed NMP3NPP structure and are already determined eligible or are found to be potentially eligible for the National Register (in consultation with the NY SHPO) will be assessed for visual impacts from anticipated daytime views of the cooling tower and cooling tower plumes. Research will also be conducted to identify whether any resources are present within the project viewshed that are among the 15 categories of aesthetic resources of State-wide significance identified in the NYSDEC's Program Policy for Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts (NYSDEC, 2000).

The assessment of visual effects will be conducted by an architectural historian, based upon a review of computer simulations of daytime views of the built NMP3NPP structures, and views of the plume under its most visible condition, based upon air quality modeling. At least some of the locations selected for visual simulation (termed viewpoints) will be from within or near the boundaries of State and National Register-listed and -eligible architectural structures found during the architectural survey to have partial to open views of the proposed structures. Where orientation, access and visibility allow, simulations may include views toward the architectural property with the proposed highest structures in the background. The viewpoints will be selected for simulation in consultation with the architectural historian. The simulated viewpoints will be representative of anticipated views from a range of orientations and distances; not every resource will be selected for simulation.

The architectural historian will apply the federal effects criteria (at 38 CFR Part 800) and render an opinion of effect for each selected viewpoint location. The historian will also render an opinion of effect for each historic architectural resource listed, eligible or found to be potentially eligible on the National and State Registers within the 5 mile visual APE with at least partial views of the highest proposed structure, and the plume. The visual impact evaluation will focus on the cumulative visual impact of the new facility in relation to existing effects from the existing NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2.

The visual impact assessment will be submitted to the NRC NY SHPO upon completion, and will be included in a supplemental filing to the NRC in the winter of 2009.

### 2.5.3.10 References

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**NYAC, 1994.** New York Archaeological Council. Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State, 1994.

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**OPRHP, 2008a.** New York State Historic Preservation Office/Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Human Remains Discovery Protocol. 2008.

**OPRHP, 2008b.** Email from Nancy Herter, New York State Historic Preservation Office Staff, to Curtis L. Biondich (Chrsitine Davis Consultants, Inc), June 18, 2008.

**USC, 2007.** Title 16, United States Code, Part 470, National Historic Preservation Act, 2007.

**NMPNS, 2004.** Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC, 2004. Applicant's Environmental Report-Operating License Renewal Stage. Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station. Docket Nos. 50-220 and 50-410. License No. DPR-63 and NPF-69. May 2004.

## 2.5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (EO, 1994), directs Federal agencies to identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations. Environmental justice is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (EPA, 2007). The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has provided guidance for addressing environmental justice (CEQ, 1997). NUREG-1555, Section 2.5.4 (NRC, 1999), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Policy Statement on the treatment of environmental justice in

licensing matters (FR, 2004), and the NRC Office Instruction LIC-203, Revision 1, regarding procedural guidance for preparing environmental assessments (NRC, 2004) were used to develop the following analysis. Project impacts are discussed in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 for any minority or low-income populations identified in this section.

Similar to Section 2.5.1 and Section 2.5.2, this section describes the minority and low income populations residing within a 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area and the two-county region of influence (ROI) that includes Oswego County and Onondaga County. The 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area was selected based upon the guidance provided by NUREG-1555 (NRC, 1999) and was established by using the NMP3NPP site as the center point and drawing a 50 mi (80 km) radius circle around the NMP3NPP site. This area includes portions of the State of New York and Canada.

The region of influence (ROI) includes Oswego County and Onondaga County, in upstate New York, with the northern part of Oswego County bordering Lake Ontario. Potential socioeconomic impacts, if any, arising from the proposed plant are likely to be confined to these two counties because a majority of the existing workforce for NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 reside in these counties and it is assumed that the potential in-migrating construction and operational workforces for NMP3NPP are most likely to reside in this same two-county ROI. About 95% of the workforce at the NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 site in May 2008 resided in Oswego County or Onondaga County. Of the 1,006 employees at the NMPNS site, approximately 737 (73.3%) of the workers had a home address in Oswego County and approximately 217 (21.6%) of those workers had a home address in Onondaga County.

#### **2.5.4.1 Methodology to Identify and Locate Minority and Low Income Populations**

Using ArcView® GIS software and U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 census data (USCB, 2000a) (USCB, 2000b), and Canada census data (CNSA, 2006a and CNSA, 2006b), all census block groups within a 50 mi (80 km) radius were identified. A census block group was included in the 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area if its boundaries were fully contained in the area, or if any part of the census block group was contained in the area. The ArcView® GIS software, U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 census data, and Canadian census data were then used to determine the minority and low income characteristics, by census block group, within 50 mi (80 km) of the NMP3NPP site and within each county.

As shown in Table 2.5-39, the 50 mi (80 km) radius contains a total of 754 census block groups or census subdivisions in the United States and Canada. Within the 50 mi (80 km) radius, there are 10 New York counties with a total of 749 census block groups. There also are three census divisions in Canada that contain five census subdivisions. Within the ROI, there are a total of 474 census block groups. Oswego County has a total of 68 census block groups and Onondaga County has 406 census block groups.

##### **2.5.4.1.1 Minority Populations**

A "minority" racial population is defined as: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander; Black (African-American) races; and multi-racial, or "some other race" (NRC, 2004). The racial population is expressed in terms of the number and/or percentage of people that are minorities in an area. The sum of these racial minority populations is referred to, within this section, as the aggregate racial minority population. Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin are the ethnic minority, may be of any race including the identified racial populations, and thus are identified as a separate subcategory.

The NRC guidance indicates that a minority population exists if either of the following two criteria is met:

1. The minority population of the census block group or environmental impact area (in this case the 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area) exceeds 50%; or
2. The minority population percentage of the environmental impact area is significantly greater (typically at least 20 percentage points) than the minority population percentage in the geographic area chosen for comparative analysis (in this case the 50-mile comparative geographic area).

For each of the 754 census block groups within the 50 mi (80 km) radius, the percent of the census block group's population represented by each minority classification (each race, aggregate minority population, and Hispanic/Latino origin) was calculated and compared to the two criteria listed above. If any census block group minority percentage exceeded 50%, then the block group was identified as containing a minority population. If any census block group percentage exceeded the applicable percentage in the 50 mi (80 km) geographical area by more than 20 percentage points, then the census block group was identified as containing a minority population.

Table 2.5-39 and Figure 2.5-7 through Figure 2.5-12 identify the various minority block groups. Within the 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area there are a total of 153 census block groups that are classified as having minority populations. All of the minority block groups are located in New York State.

Federally recognized Native American tribes within the 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area or within the State of New York include the Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca, Laurentians, and the Mohawks. Onondaga County is home to the Onondaga Indian Reservation. State-recognized tribes include the Shinnecock and Unkechag, both have mailing addresses outside of the 50 mi (80 km) area. Non-recognized Native American tribes and communities within New York include the Monatik, Mohegan, Montaukett, Chickamauga, Hudson River Band, and the Ohatchee. The state-recognized and nonrecognized groups do not have a mailing address within the 50 mi (80 km) radius. Many of the minority populations within the 50 mi (80 km) radius are located within the City of Syracuse. As discussed in ER Section 2.5.3.6, the NY State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) reported there were no tribal traditional cultural properties in the vicinity of the NMP3NPP project and no pending nominations as of June 3, 2008. The Onondaga Nation is the only federally recognized tribe to claim an interest in Oswego County, according to the NY SHPO. Information about the project has been sent to tribal representatives by UniStar, with a request for comment and information about any resources of tribal interest in the project vicinity. No comment has been received as of September 8, 2008 from the Onondaga Nation. A response was received from Jesse Bergevin, Historic Resources Specialist of the Oneida Indian Nation, dated September 8, 2008 that stated, "We are not aware of any Native historic resources significant to the Oneida Indian Nation within the area of potential effect of this proposed undertaking identified in the letter of August 15, 2008."

Additional consultation will be conducted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) during Phase II investigations

Oswego County and Onondaga County host relatively small numbers of migrant workers. According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture estimates (USDA, 2002), there were 18 migrant farm workers on farms with hired labor in Oswego County, and similarly there were 18 in

Onondaga County. Another potential indicator of migrant or transient workers is the number of workers that were employed for less than 150 days on area farms. In 2002, 718 workers were employed less than 150 days on 93 farms in Oswego County and 1,745 were employed on 170 farms in Onondaga County.

#### **2.5.4.1.2 Low Income Populations**

One of the common means of tracking income levels is by total income for a household, rather than by the total number of people in an area (as was done for minority populations, above). The Census Bureau's definition of a low income household is based on governmental statistical poverty thresholds. For the purposes of conducting this analysis, a block group is considered to be low income if either of the following two criteria are met:

1. The number of low income households in the census block group or the environmental impact site (in this case the 50 mi (80 km) geographic area) exceeds 50%; or
2. The percentage of households below the poverty level in an environmental impact area is significantly greater (typically at least 20 percentage points) than the low income population percentage in the geographic area chosen for comparative analysis (in this case, the 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area).

As determined by the 2000 Census survey (USCB, 2000b), low income households in each census block group were divided by the total households for that census block group to obtain the percentage of low income households per block group. If any census block group low income percentage exceeded 50%, then the block group was identified as containing a low income population. If any census block group percentage exceeded the applicable percentage in the geographical area by more than 20 percentage points, then the census block group was identified as containing a low income population.

Table 2.5-39 and Table 2.5-42 present low income census block group information, and Figure 2.5-12 shows the locations of the low income block groups. Within the 50 mi (80 km) comparative geographic area there are a total of 62 census block groups that are classified as having low income populations. Onondaga County and the City of Syracuse has 51 low income census blocks. Canada has zero low income census subdivisions within the 50 mi (80 km) radius.

#### **2.5.4.2 Analysis**

##### **2.5.4.2.1 Minority Populations**

###### **50 mi (80 km) Comparative Geographic Area**

Table 2.5-40 summarizes minority populations by the portion of the State of New York and Canada located within the 50 mi (80 km) radius of the site. Based on the "20 percentage points" or the "exceeded 50%" criterion, no Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, "Some Other Race," or multi-racial minorities exist in the 50 mi (80 km) radius comparative geographic area.

Within the 50 mi (80 km) radius, out of 754 total census block groups or Canadian subdivisions, 68 census block groups have African-American racial populations that meet at least one of the two criteria that define a minority population, two census block groups have Asian racial populations that meet the criteria, one census block group has American Indians or Alaskan Natives racial populations that meet the criteria, 82 census blocks of total (aggregate) races meet the criteria, and seven census block groups have Hispanic or Latino ethnic populations that meet the criteria.

Of the 68 African-American census blocks, one in Cayuga County and 31 in Onondaga County meet the 50% criterion. In addition, one census block in Cayuga County, two in Jefferson County, one in Oneida County, and 32 in Onondaga County meet the 20 percentage point criterion. As shown in Figure 2.5-7, 63 of the 68 African-American census block groups are located in Onondaga County and are most prevalent in the Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

There are two census block groups with an Asian minority population. Both of these census block groups meet the 20 percentage point criterion and, as shown in Figure 2.5-8, are located in Onondaga County within the City of Syracuse.

There is one census block group with an American Indian or Alaska Native minority population, meeting the 20 percentage point criterion. As shown in Figure 2.5-9, that census block group is located in Onondaga County and not surprisingly on the Onondaga Indian Reservation.

A total of 82 census block groups within the 50 mi (80 km) radius are defined as aggregate racial minority populations, with 73 of them located in Onondaga County, seven in Jefferson County, and one in Cayuga County. Of these census blocks, one in Cayuga County and 45 in Onondaga County meet the 50% criterion. In addition, one census block in Cayuga County, all seven in Jefferson County, one in Oneida County, and 28 in Onondaga County meet the 20 percentage point criterion. The aggregate racial minority populations are shown on Figure 2.5-10.

There are 7 census block groups that have a population of persons of Hispanic origin. Hispanic populations within 50 mi (80 km) of the NMP3NPP site are primarily in Onondaga County. There is one census block group with Hispanic origin in Cayuga County. All of these census block groups meet the 20% criterion. Figure 2.5-11 locates the census block groups with significant Hispanic populations.

### **Two-County Region of Influence**

As shown in Table 2.5-41 (USCB, 2000c-f; USCB, 2006a-d), overall the 2006 census data shows that only 3.5% of the population in Oswego County was minorities, significantly less than found in Onondaga County (16.4%) and in the Syracuse MSA (12.7%). However, all of these jurisdictions were significantly less than the 33.6% of the State of New York population that was comprised of minorities. African-Americans made up the greatest proportion of these minority populations, comprising 1.1% of the total population in Oswego County, 10.1% in Onondaga County, and 7.6% in the Syracuse MSA. In comparison, African-Americans comprised 15.5% of the total State of New York population, 9.2% were classified as "other," and Asians comprised 6.9% of the total state population.

No census block group in Oswego County is defined as having a racial minority or an Hispanic or Latino ethnic minority population, or as having an aggregate (i.e., total) minority population.

As described above, Onondaga County has the greatest number of racial minority census block groups, with African-Americans comprising 31 block groups exceeding the 50 percentage point criterion and 32 exceeding the percentage point criterion. Other ethnic groups meeting the 20 percentage point criteria for Onondaga County include two Asian and one American Indian or Alaskan Native census block groups. Seventy-three census block groups in Onondaga County are defined as having an aggregate minority concentration, of which 45 census block groups meet the percentage point criterion and 28 meet the 20 percentage point criterion. There are also six census block groups meeting the 20 percentage point criterion for Hispanic or Latino ethnic populations.

### 2.5.4.2.2 Low Income Populations

#### 50 mi (80 km) Comparative Geographic Area

As shown in Table 2.5-42, there are very few concentrations of low income populations within 50 mi (80 km) of the site. Figure 2.5-12 shows the locations of low income census block groups within a 50 mi (80 km) radius of the NMP3NPP site. There are 62 census block groups that exceed the 50 mi (80 km) radius' average number of low income households by 20 percentage points or more. Of those 62 census block groups, 51 are located Onondaga County, in the Syracuse MSA, five are in Cayuga County, three are in Jefferson County, two are in Oswego County, and one is in Wayne County. Of these census block groups, 14 in Onondaga County and one in Oswego County meet the 50 percentage point criterion. In addition, all five census block groups in Cayuga County, all three in Jefferson County, 37 in Onondaga County, one in Oswego County, and one in Wayne County meet the 20 percentage point criterion.

#### Two-County Region of Influence

As shown in Table 2.5-43 (USCB, 2000g-l and USCB, 2006e-p), overall the 2006 census data shows that 18.5% of individuals in Oswego County lived below the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty level; more than in Onondaga County (14.0%), the Syracuse MSA (14.3%), and the 14.2% of individuals in the state of New York. There are two low income census block groups in Oswego County. There are only 51 low-income census block groups in Onondaga County, out of the total of 406 census block groups located there.

As described above, there are only two low-income census block groups within Oswego County. One of these census blocks meets the 50% criterion and the other meets the 20 percentage point criterion.

Within Onondaga County, there are a total of 51 census block groups that are defined as low-income. Of these, 14 meet the 50 percentage point criterion and 37 meet the 20 percentage point criterion. All of these census block groups are located in the Syracuse MSA.

### 2.5.4.3 Subsistence Uses

Subsistence is the use of natural resources as food for consumption and for ceremonial and traditional cultural purposes. Often these types of activities are discussed for minority populations, but sometimes also for low income populations. Subsistence information is often difficult to collect, partially because it is relatively site specific and because it is difficult to differentiate between subsistence uses and recreational uses of natural resources. Often, a number of different informational sources have to be relied upon that collect data via different methods, for different classifications of groups, and for differing types of uses. Thus, it is not possible to present this information for the 50 mi (80 km) and ROI study areas that have been used in previous sections. Common major classifications of subsistence uses include gathering plants for consumption, for medicinal purposes, and use in ceremonial activities; fishing; and hunting. These activities are in addition to or replace portions of the foods that might be bought from businesses, and thus can represent reduced costs of living. They also often represent an important part of the cultural identity or lifestyle of the participants. This section presents the subsistence/recreational information that is available from a variety of sources obtained through an internet search.

The entire NMPNS property consists of approximately 900 acres (264 hectares), with over a mile of shoreline on Lake Ontario. Currently, approximately 188 acres (76 hectares) are used for power generation and support facilities, including the Hazardous Waste Facility, a 90 day accumulation unit for the temporary storage of hazardous wastes, non hazardous industrial

wastes, and universal wastes, prior to off-site shipping for recycling or disposal. The remaining acres are generally underdeveloped with the exception of the Energy Information Center (a nuclear information facility that was open to the public prior to September 11, 2001 ) and adjacent picnic area, the NMP Learning Center (training facility), a former construction and demolition landfill, and a firing range for security personnel training. For safety and security reasons the general public is not allowed uncontrolled access to the NMPNS site. Thus, no ceremonial or subsistence gathering of culturally significant plants, berries, or other vegetation occurs on the site.

#### **2.5.4.3.1 Plant Gathering**

Although no information could be found, it is assumed that collection of plants for ceremonial and food purposes (i.e., culturally significant plants, berries, or other vegetation) could be occurring in the two-county region of influence. Minority and low-income populations might be conducting these collection activities, (off of the NMP3NPP site) more often than the general population, or could be harvesting greater quantities.

#### **2.5.4.3.2 Hunting**

There are more than 40,000 acres (16,187 hectares) of public hunting land in Oswego County (OC, 2003). White-tail deer, small game (e.g., snow-shoe hare), ruffed grouse, wild turkey, pheasant, and resident Canada geese and other waterfowl populations are abundant throughout New York and on or near the NMP3NPP site (OC, 2003). These populations represent a valuable resource for hunters. Popular hunting areas include:

- ◆ State forest areas – including Battle Hill, Chateaugay, Hall Island, Kasoag, Klondike, Winona, and Joe Beamish-Orton Hollow for wildlife;
- ◆ Happy Valley Wildlife Management Area – an 8,645 acre (3,499 hectares) woodland area located in the towns of Williamstown, Parish, Albion, and Amboy between SR 104 and County Road 26 for wildlife;
- ◆ Little John Wildlife Management Area – an 8,000 acre (3,237 hectares) woodland area located in the towns of Boylston and Redfield for wildlife;
- ◆ Oneida Lake – the Big Bay and Three Mile Bay Wildlife Management Areas for waterfowl; and
- ◆ Deer Creek Wildlife Management Area – located off of SR 3 and along Lake Ontario for waterfowl.

As shown in Table 2.5-44 (NYSDEC, 2006), in 2006 over 3,100 deer were harvested in Oswego County and 3,365 were harvested in Onondaga County.

As shown in Table 2.5-45 (NYSDEC, 2008a and b), spring and fall turkey harvests have varied moderately from 1999 through 2005. Oswego County harvests varied from a low of about 840 in 2004 to a high of about 1,600 in 1999. Onondaga County harvests varied from a low of about 870 in 2004 to a high of about 1,700 in 2001. Usually, the spring harvest levels were much greater than the fall harvests.

Pheasants can be hunted during a regular hunt season and are stocked in certain locations statewide. In addition, in the fall of 2007 the NYDEC began offering a specially designated youth pheasant hunt, as a means of providing hunt training and harvesting opportunities for

youth. To this end, in 2007 the state stocked pheasants in Oswego County in the Deer Creek Marsh Wildlife Management Area near Richland (youth hunt and regular season) and in the 3-Mile Bay Wildlife Management Area near West Monroe (regular season only). It also stocked pheasants in Onondaga County in the Three Rivers Wildlife Management Area near Lysander (youth hunt and regular season) (NYSDEC, 2007a).

In some locations, bow hunting for carp is popular, especially during the late spring spawning season (OC, 2003).

While hunting for deer and waterfowl occurs in the ROI, no hunting is allowed on the NMP3NPP site.

### **2.5.4.3.3 Fishing**

Fishing is a very popular recreational activity in Oswego County and is an important contributor to the area economy. In a NYSDEC survey of anglers, three of the top five angling destinations in the state of New York were in Oswego County, including Lake Ontario, the Salmon River, and Oneida Lake (NYSDEC, 2007b). The county attracts more anglers than any other county in the state. The NYSDEC provides public fishing rights easements on Lake Ontario tributaries like the Salmon River, Grindstone Creek, and Little Sandy Creek, in addition to the access provided by the City of Oswego's River Walk (OC, 2003).

About 35 mi (56 km) of Lake Ontario shoreline border Oswego County. The lake provides brown, rainbow, and lake trout; chinook and coho salmon; walleye; and other fishing opportunities in the fall through spring, particularly in its major tributaries like the Oswego and Salmon rivers. Limited summer runs of Skamania River steelhead and Atlantic salmon also occur. Small-mouth bass are also an important summer fishery in the lake. (OC, 2003) The NYDEC conducted a freshwater angler survey of 54,000 anglers in June, October, and December 2007, but the results of that study are not yet available. Prior to that, the previous angler survey had been conducted in 1996 (NYDEC, 2007b). As an indicator of the importance of some of the Lake Ontario fisheries in the state of New York, Table 2.5-46 (NMFS, 2008) shows that from 2000 through 2005 yellow perch have been the primary commercial fisheries, with significantly fewer pounds of brown bullhead being harvested during that same period.

The Oswego River provides opportunities to fish for Chinook salmon; steelhead, rainbow, and brown trout; walleye; largemouth and smallmouth bass; northern pike; carp; channel catfish; and panfish and other fish (e.g., white perch, white bass, rock bass, sheepshead, and freshwater drum). Public access points include paved boat launches at Wright's Landing, located on the west side of Oswego Harbor, and under the SR 104 bridge, as well as along the City of Oswego's RiverWalk (OC, 2003).

The Salmon River primarily provides opportunities to fish the fall through spring runs of Chinook and coho salmon. Recent stockings of summer-run Skamania steelhead are providing a limited summer fishery, along with the availability of fall through spring steelhead, rainbow, and brown trout fisheries. Public access is available along 12 mi (19 km) of the river (OC, 2003).

Oneida Lake is about 23 mi (37 km) long and covers 50 square mi (129 square km) in the southeastern corner of Oswego County. The lake provides year-around fishing opportunities for walleye, northern pike, smallmouth bass, panfish (e.g., brown bullhead, bluegill, rock bass, white perch, and yellow perch), and other fish. There are more than two dozen public and private access sites on the lake. The Oneida Fish Cultural Station provides 100 million walleye fry to stock the lake each year, as well as several thousand sturgeon and paddle fish (OC, 2003).

Lake Neahtahwanta is a 683 acre (276 hectares), shallow (maximum depth of 12 feet (4 meter)) lake located next to the City of Fulton. It provides year-around fishing opportunities for a large panfish population (e.g., crappies and sunfish), and to a lesser extent bowfin, largemouth bass, northern pike, white perch, and bullhead. Public access is available at several locations along the lake, including a 27 acre (11 hectares) Recreation Park and a public boat launch located at North Bay (OC, 2003).

#### **2.5.4.4 Subsistence Uses by Minority Populations**

No evidence of subsistence fishing by minority populations has been identified in the region.

#### **2.5.4.5 Subsistence Uses by Low Income Populations**

No evidence of subsistence fishing by low income populations has been identified in the region.

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**USCB, 2006n.** 2006 American Community Survey. Table S1702. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families. Geographic area: Onondaga County, NY. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. Website accessed at [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?\\_bm=y&-context=st&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_S1702&-ds\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_&-tree\\_id=306&-redoLog=true&-caller=geoselect&-geo\\_id=05000US36067&-format=&-\\_lang=en](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-context=st&-qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_S1702&-ds_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_&-tree_id=306&-redoLog=true&-caller=geoselect&-geo_id=05000US36067&-format=&-_lang=en), accessed on April 18, 2008.

**USCB, 2006o.** 2006 American Community Survey. Table S1702. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families. Geographic area: Syracuse, NY MSA. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. Website accessed at [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?\\_bm=y&-context=st&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-context=st&-qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_)

G00\_S1702&-ds\_name=ACS\_2006\_EST\_G00\_&-tree\_id=306&-redoLog=false&-\_caller=geosel  
ect&-geo\_id=31000US45060&-format=&-\_lang=en, accessed on April 18, 2008.

**USCB, 2006p.** 2006 American Community Survey. Table S1702. Poverty Status in the Past 12  
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accessed at  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=04000US36&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_S1702&-ds\\_name=ACS\\_2006\\_EST\\_G00\\_&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=04000US36&-qr_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_S1702&-ds_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_&-redoLog=false), accessed on April 18,  
2008.

**USDA, 2002.** Table 7. Hired Farm Labor - Workers and Payroll, 2002 Census of Agriculture -  
County Data, New York. U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service,  
Washington, D.C. Website accessed at  
[www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/volume1/ny/st36\\_2\\_007\\_007.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/volume1/ny/st36_2_007_007.pdf), accessed on July 14,  
2008.

**Table 2.5-1—Counties of Residence for Existing NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 Operational Employees**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Cayuga	19	1.9%
Clinton	1	0.1%
Erie	1	0.1%
Herkimer	1	0.1%
Jefferson	7	0.7%
Madison	3	0.3%
Monroe	2	0.2%
Oneida	12	1.2%
Onondaga	217	21.6%
Oswego	737	73.3%
Saratoga	1	0.1%
Wayne	4	0.4%
Yates	1	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>100.1%</b>

**Table 2.5-2—Select Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Residential Population By Distance from the NMP3NPP Site, 2000 Based on US Census Bureau**

Demographic and Economic Characteristics: United States	Radii/Distance mi (km)					
	0 - 10 mi (0 - 16 km) <sup>(4)</sup>	10 - 20 mi (16 - 32 km) <sup>(4)</sup>	20 - 30 mi (32 - 48 km) <sup>(4)</sup>	30 - 40 mi (48 - 60 km) <sup>(4)</sup>	40 - 50 mi (60 - 80 km) <sup>(4)</sup>	0 - 50 mi (0 - 80 km) <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Total Population</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	54,986	98,702	220,095	450,409	354,257	946,673
<b>Age Composition</b>						
Persons under 5 years old	3,165	6,187	14,596	28,004	23,101	61,059
Persons 18 years and over	41,234	71,721	159,649	336,954	261,220	700,250
Persons 65 years and over	6,306	10,670	23,664	66,989	45,616	123,971
<b>Gender Composition</b>						
Females	28,129	49,692	111,570	233,516	175,615	481,936
<b>Ethnic Composition</b>						
Caucasians <sup>(2)</sup>	53,041	96,219	210,434	382,220	327,076	847,508
African-Americans <sup>(2)</sup>	461	515	3,531	43,182	13,245	57,245
Persons of Hispanic/Latino origins <sup>(3)</sup>	985	996	2,372	11,531	9,077	22,202
<b>Income Characteristics</b>						
Median Household Income 1999 <sup>(5)(6)</sup>	35,764	39,072	43,618	38,308	40,500	39,375

## Notes:

- (1) Resident population excludes transient populations.
- (2) Persons describing themselves as one race only.
- (3) Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race.
- (4) Block group totals were added to column figures whether all or part of the block group was contained by the radii
- (5) Median household income values report in US Dollars.
- (6) Median household income is the median income for the cumulative households from the NMPNS site. For example, median household income in the column labeled 30-40mi (48-60km) is the median income for all census block groups within or intersected by the 30-40mi (48-60km) radii.

**Table 2.5-3—Select Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Residential Population By Distance from the NMP3NPP Site, 2000 Canadian National Statistical Agency**

<b>Demographic and Economic Characteristics: Canada<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>0 - 10 mi (0 - 16 km)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>10 - 20 mi (16 - 32 km)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>20 - 30 mi (32 - 48 km)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>30 - 40 mi (48 - 60 km)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>40 - 50 mi (60 - 80 km)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>0 - 50 mi (0 - 80 km)<sup>(4)</sup></b>
<b>Total Population<sup>(1)</sup></b>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	25,495	175,025	175,025
<b>Age Composition<sup>(6)</sup></b>						
Persons under 14 years old	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	3,675	27,435	27,435
Persons 20 years and over	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	33,590	230,210	230,210
Persons 65 years and over	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	5,540	29,695	29,695
<b>Gender Composition</b>						
Females	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	13,045	90,110	90,110
<b>Ethnic Composition<sup>(8)</sup></b>						
Caucasians <sup>(2)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	20,245	129,145	129,145
African-Americans <sup>(2)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	45	535	535
Persons of Hispanic/Latino origins <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	50	715	715
<b>Income Characteristics</b>						
Median Household Income 1999 <sup>(9)(10)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	NA <sup>(7)</sup>	24,840	26,890	26,890

## Notes:

- (1) Resident population excludes transient populations.
- (2) Persons describing themselves as one race only.
- (3) Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race.
- (4) Block group totals were added to column figures whether all or part of the block group was contained by the radii.
- (5) Canadian census subdivisions are typically larger in geographic extent than in the United States.
- (6) Population figures available on the Canadian census site are aggregated into different age classes.
- (7) Canadian census subdivisions exist approximately 40 miles (60 km) from NMPNS.
- (8) Canadian census estimates ethnicity using a 20% sample; total population will not equate to totals generated by ethnic categories
- (9) Median household income values are reported in Canadian Dollars
- (10) Median household income is the median income for the cumulative households from the NMPNS site. For example, median household income in the column labeled 40-50mi (60-80km) is the median income for all census districts within or intersected by the 40-50mi (60-80km) radii.

**Table 2.5-4—Historical and Projected Population in Oswego and Onondaga Counties and New York from 1970 to 2080**

Year	Onondaga County		Oswego County		Region of Influence Onondaga and Oswego Counties		State of New York	
	Population (3)(4)	Average Annual Growth Percent	Population (3)(4)	Average Annual Growth Percent	Population	Average Annual Growth Percent	Population <sup>(2)</sup>	Average Annual Growth Percent
1970	472,746	--	100,897	--	573,643	--	18,236,967	--
1980	463,920	-0.19%(1)	113,901	1.22%	577,821	0.07%	17,558,072	-0.38%
1990	468,973	0.11%	121,771	0.67%	590,744	0.22%	17,990,455	0.24%
2000	458,336	-0.23%	122,377	0.05%	580,713	-0.17%	18,976,457	0.54%
2010	442,531	-0.35%	123,400	0.08%	565,931	-0.26%	19,443,672	0.24%
2016	431,473	-0.44%	123,326	-0.02%	550,568	-0.34%	19,542,800	0.08%
2020	423,235	-0.48%	123,591	0.14%	546,826	-0.34%	19,576,920	0.00% <sup>(5)</sup>
2030	398,596	-0.60%	121,834	-0.14%	520,430	-0.49%	19,477,429	-0.05%
2040	369,832	-0.75%	120,218	-0.13%	490,050	-0.60%	19,377,938	-0.05% <sup>(6)</sup>
2050	336,499	-0.94%	117,573	-0.22%	454,072	-0.76%	19,278,447	-0.05%
2056	314,340	-1.16%	115,605	-0.29%	421,479	-0.93%	19,220,000	-0.05%
2060	298,667	-1.30%	114,134	-0.33%	412,801	-1.03%	19,178,956	-0.05%
2070	256,336	-1.52%	103,901	-0.93%	360,237	-1.35%	19,079,465	-0.05%
2080	209,506	-2.00%	107,409	0.33%	316,915	-1.27%	18,979,974	-0.05%

Notes:

- (1) Average Annual Growth Rate from previously noted year (example, -0.19 % change in Onondaga County from 1970 to 1980)
- (2) Population Projections 2010 - 2030 from U.S. Census estimates at the state level available at <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/SummaryTabA1.xls> (USCB,2004).
- (3) Onondaga and Oswego County population projection 2010 -2030 available at <http://pad.human.cornell.edu/che/BLCC/pad/data/projections.cfm> (NY Census, 2008).
- (4) Onondaga and Oswego County level census projections 2040 - 2080 are derived from quadratic equations fit to population trend lines for 1970 - 2030.
- (5) Average annual growth percent is rounded to two decimal places from actual value of 0.0007%.
- (6) Average annual state growth percent for 2040 -2080 held constant at 2030 value

**Table 2.5-5—Select Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Persons in Oswego and Onondaga Counties, the State of New York, and the U.S. 2000 to 2006**

<b>Demographic and Economic Characteristics</b>	<b>Onondaga County</b>	<b>Oswego County</b>	<b>State of New York</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
Population Levels, Change, Density				
Total Population, 2000	458,336	122,377	18,976,457	281,421,906
Total Population Estimate 2006	456,777	123,077	19,306,183	299,398,484
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.02%	0.04%	0.11%	1.04%
Population per square mile, 2000	587.6	128.4	401.9	79.6
Age and Gender Composition				
Persons under 5 years old	5.90%	5.40%	6.30%	6.80%
Persons 18 years and over	23.70%	23.10%	23.40%	24.60%
Persons 65 years and over	13.60%	11.60%	13.10%	12.40%
Females, 2006	51.90%	50.50%	51.50%	51.90%
Ethnic Composition				
Caucasians, 2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	84.30%	97.20%	73.70%	80.10%
African-Americans, 2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	10.30%	0.80%	17.40%	12.80%
Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, 2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.80%	1.50%	16.30%	14.80%
Income Characteristics				
Median Household Income, 2004	43,474	39,185	45,343	44,334
Persons Below Poverty, 2004	12.20%	13.60%	14.50%	12.70%

## Notes:

- (1) Persons describing themselves as being of one race only
- (2) Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race

**Table 2.5-6—Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Residential Populations in Select Cities and Communities within Oswego and Onondaga Counties, 2000**

Demographic Characteristic	Cities or Communities							
	Baldwinsville	De Witt	Fayetteville	Fulton	North Syracuse	Oswego	Pulaski	Syracuse
<b>Total Population</b>	7,193	20,384	4,222	11,855	6,871	17,954	2,405	147,326
<b>Age Composition</b>								
Persons under 5 years old	495	997	243	796	378	909	173	9,306
Persons 18 years and over	5,219	15,568	3,185	8,632	5,216	13,956	1,805	110,599
Persons 65 years and over	1,099	3,846	741	1,904	1,146	3,068	470	18,984
<b>Gender Composition</b>								
Females	3,842	10,627	2,232	6,264	3,660	9,559	1,316	77,912
<b>Ethnic Composition</b>								
Caucasians <sup>(1)</sup>	6,985	18,210	4,148	11,430	6,477	17,085	2,370	94,457
African-Americans	62	1,027	19	98	120	93	7	36,945
Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin <sup>(2)</sup>	46	319	45	246	31	430	0	7,548
<b>Income Characteristics</b>								
Median Household Income 1999	39,240	50,610	50,598	29,054	35,389	28,248	28,977	25,000
Persons below poverty	574	1,181	92	2,254	703	3,921	376	37,485

Notes:

- (1) Persons describing themselves as being of one race only
- (2) Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race

**Table 2.5-7—Resident and Transient Populations, by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site, 2000**

(Page 1 of 2)

Sector/Type of Population	Population by Radii/Distance mi (km)						
	0 to 1 mi (0 to 2 km)	1 to 2 mi (2 to 3 km)	2 to 3 mi (3 to 5 km)	3 to 4 mi (5 to 6 km)	4 to 5 mi (6 to 8 km)	5 to 10 mi (8 to 16 km)	0 to 10 mi (0 to 16 km)
<b>N Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NNE Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NE Total</b>							
Transient Population	1,521	0	0	0	0	0	1,521
Resident Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ENE Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	2	20	0	0	0	22
<b>E Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	8	224	53	118	907	1,310
<b>ESE Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	75	0	178	163	2,137	2,553
<b>SE Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	130	179	188	127	1,179	1,803
<b>SSE Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	4	58	64	350	191	1,035	1,702
<b>S Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	31	127	462	343	1,828	2,791
<b>SSW Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	200	200
Resident Population	0	199	207	207	1,145	3,561	5,319
<b>SW Total</b>							
Transient Population	0	0	0	820	0	1,460	2,280

**Table 2.5-7—Resident and Transient Populations, by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site, 2000**

(Page 2 of 2)

Sector/Type of Population	Population by Radii/Distance mi (km)						
	0 to 1 mi (0 to 2 km)	1 to 2 mi (2 to 3 km)	2 to 3 mi (3 to 5 km)	3 to 4 mi (5 to 6 km)	4 to 5 mi (6 to 8 km)	5 to 10 mi (8 to 16 km)	0 to 10 mi (0 to 16 km)
Resident Population	78	72	2	487	158	21,376	22,173
WSW Total							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	8,658	8,658
Resident Population	0	12	2	26	0	1,345	1,385
W Total							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
WNW Total							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW Total							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWW Total							
Transient Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resident Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Population							
Transient Population	1,521	0	0	820	0	10,318	12,659
Resident Population	90	587	825	1,951	2,245	33,368	39,066

**Table 2.5-8—Commuting Patterns To and From the ROI (Oswego and Onondaga Counties, 2000)**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Count</b>
Worker Outflow from ROI (Onondaga and Oswego Counties) to Counties in 50 mi (80 km) Radius	Cayuga	2,409
	Jefferson	572
	Lewis	10
	Madison	2,372
	Oneida	1,618
	Ontario	109
	Seneca	272
	Wayne	249
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,611</b>
<b>Worker Outflow from ROI (Onondaga and Oswego Counties) to Areas Outside 50 mi (80 km) Radius</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,579</b>
Worker Inflow to ROI (Onondaga and Oswego Counties) from Counties in 50 mi (80 km) Radius	Cayuga	8,582
	Jefferson	1,074
	Lewis	135
	Madison	10,392
	Oneida	3,709
	Ontario	173
	Seneca	348
	Wayne	522
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,935</b>
<b>Worker Inflow to ROI (Onondaga and Oswego Counties) from Areas Outside 50 mi (80 km) Radius</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,952</b>
<b>Net Worker Inflow to ROI (Onondaga and Oswego Counties)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,697</b>

**Table 2.5-9—Current Population and Population Projections For the NMP3NPP Low Population Zone**

Year	LPZ Population <sup>(2)</sup>	Average Annual Percent Change for the 10 Year Period <sup>(1)</sup>
2000	3,453	NA
2010	3,473	0.06%
2016	3,3470	NA
2020	3,479	0.02%
2030	3,446	-0.10%
2040	3,396	-0.15%
2050	3,318	-0.23%
2056	3,254	NA
2060	3,203	-0.09%
2070	3,064	-0.44%
2080	2,876	-0.63%

## Notes:

- (1) Average annual percent change calculated using the following formula for the 0-50 mi (0-80 km) radius:  $((P_n/P_0)^{1/N}-1)*100$  where  $P_n$  = later time period  $P_0$  = earlier time period  $N$  = number of years in interval (Health, United States, 2007)  
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/nchsdefs/averageannualrateofchange.htm>
- (2) Population projections for the NMP3NPP site LPZ are based on the conservative approach of using the NMP Unit 2 LPZ (4 mi (6.4 km) radius from the NMP Unit 1 stack). Population estimates use the 2000 U.S.Census and 2010 to 2080 projections for Oswego County, NY.

**Table 2.5-10—Population Projections from 2000 to 2080 Within 50 mi (80 km) of the NMP3NPP Site**

Year	Population Projections within Radii/Distances mi (km)						Annual Average Percent Change For the 10 Year Period <sup>(1)</sup>
	0 to 10 mi (0 to 16 km) <sup>(2,5)</sup>	10 to 20 mi (16 to 32 km)	20 to 30 mi (32 to 48 km)	30 to 40 mi (48 to 60 km)	40 to 50 mi (60 to 80 km)	Total 0 to 50 mi (0 to 80 km)	
2000 <sup>(3)</sup>	39,066	62,599	163,062	375,370	331,655	971,752	NA
2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	38,938	62,428	162,417	373,762	341,282	978,840	0.07%
2016	38,408	61,643	160,341	368,994	342,052	971,438	NA
2020	38,205	61,279	159,493	366,996	344,211	970,184	-0.09%
2030	36,790	58,983	153,558	353,408	340,863	943,799	-0.28%
2040	35,313	56,632	147,467	339,478	337,541	916,431	-0.29%
2050	32,943	52,835	137,571	316,668	326,409	866,426	-0.56%
2056	31,051	49,755	129,611	298,337	316,059	824,813	NA
2060	29,480	47,285	123,105	283,314	307,036	790,179	-0.22%
2070	23,917	38,353	99,849	229,837	272,187	664,143	-1.72%
2080	13,815	22,106	57,667	132,736	206,344	432,668	-4.19%

Notes:

- (1) Average annual percent change calculated using the following formula for the 0-50 mi (0-80 km) radius:  $((P_n/P_0)^{1/N}-1)*100$  where  $P_n$  = later time period  $P_0$  = earlier time period N = number of years in interval (Health, United States, 2007)
- (2) Population estimates and projections include transient and residential population in the 0 to 10 mi (0 to 16 km) range.
- (3) Residential population in 2000, US Census Bureau, Decennial Census.
- (4) The populations for the years 2010 to 2080 have been projected by calculating a growth rate using US state population (by county) and Canadian population (by province and census district) as the base.
- (5) Transient population is only included in the 0 to 10 mi (0 to 16 km) distribution.

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

(Page 1 of 12)

Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	0-1(0-2) <sup>(2,3)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSE		4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	1
S		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW		78	78	76	76	73	70	65	62	59	47	28
WSW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W		8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	3
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

(Page 2 of 12)

Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year											
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>	
N	1-2(2-3) <sup>(2,3)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENE		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
E		8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	3	3
ESE		75	75	74	74	70	68	63	60	57	46	26	26
SE		130	129	128	127	122	117	109	103	98	80	46	46
SSE		58	58	57	57	54	53	49	47	44	35	21	21
S		31	31	31	30	30	28	26	25	23	19	10	10
SSW		199	198	195	195	187	180	168	158	150	122	70	70
SW		72	72	71	71	67	65	61	58	54	44	25	25
WSW		12	12	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	7	4	4
W		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>587</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>206</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

(Page 3 of 12)

Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	2-3(3-5) <sup>(2,3)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENE		20	20	20	20	19	18	17	16	15	12	7
E		224	223	220	220	211	202	190	178	170	137	78
ESE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SE		179	179	176	174	168	162	151	142	136	109	63
SSE		64	64	63	63	61	58	55	51	48	39	22
S		127	126	125	124	120	115	107	101	96	78	45
SSW		207	207	204	202	195	188	174	165	156	127	73
SW		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
WSW		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
W		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>825</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>504</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

(Page 4 of 12)

Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	3-4(5-6) <sup>(2,3)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E		53	53	52	52	50	48	44	42	40	32	18
ESE		178	178	176	174	167	161	151	141	134	110	63
SE		188	187	186	184	177	170	158	149	142	115	66
SSE		350	348	344	342	331	317	295	277	264	215	124
S		462	461	453	452	436	419	392	368	349	283	165
SSW		207	206	204	203	195	187	175	165	156	126	73
SW		487	485	479	477	460	439	411	388	370	299	172
WSW		26	26	26	25	24	24	22	21	20	16	9
W		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,951</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>690</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

(Page 5 of 12)

Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	4-5(6-8) <sup>(2,3)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E		118	118	116	115	111	106	99	94	89	73	41
ESE		163	163	162	159	153	148	136	130	123	100	57
SE		127	127	125	124	119	115	107	100	95	78	46
SSE		191	190	188	187	180	173	161	151	144	117	68
S		343	341	337	335	322	310	289	273	258	209	121
SSW		1,145	1,138	1,125	1,119	1,078	1,036	966	910	863	701	405
SW		158	158	157	156	150	142	135	126	120	97	56
WSW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,245</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>794</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

(Page 6 of 12)

Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	5-10(8-16) <sup>(2,3)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E		907	906	896	888	854	819	768	721	685	557	319
ESE		2,137	2,132	2,108	2,091	2,014	1,935	1,803	1,697	1,615	1,309	754
SE		1,179	1,173	1,160	1,153	1,110	1,065	995	937	889	722	416
SSE		1,035	1,033	1,019	1,015	972	936	869	824	778	632	366
S		1,828	1,823	1,798	1,791	1,721	1,651	1,539	1,456	1,380	1,120	647
SSW		3,561	3,547	3,503	3,481	3,356	3,215	3,003	2,830	2,689	2,177	1,259
SW		21,376	21,310	20,994	20,896	20,129	19,323	18,023	16,984	16,124	13,088	7,566
WSW		1,345	1,337	1,322	1,315	1,267	1,215	1,134	1,070	1,017	824	476
W		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>33,368</b>	<b>33,261</b>	<b>32,800</b>	<b>32,630</b>	<b>31,423</b>	<b>30,159</b>	<b>28,134</b>	<b>26,519</b>	<b>25,177</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>11,803</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

(Page 7 of 12)

Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	0-10(0-16) <sup>(2,3)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENE		22	22	22	22	21	20	19	18	17	13	8
E		1,310	1,308	1,292	1,283	1,234	1,182	1,108	1,041	990	804	459
ESE		2,553	2,548	2,520	2,498	2,404	2,312	2,153	2,028	1,929	1,565	900
SE		1,803	1,795	1,775	1,762	1,696	1,629	1,520	1,431	1,360	1,104	637
SSE		1,702	1,697	1,675	1,668	1,602	1,541	1,432	1,353	1,281	1,040	602
S		2,791	2,782	2,744	2,732	2,629	2,523	2,353	2,223	2,106	1,709	988
SSW		5,319	5,296	5,231	5,200	5,011	4,806	4,486	4,228	4,014	3,253	1,880
SW		22,173	22,105	21,779	21,678	20,881	20,041	18,697	17,620	16,729	13,576	7,848
WSW		1,385	1,377	1,362	1,354	1,304	1,252	1,168	1,103	1,048	848	490
W		8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	3
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>39,066</b>	<b>38,938</b>	<b>38,408</b>	<b>38,205</b>	<b>36,790</b>	<b>35,313</b>	<b>32,943</b>	<b>31,051</b>	<b>29,480</b>	<b>23,917</b>	<b>13,815</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

(Page 8 of 12)

Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	10-20(16-32)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNE		4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	1
NE		1,106	1,106	1,097	1,093	1,051	1,002	940	879	846	684	382
ENE		6,446	6,429	6,353	6,310	6,071	5,833	5,444	5,125	4,865	3,946	2,276
E		3,397	3,395	3,353	3,338	3,204	3,080	2,866	2,701	2,578	2,082	1,203
ESE		5,715	5,703	5,630	5,600	5,385	5,171	4,827	4,545	4,324	3,502	2,011
SE		7,382	7,352	7,255	7,216	6,953	6,674	6,228	5,868	5,568	4,521	2,605
SSE		7,036	7,013	6,929	6,879	6,627	6,368	5,932	5,589	5,311	4,309	2,487
S		19,694	19,645	19,379	19,269	18,554	17,809	16,614	15,646	14,860	12,066	6,960
SSW		7,124	7,100	7,011	6,971	6,710	6,441	6,009	5,669	5,378	4,360	2,518
SW		4,695	4,681	4,632	4,599	4,424	4,250	3,972	3,730	3,552	2,881	1,663
WSW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>62,599</b>	<b>62,428</b>	<b>61,643</b>	<b>61,279</b>	<b>58,983</b>	<b>56,632</b>	<b>52,835</b>	<b>49,755</b>	<b>47,285</b>	<b>38,353</b>	<b>22,106</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

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Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	20-30(32-48)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNE		1,521	1,520	1,507	1,495	1,432	1,383	1,286	1,211	1,158	934	537
NE		6,021	6,010	5,939	5,911	5,680	5,454	5,078	4,780	4,562	3,692	2,135
ENE		1,827	1,825	1,810	1,802	1,737	1,659	1,548	1,461	1,392	1,120	643
E		2,327	2,327	2,301	2,290	2,203	2,115	1,962	1,853	1,765	1,425	822
ESE		3,863	3,852	3,809	3,788	3,635	3,498	3,265	3,075	2,925	2,367	1,362
SE		23,628	23,521	23,226	23,104	22,244	21,362	19,926	18,785	17,848	14,467	8,361
SSE		91,910	91,483	90,287	89,810	86,503	83,076	77,534	73,032	69,300	56,268	32,504
S		17,621	17,557	17,327	17,242	16,596	15,932	14,871	14,012	13,307	10,786	6,232
SSW		6,239	6,234	6,151	6,109	5,884	5,649	5,258	4,960	4,717	3,820	2,203
SW		8,060	8,043	7,939	7,898	7,601	7,297	6,805	6,406	6,097	4,942	2,852
WSW		45	45	45	44	43	42	38	36	34	28	16
W		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>163,062</b>	<b>162,417</b>	<b>160,341</b>	<b>159,493</b>	<b>153,558</b>	<b>147,467</b>	<b>137,571</b>	<b>129,611</b>	<b>123,105</b>	<b>99,849</b>	<b>57,667</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

(Page 10 of 12)

Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	30-40 (48-64)	255	255	254	253	242	231	217	204	195	157	91
NNE		6,718	6,699	6,615	6,571	6,332	6,078	5,665	5,345	5,075	4,116	2,375
NE		13,185	13,136	12,974	12,903	12,425	11,943	11,126	10,483	9,974	8,076	4,667
ENE		362	362	362	359	348	334	308	293	284	221	125
E		1,018	1,018	1,007	1,003	966	924	862	814	776	623	358
ESE		8,446	8,422	8,321	8,275	7,955	7,641	7,127	6,713	6,389	5,172	2,982
SE		19,324	19,238	19,001	18,900	18,200	17,480	16,298	15,372	14,583	11,832	6,831
SSE		268,605	267,340	263,881	262,492	252,821	242,858	226,594	213,423	202,600	164,457	95,010
S		28,780	28,674	28,322	28,150	27,110	26,027	24,277	22,875	21,739	17,638	10,172
SSW		12,378	12,349	12,191	12,122	11,662	11,203	10,432	9,851	9,367	7,567	4,365
SW		10,293	10,278	10,149	10,093	9,693	9,323	8,694	8,190	7,794	6,299	3,637
WSW		6,006	5,991	5,917	5,875	5,654	5,436	5,068	4,774	4,538	3,679	2,123
W		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>375,370</b>	<b>373,762</b>	<b>368,994</b>	<b>366,996</b>	<b>353,408</b>	<b>339,478</b>	<b>316,668</b>	<b>298,337</b>	<b>283,314</b>	<b>229,837</b>	<b>132,736</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

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Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	40-50 (64-80)	61,608	70,764	74,073	77,145	82,100	87,204	90,699	92,240	93,066	94,135	93,959
NNE		7,867	7,851	7,757	7,716	7,413	7,128	6,639	6,274	5,955	4,817	2,772
NE		49,822	49,584	48,976	48,717	46,917	45,058	42,025	39,604	37,609	30,505	17,614
ENE		3,343	3,333	3,304	3,289	3,157	3,038	2,817	2,668	2,543	2,050	1,181
E		2,198	2,198	2,173	2,163	2,089	2,002	1,867	1,757	1,679	1,350	767
ESE		15,699	15,655	15,471	15,363	14,800	14,208	13,251	12,489	11,868	9,596	5,534
SE		38,117	37,983	37,504	37,301	35,899	34,487	32,151	30,292	28,773	23,341	13,469
SSE		28,485	28,361	28,023	27,859	26,822	25,757	24,031	22,644	21,508	17,443	10,063
S		32,894	32,756	32,371	32,176	30,994	29,753	27,757	26,168	24,851	20,128	11,641
SSW		31,530	31,432	31,046	30,843	29,710	28,531	26,616	25,070	23,825	19,291	11,144
SW		27,038	26,953	26,625	26,472	25,468	24,471	22,831	21,511	20,441	16,542	9,556
WSW		20,270	20,175	19,934	19,825	19,089	18,348	17,108	16,114	15,294	12,411	7,165
W		0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		9,670	10,811	11,248	11,707	12,571	13,570	14,522	15,089	15,465	16,399	17,324
NNW		3,114	3,426	3,547	3,635	3,834	3,986	4,095	4,139	4,159	4,179	4,155
<b>Total</b>		<b>331,655</b>	<b>341,282</b>	<b>342,052</b>	<b>344,211</b>	<b>340,863</b>	<b>337,541</b>	<b>326,409</b>	<b>316,059</b>	<b>307,036</b>	<b>272,187</b>	<b>206,344</b>

**Table 2.5-11—Population Projections by Sector and Distance from the NMP3NPP Site from 2000 to 2080**

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Sector	Radius in mi (km)	Population Projection by Year										
		2000	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>	2016 <sup>(4)</sup>	2020 <sup>(4)</sup>	2030 <sup>(4)</sup>	2040 <sup>(4)</sup>	2050 <sup>(4)</sup>	2056 <sup>(4)</sup>	2060 <sup>(4)</sup>	2070 <sup>(4)</sup>	2080 <sup>(4)</sup>
N	0-50(0-80)	61,863	71,032	74,327	77,398	82,539	87,435	90,916	92,240	93,220	94,292	94,050
NNE		16,110	16,074	15,883	15,786	15,181	14,593	13,593	12,833	12,191	9,869	5,685
NE		70,134	69,836	68,986	68,624	66,073	63,457	59,169	55,746	52,991	42,957	24,798
ENE		12,000	11,971	11,851	11,782	11,334	10,884	10,136	9,565	9,101	7,350	4,233
E		10,250	10,246	10,126	10,077	9,696	9,303	8,665	8,166	7,788	6,284	3,609
ESE		36,276	36,180	35,751	35,524	34,179	32,830	30,623	28,850	27,435	22,202	12,789
SE		90,254	89,889	88,761	88,283	84,992	81,632	76,123	71,748	68,132	55,265	31,903
SSE		397,738	395,894	390,795	388,708	374,375	359,600	335,523	316,041	300,000	243,517	140,666
S		101,780	101,414	100,143	99,569	95,883	92,044	85,872	80,924	76,863	62,327	35,993
SSW		62,590	62,411	61,630	61,245	58,977	56,630	52,801	49,778	47,301	38,291	22,110
SW		72,259	72,060	71,124	70,740	68,067	65,382	60,999	57,457	54,613	44,240	25,556
WSW		27,706	27,588	27,258	27,098	26,090	25,078	23,382	22,027	20,914	16,966	9,794
W		8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	3
WNW		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW		9,670	10,811	11,248	11,707	12,571	13,570	14,522	15,278	15,465	16,399	17,324
NNW		3,114	3,426	3,547	3,635	3,834	3,986	4,095	4,150	4,159	4,179	4,155
<b>Total</b>		<b>971,752</b>	<b>978,840</b>	<b>971,438</b>	<b>970,184</b>	<b>943,799</b>	<b>916,431</b>	<b>866,426</b>	<b>824,809</b>	<b>790,179</b>	<b>664,143</b>	<b>432,668</b>

Notes:

- (1) dash indicates that the sector covers a body of water only.
- (2) Includes transient and resident populations.
- (3) Transients included only for 0 to 10 mi (0 to 16 km) portion.
- (4) The population for the years 2010 to 2080 have been projected by calculating a growth rate using US state population (by county) and Canadian population (by province and census district) as the base.

**Table 2.5-12—Civilian Labor Force Data for Oswego County and Onondaga County, Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area, New York, and the U.S., 2000 and 2006**

Labor Force	County/Location									
	Oswego County		Onondaga County		Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area		State of New York		U.S.	
<b>2000 Labor Force</b>										
Population 16 years old & older	93,393	100.0%	353,100	100.0%	564,807	100.0%	14,805,912	100.0%	217,168,077	100.0%
Individuals In Labor Force	59,778	64.0%	228,431	64.7%	362,989	64.3%	9,046,805	61.1%	138,820,935	63.9%
Civilian Labor Force	59,667	63.9%	228,026	64.6%	362,444	64.2%	9,023,096	60.9%	137,668,798	63.4%
Employed	54,139	58.0%	215,714	61.1%	340,068	60.2%	8,382,988	56.6%	129,721,512	59.7%
Unemployed	5,528	5.9%	12,312	3.5%	22,376	4.0%	640,108	4.3%	7,947,286	3.7%
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed		9.3%		5.4%		6.2%		7.1%		5.8%
Armed Forces	111	0.1%	405	0.1%	545	0.1%	23,709	0.2%	1,152,137	0.5%
Individuals Not in Labor Force	33,615	36.0%	124,669	35.3%	201,818	35.7%	5,759,107	38.9%	78,347,142	36.1%
<b>2006 Labor Force</b>										
Population 16 years old & older	98,114	100.0%	361,831	100.0%	517,199	100.0%	15,337,883	100.0%	234,243,963	100.0%
Individuals In Labor Force	60,765	61.9%	231,436	64.0%	327,931	63.4%	9,660,536	63.0%	152,193,214	65.0%
Civilian Labor Force	60,674	61.8%	230,801	63.8%	326,995	63.2%	9,636,401	62.8%	151,203,992	64.5%
Employed	54,432	55.5%	217,096	60.0%	304,916	59.0%	9,007,682	58.7%	141,501,434	60.4%
Unemployed	6,242	6.4%	13,705	3.8%	22,079	4.3%	628,719	4.1%	9,702,558	4.1%
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed		10.3%		5.9%		6.8%		6.5%		6.4%
Armed Forces	91	0.1%	635	0.2%	936	0.2%	24,135	0.2%	989,222	0.4%
Individuals Not in Labor Force	37,349	38.1%	130,395	36.0%	189,268	36.6%	5,677,347	37.0%	82,050,749	35.0%
<b>2000-2006 Average Annual Percent Change Labor Force</b>										
Population 16 years old & older		0.8%		0.4%		-1.4%		0.6%		1.3%
Individuals In Labor Force		0.3%		0.2%		-1.6%		1.1%		1.6%
Civilian Labor Force		0.3%		0.2%		-1.6%		1.1%		1.6%
Employed		0.1%		0.1%		-1.7%		1.2%		1.5%
Unemployed		2.2%		1.9%		-0.2%		-0.3%		3.7%
Armed Forces		-3.00%		9.5%		12.0%		0.3%		-2.4%
Individuals Not in Labor Force		1.9%		0.8%		-1.0%		-0.2%		0.8%

**Table 2.5-13—Employment by Industry Sectors and Class of Workers in Oswego County, Onondaga County and ROI, 2000 and 2006**

Industry Sector and Class of Workers	Average Employment											
	Oswego County				Onondaga County				Total ROI			
	2000		2006		2000		2006		2000		2006	
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	54,139	100%	54,432	100.0%	215,714	100.0%	217,096	100.0%	269,853	100.0%	271,528	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, and Mining	681	1.3%	877	1.6%	1,224	0.6%	1,334	0.6%	1,905	0.7%	2,211	0.8%
Construction	3,868	7.1%	4,476	8.2%	9,337	4.3%	10,808	5.0%	13,205	4.9%	15,284	5.6%
Manufacturing	9,192	17.0%	6,710	12.3%	27,793	12.9%	23,117	10.6%	36,985	13.7%	29,827	11.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,769	3.3%	1,970	3.6%	9,005	4.2%	8,833	4.1%	10,774	4.0%	10,803	4.0%
Retail Trade	6,980	12.9%	5,960	10.9%	25,631	11.9%	25,259	11.6%	32,611	12.1%	31,219	11.5%
Transportation and Warehousing, Utilities	4,776	8.8%	5,041	9.3%	11,407	5.3%	8,837	4.1%	16,183	6.0%	13,878	5.1%
Information	981	1.8%	690	1.3%	7,104	3.3%	6,116	2.8%	8,085	3.0%	6,806	2.5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,222	4.1%	2,462	4.5%	15,314	7.1%	16,987	7.8%	17,536	6.5%	19,449	7.2%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Services	2,846	5.3%	4,032	7.4%	17,654	8.2%	19,542	9.0%	20,500	7.6%	23,574	8.7%
Educational, Health, and Social Services	12,032	22.2%	12,805	23.5%	56,571	26.2%	57,926	26.7%	68,603	25.4%	70,731	26.0%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	4,229	7.8%	4,681	8.6%	15,524	7.2%	18,878	8.7%	19,753	7.3%	23,559	8.7%
Other Services (except public administration)	2,529	4.7%	2,367	4.3%	10,936	5.1%	10,299	4.7%	13,465	5.0%	12,666	4.7%
Public Administration	2,034	3.8%	2,361	4.3%	8,214	3.8%	9,160	4.2%	10,248	3.8%	11,521	4.2%
<b>Class of Workers</b>												
Private wage and salary workers	40,609	75.0%	41,774	76.7%	170,107	78.9%	170,142	78.4%	210,716	78.1%	211,916	78.0%
Government Workers	10,107	18.7%	9,367	17.2%	33,893	15.7%	36,717	16.9%	44,000	16.3%	46,084	17.0%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	3,267	6.0%	3,205	5.9%	11,346	5.3%	9,839	4.5%	14,613	5.4%	13,044	4.8%
Unpaid family workers	156	0.3%	86	0.2%	368	0.2%	398	0.2%	524	0.2%	484	0.2%

**Table 2.5-14—Major Non-Governmental Employers in Oswego County and Onondaga County**

<b>Oswego County</b>		
<b>Firm</b>	<b>Product/Service</b>	<b>Employment</b>
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	Utilities	1,500
Alcan Rolled Products	Packaging	800
New York Power Authority	Utilities	780
Nestle Chocolate and Confections	Food manufacturing	700
Oswego Hospital	Medical	676
Sealright Company	Packaging	490
Oswego County Opportunities	Social Services	421
Schoeller Technical Papers	Paper	352
Oswego Industries	Social Services	350
A.L. Lee Memorial Hospital	Medical	320
<b>Onondaga County</b>		
<b>Firm</b>	<b>Product/Service</b>	<b>Employment</b>
State University of NY Health Science Center	Medical	6,400
Syracuse University	Higher Education	5,925
Wegmans Food Markets, Inc.	Food and pharmacy stores	3,760
St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center	Medical	3,150
Magna Drivetrain	Automotive	2,600
Crouse Hospital	Medical	2,400
Lockheed-Martin MS2	Naval Systems	2,350
P&C Food Markets Division of Penn Traffic	Food retailer	2,220
National Grid	Electric/gas Utility	1,860
Loretto	Senior Citizen Services	1,825

**Table 2.5-15—Fastest Growing Industries in Oswego County and Onondaga County, from 2006 to 2007**

County/Industry	Fastest Growing Private Industries 200X - 200X, Percent Increase
<b>Oswego County:</b>	
Social Assistance	\$25,043
Chemical Manufacturing	\$57,174
Administrative and Support Services	\$19,802
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	\$16,819
Crop Production	\$19,341
Real Estate	\$20,442
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$43,555
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$36,611
General Merchandise Stores	\$18,971
Food Manufacturing	\$35,123
<b>Onondaga County:</b>	
Food Service and Drinking Places	n/a
Administrative and Support Services	\$27,328
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$55,878
Executive, Legislative, and General Government	\$41,326
Hospitals	\$38,362

**Table 2.5-16—Household Income in Oswego County, Onondaga County, Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area, New York, and the U.S., 2000 and 2006**

Household Income	County/Location				
	Oswego County	Onondaga County	Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area	State of New York	U.S.
<b>2000</b>					
Percent of Individuals Below the Poverty Level	14.0%	12.2%	12.1%	14.6%	12.4%
Median Household Income	\$36,598	\$40,847	\$39,750	\$43,393	\$41,994
Per Capita Income	\$16,853	\$21,336	\$20,002	\$23,389	\$21,587
Mean Household Income	\$44,660	\$53,180	\$50,861	\$61,856	\$56,644
<b>2006</b>					
Percent of Individuals Below the Poverty Level	18.5%	14.0%	14.3%	14.2%	13.3%
Median Household Income	\$38,264	\$46,060	\$44,857	\$51,384	\$48,451
Per Capita Income	\$19,171	\$24,276	\$23,125	\$28,024	\$25,267
Mean Household Income	\$49,015	\$59,349	\$57,485	\$73,384	\$65,527
<b>2000-2006 Average Annual Percent Change</b>					
Percent of Individuals Below the Poverty Level	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	- 0.1%	0.1%
Median Household Income	0.8%	2.1%	2.1%	3.1%	2.6%
Per Capita Income	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	3.3%	2.8%
Mean Household Income	1.6%	1.9%	2.2%	3.11%	2.6%

**Table 2.5-17—Mean Salaries in Oswego County, Onondaga County, Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area, New York, and the U.S., 2000 and 2006**

Mean Salaries	County/Location				
	Oswego County	Onondaga County	Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area	State of New York	U.S.
<b>2000</b>					
Mean Earnings	\$45,352	\$53,876	\$51,377	\$64,102	\$56,604
Percent Greater Than the National Average	-19.9%	-4.8%	-9.2%	13.2%	n/a
<b>2006</b>					
Mean Earnings	\$50,209	\$61,782	\$59,343	\$76,384	\$66,733
Percent Greater Than the National Average	-24.8%	-7.4%	-11.1%	14.5%	n/a
<b>2000-2006 Average Annual Percent Change</b>					
Mean Earnings	1.8%	2.4%	2.6%	3.2%	3.0%

**Table 2.5-18—Occupied and Vacant (available) Housing Units in Oswego County, Onondaga County, and the ROI, 2000 and 2006**

Housing Units	County/Location					
	Oswego County		Onondaga County		Total ROI	
<b>2000</b>						
Total Housing	52,831	100.0%	196,633	100.0%	249,464	100.0%
Total Occupied Units:	45,522	86.2%	181,153	92.1%	226,675	90.9%
Owner-Occupied	33,122	72.8%	116,810	64.5%	149,932	66.1%
Renter-Occupied	12,400	27.2%	64,343	35.5%	76,743	33.9%
Total Unoccupied Units:	7,309	13.8%	15,480	7.9%	22,789	9.1%
Year-around Units	3,796	7.2%	13,439	6.8%	17,235	6.9%
Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use units	3,513	6.6%	2,041	1.0%	5,554	2.2%
<b>2006</b>						
Total Housing	53,805	100.0%	201,489	100.0%	255,294	100.0%
Total Occupied Units:	46,298	86.0%	181,962	90.3%	228,260	89.4%
Owner-Occupied	32,764	72.0%	120,923	66.5%	153,687	67.3%
Renter-Occupied	13,534	29.2%	61,039	33.5%	74,573	32.7%
Total Unoccupied Units:	7,507	16.2%	19,527	10.7%	27,034	11.8%
Year-around Units	4,377	8.1%	17,548	8.7%	21,925	8.6%
Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use units	3,130	5.8%	1,979	1.0%	5,109	2.0%
<b>2000-2006 Average Annual Percent Change</b>						
Total Housing	0.3%		0.4%		0.4%	
Total Occupied Units:	0.3%		0.1%		0.1%	
Owner-Occupied	-0.2%		0.6%		0.4%	
Renter-Occupied	1.5%		-0.9%		-0.5%	
Total Unoccupied Units:	0.5%		4.4%		3.1%	
Year-around Units	2.6%		5.1%		4.5%	
Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use units	-1.8%		-0.5%		-1.3%	

**Table 2.5-19—New Housing Units (Single-family and Multi-family) Authorized for Construction, Oswego County, Onondaga County, and the ROI from 2000 to 2006**

	Year	Oswego County	Onondaga County	Total ROI
<b>Total Existing Units</b>	2000	52,831	196,633	249,464
<b>Annual Building Permits</b>	2000	171	883	1,054
	2001	235	851	1,086
	2002	275	1,032	1,307
	2003	295	1,125	1,420
	2004	196	988	1,184
	2005	149	963	1,112
	2006	183	903	1,086
<b>Annual Units</b>	2000	173	1,121	1,294
	2001	236	981	1,217
	2002	283	1,218	1,501
	2003	296	1,243	1,539
	2004	196	1,082	1,278
	2005	157	1,100	1,257
	2006	186	1,170	1,356
<b>Annual Construction Cost</b>	2000	\$14,246,418	\$137,247,181	\$151,493,599
	2001	\$21,299,335	\$111,858,917	\$133,158,252
	2002	\$27,103,935	\$136,980,957	\$164,084,892
	2003	\$28,313,937	\$165,368,067	\$193,682,004
	2004	\$21,636,655	\$145,591,899	\$167,228,554
	2005	\$18,279,455	\$150,777,124	\$169,056,579
	2006	\$22,471,851	\$172,476,312	\$194,948,163

**Table 2.5-20—Apartment and Townhouse Complexes within About 30 Miles (48 km) of Scriba, New York**

Apartment Complex	Town	Distance From Scriba		Number of Beds
		mi <sup>1</sup>	km	
<b>Oswego County</b>				
Wine Creek Apartments	Oswego	3.0	4.8	2
Sumatra/Briarwood Apartments	Oswego	3.1	5.0	2
Eastpointe Apartments	Oswego	3.2	5.1	Studio - 3
Centerpointe Apartments	Oswego	3.5	5.6	1-3
Brandonwood Apartments	Oswego	3.6	5.8	2
Sylvan Glen Apartments	Oswego	5.1	8.2	n/a
Hillside Park Real Estate	Oswego	5.5	8.9	2-3
John Warren Wight Apartments	Mexico	10.5	16.9	n/a
Holly Garden Apartments	Fulton	11.8	19.0	n/a
River Run Apartment Homes	Fulton	12.5	20.1	2
Riverscape Apartments	Fulton	12.8	20.6	Studio - 3
Deerfield Apartments	Pulaski	19.4	31.2	1-2
Christopher Court Apartments	Phoenix	20.6	33.2	n/a
Paddock's Landing Apartments	Phoenix	21.4	34.4	n/a
Bradley Place Apartments	Phoenix	21.7	34.9	n/a
Penoyer Apartments & Townhouse	Central Square	21.8	35.1	2
Country Gardens	Central Square	21.9	35.2	1-2
Village Center Apartments	Phoenix	21.9	35.2	n/a
Green Acres Apartments	Central Square	22.1	35.6	n/a
Creekside Apartments	Sandy Creek	22.9	36.9	n/a
Lakepointe Apartments	Brewerton	26.6	42.8	1-2
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 21</b>				
<b>Onondaga County</b>				
Greenway Apartments	Baldwinsville	24.9	40.1	1-3
Drumlin Heights Apartments	Baldwinsville	25.5	41.0	1-2
Center Pointe Apartments	Baldwinsville	25.8	41.5	1-3
Candlewood Gardens	Baldwinsville	27.2	43.8	1-2
Kimbrook Manor Apartment	Baldwinsville	27.2	43.8	1-3
Village Green Apartments	Baldwinsville	27.7	44.6	1-2
New Country Village Apartments	Liverpool	28.4	45.7	1-2
Willow Stream Apartments	Liverpool	28.4	45.7	1-2
Cedarwood Apartments	Baldwinsville	28.5	45.9	1-3
Heritage Park Apartments	Liverpool	29.3	47.2	1-2
Buckley Park Apartments	Liverpool	29.9	48.1	1-2
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 11</b>				
<b>Wayne County</b>				
Red Creek Garden Apartments	Red Creek	25.5	41.0	
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 1</b>				
<b>Total Facilities: 33</b>				

Note:

- Distances were calculated as driving distances.

**Table 2.5-21—Hotels, Motels, and Bed & Breakfasts within About 30 Miles (48 km) of Scriba, New York**

(Page 1 of 5)

Name	Location	Distance from Scriba <sup>(1)</sup>		Number of Rooms	Season	Occupancy	
		mi	km			50%-79%	80% or More
<b>Oswego County</b>							
Main Street House Bed & Breakfast	Oswego	0.4	0.6	n/a	n/a		
Black Walnut Motel	Oswego	0.4	0.7	16	YR		
Scriba Town Inn	Oswego	0.5	0.8	5	YR		
Little Polynesian Motel and May's Country Store	Oswego	0.8	1.3	n/a	n/a		
New Beacon Motel	Oswego	1	1.6	12	YR		
The Royal Pines Inn & Restaurant	Oswego	1.7	2.7	n/a	n/a		
Evergreen Motel	Oswego	2.1	3.3	24	Mar-Nov		
K&G Resort, Inc.	Oswego	2.3	3.7	29	YR		
Days Inn	Oswego	3.0	4.9	46	YR		
Oswego Inn, Ltd	Oswego	3.4	5.4	13	YR		
K & G Lodge Twin Pines Cabins	Oswego	4.0	6.4	22	n/a		
Twin Pines Cabins & Campsites	Oswego	4.0	6.4	n/a	n/a		
EconoLodge Riverfront Hotel	Oswego	4.1	6.6	94	YR		
King Arthur's Suites	Oswego	4.1	6.6	8	YR		
Best Western Captain's Quarters	Oswego	4.1	6.6	103	YR		
Crews Quarters Lodging	Oswego	4.3	6.9	4	YR		
Merriam-Barrett Guest House	Oswego	4.3	6.9	4	YR		
The Merriam-Barrett Guest Room	Oswego	4.3	6.9	3	YR		
Franklin Square Bed and Breakfast	Oswego	4.7	7.6	3	YR		
Kingsford House	Oswego	4.7	7.6	5	YR		
Larry's Oswego Salmon Shop	Oswego	4.9	7.9	6	YR		
Loons Nest Lodge	Mexico	5.6	9.0	n/a	n/a		
Stick's Sports Bar/Grill and Motel of New Haven	New Haven	5.7	9.2	20	YR		
The Scottish Inn & Suites	Oswego	5.9	9.5	57	YR		
The Thomas Inn	Oswego	5.9	9.5	47	n/a		
Chestnut Grove Inn	Oswego	6.4	10.3	0	n/a		
Serendipity Bed & Breakfast	Oswego	7.0	11.3	4	YR		
Sunset RV Park, Cabins, & Campground	Oswego	7.1	11.4	16 cabins	May- Oct		
Doney's Bed and Breakfast	Fulton	8.9	14.3	5	YR		
Strike King Lodge	Mexico	9.6	15.4	2	May-Oct		
Mike's Marina	Mexico	9.7	15.6	1 cabin	April-Nov		

**Table 2.5-21—Hotels, Motels, and Bed & Breakfasts within About 30 Miles (48 km) of Scriba, New York**

(Page 2 of 5)

Name	Location	Distance from Scriba <sup>(1)</sup>		Number of Rooms	Season	Occupancy	
		mi	km			50%-79%	80% or More
Battle Island Inn	Fulton	9.9	15.9	6	YR		
Gone Fish Inn	Mexico	10.2	16.4	4	YR		
Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park at Flatrock	Mexico	10.7	17.2	15	April-Oct		
J&J Campground	Mexico	11.0	17.7	3 cabins	YR		
Fulton Ale House	Fulton	11.1	17.8	5	YR		
Fran's River Front Inn	Fulton	11.4	18.3	n/a	n/a		
Seneca Hotel & Restaurant	Fulton	11.4	18.3	n/a	n/a		
Holly Drive Motel	Fulton	11.5	18.5	19	YR		
Aunt T's Bed and Breakfast	Fulton	11.8	19.0	n/a	n/a		
Fulton Motor Lodge	Fulton	11.8	19.0	70	n/a		
Knights Inn	Fulton	11.8	19.0	70	n/a		
192 Executive Suites	Fulton	11.9	19.2	n/a	n/a		
Quality Inn	Fulton	12.5	20.1	69	n/a		
Riverside Inn	Fulton	12.5	20.1	68	YR		
Mini Motel	Fulton	12.7	20.4	8	YR		
Catfish Creek Fishing Camp	New Haven	13.1	21.1	15	April-Nov		
Selkirk Shores State Park	Pulaski	13.6	21.9	26 cabins	May-Oct		
Golden Fish Cabins	Pulaski	15.0	24.1	9 cabins	April-Nov		
Port Ontario Tackle & Charters	Pulaski	15.0	24.1	5	May 1 - Nov		
Manning's Cabins of Port Ontario	Port Ontario	15.1	24.3	18 rooms; 8 cabins	Mar 1- Nov 30		
Captain Luke's Lodge	Pulaski	15.2	24.5	4	Aug-Oct		
Feeder Creek Lodge	Pulaski	15.2	24.5	6	April-Nov		
Port Lodge Motel	Pulaski	15.2	24.5	41	YR		
La Siesta Motel	Mexico	15.4	24.7	20	YR		
Hannibal Hotel	Hannibal	15.4	24.8	n/a	n/a		
Clark's Cottages	Pulaski	15.6	25.1	6 cabins	May 1-Oct 15		
Lodges at Douglaston Manor	Pulaski	16.3	26.2	3 lodges	YR		
Brennan Beach Resort	Pulaski	17.2	27.7	15	May 1-Oct 15		
Holbrook's Motel	Phoenix	17.9	28.8	35	YR		
Hidden Acres Lodge	Pulaski	18.0	29.0	4	YR		
Deer Creek Motel	Pulaski	18.2	29.3	20	YR		

**Table 2.5-21—Hotels, Motels, and Bed & Breakfasts within About 30 Miles (48 km) of Scriba, New York**

(Page 3 of 5)

Name	Location	Distance from Scriba <sup>(1)</sup>		Number of Rooms	Season	Occupancy	
		mi	km			50%-79%	80% or More
Parish Motel	Parish	18.6	29.9	10	YR		
1880 House B&B Inn	Pulaski	18.7	30.1	9	YR		
Drift Boat Inn	Pulaski	18.7	30.1	9	YR		
Woodlawn Bed and Breakfast	Pulaski	18.7	30.1	2	May-Oct		
Fish-on Motel	Pulaski	18.9	30.4	17	YR		
Yankee Fly & Tackle Shop, Lodge, & Guide Service	Pulaski	19.1	30.7	3 apartments	YR		
Tony's Salmon Country Sport	Pulaski	19.1	30.8	n/a	n/a		
Laurdon Heights	Pulaski	19.2	30.9	9 two-bedroom apartments	YR		
Jefferson Street Lodge	Pulaski	19.2	31.0	5	YR		
Pulaski Super 8 Motel	Pulaski	19.2	31.0	40	YR		
Redwood Motel	Pulaski	19.3	31.1	50	YR		
Whitaker's Sport Store and Motel	Pulaski	19.4	31.2	9	Aug-May		
Salmon Acres Fishing Lodge	Pulaski	19.5	31.4	13 rooms; 1 cabin	March-Nov		
Sunset Campground/Angler's Roost Bed and Breakfast	Pulaski	20.2	32.5	5	YR		
John & Suz's Motel	Pulaski	20.4	32.8	8	April 1-Nov 1		
Trapper's Place	Pulaski	20.4	32.8	2 cabins	Sept-May		
Driftwood Motel	Pulaski	20.9	33.6	15	April 1-Nov 30		
Bayview Cabin Rentals	Sandy Creek	21.7	34.9	3 cabins	April 1- Nov 30		
Irish Wigwam	Pulaski	22.0	35.4	16	YR		
Main Street House B&B	Phoenix	22.0	35.4	n/a	n/a		
Red Carpet Inn	Pulaski	22.1	35.6	50	YR		
The Merritt House	Phoenix	22.1	35.6	n/a	n/a		
Scottish Inn	Pulaski	22.3	35.9	50	YR		
Bedter Inns Inc	Pulaski	22.3	35.9				
Town and Country Motel	Central Square	22.5	36.2	16	YR		
Stoney's Pineville Campground	Pulaski	22.9	36.9	14	YR		
The Portly Angler Lodge	Pulaski	23.4	37.7	39	Aug-mid-May		
Fox Hollow Salmon River Lodge	Altmar	23.8	38.3	10	YR		
Mahoney's Salmon River Pines	Altmar	23.8	38.3	2	YR		
The Reel 'em Inn	Altmar	23.8	38.3	2	YR		

**Table 2.5-21—Hotels, Motels, and Bed & Breakfasts within About 30 Miles (48 km) of Scriba, New York**

(Page 4 of 5)

Name	Location	Distance from Scriba <sup>(1)</sup>		Number of Rooms	Season	Occupancy	
		mi	km			50%-79%	80% or More
Pat Mahoney's Salmon River Outdoors, LLC	Altmar	24.0	38.6	2	YR		
Rainbow Shores Campsite and Motel	Pulaski	24.0	38.7	17	May-Oct		
Salmon River Guide	Lacona	24.1	38.8	n/a	n/a		
Pink House Inn	Sandy Creek	24.1	38.8	n/a	n/a		
Double Eagle Lodge	Pulaski	24.2	38.9	6	YR		
The Schoolhouse Inn	Altmar	24.3	39.1	6	YR		
Harris Lodging	Sandy Creek	24.3	39.1	7	YR		
Tug Hill Lodge Bed & Breakfast	Sandy Creek	24.3	39.1	n/a	n/a		
Greene Point Marina & Mobile Home Park	Sandy Creek	24.6	39.6	2	April-Oct		
Great Escape Lodge	Lacona	24.7	39.8	n/a	n/a		
SteelHead Lodge-Smoke House	Pulaski	24.9	40.0	n/a	n/a		
The DA and LA Lodge	Altmar	25.0	40.2	4	YR		
Malinda's Fly-Tackle Shop-Lodge	Altmar	25.9	41.6	n/a	n/a		
Salmon Heaven Lodge & Guide Service	Altmar	25.9	41.7	7	YR		
Maple Grove Resort	Pulaski	26.1	42.0	6 cabins	YR		
Cannon's Fishing Lodge	Altmar	26.4	42.4	16	YR		
Brewerton Motel	Brewerton	26.4	42.5	n/a	n/a		
Pond View Lodge	Williamstown	26.4	42.5	3	YR		
Brenda's Motel and Campground	Altmar	26.5	42.6	16	YR		
Holiday Inn Express Syracuse-Lake Oneida	Brewerton	26.5	42.7	n/a	n/a		
River Edge Mansion Bed & Breakfast	Pennellville	26.6	42.8	3	YR		
The Cottages at Autumn Lake	Altmar	26.7	43.0	5	YR		
Bel Air Motel	Brewerton	27.2	43.8	14	n/a		
Fisherman's Lure	Lacona	27.7	44.6	n/a	n/a		
Friendly Budget Motel & Efficiencies	Brewerton	27.8	44.7	n/a	n/a		
The Stone House Inn	Altmar	28.2	45.4	6 efficiencies in 3 Duplex cottages	YR		
Sleep Inn	Williamstown	29.0	46.7	3	YR		
Robbins Nest Bed'n Breakfast	Lacona	29.4	47.3	n/a	n/a		
Northern Comfort Lodge	Williamstown	29.4	47.4	n/a	n/a		
Holiday Inn Express	Brewerton	30.0	48.3	64	n/a		

**Table 2.5-21—Hotels, Motels, and Bed & Breakfasts within About 30 Miles (48 km) of Scriba, New York**

(Page 5 of 5)

Name	Location	Distance from Scriba <sup>(1)</sup>		Number of Rooms	Season	Occupancy	
		mi	km			50%-79%	80% or More
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 122</b>				<b>1,621 rooms plus 96 cabins/ apartments</b>			
<b>Onondaga County</b>							
Fairfield Inn	Liverpool	25.0	40.3	n/a	n/a		
Hampton Inn Syracuse-Clay	Liverpool	25.1	40.4	n/a	n/a		
Red Mill Inn	Baldwinsville	26.6	42.7	n/a	n/a		
Microtel Inn	Baldwinsville	27.2	43.7	n/a	n/a		
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 4</b>							
<b>Wayne County</b>							
Brown's Village Inn	Fair Haven	20.1	32.3	n/a	n/a		
Fair Haven Motel	Fair Haven	20.4	32.8	n/a	n/a		
Pleasant Beach Hotel	Fair Haven	20.4	32.8	n/a	n/a		
Chinook Restaurant & Marina	Sterling	21.4	34.4	n/a	n/a		
Cato Hotel	Cato	26.6	42.8	n/a	n/a		
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 5</b>							
<b>Total Facilities: 131</b>				<b>1,621 rooms plus 96 cabins/ apartments</b>			

Notes:

- (1) Distances were calculation as driving distances
- YR = year-around.
- n/a = not available

**Table 2.5-22—Public Schools Located in Oswego County**

(Page 1 of 2)

Public School District / Schools	City or Location	Grades Taught	Number of Students	Students per FTE Teacher
<b>Oswego County:</b>				
Altmar-Parish-Williamstown Central SD				
Altmar Elementary School	Altmar	K-5	248	11
Parish Elementary School	Parish	K-5	238	10
Altmar-Parish-Williamstown Middle School	Parish	6-8	383	10
Altmar-Parish-Williamstown High School	Parish	9-12	543	15
Williamstown Elementary School	Williamstown	K-5	187	9
Central Square Central SD				
Aura A Cole Elementary School	Constantia	K-5	278	13
Brewerton Elementary School	Brewerton	K-5	434	17
Central Square Intermediate School	Central Square	3-5	449	14
Cleveland Elementary School	Cleveland	PK-5	264	15
Central Square Middle School	Central Square	6-8	1,282	14
Hastings Mallory Elementary School	Central Square	PK-5	338	12
Millard Hawk Primary School	Central Square	PK-2	397	16
Paul V Moore High School	Central Square	9-12	1,519	15
Fulton City SD				
Fairgrieve School	Fulton	K-6	582	13
Fulton Junior High School	Fulton	7-8	649	13
Granby Elementary School	Fulton	K-6	555	13
G Ray Bodley High School	Fulton	9-12	1,146	15
J E Lanigan School	Fulton	K-6	466	14
Volney Elementary School	Fulton	K-6	428	12
Hannibal Central SD				
Fairley School	Hannibal	K-4	602	15
Hannibal High School	Hannibal	9-12	496	16
Kennedy Middle School	Hannibal	5-8	595	16
Mexico Academy and Central SD				
Mexico Elementary School	Mexico	K-4	395	12
Mexico Middle School	Mexico	5-8	846	13
Mexico High School	Mexico	9-12	901	17
New Haven Elementary School	New Haven	K-4	225	13
Palermo Elementary School	Fulton	K-4	232	13
Oswego City SD				
Charles E Riley Elementary School	Oswego	K-6	435	14
Fitzhugh Park Elementary School	Oswego	K-6	437	14
Kingsford Park Elementary School	Oswego	K-6	411	14
Leighton Elementary School	Oswego	K-6	517	14
Minetto Elementary School	Minetto	K-6	423	11
Oswego Middle School	Oswego	7-8	826	13
Oswego High School	Oswego	9-12	1,669	16
Phoenix Central SD				
Emerson J Dillon Middle School	Phoenix	6-8	558	10
John C Birdlebough High School	Phoenix	9-12	776	13
Michael A Maroun Elementary School	Phoenix	K-5	1,037	13
Pulaski Central SD				
Pulaski Elementary School	Pulaski	PK-6	625	12
Pulaski Junior/Senior High School	Pulaski	7-12	561	14

**Table 2.5-22—Public Schools Located in Oswego County**

(Page 2 of 2)

<b>Public School District / Schools</b>	<b>City or Location</b>	<b>Grades Taught</b>	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Students per FTE Teacher</b>
Sandy Creek SD				
Sandy Creek Elementary School	Sandy Creek	PK-5	428	11
Sandy Creek Middle School	Sandy Creek	6-8	263	20
Sandy Creek High School	Sandy Creek	9-12	355	15
<b>Totals</b>	<b>42 facilities</b>		<b>23,999</b>	

Notes:

FTE = full-time equivalent

K = kindergarten

PK = pre-kindergarten

SD = School District

**Table 2.5-23—Private Schools Located in Oswego County**

County / Private School	City or Location	Grades Taught	Number of Students	Students per FTE Teacher
<b>Oswego County:</b>				
Dexterville Seventh-day Adventist School	Fulton	1-8	6	6
Fulton Heights Christian School	Fulton	K-12	27	7
Southwest Christian School	Oswego	1-12	66	13
Oswego Community Christian School	Oswego	PK-8	100	17
Trinity Catholic School	Oswego	PK-6	210	18
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5 schools</b>		<b>409</b>	

Notes:

FTE = full-time equivalent

K = kindergarten

PK = pre-kindergarten

**Table 2.5-24—Marinas/Boat Launches in Oswego County, Listed Alphabetically  
by Town**  
(Page 1 of 2)

Facility Name	Location	Marina/Boat Launch	Max Boat Size		No. of Slips	Season
			feet	meters		
Oswego County:						
Aero Marina	Brewerton	M/BL	n/a	n/a	214	n/a
Bradbury's Marina/Boatal	Brewerton	M/BL	34	10.4	150	May 1 - Oct 1
Brewerton Boat Yard	Brewerton	M/BL	n/a	n/a	40	n/a
Ess-Kay Yards	Brewerton	M/BL	n/a	n/a	65	n/a
Mac's Marina	Brewerton	M	n/a	n/a	25	n/a
Oneida Shores Park	Brewerton	BL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Theisen Marine Sales	Brewerton	M/BL	n/a	n/a	48	n/a
Trade-A-Yacht East	Brewerton	M/BL	70	21.3	250	YR
Winter Harbor	Brewerton	M/BL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Big Bay Marina	Central Square	M/BL	30	9.1	82	May 1-Oct 31
Caughdenoy Marina	Central Square	M/BL	50	15.2	99	May-Oct
Three Mile Bay Launch Ramp	Central Square	BL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tri-Bridge Marina & Boatel	Central Square	M/BL	45	13.7	75	n/a
App's Landing	Cleveland	M/BL	n/a	n/a	34	n/a
Godfrey Point Launch Ramp	Cleveland	BL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boathouse Marina	Constantia	M/BL	40	12.2	55	YR
Spruce Grove Marina (private)	Constantia	M/BL	23	7.0	60	n/a
Spruce Grove Marina (public)	Constantia	M/BL	23	7.0	75	Apr 15-Oct 15
The Boathouse Marina	Constantia	M/BL	46	14.0	75	n/a
Canal Park Marina	Fulton	M	42	12.8	20	June-Sept
City of Fulton North Bay Campground	Fulton	BL	20	6.1	15	May-Sept
Indian Point Landing Park	Fulton	BL	n/a	n/a	n/a	YR
Stop 28 Boat Launch	Fulton	BL	14	4.3	n/a	YR
Greene Point Marina (public)	Mannsville	M/BL	30	9.1	80	n/a
Greene Point Marina, Inc. (private)	Mannsville	M/BL	34	10.4	90	Apr15-Oct15
Dowie Dale Campground - Marina	Mexico	M/BL	30	9.1	100	Mid-May-Oct 15
Mexico Bay Company	Mexico	M	30	9.1	70	n/a
Mexico Point State Park Boat Launch	Mexico	M/BL	28	8.5	n/a	Apr 1- Columbus Day
Mike's Marina East and West	Mexico	M/BL	36	11.0	130	Apr 1-Oct 31
Salmon Country Marina and Campgrounds	Mexico	M/BL	40	12.2	96	Apr-Nov
Yogi Bear Jellystone Park (Flatrock Sporting)	Mexico	M/BL	n/a	n/a	20	Apr-Nov

**Table 2.5-24—Marinas/Boat Launches in Oswego County, Listed Alphabetically  
by Town**  
(Page 2 of 2)

Facility Name	Location	Marina/Boat Launch	Max Boat Size		No. of Slips	Season
			feet	meters		
Minetto Boat Launch	Minetto	BL	14	4.3	n/a	n/a
Catfish Creek Fishing Camp and Flying Fish Charters	New Haven	M/BL	30	9.1	20	Apr 1-Nov 15
Canalview Marina	Oswego	M/BL	n/a	n/a	18	n/a
Leto Island (private)	Oswego	M/BL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Leto Island (public)	Oswego	M/BL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oswego International Marina (private)	Oswego	Marina	unlimited		100	N/A
Oswego International Marina (public)	Oswego	M/BL	unlimited		160	Apr 15-Oct 15
Oswego Marina (public)	Oswego	M/BL	unlimited		160	Apr 15-Oct 15
Oswego Marina, Inc. (private)	Oswego	Marina	90	27.4	n/a	n/a
Wright's Landing Marina	Oswego	M/BL	30	9.1	223	Apr-Nov
Henley Park	Phoenix	Overnight dockage			n/a	
Selkirk Lighthouse Marina	Pulaski	M/BL	40	12.2	30	May-Dec
Wild Bill's Lodge & Charters (private)	Pulaski	M	40	12.2	n/a	n/a
Carnsie's Marina (Irish Wigwam)	Pulaski	M/BL	35	10.7	30	YR
Clark's Marina (private)	Pulaski	M/BL	30	9.1	25	n/a
Clark's Marina (public)	Pulaski	M/BL	30	9.1	20	Apr-Nov
North Sandy Pond Marina	Pulaski	M/BL	32	9.8	100	Apr 15-Oct 15
Pine Grove Boat Launch (Selkirk Shores State Park)	Pulaski	BL	21	6.4	1	May 1-Columbus Day
Wild Bill's Lodge & Charters (public)	Pulaski	M/BL	40	12.2	12	n/a
AAA North Country Mercantile & Lodging	Sandy Creek	M/BL	241	73.5	4	n/a
D. Senior Marine (private)	Sandy Creek	M/BL	30	9.1	20	n/a
D. Senior Marine (public)	Sandy Creek	BL	30	9.1	n/a	n/a
Reiter's Marina (private)	Sandy Creek	M/BL	26	7.9	50	n/a
Reiter's Marina (public)	Sandy Creek	M/BL	30	9.1	40	Mar1-Nov1
Seber Shores Marina (private)	Sandy Creek	M/BL	26	7.9	50	n/a
Seber Shores Marina (public)	Sandy Creek	M/BL	26	7.9	50	n/a
Carnsie's Marina - Resort LLC	Sandy Pond	M/BL	35	10.7	60	n/a
Jones Marina	Sandy Pond	M/BL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mexico Point Marina	Texas	M	40	12.2	20	n/a
Charley's Boat Livery	West Monroe	M/BL	21	6.4	50	Apr-Oct
Johnson Bay Marina	West Monroe	M/BL	35	10.7	75	May 1-Oct 1
<b>Total Facilities: 62</b>					<b>3,286</b>	

Notes:

M = Marina  
BL = Boat Launch  
n/a = not available

**Table 2.5-25—Charter Boats, Fishing River Guides, and Associations Providing Services in Oswego County, Listed Alphabetically by Town**

(Page 1 of 3)

<b>Names</b>	<b>Location <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Charter/ River Guide</b>
Trout One Charters	Adams, MA	C
River Run Troutfitters	Altamont	RG
Cannon's Place Motel	Altmar	C, RG
Cold Steel Sportfishing	Altmar	C, RG
Deer Valley Guide Service	Altmar	C, RG
Double Trouble Charters	Altmar	C
Legacy Full Guide Service & Taxidermy	Altmar	C
Pat Mahoney's Salmon River Outdoors	Altmar	RG
Salmon Heaven Lodge & Guide Service	Altmar	C, RG
Salmon River Driftboat & Guide Service	Altmar	RG
Strike Silver Guide Service	Altmar	RG
Timberwolf Outfitters	Altmar	C, RG
Strike Zone Charters	Altmar, Pulaski	C, RG
Capt. Dave Wilson's Fishing Charters	Baldwinsville	C
Catch 22 Fishing Charters	Baldwinsville	C
Gad-About-Griz Charter & Guide Service	Binghamton	C
UFlyFish.com Guide Service	Binghamton	RG
Quality Time Charters	Brackney, PA	C
Capt. Tony Buffa's Fishing Charters	Bridgeport	C
Fancy Free Charters	Camillus	C, RG
Strike III Charters	Canaan, CT	C
Crowe's Nest Charters	Candor	C
Finhooker Charters	Carbondale	C
Proteus Sportfishing Charter Service	Cazenovia	C
The River Guide	Cazenovia	RG
Wicked Will Fishing Services	Cazenovia	C
The Other Woman Fishing Charters	Cicero	C
Prime Time	Claverack	RG
SCW Charter Fishing	Elbridge	C
Orca Charters	Endicott	C
Fantasy Charters	Fulton	C
Hooked Up Charters	Glen Falls	C
Two Dogs Outfitters	Hannibal	RG
Northeast FlyFishing Guide Service	Hatfield, MA	RG
Rip Man Charters	Hawthorne, NJ	C
Papa Smurf Fishing Charters	Hoosick Falls	C
Kirby's Guide Service	Jim Thorpe, Pa	RG
Gottum Guide Service	Lacona	RG
Salmon Fever Charters	Lake Luzerne	C
Suriki Charters	Little Falls	C
Greene Point Marina, Inc.	Mannsville	C
Fish Doctor Charters	Mexico	C, RG
Fred's Outdoor Adventure Guide Service	Mexico	RG
Queen of Hearts Charters	Mexico	C
Salmon Tracker Sportfishing & Guide Service	Mexico	C, RG
Seaweed Charters	Mexico	C
Strike King Charters & Lodge	Mexico	C
The Fishier	Mexico	C

**Table 2.5-25—Charter Boats, Fishing River Guides, and Associations Providing Services in Oswego County, Listed Alphabetically by Town**

(Page 2 of 3)

<b>Names</b>	<b>Location <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Charter/ River Guide</b>
The Witch Charter & Guide Service, Inc.	Mexico	C, RG
Weaver's Sportfishing & Charters	Mexico	C
Double "D" Charters	Minetto	C
Yukon Joe Charters	Monroeton, PA	C
Big Bear Charters	New Haven	C
Catfish Creek Fishing Camp and Flying Fish Charters	New Haven	C
Flying Fish Charters	New Haven	C
Joanie B Charters	New Haven	C
T-K Charters	New York Mills	C
Blue Nose Sportfishing Charter's	Newton, NJ	C
A-Fish-L Charters	Oswego	C
American/Misty Charters Fishing & Hunting Guide Service	Oswego	C
Black Wolf Outfitters	Oswego	RG
Catch the Drift Guide Service	Oswego	C, RG
Catch-N-Release Charters	Oswego	C, RG
Chasin Tail Adventures	Oswego	RG
Fishin Hawk Guide Service	Oswego	RG
Hat Trick Charters	Oswego	C
K&G Sportfishing	Oswego	C
Lil' Flipper Charters	Oswego	C
Little Whip Fishing Charters	Oswego	C
Oswego Sportfishing Fleet, LLC	Oswego	C, RG
Seafood Charters	Oswego	C
Sudden Comfort Charters	Oswego	C
Trout Tracker Sportfishing Charters	Oswego	C
Whiplash Charters	Oswego	C
Pirate Charters & Outfitters	Parish	C, RG
AAA Tughill Sportsfishing Charters	Pulaski	C, RG
All Seasons Sports, Inc.	Pulaski	C, RG
Angling Adventures	Pulaski	RG
Bill and Kent's Excellent Guide Service	Pulaski	RG
Capt. Adrian LaSorte Guide Service	Pulaski	RG
Chrome Zone	Pulaski	C, RG
C-Larks Charters	Pulaski	C, RG
Connie Rogers	Pulaski	RG
Douglaston Salmon Run	Pulaski	RG
Fish Wish Sportsfishing & Taxidermy Service	Pulaski	C
Fish-On Motel Driftboat & Charter	Pulaski	C, RG
High Adventure Sport Fishing	Pulaski	C, RG
High Hook Guide Service	Pulaski	RG
Jerry's Sport Fish'n Charters and Guide Service	Pulaski	C, RG
Lucky Dutchman Charters	Pulaski	C
Malinda's Fly & Tackle Shop and Lodge	Pulaski	RG
North Country Outfitters	Pulaski	RG
NY Fishtales	Pulaski	RG
Oswego County River Guides Association	Pulaski	C
Oswego Outfitters	Pulaski	RG
Paul's Guide Service	Pulaski	RG

**Table 2.5-25—Charter Boats, Fishing River Guides, and Associations Providing Services in Oswego County, Listed Alphabetically by Town**

(Page 3 of 3)

<b>Names</b>	<b>Location <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Charter/ River Guide</b>
Port Ontario Charters	Pulaski	C
Ray's Guide Service	Pulaski	RG
Reed's Fishing Retreat	Pulaski	C
Salmon Acres Lodge & Motel	Pulaski	C, RG
Sandy Pond/Pulaski Charter Association	Pulaski	C
Sea Fury Charters	Pulaski	C
Silver Bear Sports	Pulaski	C
Tightlines Guide Service	Pulaski	C, RG
Todd Frank Outdoors	Pulaski	C
Tony's Salmon Country Sports	Pulaski	C
Triple Deuce Charters	Pulaski	C
Wild Bill's Lodge & Charter	Pulaski	C, RG
Yankee Fly & Tackle Shop, Lodge & Guide Service	Pulaski	C, RG
Captain Hook Charters	Ravena	C
Upstate Outfitters	Richland	C, RG
Rod & Raquettes Guide Service	Rome	RG
Dream Catcher Guide Service	Sandy Creek	RG
Little John's Guide Service	Sandy Creek	RG
Marjan Charters	Sandy Creek	C
Midway Charters, Inc	Sandy Creek	C
Goofy Newfy Charters	Saratoga Springs	C
Water Wolf Charters	Skaneateles Falls	C
B&B Sportfishing	Syracuse	C
Broad Horizons Guide Service	Vernon	RG
Fin Addict Charters	Verona	C
Wer-On-Um Guide Service	Wynantskill	C
Lake Ontario Charter Boat Association	Webster	C
<b>Total Facilities: 123</b>		

Notes:

(1) Locations are the business addresses for the charter boats, fishing river guides and associations and provide services to Oswego County.

C Charter

RG River Guide

**Table 2.5-26—Campgrounds and RV Parks within About 30 Miles (48km) of Scriba, New York**

(Page 1 of 2)

Campsite/RV	Location	Location from Scriba <sup>(1)</sup>		Total Number of Sites	Tents	Rentals - RV/Cabins	Season
		mi	km				
<b>Oswego County</b>							
Get-a-Way RV Park & Campgrounds	Oswego	0.5	0.8	30			April - Oct
K&G Lodge Twin Pines Cabins	Oswego	4.0	6.4	70		16	Year Round
Sunset RV Park, Campgrounds and Cabins	Oswego	6.7	10.8	35	x	16	May 1 - Oct 15
Yesterday's RV Park and Restaurant	Oswego	8.3	13.4	40	14		
Dowie Dale Campgrounds	Mexico	8.8	14.2	289			May - Sept
Yellow Rose Campground, LLC	Mexico	9.3	15.0	25	x		
Salmon Country Inc.	Mexico	10.4	16.8	55			April - Oct
Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park Resort	Mexico	11.0	17.7	125	24	19	April 15 - late Oct
J & J Campground	Mexico	11.7	18.8	82			Year Round
North Bay Campgrounds	Fulton	12.9	20.7	70			May 15 - Sept 15
Bear's Sleepy Hollow Campground	Pulaski	13.8	22.2	65	30	2	April 15 - Oct 15
Selkirk Shores State Park	Pulaski	14.0	22.6	148	61	26	Mid-May - Mid-Oct
Brennan Beach RV Resort	Pulaski	17.6	28.3	1,420	20	25	May 1 - Oct 15
Streamside Campground and Country Club	Pulaski	18.6	29.9	60			May 1 - Oct 30
North Shore Pond Marina and Campground	Pulaski	20.2	32.5				
Sunset Campground	Pulaski	20.2	32.5	50	x		April 15 - Oct 30
Colonial Court Campground	Sandy Creek	21.5	34.6	50			April 1 - Oct 31
Seber Shores Marina and Campsite	Sandy Creek	21.5	34.6	45	6		May 1 - Oct 1
Caughdenoy Marina	Central Square	21.8	35.1	20			April 15 - Oct 15
Chedmardo Campsite	Pulaski	21.9	35.3	250	75		May 1 - Oct 31
East Coast Resorts of America	Parish	22.4	36.0	276	x	43	May 15 - Oct 15
Bass Lake Resort	Parish	22.7	36.5				
Stoney's Pineville Campground	Pulaski	22.9	36.9	104			Year Round
Groman Shores Campground	Sandy Creek	23.1	37.2	23			April 15 - Oct 15
Cannon's Campgrounds	Altmar	23.8	38.3	31			Year Round
Fox Hollow Salmon River Lodge	Altmar	23.8	38.3	5			Year Round
Brenda's Motel & Campground	Altmar	24.0	38.6	5			April - Oct
Gardner's Fish Cleaning & Campgrounds	Altmar	24.0	38.6	19			Aug - Oct
Rainbow Shores Campground	Pulaski	24.0	38.7	200	10	21	May 5 - Oct 15
Greene Point Marina, Campground & Mobile Home Park	Mannsville	24.6	39.6	128			April 15 - Oct 15
Pleasant Lake RV Park	Pennellville	24.6	39.6	110			May 1 - Sept 1

**Table 2.5-26—Campgrounds and RV Parks within About 30 Miles (48km) of Scriba, New York**

(Page 2 of 2)

Campsite/RV	Location	Location from Scriba <sup>(1)</sup>		Total Number of Sites	Tents	Rentals - RV/Cabins	Season
		mi	km				
Wigwam Campgrounds	Pennellville	24.6	39.6	112			April 30 - Sept 30
Trapper's Place	Pulaski	25.5	41.1	13	13	2	Year Round
Brennans Bay RV Park & Marina	Mannsville	25.8	41.5	100		5	n/a
Brown's Campground	Altmar	26.5	42.6	60			July 1 - Nov 1
Hidden Acres Campground	West Monroe	26.6	42.8	50	20		May 1 - Oct 15
Oneida Shores Park	Brewerton	27.3	44.0	66			May 28- Sept 6
Up Country Family Campground	Williamstown	29.2	47.0	70	35		May 1 - Oct 15
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 38</b>				<b>4,301</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>175</b>	
<b>Onondaga County</b>							
Sunset Park	Memphis	26.7	43.0	225			
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 1</b>				<b>225</b>			
<b>Wayne County</b>							
Sterling Creek Campground	Fair Haven	17.6	28.3				
Sutter Creek Campground	Sterling	17.8	28.6	42			April 15- Nov 15
Sandy Shores Campground	Fair Haven	20.4	32.8	149	20		April 15 - Oct 15
Shawn's Marina and Campground	Sterling	20.7	33.4				
Grant's Vacation Park	Fair Haven	21.2	34.1	32			April - Oct
Ruth's Hide-A-Way	Fair Haven	22.1	35.6				
Holiday Harbor RV Park and Camp	Red Creek	23.0	37.0	100	x	1	
Cross Lake Park Camp	Cato	25.9	41.7	150	x	3	
Cherry Grove Campgrounds	Wolcott	29.3	47.2	105	x		
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 9</b>				<b>578</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Jefferson County</b>							
Up the Creek Campgrounds	Henderson	29.3	47.2	50			May 1 - Oct 15
<b>Subtotal of Facilities: 1</b>				<b>50</b>			
<b>Total Facilities: 49</b>				<b>5,154</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>179</b>	

**Table 2.5-27—Property and Income Tax Rates in Oswego County and Onondaga County, 2006**

Type of Tax	County	
	Oswego <sup>(1)</sup>	Onondaga <sup>(2)</sup>
	% Per \$1,000	
Real Property (2008)	9.72-21.11	4.0495-38.5082
County	7.51508-10.65908	2.8585-13.324
Town	0.16985-15.945	0.5558-7.4172
Highway	0.58435-6.40765	
Fire	0.01049-3.45665	
School District Taxes (2007-2008)	19.11-28.23	16.04842-34.261316
Utility Property		
Effective Rate		
Income Tax (2008)	4.0-6.85%	4.0-6.85%
County Sales Tax (2008)	4%	4%
State Sales Tax (2008)	4%	4%
Total Sales Tax (2007)	8.0%	8%

## Notes:

- (1) Oswego County - The town of New Haven real property and school district taxes were not included in the ranges as the rates are unusually higher than the other cities and towns.
- (2) Onondaga County - The towns of Otisco, Clay, and Cicero were not included in the ranges as the rates are unusually higher than the other towns. The City of Syracuse includes a school and water district tax.

**Table 2.5-28—Fiscal Year 2006 Actual County Revenues and Expenditures in Oswego County**

Type of Revenue/Expenditure	Oswego County			
	2006 Revenues	Percent	2006 Expenses	Percent
<b>Revenues Source:</b>				
Real Property Taxes	\$33,450,175	20.5%	\$0	
Community College	\$2,932,955	1.8%	\$0	
Prior Year Taxes	\$4,329,668	2.7%	\$0	
Pilots/Penalties/Auction	\$17,572,859	10.8%	\$0	
Sales Tax/Tax Items	\$24,927,715	15.3%	\$0	
Department Income	\$16,067,505	9.9%	\$0	
Intergovernmental Charges	\$252,047	0.2%	\$0	
Use of Money and Property	\$3,090,141	1.9%	\$0	
Licenses & Permits	\$9,090	0.01%	\$0	
Fines & Forfeitures	\$336,814	0.2%	\$0	
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	\$245,523	0.2%	\$0	
Misc. Local Sources	\$1,243,527	0.8%	\$0	
Interfund Revenues	\$57,064	0.03%	\$0	
State Sources	\$22,422,844	13.8%	\$0	
Federal Sources	\$20,932,684	12.8%	\$0	
<b>Subtotal - General</b>	<b>\$147,870,611</b>		<b>\$0</b>	
<b>Expenditure Category:</b>				
General Governmental Support	\$0		\$11,439,935	7.4%
Education	\$0		\$10,245,128	6.7%
Public Safety	\$0		\$12,874,387	8.4%
Public Health	\$0		\$9,400,278	6.1%
Transportation	\$0		\$1,156,320	0.8%
Department of Social Services/Economic Assistance	\$0		\$61,549,855	39.9%
Culture and Recreation	\$0		\$1,121,165	0.7%
Home and Community Services	\$0		\$3,458,627	2.2%
Employee Benefits	\$0		\$6,436,570	4.2%
<b>Subtotal General</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$117,682,265</b>	
Energy Recovery Facility	\$1,007,123	0.6%	\$2,523,387	1.6%
County Road Fund	\$6,061,806	3.7%	\$8,148,560	5.3%
Road machinery Fund	\$470,961	0.3%	\$2,691,838	1.8%
Self Insurance - Workers Compensation	\$3,617,517	2.2%	\$4,500,182	2.9%
Debt Service	\$2,734,875	1.7%	\$2,734,875	1.8%
Self Insurance - Health	\$0		\$9,523,676	6.2%
Enterprise Fund	\$0		\$0	
<b>Subtotal Revenues/Expenditures</b>	<b>\$161,762,893</b>		<b>\$147,804,783</b>	
Capital Projects	\$1,337,496	0.8%	\$6,359,241	4.1%
<b>Total Revenues/Expenditures</b>	<b>\$163,100,389</b>		<b>\$154,163,997</b>	

**Table 2.5-29—Fiscal Year 2006 Actual County Revenues and Expenditures in Onondaga County**

(Page 1 of 3)

Type of Revenue/Expenditure	2006 Revenues \$	%	2006 Expenditures \$	%
<b>Subfund: 001</b>				
Authorized Agencies - Financial	3,010,000	0.3	4,107,798	0.4
Authorized Agencies - Human	1,606,777	0.2	7,049,820	0.7
Authorized Agencies - Physical	0	0.0	77,396	0.01
Facilities Management	17,726,534	1.6	21,938,486	2.0
Comptrollers - Accounting	1,568	0.0	1,960,555	0.9
Comptrollers - Audit	67,137	0.01	644,631	0.1
Corrections	4,705,196	0.4	17,750,548	1.7
County Clerk	3,377,814	0.3	2,853,073	0.3
County Executive	0	0.0	1,153,449	0.1
Stop DWI	985,856	0.1	1,046,297	0.1
County General	86,870	0.01	3,061,518	0.3
County Wide Taxes	322,095,351	29.5	0	0.0
Intrf Trf/Contr	9,577,967	0.9	41,668,645	3.9
County Legislature	239	0.0	1,760,665	0.2
Information Technology	10,769,054	1.0	11,184,182	1.0
District Attorney	438,865	0.04	7,524,140	0.7
E911 - Emergency Communications	651,335	0.1	12,832,061	1.2
Economic Development	236,138	0.02	693,430	0.1
Office of Environment	143,287	0.01	143,287	0.01
Elections Board	2,129	0.0	2,246,244	0.2
Emergency Management	115,318	0.01	846,210	0.1
Finance Administration	1,887,507	0.2	1,642,086	0.2
Management & Budget	540,643	0.1	1,532,847	0.1
Finance County Wide	157,497,017	14.4	147,878,076	13.7
Health Department	6,798,768	0.6	15,002,717	1.4
Special Children Services	22,884,456	2.1	35,715,137	3.3
Center For Forensic Sciences	2,382,134	0.2	5,506,921	0.5
Health Department	5,378,720	0.5	5,256,176	0.5
Human Rights	0	0.0	355,213	0.03
Law Department	3,683,056	0.3	3,801,264	0.4
Community Services	1,189,013	0.1	1,186,055	0.1
Mental Health	21,308,742	2.0	23,232,551	2.2
Ageing & Youth - Youth	1,171,577	0.1	1,397,943	0.1
Parks & Recreation	2,335,072	0.2	12,870,508	1.2
Personnel	98,430	0.01	1,870,258	0.2
CNY Works	380,272	0.03	466,164	0.04
Probation	4,749,615	0.4	9,139,192	0.9
Hillbrook Detention	2,214,256	0.2	4,527,165	0.4
Purchase Division	1,304,741	0.1	1,174,384	0.1
Sheriff Police/Civil	6,045,788	0.6	34,366,400	3.2
Sheriff Custody	6,202,962	0.6	32,865,130	3.1
Social Services	52,793,288	4.8	60,443,823	5.6
DSS Purchase of Services	5,839,620	0.5	8,895,191	0.8
DSS Programs	68,176,117	6.3	180,129,700	16.70
Syr-Onon Co Planning	1,828,201	0.2	4,780,115	0.4
Veterans Service	286,251	0.03	319,059	0.03

**Table 2.5-29—Fiscal Year 2006 Actual County Revenues and Expenditures in Onondaga County**

(Page 2 of 3)

Type of Revenue/Expenditure	2006 Revenues \$	%	2006 Expenditures \$	%
Subtotal	752,573,681	68.9	734,896,510	68.1
<b>Subfund: 006</b>		0.0		0.0
Van Duyn Extended	39,396,009	3.6	40,567,567	3.8
Total	39,396,009	3.6	40,567,567	3.8
<b>Subfund: 007</b>		0.0		0.0
County Maintenance of Roads	31,105,007	2.9	30,268,847	2.8
Subtotal	31,105,007	2.9	30,268,847	2.8
<b>Subfund: 009</b>		0.0		0.0
Road Machinery Fund	7,435,694	0.7	7,483,486	0.7
Subtotal	7,435,694	0.7	7,483,486	0.7
<b>Subfund: 011</b>		0.0		0.0
Metropolitan Water Board	9,230,972	0.9	9,259,994	0.9
Subtotal	9,230,972	0.89	9,259,994	0.9
<b>Subfund: 013</b>		0.0		0.0
WEP Flood Control	731,330	0.1	741,328	0.1
Water Environment Protection	58,656,590	5.4	58,031,952	5.4
Bear Trap-Ley Creek	543,728	0.1	545,760	0.1
Bloody Brook Drainage	270,444	0.02	265,394	0.02
Meadow Brook Drainage	547,349	0.1	540,889	0.1
Harbor Brook Drainage	403,265	0.04	393,938	0.04
Subtotal	61,152,706	5.6	60,519,261	5.6
<b>Subfund: 015</b>		0.0		0.0
OCPL - Central Library	5,829,886	0.5	6,342,665	0.6
OCPL - Syracuse Branch	5,349,051	0.5	5,585,033	0.5
Subtotal	11,178,937	1.0	11,927,698	1.1
<b>Subfund: 016</b>		0.0		0.0
Debt Service Fund	25,224,891	2.3	28,624,891	2.7
Subtotal	25,224,891	2.3	28,624,891	2.7
<b>Subfund: 018</b>		0.0		0.0
Onondaga Community College	48,656,557	4.5	48,496,354	4.5
Onondaga Community College Grants	10,355,879	1.0	10,355,876	1.0
Subtotal	59,012,436	5.4	58,852,230	5.5
<b>Subfund: 030</b>		0.0		0.0
Corrections	305,114	0.03	541,615	0.1
County Clerk	34,888	0.0	20,162	0.0
County Executive	(3,401)	0.0	0	0.0
Stop DWI	222,673	0.02	140,144	0.01
County Promotion	273,359	0.03	968,940	0.1
County Legislature	0	0.0	3,085	0.0
District Attorney	1,468,577	0.1	1,403,010	0.1
Law Department	36,025	0.0	31,005	0.0
Sheriff Police/Civil	1,136,592	0.1	1,156,789	0.1
Sheriff Custody	259,459	0.02	137,106	0.01
E911 - Emergency Communications	5,205	0.0	59,610	0.01
Emergency Management	1,113,411	0.1	1,339,282	0.1
Probation	160,696	0.01	172,706	0.02
Hillbrook Detention	11,000	0.0	6,241	0.0

**Table 2.5-29—Fiscal Year 2006 Actual County Revenues and Expenditures in Onondaga County**

(Page 3 of 3)

Type of Revenue/Expenditure	2006 Revenues \$	%	2006 Expenditures \$	%
Water Environment Protection	10,488	0.0	336,073	0.03
Lake Improvement	993,047	0.1	1,741,592	0.2
Economic Development	125,000	0.01	120,211	0.01
Finance Administration	17,319	0.00	9,697	0.0
Management & Budget	(217,936)	-0.02	49,343	0.0
Personnel	90,507	0.01	100,786	0.01
Health Dept Grants	9,897,203	0.91	9,877,136	0.9
Social Services	3,880,603	0.36	3,841,173	0.4
Mental Health	54,061	0.00	44,690	0.0
Aging & Youth ? Aging	5,063,186	0.46	5,036,014	0.5
Parks & Recreation	562,517	0.05	785,862	0.1
Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning	406,030	0.04	10,375	0.0
County Maintenance of Roads	508,760	0.05	509,530	0.1
Subtotal	26,414,383	2.42	28,442,177	2.6
<b>Subfund 033</b>		0.00		0.0
Community Development	7,859,865	0.72	7,776,075	0.7
Subtotal	7,859,865	0.72	7,776,075	0.7
<b>Subfund 035</b>		0.0		0.0
OCPL - Library Grants	666,011	0.1	650,734	0.1
Subtotal	666,011	0.1	650,734	0.1
<b>Subfund 040</b>		0.00		0.0
Insurance	60,412,545	5.5	59,374,030	5.5
Subtotal	60,412,545	5.5	59,374,030	5.5
<b>Total Revenues/Expenditures</b>	<b>1,091,663,137</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,078,643,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.5-30—Water Districts/Systems in Oswego and Onondaga Counties**

(Page 1 of 4)

Water System Name	Population Served	Primary Water Source Type
<b>Oswego County</b>		
<b>Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System</b>		
<b>Community Water Systems:</b> Water Systems that serve the same people year-round (e.g., in homes or businesses).		
Richland Town Public Water Supply	2,350	Groundwater
Sandy Creek/Lacona Joint Waterworks	1,435	Groundwater
Orwell Water District	150	Groundwater under influence of surface water
East River Road North Water District	350	Purchase of groundwater
Maple Avenue Water District	400	Purchase of groundwater
Owen Road Water District	50	Purchase of groundwater
Rte 48 South Water District	200	Purchase of groundwater
West River Road North Water District	400	Purchase of groundwater
Ainslee Drive Water District	150	Purchase of surface water
Big Bay Water District	672	Purchase of surface water
Caughdenoy Water District	455	Purchase of surface water
Fort Brewerton Water District	795	Purchase of surface water
Granby Town Water District #3	430	Purchase of surface water
Hannibal Town Water District #2	2,000	Purchase of surface water
Minetto Town Water District	1,589	Purchase of surface water
Oswego Town Water District	4,182	Purchase of surface water
Rt 11 Fuller Road	487	Purchase of surface water
Scriba Water District (Oswego)	3,700	Purchase of surface water
Seneca Hill Water District - Volney	297	Purchase of surface water
Seneca Hill Water District - Scriba	226	Purchase of surface water
Volney Town Water District	103	Purchase of surface water
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20,421</b>	
Cleveland Village	925	Groundwater
Mexico Village	1,600	Groundwater
Phoenix Village	2,138	Groundwater
Pulaski Village	2,398	Groundwater
Central Square Village	1,670	Purchase of surface water
Fulton City	15,400	Purchase of surface water
Oswego City	29,400	Surface water
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>53,531</b>	
<b>Others:</b>	4,254	35 via groundwater
	271	4 via groundwater under the influence of surface water
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,525</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,477</b>	
<b>Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems:</b> Water Systems that serve the same people, but not year-round (e.g. schools that have their own water system).		
Subtotal	2,974	16 via groundwater
Subtotal	100	1 via purchase of groundwater
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,074</b>	
<b>Transient Non-Community Water Systems:</b> Water Systems that do not consistently serve the same people (e.g. rest stops, campgrounds, gas stations).		

**Table 2.5-30—Water Districts/Systems in Oswego and Onondaga Counties**

(Page 2 of 4)

Water System Name	Population Served	Primary Water Source Type
Subtotal	16,855	135 Groundwater
Subtotal	3,490	25 via groundwater under the influence of surface water
Subtotal	<b>6,000</b>	1 via Surface water
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,345</b>	

**Final Intended Use Plan Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**

Granby (T) -Hannibal Street / Granby (T)	50	
Ponderosa Trailer Park, Inc. / Ponderosa Trailer Park Inc.	60	
Richland (T) Water District No. 1 / Richland (T)	250	
Seneca Hills Health Campus / Volney (T)	450	
Town Of West Monroe / West Monroe (T)	500	
Parish (V) / Parish (V)	600	
Caughdenoy/Cr 37 Water District / Hastings (T)	711	
Volney Airport Water System / Volney (T)	921	
North Area Water District / Volney (T)	1,000	
Town Of Hannibal / Hannibal (T)	1,200	
Town Of Mexico Area #1 / Mexico (T)	1,400	
(T) Mexico Water District #2 / Mexico (T)	1,400	
Sandy Creek/Lacona Joint Ww / Sandy Creek/Lacona (V)	1,496	
(T) Granby Water District #3 / Granby (T)	1,500	
Minetto Town Water District / Minetto (T)	1,589	
(T) Newhaven Water District #3 / New Haven (T)	1,600	
Mexico Village / Mexico (V)	1,600	
Water District #2 / Richland (T)	1,662	
Hannibal Town Water District #2 / Hannibal (T)	2,000	
Pulaski Village / Pulaski (V)	2,398	
Toad Harbor/Constantia WD / Constantia (T)	2,765	
Phoenix Village / Phoenix (V)	2,800	
Route 11 North/Fuller Rd. Water District / Hastings (T)	3,000	
Fulton City / Fulton (C)	14,000	
Oswego City / Oswego (C)	29,400	
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,352</b>	

**Onondaga County****Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System****Community Water Systems:** Water Systems that serve the same people year-round (e.g. in homes or businesses).

OCWA Skyridge Community Water District	50	Groundwater
Marcellus Village Water Dept.	1,900	Groundwater under influence of surface water
Camillus Consolidated Water District	22,000	Purchase of surface water
Cicero Water District System	14,108	Purchase of surface water
Clay Water District System	16,000	Purchase of surface water
Dewitt Water District System - North	13,600	Purchase of surface water
Dewitt Water District System - South	15,705	Purchase of surface water
Geddes Water District System	4,200	Purchase of surface water
Hartlot Water District	300	Purchase of surface water
Jamesville Water District	1,000	Purchase of surface water
Lakeland Water District	1,600	Purchase of surface water

**Table 2.5-30—Water Districts/Systems in Oswego and Onondaga Counties**

(Page 3 of 4)

Water System Name	Population Served	Primary Water Source Type
OCWA Cold Spring Water District	100	Purchase of surface water
Salina Water District System	17,500	Purchase of surface water
Skaneateles Water District System	3,500	Purchase of surface water
Southwood Jamesville Water District	1,400	Purchase of surface water
Van Buren Water District System	10,000	Purchase of surface water
West Phoenix Water District	369	Purchase of surface water
Metropolitan Water Board	0	Surface water
OCWA	256,000	Surface water
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>379,332</b>	
Baldwinsville Village	8,000	Groundwater
Onondaga Nation - Native American	450	Groundwater
Tully Village	930	Groundwater
Lysander Town	1,200	Purchase of groundwater
East Syracuse Village	3,200	Purchase of surface water
Elbridge Village	1,519	Purchase of surface water
Jordan Village	1,400	Purchase of surface water
Liverpool Village	2,849	Purchase of surface water
Minoa Village	3,745	Purchase of surface water
Skaneateles Village	2,610	Purchase of surface water
Solvay Village	7,140	Purchase of surface water
Syracuse City	192,000	Surface water
Subtotal	225,043	
Others:	1,640	14 via Groundwater
	250	1 via Groundwater under influence of surface water
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,411</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>607,786</b>	

**Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems:** Water Systems that serve the same people, but not year-round (e.g. schools that have their own water system).

**Total** 2,255 6 via Groundwater

**Transient Non-Community Water Systems:** Water Systems that do not consistently serve the same people (e.g. rest stops, campgrounds, gas stations).

Subtotal 5,377 60 via Groundwater

Subtotal 2,000,000 1 via Purchase of surface water

**Total** 2,005,377

#### Final Intended Use Plan Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Laird Road Water District / Elbridge (T)	29	
Halfway Road Water District / Elbridge (T)	120	
Town Of Lafayette / Lafayette (T)	250	
Coye Road WD / Lafayette (T)	320	
Smokey Hollow WD / Lafayette (T)	400	
South Onondaga Water District / Onondaga (T)	400	
Town Of Lysander WD / Lysander (T)	500	
Cross Lake/N. Elbridge Area WD / Elbridge (T)	534	
Limeledge Water District / Marcellus (T) & (V)	700	

**Table 2.5-30—Water Districts/Systems in Oswego and Onondaga Counties**

(Page 4 of 4)

<b>Water System Name</b>	<b>Population Served</b>	<b>Primary Water Source Type</b>
Tully Village / Tully (V)	930	
Elbridge Village / Elbridge (V)	1,519	
Jordan Village / Jordan (V)	1,700	
Southern Onondaga County Water System / Spafford (T)	1,800	
Skaneateles Village / Skaneateles (V)	2,800	
Minoa Village / Minoa (V)	3,348	
East Syracuse Village / East Syracuse (V)	3,650	
Route 5 West WD - (T) Elbridge / Elbridge (T)	6,192	
Baldwinsville Village / Baldwinsville (V)	8,000	
Van Buren WD / Van Buren (T)	10,000	
Cicero WD / Cicero (T)	14,108	
Dewitt WD - South / Dewitt (T)	15,705	
Camillus Consolidated WD / Camillus (T)	24,000	
Ocwa / Onondaga County Water Authority	185,000	
Syracuse City / Syracuse (C)	192,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>474,005</b>	

**Table 2.5-31—Sewer Districts/Systems in Oswego County and Onondaga County**

(Page 1 of 2)

County / Sewer System	Number of Customers/Accounts	Capacity (gals/day)	Level of Use	
			Gallons/day	Percentage
<b>Oswego County:</b>				
City of Fulton Service Area	4,720 Residential 370 Commercial 10 Industrial	3,400,000	2,930,000	86.2
City of Oswego (East Side Sewer System)	4,500 Residential 150 Commercial 8 Industrial	3,050,000	2,900,000	95.1
City of Oswego (West Side Sewer System)	N/A	4,000,000	3,260,000	81.5
Village of Central Square	767 Residential 37 Commercial	450,000	220,000	48.9
Village of Cleveland	331 Residential 5 Commercial 1 Industrial	150,000	103,800	69.2
Village of Mexico	407 Residential 92 Commercial 1 Industrial	300,000	230,000	76.7
Village of Parish	224 Residential 26 Commercial 3 Industrial	140,000	37,000	26.4
Village of Phoenix <sup>(7)</sup>	800 Residential 46 Commercial 1 Industrial	600,000	420,000	70.0
Village of Pulaski	591 Residential 183 Commercial 1 Industrial	320,000	420,000	131.3
Town of Granby (West River Road District)	10 Residential	(1)	(1)	(1)
Town of Hastings (Caughdenoy Sewer District)	93 Residential 3 Commercial	28,500	18,500	64.9 <sup>2</sup>
Town of Hastings (Fort Brewerton Sewer District) <sup>(3)</sup>	141 Residential 24 Commercial	N/A	N/A	Footnote <sup>4</sup>
Town of Minetto	264 Residential	300,000	80,000	26.7 <sup>5</sup>
Town of Oswego (Sleepy Hollow Sewer District) <sup>(6)</sup>	43 Residential	15,000	12,900	86.0
Town of Schroepfel (Oswego County Industrial Park Sewer District)	7 Commercial	(7)	(7)	(7)
Town of Scriba (Candlewood, Hall Road, and Wine Creek Sewer Districts) <sup>(8)</sup>	123 Residential	N/A	N/A	N/A
Town of West Monroe (Big Bay Sewer District)	220 Residential 10 Commercial	56,000	9,000	16.1
<b>Subtotals – 17 facilities</b>	> 13,234 Residential > 953 Commercial > 25 Industrial	> 12,809,500	> 10,641,200	83.1

**Table 2.5-31—Sewer Districts/Systems in Oswego County and Onondaga County**

(Page 2 of 2)

County / Sewer System	Number of Customers/Accounts	Capacity (gals/day)	Level of Use	
			Gallons/day	Percentage
<b>Onondaga County:</b>				
<b>Consolidated Sanitary District</b>	112,000 Residential, 68,000 Commercial/Industrial	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Subtotals – 1 facility<sup>(9)</sup></b>				
<b>Totals – 18 facilities</b>				

Notes:

- (1) The Town of Granby has a sewer collector (which is currently at 5% of total capacity); all sewage generated is processed by the City of Fulton treatment plant.
- (2) The Caughdenoy Sewer District for the Town of Hastings cannot absorb additional capacity due to grease build-up and high BOD readings.
- (3) The Town of Hastings Fort Brewerton Sewer District is located in Oswego County; however sewage treatment occurs at the Brewerton Wastewater Treatment Plant, which is located in Onondaga County.
- (4) See also footnote #3, the Fort Brewerton Sewer District is currently operating at greater than 100% capacity; however any capacity that is added to the District would be treated in Onondaga County and it is unknown whether or not Onondaga County Legislature would approve new connections.
- (5) Although the Minetto plant design flow is 300,000 gpd, the state discharge permit would only allow up to 100,000 gpd to be discharged.
- (6) The Sleepy Hollow Sewer District is operating under a Consent Order by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.
- (7) The Oswego County Industrial Park Sewer District has collection sewers that are operating at 1.6% capacity (8,000 out of 500,000 gallon capacity used). Treatment occurs at the Village of Phoenix Treatment Plant, which is at 70% capacity.
- (8) Sewage collection is provided by 8-inch mains which feed into the City of Oswego East Side Sewer System. This system is currently underutilized according to the Oswego County Comprehensive Plan.
- (9) The total number of sewage districts for Onondaga County exceeds 100. As per a telephone conversation with a representative of the Onondaga County Department of Water Protection, sewer districts are established with each new development.

**Table 2.5-32—Fiscal Year 2008 Actual Law Enforcement Agency Staffing, Budgets, and Calls for Service in New York, Oswego County, and Onondaga County**

Department	Agency		
	New York State Troopers, Statewide	Oswego County	Onondaga County
<b>Law Enforcement Department:</b>			
Staff (FTEs):			
Officers	4,939	67	267
Support/Other	1,050	10	37
Subtotals	5,989	77	304
Budget:			
Salaries	n/a	\$3,707,654	\$13,355,027
Other Expenses	n/a	\$1,301,825	\$16,296,722
Subtotals	\$668,208,000	\$4,755,258	\$27,089,226
<b>Detention Facilities:</b>	69 plus drug treatment campus	1 Facility - 6 Housing Units	1
Staff (FTEs):			
Officers	21,3165 <sup>(1)</sup>	65	280
Support/Other	10,4125 <sup>(1)</sup>	13	17
Subtotals	31,603 <sup>(1)</sup>	78	297
Budget:			
Salaries	n/a	\$3,503,885	\$15,335,893
Other Expenses	n/a	\$1,344,625	\$20,183,170
Subtotals	\$ 3,008,756,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	\$4,679,810	\$29,645,643
Inmate Population:	62,300	159	n/a
Number of Inmates Received/Processed	n/a	1,545 <sup>(2)</sup>	n/a
Average Daily Population	n/a	144 <sup>(2)</sup>	n/a

## Notes:

(1) 2008-2009.

(2) 2006.

FTE = full-time equivalents

n/a = not available

**Table 2.5-33—Fire/EMS Departments in Oswego County and Onondaga County**

(Page 1 of 3)

Fire Department Name	Location	Department Type	Organization Type	Number Of Stations	Active FF Career/Volunteer	Non-FF Civilian/Volunteer	CY XXX Calls
<b>Oswego County</b>							
Altmar Volunteer Fire Company	Altmar	V	L	1	26	4	
Caughdenoy Volunteer Fire Department	Central Square	V	L	2	37	0	
Central Square Volunteer Fire Company	Central Square	V	L	1	40	15	
Cleveland Fire Department	Cleveland	V	L	1	25	0	
Constantia Volunteer Fire Company	Constantia	V	L	1	35	15	
Cody Volunteer Fire Company	Fulton	V	L	2	54	8	
Fulton Fire Department	Fulton	C	L	2	38	0	
Granby Center Fire Department	Fulton	V	L	1	45	0	
Palermo Volunteer Fire Department	Fulton	V	L	1	40	12	
Hannibal Fire Company	Hannibal	V	L	1	45	0	
Hastings Fire Department	Hastings	V	CFD	1	25	0	
Lacona Volunteer Fire Company, Inc.	Lacona	V	L	1	34	15	
Mexico Volunteer Fire Company	Mexico	V	L	1	44	0	
Minetto Fire Department	Minetto	V	L	1	28	0	
Orwell Fire Company	Orwell	V	L	1	24	7	
Oswego Fire Department	Oswego	C	L	2	66	1	
Oswego Town Fire District	Oswego	V	L	1	50	15	
Scriba Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Oswego	V	L	1	32	12	
Parish Volunteer Fire Company, Inc.	Parish	V	CFD	1	29	0	
Enterprise Fire Company #1	Phoenix	V	CFD	3	65	0	
Ringgold Fire Company No.1	Pulaski	V	L	0	45	0	
Redfield Volunteer Fire Company	Redfield	V	L	1	34	5	
Richland Fire Department	Richland	V	CFD	1	24	0	
Fire Department of Sandy Creek, Inc.	Sandy Creek	V	L	1	33	9	
Holland Volunteer Fire Department	Suffolk	MV	L	1	35	9	
West Monroe Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	West Monroe	V	L	1	35	25	
Williamstown Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Williamstown	V	L	1	60	0	
<b>Subtotals</b>				<b>32</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>152</b>	
<b>Onondaga County</b>							
174 Fighter Wing Fire Department	Syracuse	MV	FG - DOD	1	39	0	

**Table 2.5-33—Fire/EMS Departments in Oswego County and Onondaga County**

(Page 2 of 3)

Fire Department Name	Location	Department Type	Organization Type	Number Of Stations	Active FF Career/Volunteer	Non-FF Civilian/Volunteer	CY XXX Calls
Amber Fire Department	Marietta	V	L	1	28	0	
Apulia Fire Company	Apulia Station	V	L	1	42	0	
Baldwinsville Volunteer Fire Company	Baldwinsville	V	L	3	75	21	
Belgium Cold Springs Fire Department	Baldwinsville	V	L	2	70	23	
Borodino Fire Department	Skaneateles	V	L	1	24	5	
Brewerton Fire Department	Brewerton	V	L	2	60	4	
Camillus Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Camillus	V	L	1	45	15	
Cicero Fire Department	Cicero	V	L	2	60	2	
Clay Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Clay	V	L	2	47	1	
Delphi Falls Fire Company, Inc.	Delphi Falls	V	L	1	23	6	
DeWitt Fire District	DeWitt	MV	L	1	46	7	
East Syracuse Village Volunteer Fire Department	East Syracuse	V	L	2	65	4	
Elbridge Volunteer Fire Department	Elbridge	V	L	1	30	10	
Fabius Fire Department	Fabius	V	L	1	40	0	
Fairmount Fire Department	Camillus	V	L	1	55	0	
Fayetteville Fire Department	Fayetteville	MV	L	1	53	3	
Hinsdale Volunteer Fire Department	Mattydale	V	Private or industrial fire brigade	1	30	0	
Howlett Hill Fire Department, Inc.	Syracuse	V	L	1	25	2	
Jamesville Volunteer Fire Department	Jamesville	V	L	1	30	4	
Jordan Volunteer Fire Company, Inc.	Jordan	V	L	1	45	0	
Kirkville Fire Company, Inc.	Kirkville	V	L	1	28	0	
Lakeside Fire District	Syracuse	V	SG	2	55	0	
Liverpool Fire Dept, Inc.	Liverpool	V	L	3	100	2	
Lyncourt Volunteer Fire Department	Syracuse	V	L	1	55	0	
Lysander Fire Department	Baldwinsville	V	L	2	35	8	
Marcellus Fire Department	Marcellus	V	L	1	45	0	
Memphis Fire Department	Memphis	V	L	1	24	6	
Minoa Fire Department	Minoa	V	L	2	60	10	
Mottville Fire Company	Mottville	V	L	1	38	0	
Moyers Corners Fire Department	Liverpool	V	L	4	120	15	

**Table 2.5-33—Fire/EMS Departments in Oswego County and Onondaga County**

(Page 3 of 3)

Fire Department Name	Location	Department Type	Organization Type	Number Of Stations	Active FF Career/Volunteer	Non-FF Civilian/Volunteer	CY XXX Calls
Navarino Volunteer Fire Department	Syracuse	V	L	1	42	4	
Nedrow Volunteer Fire Department	Nedrow	V	L	1	30	0	
North Syracuse Volunteer Fire Department	North Syracuse	V	L	2	45	2	
Onondaga Hill Fire Department	Syracuse	V	CFD	1	45	0	
Otisco Fire Department	Tully	V	L	1	34	10	
Plainville Fire Company	Plainville	V	L	3	25	0	
Pompey Hill Fire Department	Pompey	MV	L	1	43	0	
Salina Consolidated Fire District 2, Mattydale Fire Department	Mattydale	V	L	1	63	0	
Seneca River Fire Department	Baldwinsville	V	L	1	18	10	
Sentinel Heights Volunteer Fire Department	Jamesville	V	L	1	14	0	
Skaneateles Fire Department	Skaneateles	V	L	3	89	0	
Solvay Fire Department	Syracuse	V	L	2	65	1	
South Bay Fire Department	Cicero	V	L	1	40	0	
South Onondaga Fire Department, Inc.	Nedrow	V	CFD	1	34	0	
Syracuse Fire Department	Syracuse	C	L	12	391	12	
Taunton Fire Department, Inc.	Syracuse	V	CFD	2	45	8	
Village of Manlius Fire Department	Manlius	MV	L	2	55	1	
Warners Fire Department	Warners	V	L	1	34	10	
<b>Subtotals</b>				<b>83</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>206</b>	
<b>Total = 49 Departments</b>				<b>115</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>358</b>	

Notes:

- V = Volunteer
- C = Career
- MV = Mostly Volunteer
- L = Local
- CFD = Contract Fire Department
- CY = calendar year
- FG-DOD = Federal Government Department of Defense
- SG = State Government

**Table 2.5-34—Existing Intersection level of Service Conditions**

Intersection	Type of Intersection	Existing Conditions	
		AM	PM
Lakeview and Lake Road (CR1A)	Unsignalized	B	C
CR1 and CR1A	Unsignalized	A	A
CR29 and NY104	Unsignalized	B	B
NY104 and NY104B	Unsignalized	A	B
NY104 and Route 481	Signalized	B	C
NY104 and Route 48	Signalized	B	B
Utica Street and Route 481	Signalized	C	C
Utica Street and Route 48	Signalized	B	B

**Table 2.5-35—Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 10 Miles of the NMP3NPP**

(Page 1 of 7)

Site Number	Site Name	Distance From Water Source	Elevation	Slope	Site Description	Eligibility	Distance From NMPNS km (mi)
A07510.000010	NY 104B Site 3, Larkin Road Barn Site	183 m (600 ft) West of Creek	122 m (400 ft)	Flat	Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century Barn and Foundation	No Status Listed	6.1 (3.8) SE
A07510.000011	Site 7; Church Site	91 m (300 ft) West of Tributary of Catfish Creek	116 m (380 ft)	Flat	Extant Pre-1867 House with Refuse	No Status Listed	7.2 (4.5) SE
A07510.000012	Schipper Barn and Silo; Site 8	183 m (600 ft) East of Creek	119 m (390 ft)	Flat	Late 19th Century Barn and Silo Foundation	No Status Listed	6.6 (4.1) SE
A07510.000013	H. Robberts Farm Complex Site; Site 9H	274 m (900 ft) West of Creek	105 m (345 ft)	Flat	Pre-1867 Foundations of House, Barn, Tool Shed, Milk Shed and Ice House	No Status Listed	6.8 (4.2) SE
A07510.000014	Z. Lewis Farm Site; Site 10	183 m (600 ft) East of Creek	122 m (400 ft)	Flat	Pre-1867 Foundations of House, Granary, Barn, Milk Shed and Ice House	No Status Listed	6.9 (4.3) SE
A07510.000015	E. Carpenter House Site; Site 11E	Adjacent to Creek	107 m (350 ft)	Flat	Pre-1867 House Foundation and Well	No Status Listed	7.1 (4.4) SE
A07510.000016	Rome-Oswego Railroad				1865-1959; Railroad	No Status Listed	7.7 (4.7) SE
A07510.000017	Butterfly Mill Site	Adjacent to Butterfly Creek	107 m (350 ft)	Gentle	19th Century Foundation to Mill and Sluice	No Status Listed	7.2 (4.5) SE
A07510.000018	Site 19; Lee Farm Site	152 m (500 ft) East of Butterfly Creek	100 m (330 ft)	Flat	Possible Late 19th Century Foundations	No Status Listed	7.1 (4.4) SE
A07510.000019		76 m (250 ft) East of Butterfly Creek	100 m (330 ft)	Gentle	Pre-1867 Foundation	No Status Listed	7.2 (4.5) SE
A07510.000020	Burrows Dump				Late 19th Century Midden	No Status Listed	8.7 (5.4) SE
A07510.000021	Hughes Road Barn				Late 19th Century Fieldstone and Concrete Foundation, Farm Machinery	No Status Listed	8.5 (5.3) SE

**Table 2.5-35—Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 10 Miles of the NMP3NPP**

(Page 2 of 7)

Site Number	Site Name	Distance From Water Source	Elevation	Slope	Site Description	Eligibility	Distance From NMPNS km (mi)
A07510.000022	Gardner-Enos Farm Complex				19th and 20th Century Farmhouse, Barn, Granary and Milk House	No Status Listed	7.2 (4.5) SE
A07510.000023	Tollgate School House 1867 Stone Map of New Haven				Late 19th Century Wood and Stone Foundation of a School House	No Status Listed	8.2 (5.1) SE
A07510.000026 NYSM 11396	SUBi-2355; Bradner Site	120 m (394 ft) East of Otter Creek	107 m (350 ft)	Gentle	Traces Related to the House Site	No Status Listed	5.1 (3.2) SE
A07510.000027	SUBi-2360; Jarrett Site	488 m (1600 ft) West of Creek	134 m (440 ft)	Gentle	Mid 19th Century Traces	No Status Listed	4.5 (2.8) SE
A07519.000007	Independence Project Site				Dry Laid Stone	No Status Listed	4.8 (3.0) SE
A07519.000081 NYSM 1140	SUBi-2351; H. White Site	Adjacent to Wetland	145 m (475 ft)	Flat	Mid 19th Century House Site	Undetermined	4.8 (3.0) SE
A07519.000083	SUBi-2353; Keefe Barn Site	640 m (2100 ft) Southwest of Creek	121 m (387 ft)	Flat	Barn Foundation and Well	Not Eligible	4.8 (3.0) SE
A07519.000084 NYSM 11395	SUBi-2356; Hammond Site	341 m (1120 ft) South of Creek	142 m (465 ft)	Flat-Gentle	Mid 19th Century House Site	Undetermined	4.2 (2.6) SE
A07519.000085 NYSM 11394	SUBi-2357; Rhodes Site	762 m (2500 ft) South of Creek	149 m (490 ft)	Flat-Gentle	Mid 19th Century Foundation	Not Eligible	4.5 (2.8) SE
A07519.000086 NYSM 11393	SUBi-2358; Stone Site	274 m (900 ft) North of Creek	134 m (440 ft)	Flat-Gentle	Mid 19th Century Store Site	Undetermined	4.8 (3.0) SE
A07519.000087 NYSM 11392	SUBi-2359; Fitch Site	671 m (2200 ft) Southeast of Creek	146 m (480 ft)	Flat	Mid 19th Century House Site	Not Eligible	4.0 (2.5) SE
A07519.000091	C Coon Site	61 m (200 ft) West of Creek	134 m (440 ft)	Flat	No Evidence of Mid 19th Century House Foundation, Railroad Bed	Undetermined	2.2 (1.4) SE
A07519.000092	Carriage Shop/ JK Prowes	290 m (950 ft) Southeast of Creek	131 m (430 ft)	Flat	Mid 19th Century Foundation	Undetermined	2.9 (1.8) SE
A07519.000093	J Dowley/ Harness Shop and Grocery Site	229 m (750 ft) Southeast of Creek	131 m (430 ft)	Flat	Mid 19th Century Surface Traces	Not Eligible	2.7 (1.7) SE

**Table 2.5-35—Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 10 Miles of the NMP3NPP**

(Page 3 of 7)

Site Number	Site Name	Distance From Water Source	Elevation	Slope	Site Description	Eligibility	Distance From NMPNS km (mi)
A07540.0000005	Fort Oswego	152 m (500 ft) South of Lake Ontario	76 m (260 ft)	Flat	1727 Fort Site, Monument on Boulder Marks the Site	No Status Listed	8.2 (5.1) SW
A07540.0000156-000188 D02	Oswego West Side Archaeological District	46-152 m (150-500 ft) West of Oswego River	76-91 m (260-300 ft)	Flat to Gentle	33 Historic Sites, Mostly Related to Downtown Building Sites	No Status Listed	10 (6.2) SW
A07540.0000254	West Front Street Block Site	15m (50 ft) West of Oswego River	76 m (260 ft)	Flat	Foundation of Builder's Trench to Mitchell-O'Brien Building	Within Oswego West Side Historic Archaeological District	8.2 (5.1) SW
A07540.0000292	Johnson Farm Site	305 m (1000 ft) South of Lake Ontario	88 m (290 ft)	Gentle	Mid 19th Century Below Ground Domestic Foundation	No Status Listed	5.6 (3.5) SW
A07540.0000295	SUBi-1720; East 14th Street Site	700 m (2269 ft) Oswego River	91 m (300 ft)	Gentle	Pre-1854 Site to Two Map Documented Structures	Undetermined	8.0 (5.0) SW
A07540.0000296	SUBi-1722; Michalski Site	800 m (2625 ft) Oswego River	94 m (308 ft)	Gentle	Pre-1867 Site to Map Documented House and Outbuilding	No Status Listed	8.0 (5.0) SW
A07540.0000297	Northwestern Grain Elevator Site	46 m (150 ft) West of Oswego River	78 m (255 ft)	Flat	c. 1864 Below Ground Foundation	Eligible	8.2 (5.1) SW
A07540.0000300	Wright and Monen Slip Site	152 m (500 ft) South of Lake Ontario	76 m (260 ft)	Flat	c. 1880-90 Below Ground Ship Slip Filled c. 1930s-40s	No Status Listed	8.4 (5.2) SW
A07540.000343	Ames Iron Works		88 m (290 ft)	Flat	1840s-1950s Iron Works	No Status Listed	8.6 (5.5) SW
A07540.000565	Clarke Farmstead		117 m (383 ft)	Moderate		No Status Listed	8.0 (5.0) SW
A07540.000569	Toad Vale Site		91 m (300 ft)	Gentle	1850s-1880s	No Status Listed	9.0 (5.6) SW
	SUBi-2354; Hewett Site	335 m (3100 ft) East of Creek	119 m (390 ft)	Gentle	Traces Related to the House Site	No Status Listed	6.4 (4.0) SE
	SUBi-2352; Gardner Site	970 m (3182 ft) North of Wetland	149 m (490 ft)			No Status Listed	6.4 (4.0) SE
	Saw Mill 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Saw Mill	No Status Listed	3.7 (2.3) SE

**Table 2.5-35—Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 10 Miles of the NMP3NPP**

(Page 4 of 7)

Site Number	Site Name	Distance From Water Source	Elevation	Slope	Site Description	Eligibility	Distance From NMPNS km (mi)
	School House No. 18 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	3.1 (1.9) SE
	School House No. 3 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	4.2 (2.6) SE
	Pump House 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Pump House	No Status Listed	5.0 (3.1) SE
	Saw Mill 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Saw Mill	No Status Listed	5.0 (3.1) SE
	Grist Mill 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Grist Mill	No Status Listed	5.1 (3.2) SE
	School House No. 4 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	4.8 (3.0) SE
	Railroad Depot 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Railroad Depot	No Status Listed	5.3 (3.3) SE
	Saw Mill 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Saw Mill	No Status Listed	5.5 (3.4) SE
	Cheese Factory 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Cheese Factory	No Status Listed	5.3 (3.3) SE
	Store and Post Office 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	Store and Post Office	No Status Listed	6.1 (3.8) SE
	Market 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Market	No Status Listed	6.1 (3.8) SE
	School House No. 5 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	6.0 (3.7) SE
	Hotel and Store 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Hotel and Store	No Status Listed	6.1 (3.8) SE

**Table 2.5-35—Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 10 Miles of the NMP3NPP**

(Page 5 of 7)

Site Number	Site Name	Distance From Water Source	Elevation	Slope	Site Description	Eligibility	Distance From NMPNS km (mi)
	Methodist Church 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Methodist Church	No Status Listed	5.8 (3.6) SE
	Presbyterian Church 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Presbyterian Church	No Status Listed	6.0 (3.7) SE
	Undertaker Shop 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Undertaker Shop	No Status Listed	6.0 (3.7) SE
	Saw Mill 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Saw Mill	No Status Listed	5.5 (3.4) SE
	Tannery 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Tannery	No Status Listed	5.5 (3.4) SE
	Grist Mill 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Grist Mill	No Status Listed	5.6 (3.5) SE
	School House No. 1 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	5.5 (3.4) SE
	School House No. 7 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	6.4 (4.0) SE
	Butterfly Post Office 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Butterfly Post Office	No Status Listed	8.5 (5.3) SE
	School House 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	8.2 (5.1 mi) SE
	Saw Mill 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Saw Mill	No Status Listed	8.4 (5.2) SE
	Black Smith Shop 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Black Smith Shop	No Status Listed	5.8 (3.6) SE
	School House No. 3 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	8.9 (5.5) SE

**Table 2.5-35—Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 10 Miles of the NMP3NPP**

(Page 6 of 7)

Site Number	Site Name	Distance From Water Source	Elevation	Slope	Site Description	Eligibility	Distance From NMPNS km (mi)
	Grocery Store and Post Office 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Grocery Store	No Status Listed	2.9 (1.8) SE
	School House No. 14 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	2.6 (1.6) SE
	Cheese Factory 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Cheese Factory	No Status Listed	2.4 (1.5) SE
	Baptist Church 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Baptist Church	No Status Listed	2.6 (1.6) SE
	Stove Factory 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Stove Factory	No Status Listed	1.4 (0.9) SE
	School House No. 16 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	1.4 (0.9) SE
	School House No. 8 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	4.2 (2.6) SE
	School House No. 7 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century School House	No Status Listed	4.8 (3.0) SE
	Store 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Store	No Status Listed	3.1 (1.9) SE
	Cooper Shop 1867 Stone Map of New Haven	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th Century Cooper Shop	No Status Listed	5.8 (3.6) SE
NYSM 4433	ACP OSWG	Adjacent Swamp and 457 m (1500 ft) East of Lake Ontario	82 m (270 ft)	Gentle	Undefined Prehistoric Campsite	No Status Listed	6.1 (3.8) SW

**Table 2.5-35—Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 10 Miles of the NMP3NPP**

(Page 7 of 7)

Site Number	Site Name	Distance From Water Source	Elevation	Slope	Site Description	Eligibility	Distance From NMPNS km (mi)
NYSM 4434	ACP OSWG	610 m (2000 ft) Northeast to the Shore of Mexico Bay on Lake Ontario	91 m (300 ft)	Flat	Undefined Prehistoric Camp	No Status Listed	5.0 (3.1) S
NYSM 4435		N/A	N/A	N/A	Undefined Prehistoric Camp	No Status Listed	8.2 (5.1) S
NYSM 7285	ACP OSWG	East Side of Lake Ontario and Swamp	76-79 m (260-270 ft)	Gentle	Undefined Prehistoric, Traces of Occupation	No Status Listed	7.7 (4.8) SW
NYSM 7304		N/A	N/A	N/A	Undefined Prehistoric, Traces of Occupation	No Status Listed	8.5 (5.3) S
NYSM 7370	ACP OSWG	East Side of Oswego River	98-152 m (320-500 ft)	Flat to Gentle	Undefined Prehistoric, Possible Traces of Occupation	No Status Listed	8.7 (5.4) S
NYSM 9306		N/A	N/A	N/A	Undefined Prehistoric, Traces of Occupation	No Status Listed	9.5 (5.9) S

**Table 2.5-36—Historic Aboveground Architectural Structures within 10 Miles of the NMP3NPP Project**

(Page 1 of 2)

Site Name	Latitude Longitude	Site Type	Status	Address	Date Listed	Distance miles (km)	Direction
Franklin Square Historic District	43°27'22.04"N 76°30'53.49"W	Historic District	Listed	Roughly bounded by 3rd, 6th, Van Buren, and Bridge Streets	6/18/1982	0.86 (1.38)	E
Riverside Cemetery	43°26'04.24"N 76°28'56.17"W		Listed	East River Road South of Junction with NY 57	6/24/1993	2.97 (4.78)	SE
Fort Ontario	43°27'27.41"N 76°30'18.99"W	Historic Building	Listed	East 7th Street and Lake Ontario	6/23/1980	1.33 (2.14)	E
Oswego City Library	43°27'24.93"N 76°30'22.02"W	Historic Building	Listed	120 East 2nd Street	6/23/1980	1.29 (2.08)	E
Oswego City Hall	43°27'13.71"N 76°30'58.82"W	Historic Building	Listed	West Oneida Street	6/23/1980	0.83 (1.34)	SE
Market House	43°27'18.67"N 76°30'35.79"W	Historic Building	Listed	Water Street	6/23/1980	1.12 (1.81)	E
Richardson-Bates House	43°27'10.77"N 76°30'08.29"W	Historic Building	Listed	135 East 3rd Street	6/23/1980	1.53 (2.46)	SE
U.S. Custom house	43°27'19.58"N 76°30'40.50"W	Historic Building	Listed	West Oneida Street between 1st and 2nd Streets	6/23/1980	1.05 (1.69)	SE
Walton and Willett Stone Store	43°27'34.23"N 76°30'43.14"W	Historic Building	Listed	1 Seneca Street	6/23/1980	1 (1.61)	E
Sheldon Hall	43°27'15.59"N 76°32'09.71"W	Historic Building	Listed	Washington Boulevard	6/23/1980	0.36 (.58)	SW
Oswego Armory	43°27'13.70"N 76°30'32.94"W	Historic Building	Listed	265 West First Street	4/8/1988	1.17 (1.88)	SE
George B. Sloan Estate	43°27'36.29"N 76°31'16.17"W	Historic Building	Listed	107 West Van Buren Way	6/15/1988	0.53 (.85)	E
Oswego Theater	43°27'20.37"N 76°30'44.80"W	Historic Building	Listed	138 West Second Street	7/19/1988	1 (1.61)	E
Pontiac Hotel	43°27'18.67"N 76°30'35.86"W	Historic Building	Listed	West First Street	5/24/1983	1.12 (1.80)	E
Hunter-Oliphant Building	43°27'20.40"N 76°30'37.28"W	Historic Building	Listed	215-219 West First Street	6/12/1995	1.09 (1.75)	E
Woodruff Block	43°27'28.70"N 76°30'44.35"W	Historic Building	Listed	17 West Cayuga Street	3/9/1995	0.98 (1.58)	E
Kingsford House	43°27'15.82"N 76°30'46.00"W	Historic Building	Listed	150 West Third Street	7/10/1997	0.99 (1.59)	SE

**Table 2.5-36—Historic Aboveground Architectural Structures within 10 Miles of the NMP3NPP Project**

(Page 2 of 2)

Site Name	Latitude Longitude	Site Type	Status	Address	Date Listed	Distance miles (km)	Direction
Oswego West Pierhead Lighthouse	43°28'24.01"N 76°31'00.20"W	Historic Building	Listed	Mouth of Oswego River	9/22/2000	1.26 (2.03)	NW
Oswego County Courthouse	43°27'25.81"N 76°30'20.28"W	Historic Building	Listed	East Bridge Street	9/22/2000	1.31 (2.11)	E
Montcalm Park Historic District	43°27'35.16"N 76°31'13.01"W	Historic District	Listed	Montcalm, West 6th, West Schuyler, and Bronson Streets	3/31/2001	0.58 (.93)	E
Buckhout-Jones Building	43°27'23.92"N 76°30'42.74"W	Historic Building	Listed	29 West Bridge Street	9/19/2001	1.01 (1.63)	E
John and Harriet McKenzie House	43°27'22.26"N 76°31'11.14"W	Historic Building	Listed	96 West Eighth Street	9/19/2001	0.62 (1.01)	E
John B. and Lydia Edwards House	43°27'16.85"N 76°30'14.12"W	Historic Building	Listed	144 East Third Street	9/19/2001	1.42 (2.29)	E
Nathan and Clarissa Green House	43°27'21.87"N 76°31'10.85"W	Historic Building	Listed	98 West Eighth Street	12/20/2001	0.63 (1.01)	E
Hamilton and Rhoda Littlefield House	43°27'25.16"N 76°30'14.59"W	Historic Building	Listed	44 East Oneida Street	12/20/2001	1.39 (2.24)	E
Edwin W. and Charlotte Clarke House	43°27'24.13"N 76°30'00.57"W	Historic Building	Listed	80 East Mohawk Street	12/20/2001	1.59 (2.56)	E
Tanner Block	43°27'24.88"N 76°30'42.77"W	Historic Building		175-177 West First Street	N/A	1 (1.61)	E
David Van Buren House	43°21'39.75"N 76°25'43.46"W	Historic Building	Listed	Van Buren Drive, West end at the Oswego River	4/29/1988	8.5 (13.68)	SE
Volkert Van Buren House	43°22'04.45"N 76°25'32.49"W	Historic Building	Listed	NY 57 and Distin Road	8/16/1988	8.22 (13.23)	SE
John Van Buren Tavern	43°21'39.63"N 76°25'26.46"W	Historic Building	Listed	NY 57 and Van Buren Drive	9/28/1988	8.64 (13.91)	SE

Note:

XX Designates listing in process.

**Table 2.5-37—Summary of Surveyed Archaeological Sites**

Site No.	Approximate Dimensions feet (meters)	Artifacts (Hist.)	Artifacts (Prehist.)	Site Type	Age	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendations
Site NMP 1	114.8 x 91.9 (35 x 28)	9	None	Foundation Artifact Scatter	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Eligible	No Further Work
Site NMP 2	82 x 124.7 (25 x 38)	73	None	Foundation Refuse Deposit Stone Well	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Potentially Eligible	Avoid/Phase II
Site NMP 3	72.1 x 26.2 (22 x 8)	29	None	Foundation Stone Well Artifact Scatter	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Potentially Eligible	Avoid/Phase II
Site NMP 4	39.4 x 50 (12 x 15)	None	None	Foundation Stone Well	19 <sup>th</sup> Century Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Eligible	No Further Work
Site NMP 5	52.5 x 26.2 (16 x 8)	27	None	Foundation Stone Well	19 <sup>th</sup> Century 20 <sup>th</sup> Century/Mod ern	Potentially Eligible	Avoid/Phase II
Site NMP 6	36 x 23 (11 x 7)	18	None	Foundation Stone Well	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Potentially Eligible	Avoid/Phase II
Site NMP 7	26.2 x 26.2 (8 x 8)	None	None	Foundation Stone Well	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Eligible	No Further Work
Site NMP 8	88.6 x 59.1 (27 x 18)	None	None	Refuse Deposit Stone Well	Modern Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Eligible	No Further Work

**Table 2.5-38—Summary of Potentially Eligible Archaeological Sites**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>NHRP Status</b>	<b>Recommended Action</b>
Site NMP 2	Foundation Refuse Deposit Stone Well	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Potentially Eligible/ Insufficient Data	Avoid/Phase II
Site NMP 3	Foundation Stone Well Artifact Scatter	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Potentially Eligible/ Insufficient Data	Avoid/Phase II
Site NMP 5	Foundation Stone Well	19 <sup>th</sup> Century 20 <sup>th</sup> Century/Modern	Potentially Eligible/ Insufficient Data	Avoid/Phase II
Site NMP 6	Foundation Stone Well	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Potentially Eligible/ Insufficient Data	Avoid/Phase II

Table 2.5-39—Census Block Groups within 50 mi (80 km) of NMP3NPP with Minority and Low-Income Populations, 2000

State / County	Total Number of Census Block Groups	Number of Racial Minority Census Block Groups <sup>(6)</sup>							Number of Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity Census Block Groups <sup>(6)</sup>	Number of Low-Income Census Block Groups <sup>(6)</sup>
		Black or African-American	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multi-Racial Persons	Aggregate (Total) of Racial Minorities		
<b>New York:</b>										
Cayuga	68	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	1	5
Jefferson	66	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	3
Lewis	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Onondaga	406	63 <sup>(1)</sup>	1	2	0	0	0	73 <sup>(5)</sup>	6	51 <sup>(3)</sup>
Ontario	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oswego	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 <sup>(4)</sup>
Seneca	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Canada:</b>										
Ontario	5 <sup>(7)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Census Block Groups/Subdivisions:</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>62</b>

Notes:

- 31 block groups have a black population > 50% in Onondaga County, the remaining 32 meet the 20 percentage point criteria
- 1 block group has a black population and an aggregate minority population > 50% in Cayuga County, the remaining 1 meets the 20 percentage point criteria
- 14 block groups have > 50% of the population under the poverty threshold in Onondaga County, the remaining 37 meet the 20 percentage point criteria
- 1 block group has > 50% of the population under the poverty threshold in Oswego County, the remaining one meets the 20 percentage point criteria
- 45 block groups have an aggregate minority population > 50% in Onondaga County, the remaining 28 meet the 20 percentage point criteria
- Unless otherwise indicated, all other census block groups in this table met the 20 percentage point threshold level.
- The five census subdivisions within the 50 mile (80 km) radius are: Frontenac Islands, Greater Napanee, Kingston, Loyalist, and Prince Edward.

**Table 2.5-40—Census Block Groups and Percentages of Minority People within 50 mi (80 km) of NMP3NPP Site, 2000**

State / Area	Total Number of Census Block Groups or Subdivisions	Aggregate (Total) Number of Minority Census Block Groups	Percentage of People that are Racial Minorities Within the Census Block Groups							Percent of Hispanic/Latino Ethnic Minority
			Black or African-Americans	Native Americans, Indians, or Alaskans	Asians	Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders	Some Other Race	Multi-Racial Persons	Aggregate (Total) of Racial Minorities	
<b>50-Mile Radius:</b>										
New York	749	80	6.05%	0.62%	1.29%	0.04%	0.90%	1.58%	10.48%	2.35%
Canada <sup>(2)</sup>	5	0	0.37%	3.84%	3.78%	0.01%	0.97%	0.00%	8.98%	0.08%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Two-County Region of Influence (ROI):</b>										
Onondaga County	406	71	9.42%	0.86%	2.09%	0.03%	0.89%	1.97%	15.28%	2.44%
Oswego County	68	0	0.59%	0.41%	0.42%	0.01%	0.48%	0.93%	4.13%	1.30%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

Notes:

1. n/a = not applicable.
2. Canada does not have census block groups, as in the United States. It has three census divisions, with five census subdivisions, within the 50 mile (80 km) radius, which include: Frontenac Islands, Greater Napanee, Kingston, Loyalist, and Prince Edward.

**Table 2.5-41—Minority Populations in Oswego County, Onondaga County, the Syracuse MSA, and the State of New York, 2000 and 2006**

Year/Minority Populations	Oswego County		Onondaga County		Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area		New York	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>2000</b>								
Total:	122,377	100.0	458,336	100.0	732,117	100.0	18,976,457	100.0
One race:	121,240	99.1	449,303	98	720,519	98.4	18,386,275	96.9
Caucasian	118,918	97.2	388,555	84.8	650,980	88.9	12,893,689	67.9
African American	717	0.6	43,011	9.4	47,916	6.5	3,014,385	15.9
Native American and Alaska Native	498	0.4	3,945	0.9	5,057	0.7	82,461	0.4
Asian	508	0.4	9,569	2.1	10,812	1.5	1,044,976	5.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	17	-	147	-	194	-	8,818	-
Other	582	0.5	4,076	0.9	5,560	0.8	1,341,946	7.1
Two or more races:	1,137	0.9	9,033	2.0	11,598	1.6	590,182	3.1
Hispanic or Latino origin:	1,592	1.3	11,175	2.4	15,112	2.1	2,867,583	15.1
<b>2006</b>								
Total:	123,077	100.0	456,777	100.0	650,051	100.0	19,306,183	100.0
One race:	121,745	98.9	445,822	97.6	637,174	98.0	18,970,290	98.3
Caucasian	118,728	96.5	382,057	83.6	567,808	87.3	12,816,272	66.4
African American	1,348	1.1	46,353	10.1	49,101	7.6	2,990,260	15.5
Native American and Alaska Native	597	0.5	2,376	0.5	3,413	0.5	60,409	0.3
Asian	735	0.6	12,077	2.6	13,175	2.0	1,322,971	6.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	-	326	-	326	-	4,927	-
Other	337	0.3	2,633	0.6	3,351	0.5	1,775,451	9.2
Two or more races:	1,332	1.1	10,955	2.4	12,877	2.0	335,893	1.7
Hispanic or Latino origin:	1,869	1.5	12,903	2.8	15,672	2.4	3,139,590	16.3

Note:

- represents zero or rounds to zero

**Table 2.5-42—Census Block Groups and Percentages of Households within 50 mi (80 km) of NMP3NPP with Low-Income Populations, 2000**

State / Area	Total Number of Census Block Groups	Number of Low-Income Census Block Groups	Percentage of Low-Income Households in Census Block Groups
<b>50-Mile Radius:</b>			
New York	749	62	11.8%
Canada	5	0	13.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Region of Influence:</b>			
Onondaga County	406	2	13.4
Oswego County	68	51	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>n/a</b>

Note:

n/a = not applicable.

**Table 2.5-43—Low-Income Populations in Oswego County, Onondaga County, the Syracuse MSA, and State of New York, 2000 and 2006**

Year/Low-Income Populations	Oswego County		Onondaga County		Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area		New York	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>2000</b>								
Families below Poverty:	3,047	9.7	9,948	8.6	15,738	8.5	535,935	11.5
All Income Levels	31,289	n/a	116,136	n/a	185,979	n/a	4,673,485	n/a
Individuals below Poverty:								
Population for whom poverty status is determined	16,470	14.0	54,208	12.2	85,535	12.1	2,692,202	14.6
<b>2006</b>								
Families below Poverty:	3,317	11.4	11,380	10.3	15,870	10.2	498,560	10.9
All Income Levels	29,096	n/a	110,484	n/a	155,593	n/a	4,573,941	n/a
Individuals below Poverty:	21,378	18.5	61,594	14.0	88,891	14.3	2,662,199	14.2
Population for whom poverty status is determined	115,746	n/a	441,206	n/a	620,993	n/a	18,770,190	n/a

Note:

n/a = not applicable

**Table 2.5-44—Reported Deer Harvests in Oswego County and Onondaga County, 2006**

<b>County/City</b>	<b>Total Harvests</b>
<b>Oswego County</b>	
Albion	165
Amboy	79
Boylston	87
Constantia	209
Fulton City	8
Granby	140
Hannibal	158
Hastings	143
Mexico	184
Minetto	33
New Haven	90
Orwell	113
Oswego	149
Palermo	98
Parish	171
Redfield	132
Richland	322
Sandy Creek	227
Schroepfel	82
Scriba	115
Volney	128
West Monroe	123
Williamstown	169
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,125</b>
<b>Onondaga County</b>	
Camillus	169
Cicero	177
Clay	83
Dewitt	54
Elbridge	178
Fabius	176
Geddes	4
Lafayette	212
Lysander	259
Manilus	195
Marcellus	250
Onondaga	322
Otisco	186
Pompey	321
Skaneateles	235
Spafford	210
Syracuse City	7
Tully	203
Van Buren	124
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,365</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,490</b>

**Table 2.5-45—Estimated Total Spring and Fall Turkey Harvests in Oswego County and Onondaga County, 1999-2005**

County/Year	Spring	Fall	Total
<b>Oswego County</b>			
2005	568	n/a	n/a
2004	740	97	837
2003	842	263	1,105
2002	913	80	993
2001	1,087	253	1,340
2000	1,060	217	1,277
1999	926	695	1,621
<b>Onondaga County</b>			
2005	496	n/a	n/a
2004	629	244	873
2003	920	515	1,435
2002	1,102	307	1,409
2001	1,121	546	1,667
2000	729	324	1,053
1999	629	625	1,254

Notes:

n/a = not available

NYSDEC calculated the total turkey harvest, based upon surveys of about 12,000 permit holders, after the close of the hunting season. The state considers this to be a more accurate harvest estimate and a realistic assessment of the status of wild turkey populations.

**Table 2.5-46—New York Statewide Lake Ontario Commercial Fish Landings  
(in pounds/kg), 2000-2005**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Brown Bullhead</b>	<b>Crappies</b>	<b>Rockbass</b>	<b>Sunfish and Bass</b>	<b>White Perch</b>	<b>Yellow Perch</b>
2005	1,040 / 472	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,354 / 2,882
2004	2,525 / 1,145	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	37,066 / 16,813
2003	4,815 / 2,184	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,153 / 2,791
2002	3,970 / 1,801	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	37,113 / 16,834
2001	5,875 / 2,665	n/a	15 / 7	16 / 7	442 / 200	40,323 / 18,290
2000	5,790 / 2,626	308 / 140	280 / 127	3,571 / 1,620	383 / 174	59,928 / 27,183

Notes:

n/a = not available

Figure 2.5-1—NMP3NPP 50 Mile (80 Km) Radius Map

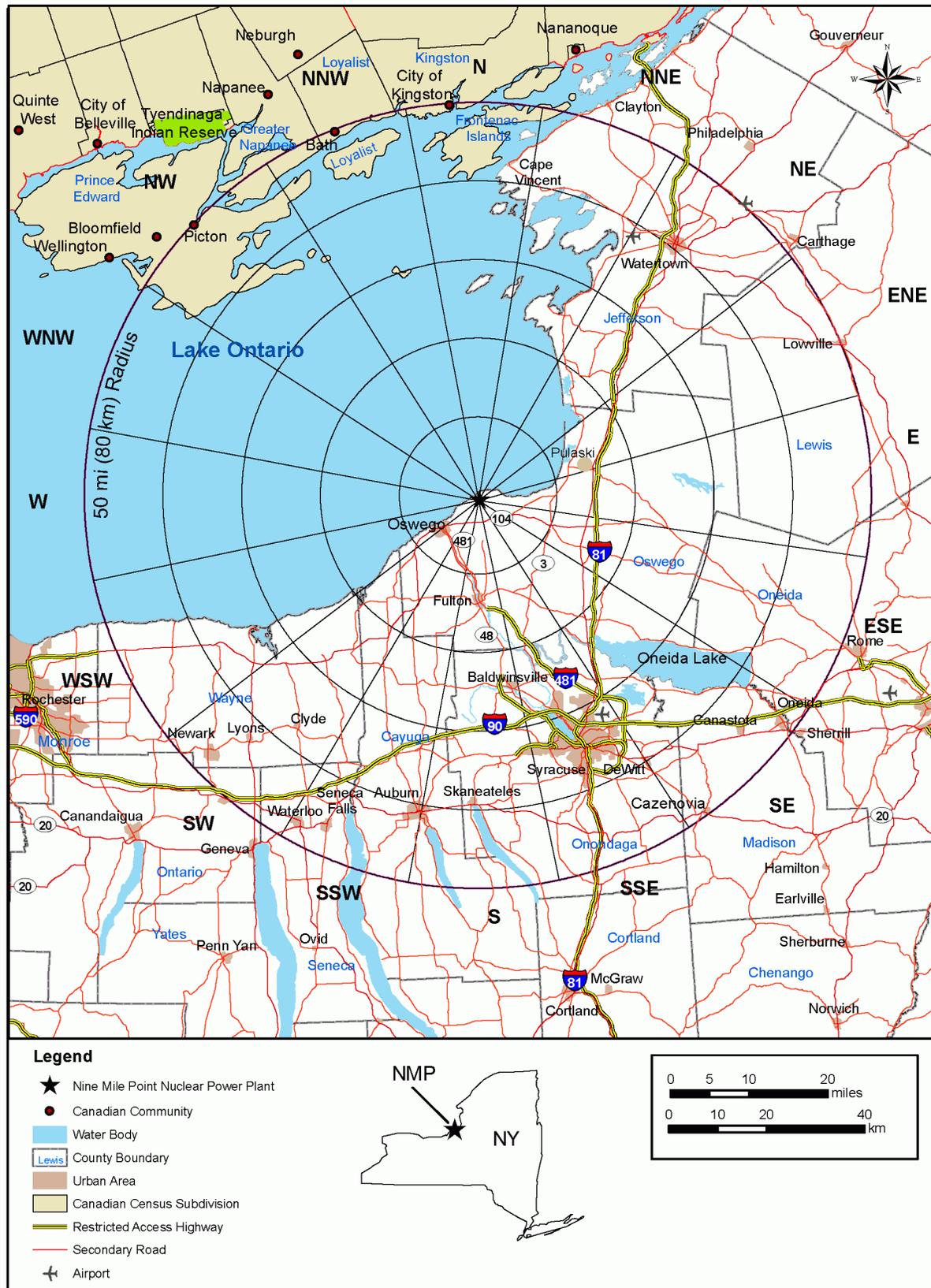


Figure 2.5-2—NMP3NPP 10 Mile (16 km) Radius Map

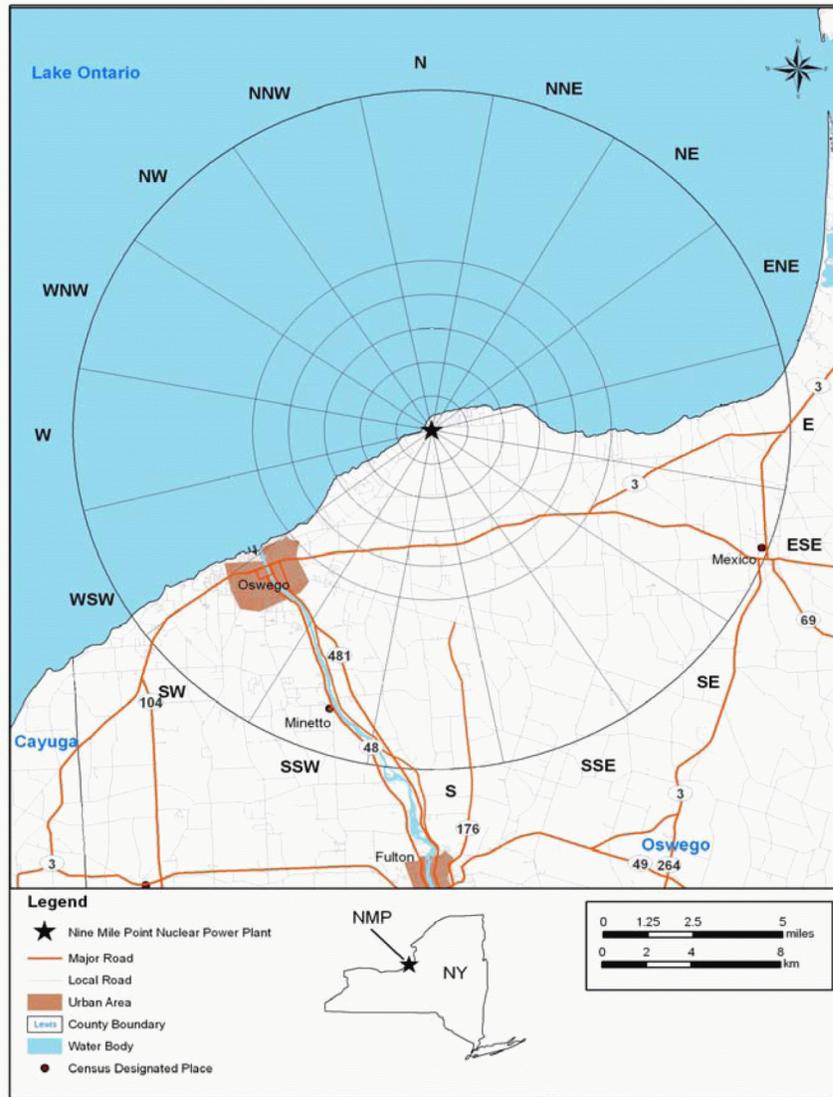


Figure 2.5-3—NMP3NPP Low Population Zone

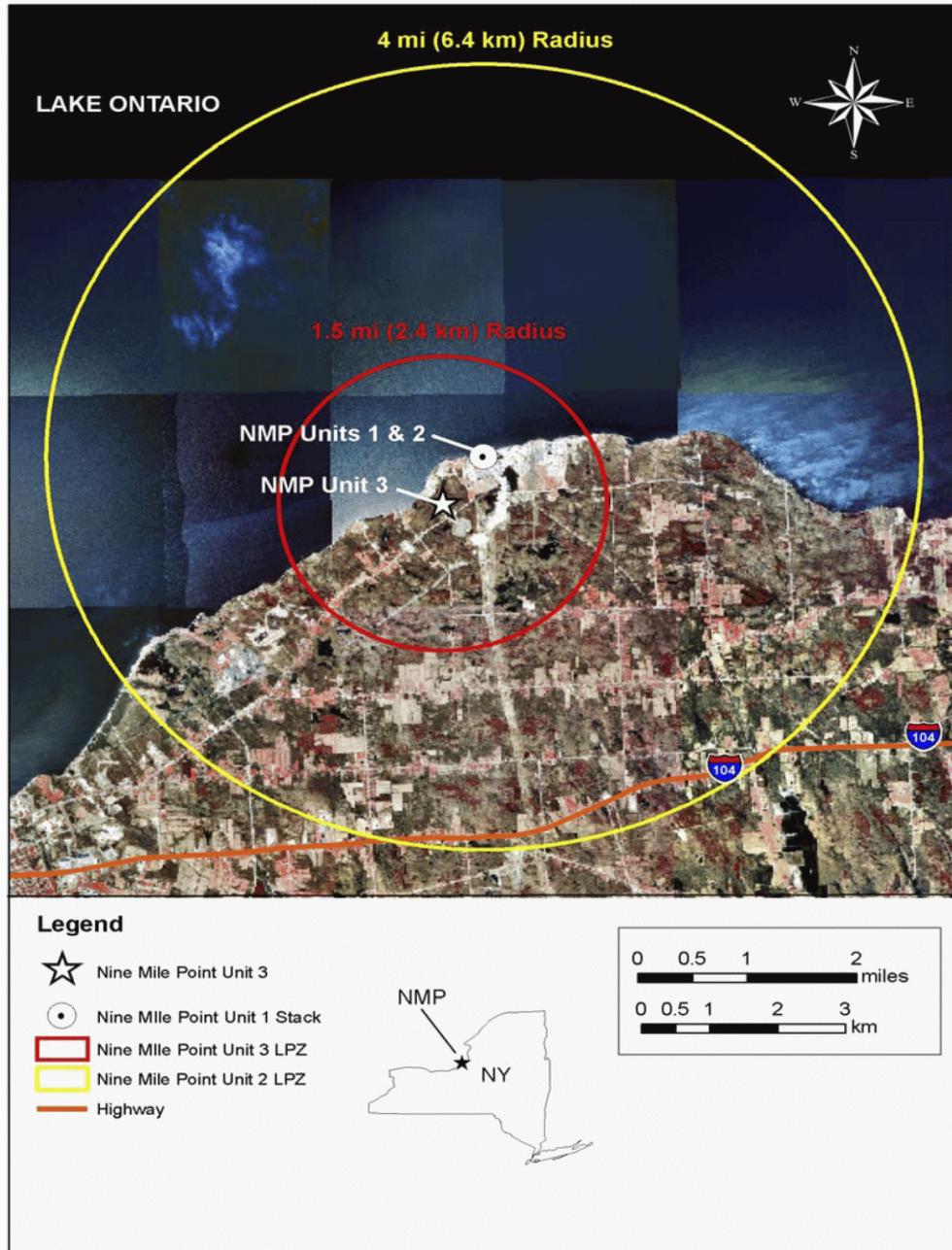


Figure 2.5-4—Archaeological Area of Potential Effect and Site Locations

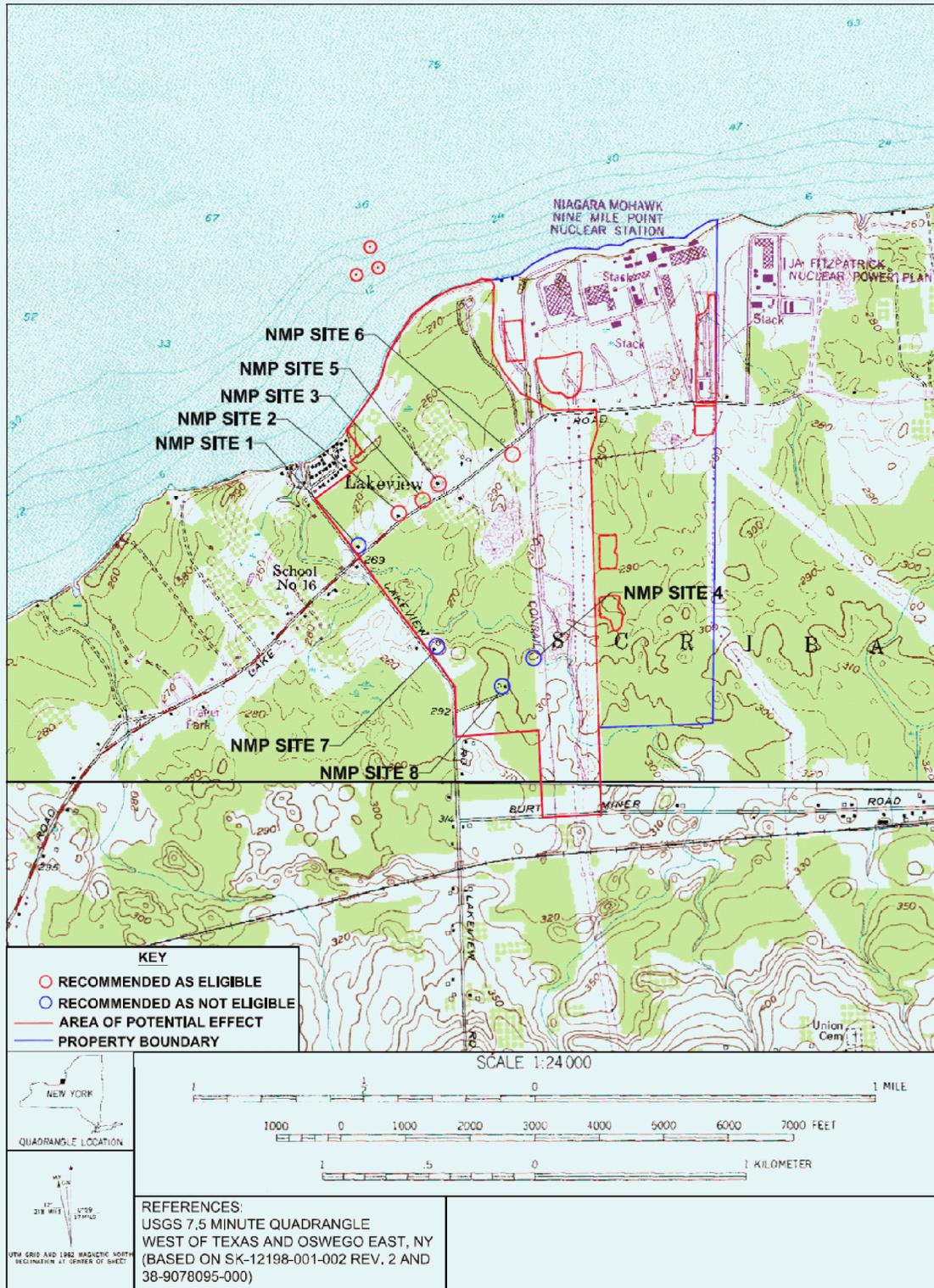


Figure 2.5-5—Proposed NMP3NPP Facility

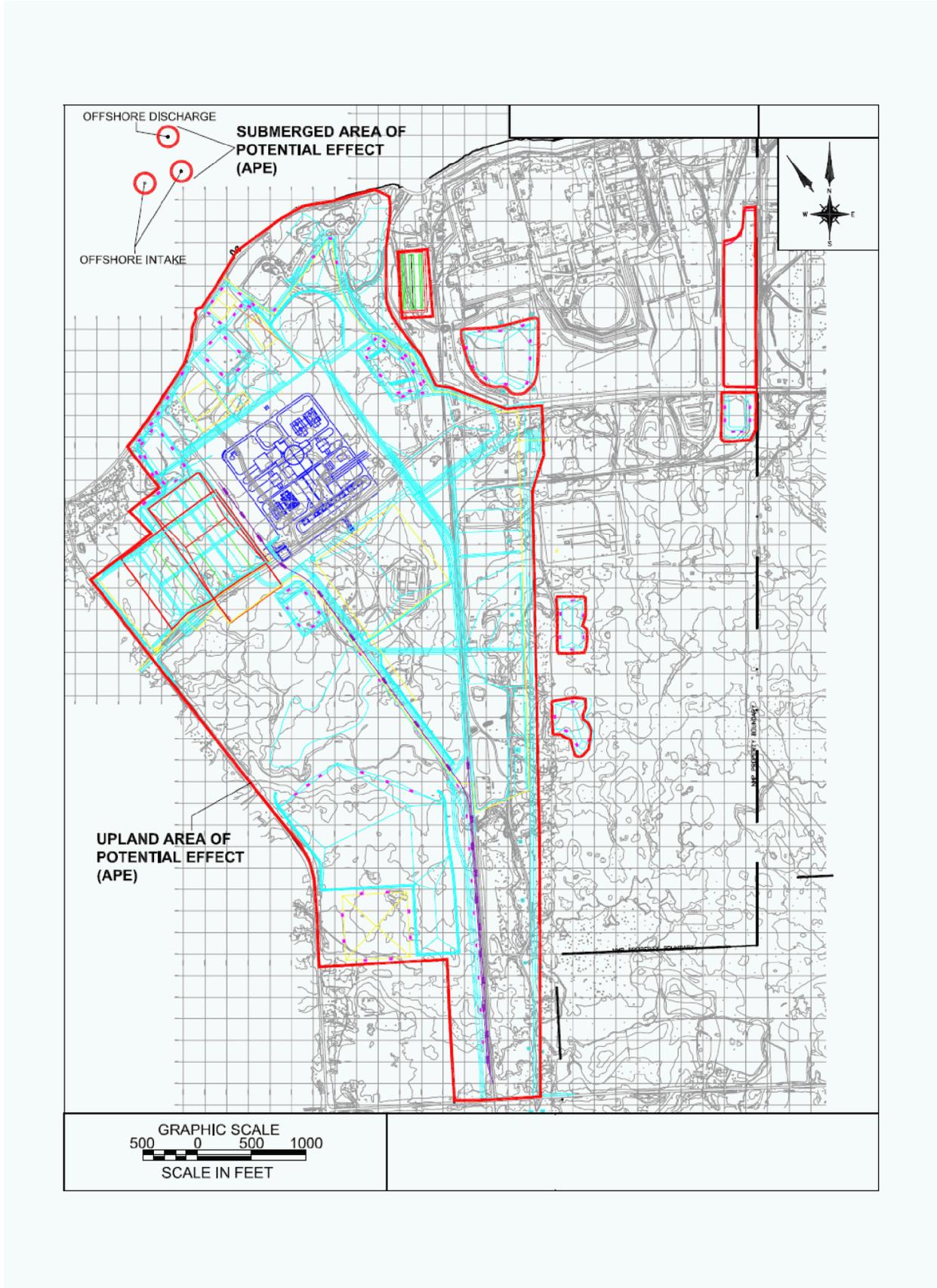


Figure 2.5-6—Upland Archaeological Potential and Historic Sites

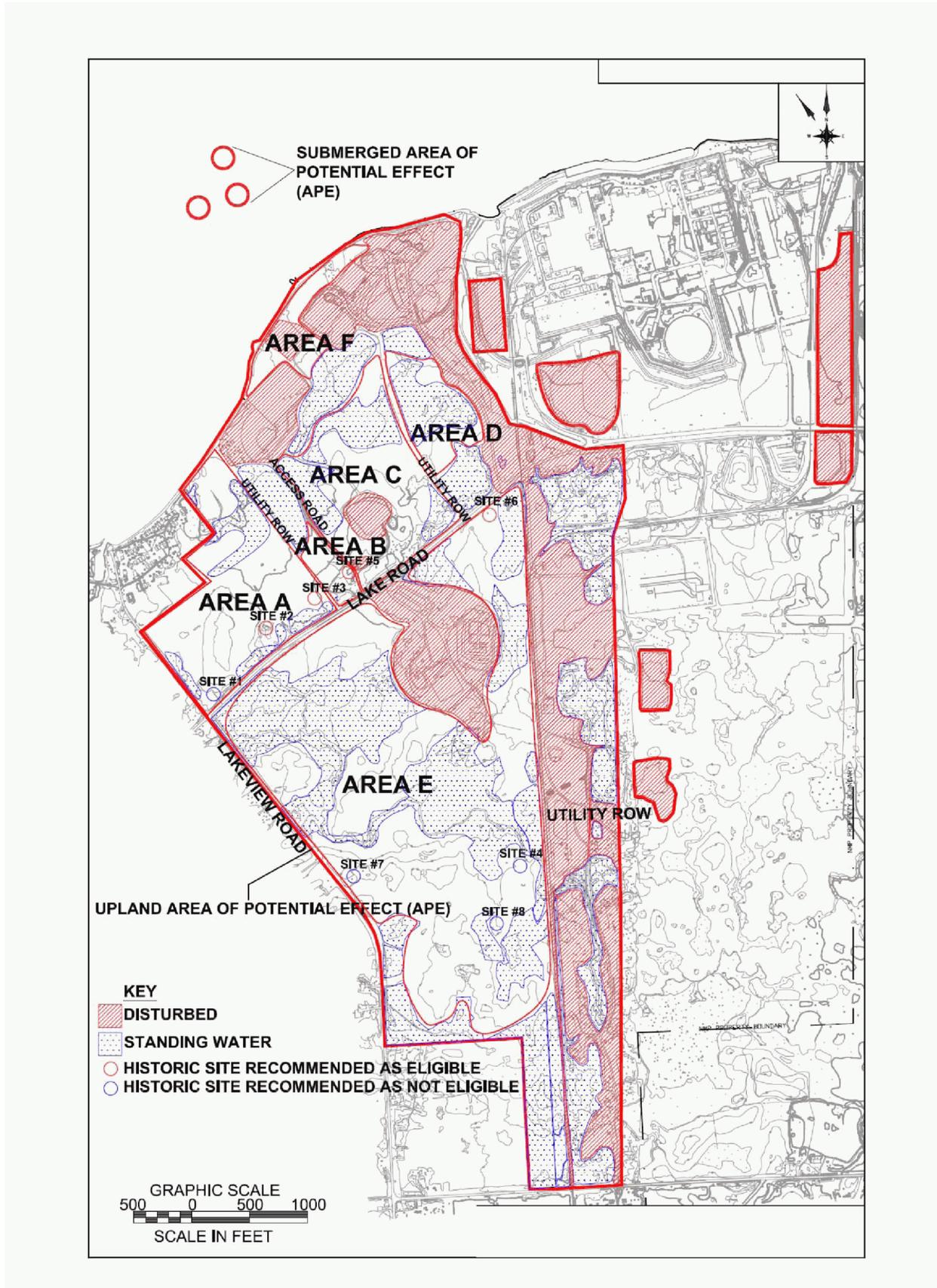


Figure 2.5-7—Black or African-American Minority Population



**Figure 2.5-8—Asian Minority Population**



Figure 2.5-9—American Indian or Alaska Native Minority Population



Figure 2.5-10—Aggregate Minority Population



Figure 2.5-11—Hispanic or Latino Ethnic Minority Population



Figure 2.5-12—Low-Income Population

