



**NATIONAL FUEL GAS SUPPLY CORPORATION
AND EMPIRE PIPELINE, INC**

NORTHERN ACCESS 2016 PROJECT

**RESOURCE REPORT 5
Socioeconomics**

FERC Docket No. PF14-18-000

Submitted: March 16, 2015



SUMMARY OF REQUIRED FERC REPORT INFORMATION		
Topic	FERC Reference	Report Reference or Not Applicable
1. For major aboveground facilities and major pipeline projects that require an EIS, describe existing socioeconomic conditions within the Project area	§380.12(g)(1)	Section 5.1
2. For major aboveground facilities, quantify impact on employment, housing, local government services, local tax revenues, transportation, and other relevant factors within the Project area.	§380.12(g)(2-6)	Section 5.2.1 Section 5.2.2 Section 5.2.4 Section 5.2.6 Section 5.2.7 Section 5.2.8

Additional Information

Evaluate the impact of any substantial immigration of people on governmental facilities and services and describe plans to reduce the impact on local infrastructure.	Section 5.2.4
Describe on-site manpower requirements, including the number of construction personnel who currently reside within the impact area, would commute daily to the site from outside the impact area or would relocate temporarily within the impact area.	Sections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.4, and 5.2.7
Estimate total worker payroll and material purchases during construction and operation.	Section 5.2.5
Determine whether existing housing within the impact area is sufficient to meet the needs of the additional population.	Section 5.2.2
Describe the number and types of residences and businesses that would be displaced by the project, procedures to be used to acquire these properties, and types and amounts of relocation assistance payments.	Section 5.2.3
Conduct a fiscal impact analysis evaluating incremental local government expenditures in relation to incremental local government revenues that would result from construction of the project. Incremental expenditures include, but are not limited to, school operating costs, road maintenance and repair, public safety, and public utility costs.	Sections 5.2.4 and 5.2.6

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Appendix 5-A Census Block Groups and Census Tracts Crossed by Pipeline Facilities or Immediately Surrounding Aboveground Facilities

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Dth/d	dekatherms
DOT	Department of Transportation
Empire	Empire Pipeline, Inc.
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
INGAA	Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
MCTD	Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District
MLV	mainline valve
National Fuel	National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation and Empire Pipeline, Inc.
NY DOL	New York Department of Labor
Project	Northern Access 2016 Expansion Project
Supply	National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation

RESOURCE REPORT 5 – SOCIOECONOMICS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation (“Supply”) and Empire Pipeline, Inc. (“Empire”), both subsidiaries of National Fuel Gas Company, are seeking authorization from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act to construct and operate the proposed Northern Access 2016 Expansion Project (“Project”). Through this proposed Project, Supply and Empire (collectively known as “National Fuel”) jointly propose to expand the Supply pipeline system to provide approximately 497,000 dekatherms per day (“Dth/d”) of new firm natural gas transportation capacity, and the Empire pipeline system to provide approximately 350,000 dekatherms per day (“Dth/d”) of new firm natural gas transportation capacity.

The proposed Project consists of the following Supply components:

- construction of approximately 96.65 miles of new 24-inch-diameter pipeline (“Mainline Pipeline”), from Sergeant Township, McKean County, Pennsylvania, to an interconnection with Supply’s existing Line X-North, near Supply’s existing Porterville Compressor Station in the Town of Elma, Erie County, New York;
- addition of approximately 5,350 horsepower to Porterville Compressor Station;
- construction of an interconnection with Tennessee Gas Pipeline’s 200 Line in the Town of Wales, Erie County, New York;
- addition of interconnect/tie-in facilities at Clermont (McKean County, Pennsylvania), Hinsdale Compressor Station (Cattaraugus County, New York), and X-North Pipeline (Erie County, New York);
- addition of a meter and regulator (“M&R”)/pressure reduction station near the tie-in to X-North Pipeline;
- addition of 13 mainline valve (MLV) sites; and,
- cathodic protection facilities.

The proposed Project also consists of the following Empire components:

- construction of a 24-inch pipeline segment of approximately 3.05 miles, replacing 3.05 miles of existing 16-inch Supply pipeline (“Replacement Pipeline”) in the towns of Wheatfield and Pendleton, Niagara County, New York;
- modification of tie-in facilities at the south end of the Replacement Pipeline (tie-in to Line X-North) and approximately 1 mile north of Replacement Pipeline MP 3.05 (tie-in to Empire Pipeline);

- construction of a new, approximately 22,214 horsepower compressor station in the Town of Pendleton, Niagara County, New York;
- construction of a new natural gas dehydration facility in the Town of Wheatfield, Niagara County, New York; and,
- removal of an existing meter station in the Town of Pendleton, Niagara County with relocation/reuse of certain metering equipment at the proposed Pendleton Compressor Station.

A list and mapping of Project components and their locations is provided in Resource Report 1 – Project Description.

A Socioeconomic Resource Report is required by §380.12(g)(1) for all major projects such as construction of an LNG facility or construction of new, significant aboveground facilities, and where an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. This project involves moderate facilities additions, for which an Environmental Assessment (EA) will be prepared. While preparation of Resource Report 5 is not clearly required by §380.12(g)(1), this report has been prepared to summarize the potential positive and negative socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.

5.1 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The socioeconomic impact area includes McKean County, Pennsylvania and the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie, and Niagara Counties, New York. Since residents may live, work, and spend money in multiple communities, this report discusses the existing environment at a countywide level for a majority of socioeconomic conditions (i.e., population, housing, public services, and tax revenues). National Fuel assumed that any potential impacts related to environmental justice communities would be limited to the population immediately adjacent to the Project; therefore, a smaller geographic area is used to discuss the existing environment for environmental justice. Figure 5-1 shows the general location of the proposed Project and the socioeconomic impact area.

The section below discusses the existing socioeconomic conditions for population, housing, public services, tax revenues, transportation, and environmental justice within the Project area.

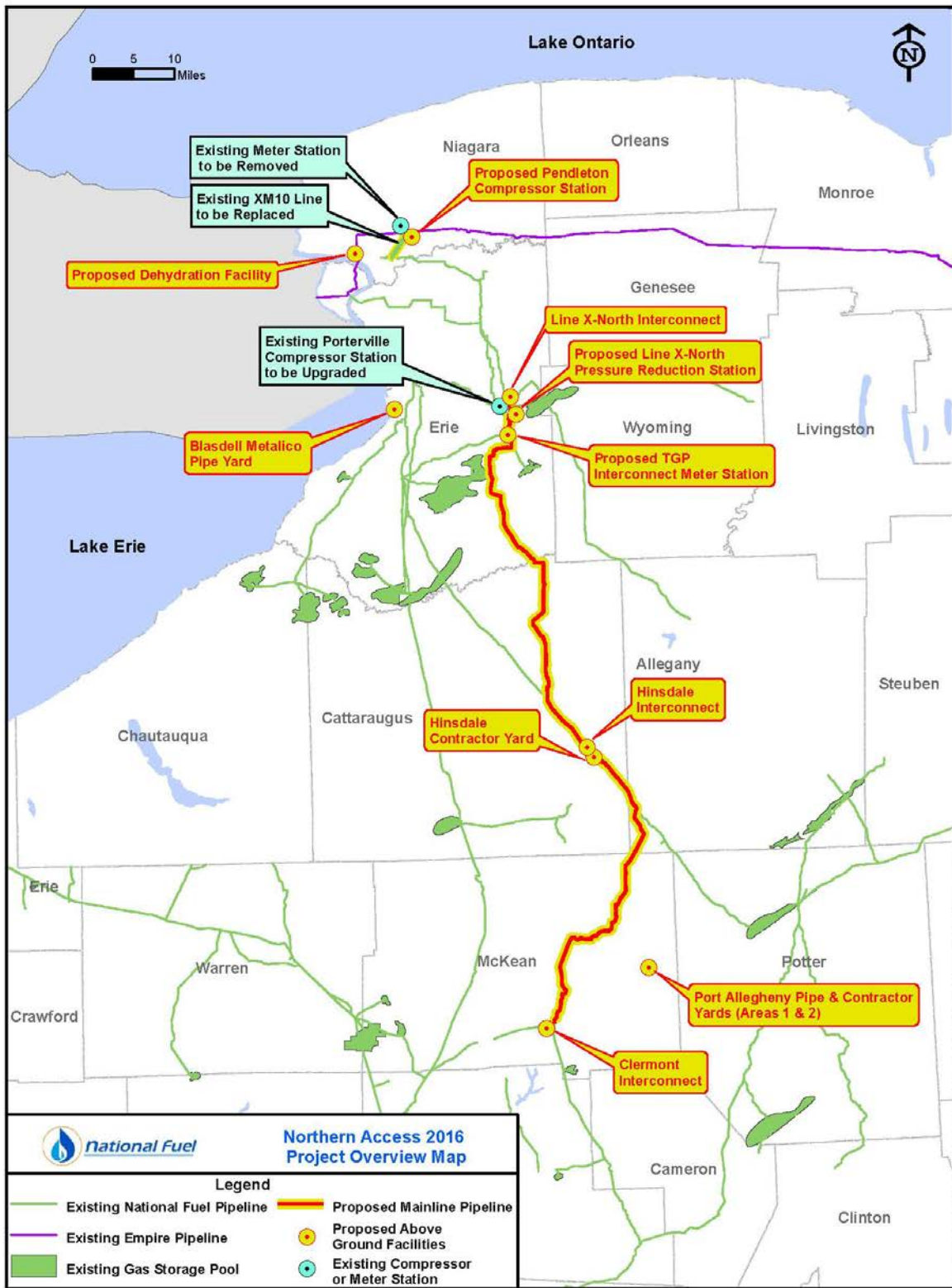


Figure 5-1. Project Overview Map

5.1.1 Population

Table 5.1-1 shows the population characteristics and density and Table 5.1-2 shows population projections for the counties within the Project area.

The most populous county in the Project area is Erie County in New York with 919,542 persons in 2012. The least populated counties include McKean County in Pennsylvania and Allegany County in New York. All the counties in the socioeconomic impact area experienced a decline in population between 2000 and 2012. McKean County in Pennsylvania experienced the greatest decline in population between 2000 and 2012.

Population densities within the Project area varied significantly, from 44.4 persons per square mile in McKean County to 881.4 persons per square mile in Erie County. Counties with the lowest population densities were generally those with the smallest populations and experienced modest population growth or loss.

5.1.1.1 McKean County

McKean County covers 979.20 square miles in the northwest portion of Pennsylvania immediately south of the New York border. McKean County is made up of 23 cities, boroughs, townships, and villages. In 2012 McKean County had a population of 43,451 (U.S. Census Bureau 2012a). Between 2000 and 2012, McKean County had a 5.4 percent decrease in population. McKean County had a population density of 44.4 persons per square mile in 2010.

The proposed Mainline Pipeline will begin in Sergeant Township and cross through the central to eastern portion of McKean County into Allegany County, New York.

Sergeant Township covers 80.3 square miles on southern border of McKean County. In 2012, Sergeant Township had a population of 199. Between 2000 and 2012, Sergeant Township had a 13.1 percent increase in population.

5.1.1.2 Allegany County

Allegany County covers 1,308.35 square miles in the southwestern portion of New York State along the Pennsylvania border. Allegany County is made up of 44 cities, towns, villages, and hamlets. In 2012 Allegany County had a population of 48,837 (U.S. Census Bureau 2012a). Between 2000 and 2012, Allegany County had a 2.2 percent decrease in population. Allegany County's had a population density of 47.6 persons per square mile in 2010.

Table 5.1-1. Population Characteristics and Density (2000 to 2012)

County/State	2000 Population	2010 Population	2012 Population	Percent Change in Population (2000-2012)	Population Density (per square mile) ^a
McKean County, PA	45,936	43,450	43,451	-5.4%	44.4
Allegany County, NY	49,927	48,946	48,837	-2.2%	47.6
Erie County, NY	950,265	919,040	919,542	-3.2%	881.4
Cattaraugus County, NY	83,955	90,317	80,166	-4.5%	61.4
Niagara County, NY	219,846	216,469	215,869	-1.8%	414.4
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	12,702,379	12,699,589	3.4%	283.9
New York	18,976,457	19,378,102	19,398,125	2.2%	411.2

(a) 2010 population density.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000, 2010a, 2010b, 2012a.

Table 5.1-2. Population Projections

County/State	2010	2015		2020		2025		2030	
		Population	Percent Change	Population	Percent Change	Population	Percent Change	Population	Percent Change
McKean County, PA	43,450	44,955	3.5%	41,592	-7.5%	45,504	9.4%	39,716	-12.7%
Allegany County, NY	48,946	48,003	-1.9%	47,227	-1.6%	46,437	-1.7%	45,547	-1.9%
Cattaraugus County, NY	80,317	78,299	-2.5%	76,004	-2.9%	73,347	-3.5%	70,321	-4.1%
Erie County, NY	918,652	898,149	-2.2%	878,075	-2.2%	855,885	-2.5%	829,685	-3.1%
Niagara County, NY	216,469	212,650	-1.8%	208,552	-1.9%	203,470	-2.4%	197,006	-3.2%
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	12,710,938	0.1%	12,787,354	0.6%	12,801,945	0.1%	12,768,184	-0.3%
New York	19,378,102	19,546,904	0.9%	19,697,021	0.8%	19,786,848	0.5%	19,794,733	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010a, Cornell 2010, McKean 2007

5.1.1.3 Cattaraugus County

Cattaraugus County covers 1,029.31 square miles in the southwestern portion of New York State immediately north of the Pennsylvania border. Cattaraugus County is made up of 53 cities, towns, villages, and hamlets. In 2012 Cattaraugus County had a population of 80,166 (U.S. Census Bureau 2012a). Between 2000 and 2012, Cattaraugus County had a 4.5 percent decrease in population. Cattaraugus County had a population density of 61.4 persons per square mile in 2010.

The proposed Mainline Pipeline will cross through the eastern portion of Cattaraugus County. In addition, tie-facilities will be added to the Hinsdale Compressor Station in the Town of Hinsdale.

The Town of Hinsdale covers 38.8 square miles on the eastern border of Cattaraugus County. In 2012, the Town of Hinsdale had a population of 1,794. Between 2000 and 2012, the Town of Hinsdale had a 21 percent decrease in population.

5.1.1.4 Erie County

Erie County covers 1,042.69 square miles in the western portion of upstate New York and lies on the international border between the United States and Canada. Erie County is made up of 58 cities, towns, and villages. In 2012 Erie County had a population of 919,542 (U.S. Census Bureau 2012a). Between 2000 and 2012, Erie County had a 3.2 percent decrease in population. Erie County's population density of 881.4 persons per square mile is greater than the state of New York's density of 411.2 persons per square mile, and is the most populous county in upstate New York outside of the New York City metropolitan area. The City of Buffalo is Erie County's largest city and its county seat. As shown in Table 5.1-2, the county's population is projected to decrease by 2.2 percent by 2015, 2.2 percent by 2020, and 3.1 percent by 2030.

The proposed Mainline Pipeline will end near Supply's existing Porterville Compressor Station in the Town of Elma in central Erie County. In addition, an interconnection with Tennessee Gas Pipeline's 200 Line will be constructed in the Town of Wales in Erie County and the addition of tie-in facilities at the X-North Pipeline in the Town of Elma.

The Town of Elma covers 34.5 square miles in the south-central part of Erie County, southeast of Buffalo, New York. In 2012, the Town of Elma had a population of 11,349. Between 2000 and 2012, the Town of Elma had a 0.4 percent increase in population.

The Town of Wales covers 35.6 square miles and is located on the eastern border of Erie County. In 2012, the Town of Wales had a population of 3,005. Between 2000 and 2012, the Town of Wales had a 1.5 percent increase in population.

5.1.1.5 Niagara County

Niagara County covers 422.36 square miles in the northwest corner of New York State and is bordered on three sides by water. Niagara County is made up of 20 cities, towns, and villages. In 2012 Niagara County had a population of 215,869 (U.S. Census Bureau 2012a). Between 2000 and 2012, Niagara County had a 1.8 percent decrease in population. Niagara County's population density of 414.4 persons per square mile is greater than the state of New York's density of 411.2 persons per square mile. As shown in Table 5.1-2, the county's population is projected to decrease by 1.8 percent by 2015, 1.9 percent by 2020, and 3.2 percent by 2030.

The proposed compressor station will be located in the southern portion of the county in the Town of Pendleton. The proposed gas dehydration facility will also be located in the southern portion of the county in the Town of Wheatfield. In addition the proposed Replacement Pipeline will be located in the towns of Wheatfield and Pendleton.

The Town of Pendleton covers 27.8 square miles on the southern border of Niagara County, midway between the urban areas of Lockport and North Tonawanda and within 15 miles of both Buffalo and Niagara Falls. In 2012, the Town of Pendleton had a population of 6,401. Between 2000 and 2012, the Town of Pendleton had a 5.8 percent increase in population.

The Town of Wheatfield covers 28.6 square miles and is located in the Buffalo-Niagara metropolitan region between the region's two major cities, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, New York. In 2012, the Town of Wheatfield had a population of 14,086. Between 2000 and 2012, the Town of Wheatfield had a 27.5 percent increase in population.

5.1.2 Employment and Income

Counties within the Project area generally share a breakdown of employment by industry sector similar to their respective states as a whole (see Table 5.1-3). The largest industries in the state included Educational, Health and Social Services; Manufacturing; and Retail Trade sectors. Across the counties in the Project area, the largest increase in employment between 2000 and 2012 generally occurred in the Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services while the largest decrease in employment between 2000 and 2012 generally occurred in the Manufacturing industry. In 2012, the percentage employed in the Construction industry varied from 4.4 to 7.5 percent in the Project area.

Unemployment in New York over the last decade fluctuated between 4.6 and 8.6 percent and 4.5 and 8.5 percent in the state of Pennsylvania (see Table 5.1-4). Unemployment in the states was generally at its lowest in 2006 and 2007, then peaked in 2009 and 2010, followed by a decline. Unemployment rates in the Project area were also among the lowest during the same period ranging from 4.8 to 5.5 percent. In 2013, Cattaraugus County had the highest unemployment rate in the Project area with an average rate of

Table 5.1-3. Civilian Employment by Industry Sector

State/County		Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	Information	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing	Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	Educational, Health and Social Services	Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	Other Services (Except Public Administration)	Public Administration
McKean , PA	Number	948	878	3,830	390	1,845	881	289	604	734	4,772	1,306	824	746
	Percent	5.3%	4.9%	21.2%	2.2%	10.2%	4.9%	1.6%	3.3%	4.1%	26.4%	7.2%	4.6%	4.1%
Allegany , NY	Number	815	1,603	3,379	302	2,046	806	344	452	837	7,296	1,516	964	872
	Percent	3.8%	7.5%	15.9%	1.4%	9.6%	3.8%	1.6%	2.1%	3.9%	34.4%	7.1%	4.5%	4.1%
Cattaraugus , NY	Number	1,170	2,615	4,851	744	4,600	1,362	343	1,221	1,937	9,240	3,837	1,526	2,238
	Percent	3.3%	7.3%	13.6%	2.1%	12.9%	3.8%	1.0%	3.4%	5.4%	25.9%	10.8%	4.3%	6.3%
Erie , NY	Number	1,534	19,217	46,951	12,293	50,716	20,837	7,841	32,096	42,815	122,780	39,003	19,275	20,301
	Percent	0.4%	4.4%	10.8%	2.8%	11.6%	4.8%	1.8%	7.4%	9.8%	28.2%	9.0%	4.4%	4.7%
Niagara , NY	Number	960	5,535	13,737	2,279	13,043	5,145	1,719	6,112	8,655	24,064	9,288	4,442	4,436
	Percent	1.0%	5.6%	13.8%	2.3%	13.1%	5.2%	1.7%	6.1%	8.7%	24.2%	9.3%	4.5%	4.5%
Pennsylvania	Number	78,029	349,627	747,232	171,277	694,765	305,597	111,184	383,236	570,928	1,520,746	474,287	275,618	247,599
	Percent	1.3%	5.9%	12.6%	2.9%	11.7%	5.2%	1.9%	6.5%	9.6%	25.6%	8.0%	4.6%	4.2%
New York	Number	53,189	516,447	626,972	234,615	979,398	467,584	267,293	750,335	996,852	2,476,252	799,098	460,402	444,925
	Percent	0.6%	5.7%	6.9%	2.6%	10.8%	5.2%	2.9%	8.3%	11.0%	27.3%	8.8%	5.1%	4.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012b.

Table 5.1-4. Annual Average Labor Force and Unemployment Rates (2003-2013)

State/County		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
McKean, PA	Labor Force	21,507	21,699	21,840	21,770	21,632	21,934	21,201	21,042	21,202	21,210	20,762
	Unemployment Rate	6.1%	6.0%	5.5%	5.3%	5.0%	6.2%	10.2%	9.7%	8.4%	8.2%	7.8%
Allegany, NY	Labor Force	23,390	23,634	23,560	23,476	23,429	24,036	23,830	24,402	23,987	23,991	23,935
	Unemployment Rate	6.6%	6.4%	5.9%	5.3%	5.5%	6.4%	8.8%	9.1%	8.8%	8.3%	7.6%
Cattaraugus, NY	Labor Force	42,138	42,373	42,171	41,846	41,311	41,616	41,549	41,384	40,471	40,111	39,861
	Unemployment Rate	5.8%	6.0%	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	6.1%	8.7%	9.1%	8.8%	8.8%	8.1%
Erie, NY	Labor Force	469,921	473,244	472,772	470,218	465,766	471,833	469,287	466,717	462,468	463,985	461,956
	Unemployment Rate	5.8%	5.7%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	5.7%	8.2%	8.3%	7.9%	8.2%	7.4%
Niagara, NY	Labor Force	111,285	111,857	111,844	112,002	111,488	113,606	113,361	112,233	110,643	110,554	109,993
	Unemployment Rate	6.7%	6.2%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	6.7%	9.4%	9.2%	8.5%	8.9%	8.0%
New York	Labor Force	9,299,000	9,360,085	9,421,385	9,499,872	9,532,054	9,629,239	9,638,296	9,594,249	9,541,651	9,620,589	9,636,025
	Unemployment Rate	6.4%	5.8%	5.0%	4.6%	4.6%	5.4%	8.3%	8.6%	8.2%	8.5%	7.7%
Pennsylvania	Labor Force	6,144,967	6,196,796	6,270,439	6,307,658	6,330,354	6,449,945	6,406,316	6,391,522	6,396,900	6,466,435	6,460,354
	Unemployment Rate	5.7%	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.4%	5.3%	7.9%	8.5%	8.0%	7.9%	7.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2014.

8.1 percent followed by Niagara and McKean counties with an average rate of 8.0 and 7.8 percent, respectively.

The median household income in New York State was \$57,683 in 2012 and \$52,267 in the state of Pennsylvania, with variation across the Project area (see Table 5.1-5). Of the counties in the Project area, Erie County had the highest median household income, at \$49,997 followed by Niagara and Cattaraugus counties. McKean County reported the lowest median household income of \$41,351. Counties with the highest per capita income were generally those with the highest median income.

In New York and Pennsylvania, 14.9 and 13.1 percent, respectively, of the population reported being below the poverty level. Within the Project area, Cattaraugus had the highest rate (17.2 percent) and the lowest rate (13.3 percent) was reported in Niagara County (see Table 5.1-5).

Table 5.1-5. Median Household and Per Capita Incomes and Population Below Poverty Level

State/County	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Percent of People Below Poverty Level
McKean, PA	\$41,351	\$22,471	14.6%
Allegany, NY	\$42,095	\$20,571	17.1%
Cattaraugus, NY	\$43,202	\$21,726	17.2%
Erie, NY	\$49,997	\$27,700	14.2%
Niagara, NY	\$47,736	\$25,492	13.3%
Pennsylvania	\$52,267	\$28,190	13.1%
New York State	\$57,683	\$32,104	14.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012b.

5.1.2.1 McKean County

In McKean County, the largest decrease in employment between 2000 and 2012 generally occurred in the Information industry. The largest increase in employment during the same time period occurred in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting and Mining industry with 85.55 percent growth. In 2012, the largest industry sector was Educational, Health and Social Services, employing approximately 26.4 percent of the civilian labor force, followed by Manufacturing (21.2 percent) and Retail Trade (10.2 percent).

Unemployment in McKean County over the last decade fluctuated between 5.0 and 10.2 percent (see Table 5.1-4). Unemployment was at its lowest in 2007, then peaked in 2009, followed by a decline. In 2013, McKean County had an unemployment rate of 7.8 percent.

In 2012, the median household income in McKean County was \$41,351 and the per capita income was \$22,471 (see Table 5.1-5). The population reporting being below the poverty level was 14.6 percent.

5.1.2.2 Allegany County

In Allegany County, the largest decrease in employment between 2000 and 2012 generally occurred in the Wholesale Trade industry. The largest increase in employment during the same time period occurred in the Construction industry with 18.22 percent growth. In 2012, the largest industry sector was Educational, Health and Social Services, employing approximately 34.4 percent of the civilian labor force followed by Manufacturing (15.9 percent) and Retail Trade (10.2 percent).

Unemployment in Allegany County over the last decade fluctuated between 5.3 and 9.1 percent (see Table 5.1-4). Unemployment was at its lowest in 2006, then peaked in 2010, followed by a decline. In 2013, Allegany County had an unemployment rate of 7.6 percent.

In 2012, the median household income in Allegany County was \$42,095 and the per capita income was \$20,571 (see Table 5.1-5). The population reporting being below the poverty level was 17.1 percent.

5.1.2.3 Cattaraugus County

In Cattaraugus County, the largest decrease in employment between 2000 and 2012 generally occurred in the Wholesale Trade industry. The largest increase in employment during the same time period occurred in the Construction industry with 20.9 percent growth. In 2012, the largest industry sector was Educational, Health and Social Services, employing approximately 29.9 percent of the civilian labor force followed by Manufacturing (13.6 percent) and Retail Trade (12.9 percent).

Unemployment in Cattaraugus County over the last decade fluctuated between 5.2 and 9.1 percent (see Table 5.1-4). Unemployment was at its lowest in 2006 and 2007, then peaked in 2010, followed by a decline. In 2013, Cattaraugus County had an unemployment rate of 8.1 percent.

In 2012, the median household income in Cattaraugus County was \$43,202 and the per capita income was \$21,726 (see Table 5.1-5). The population reporting being below the poverty level was 17.2 percent.

5.1.2.4 Erie County

In Erie County, the largest decrease in employment between 2000 and 2012 generally occurred in the Wholesale Trade industry. The largest increase in employment during the same time period occurred in the Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services with 23.54 percent growth. In 2012, the largest

industry sector was Educational, Health and Social Services, employing approximately 28.2 percent of the civilian labor force followed by Retail Trade (11.6 percent) and Manufacturing (10.8 percent).

Unemployment in Erie County over the last decade fluctuated between 4.8 and 8.3 percent (see Table 5.1-4). Unemployment was at its lowest in 2007, then peaked in 2010, followed by a decline. In 2013, Erie County had an unemployment rate of 7.4 percent.

In 2012, the median household income in Erie County was \$49,997 and the per capita income was \$27,700 (see Table 5.1-5). The population reporting being below the poverty level was 14.2 percent.

5.1.2.3 Niagara County

In Niagara County, the largest decrease in employment between 2000 and 2012 generally occurred in the Manufacturing industry. The largest increase in employment during the same time period occurred in the Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services with 27.04 percent growth. In 2012, the largest industry sector was Educational, Health and Social Services, employing approximately 24.2 percent of the civilian labor force followed by Manufacturing (13.8 percent) and Retail Trade (13.1 percent).

Unemployment in Niagara County over the last decade fluctuated between 5.4 and 9.4 percent (see Table 5.1-4). Unemployment was at its lowest in 2007, then peaked in 2009, followed by a decline. In 2013, Niagara County had an unemployment rate of 8.0 percent.

In 2012, the median household income in Niagara County was \$47,736 and the per capita income was \$25,492 (see Table 5.1-5). The population reporting being below the poverty level was 13.3 percent.

5.1.3 Housing

Tables 5.1-6 and 5.1-7 provide selected housing characteristics, including total housing units, tenancy status, vacancy rates, number of housing units available for rent, and information on hotels/motels and RV parks and campgrounds. In 2012, New York State had over 8 million housing units, 586,339 of which are located in the four counties within the Project area in New York (see Table 5.1-6). In 2012, Pennsylvania had over 5 million housing units, 21,251 located in McKean County. The greatest numbers of units are located in the most populous counties of Erie, Niagara, and Cattaraugus. The percentage of vacant units varies from 9.6 percent in Erie County to 27.7 percent in Allegany County. Over 19,154 units within the Project study area are for rent and vacant, with the greatest number located in Allegany County. Another 16,289 seasonal, occasional, or recreational units are located in the Project area, with 5,280 in Allegany County and 5,268 in Cattaraugus County (See Table 5.1-7). For 2012, Niagara County had the highest rental vacancy rate at 12.5 percent, while the lowest rental vacancy rate was in McKean County at 3.1 percent (See Table 5.1-6).

Table 5.1-6. Existing Housing Conditions

County/State		Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Units	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
McKean , PA	Number	21,251	17,394	3,857	2.2%	3.1%
	Percent	100%	81.9	18.1		
Allegany , NY	Number	26,046	18,843	7,203	1.0%	6.8%
	Percent	100%	72.3	27.7		
Cattaraugus , NY	Number	41,085	32,419	8,666	2.1%	4.5%
	Percent	100%	78.9	21.1		
Erie, NY	Number	420,143	379,980	40,163	1.1%	5.5%
	Percent	100%	90.4	9.6		
Niagara , NY	Number	99,065	88,542	10,523	3.9%	12.5%
	Percent	100%	89.4	10.6		
New York	Number	8,102,223	7,230,896	871,327	1.8%	4.6%
	Percent	100%	89.2	10.8		
Pennsylvania	Number	5,563,832	4,959,633	604,199	1.8%	6.3%
	Percent	100%	89.1	10.9		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012c.

As shown in these tables, some counties have limited available rental housing, while other counties have an abundance of available rental housing. For example, McKean County has 153 housing units available. In contrast, Erie County has 7,615 available for rent (See Table 5.1-7).

Table 5.1-7. Vacant and Temporary Housing

County/State	Vacant Units	Vacant Units for Rent	Vacant Units Rented, Not Occupied	Vacant Units for Seasonal, Recreation, or Occasional Use	All Other Vacant Units	Number of Hotels/Motels	Number of RV Parks /Campgrounds
McKean , PA	3,857	153	67	2,570	744	28	14
Allegany , NY	7,203	360	56	5,280	1,253	10	1
Cattaraugus , NY	8,666	433	215	5,268	2,089	14	11
Erie, NY	40,163	7,615	1,928	2,010	24,214	77	8
Niagara , NY	10,523	3,750	560	1,161	2,136	46	6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012c, Yellowbook 2015, Camping Road Trip 2015

5.1.3.1 McKean County

In 2012, McKean County had 21,251 housing units. The homeowner vacancy rate was 2.2 percent and the rental vacancy rate was 3.1 (see Table 5.1-6). There were a total of 3,857 vacant units; of these, 153 are available for rent and 2,570 are available for seasonal, recreation, or occasional use (see Table 5.1-7).

5.1.3.2 Allegany County

In 2012, Allegany County had 26,046 housing units. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.0 percent and the rental vacancy rate was 6.8 (see Table 5.1-6). There were a total of 7,203 vacant units; of these, 360 are available for rent and 5,280 are available for seasonal, recreation, or occasional use (see Table 5.1-7).

5.1.3.3 Cattaraugus County

In 2012, Cattaraugus County had 41,085 housing units. The homeowner vacancy rate was 2.1 percent and the rental vacancy rate was 4.5 (see Table 5.1-6). There were a total of 8,666 vacant units; of these, 433 are available for rent and 5,268 are available for seasonal, recreation, or occasional use (see Table 5.1-7).

5.1.3.4 Erie County

In 2012, Erie County had 420,143 housing units. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.1 percent and the rental vacancy rate was 5.5 (see Table 5.1-6). There were a total of 40,163 vacant units; of these, 7,615 are available for rent and 2,010 are available for seasonal, recreation, or occasional use (see Table 5.1-7).

5.1.3.5 Niagara County

In 2012, Niagara County had 99,065 housing units. The homeowner vacancy rate was 3.9 percent and the rental vacancy rate was 12.5 (see Table 5.1-6). There were a total of 10,523 vacant units; of these, 3,750 are available for rent and 1,161 are available for seasonal, recreation, or occasional use (see Table 5.1-7).

5.1.4 Public Services

Table 5.1-8, shows the number of police and fire departments in each county within the Project area. There are a total of 86 police departments and 213 fire departments serving the counties within the Project area.

Table 5.1-8. Police and Fire Departments by County

State/County	Police Departments	Fire Departments
McKean, PA	7	12
Allegany, NY	9	20
Cattaraugus, NY	8	33
Erie, NY	51	112
Niagara, NY	11	36

Source: Homefacts, New York 2014.

Most counties within the Project area have at least one hospital that provides emergency services. These range in size from a 31-bed hospital in McKean County to a 602-bed hospital in Erie County. Table 5.1-9 lists the hospitals and associated services located in counties within the Project area.

Table 5.1-9. Hospitals in the Project Area

Hospital	County	Beds	Services
Kane Community Hospital	McKean	31	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Bradford Regional Medical Center	McKean	182	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Cuba Memorial Hospital, Inc.	Allegany	81	Short Term Acute Care, Long Term Care
Jones Memorial Hospital	Allegany	70	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Olean General Hospital	Cattaraugus	186	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Kenmore Mercy Hospital	Erie	344	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Sisters of Charity Hospital	Erie	478	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Bertrand Chaffee Hospital	Erie	103	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Buffalo General Medical Center	Erie	501	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services

Hospital	County	Beds	Services
Erie County Medical Center	Erie	602	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Mercy Hospital of Buffalo	Erie	468	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Roswell Park Cancer Institute	Erie	133	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Mount St. Mary's Hospital and Health Center	Niagara	155	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Eastern Niagara Hospital	Niagara	161	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services
Niagara Falls Memorial Medical Center	Niagara	133	Short Term Acute Care, Emergency Room Services

Source: American Hospital Directory 2014.

There are 91 school districts and 351 schools consisting of pre-kindergarten to high school with a 2012-2013 school year enrollment of 187,826 students within the Project area (see Table 5.1-10). Erie County had the greatest number of schools and students within the Project area.

Table 5.1-10. School Statistics

State/County	Number of School Districts	Total Number of Schools	Total Number of Students	Total Number of Teachers	Student/Teacher Ratio
McKean, PA	7	14	7,034	549	13:1
Allegany, NY	12	20	7,112	650	11:1
Cattaraugus, NY	14	38	13,800	1,396	10:1
Erie, NY	47	223	129,223	10,770	12:1
Niagara, NY	11	56	30,657	56	14:1

Source: National Center for Education Statistics 2013.

5.1.4.1 McKean County

Police and Fire

The McKean County Sheriff's Office, located in Smethport, Pennsylvania, provides full-time police protection in McKean County. In addition to the McKean County Sheriff's Office, six other police departments provide police services in McKean County (see Table 5.1-11).

Table 5.1-11. McKean County Police/Sheriff's Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Bradford Police Department	18 Kennedy Street	Bradford
Bradford Township Police Department	136 Hemlock Street	Bradford
Foster Township Police Department	1185 E Main Street	Bradford
McKean County Sheriff's Department	17013 U.S. 6	Smethport
Mount Jewett Police Department	1 Center Street	Mount Jewett
Port Allegany Police Department	45 W Maple Street	Port Allegany
Smethport Police Department	201 W Main Street	Smethport

Source: Homefacts, Pennsylvania 2014.

There are 12 fire departments in in McKean County made up of career and volunteer firefighters. Table 5.1-12 lists fire departments in McKean County closest to the proposed Mainline Pipeline.

Table 5.1-12. McKean County Fire Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Mount Jewett Volunteer Fire Department	2 Gallup Avenue	Mount Jewett
Otto Township Volunteer Fire Department	118 R L Sweitzer Drive	Duke Center
Port Allegany Fire Department—Star Hose Company #1	65 W Maple Street	Port Allegany
Rew Volunteer Fire Department	1115 Summit Road	Rew
Smethport Fire Department	109 S Nelson Street	Smethport

Source: Homefacts, Pennsylvania 2014.

Medical

There are two acute care hospitals in McKean County providing medical services (see Table 5.1-9). The closest hospital is located in Bradford, approximately 17 miles west of the proposed Mainline Pipeline. Bradford Regional Medical Center is a 182-bed facility offering a full range of diagnostic and medical services, as well as many specialty services including an emergency department.

Schools

There are seven school districts serving McKean County. McKean County includes 14 schools consisting of pre-kindergarten to high school with a 2012-2013 school year enrollment of approximately 7,034 students. The average student-to-teacher ratio was 13 to 1 (see Table 5.1-10).

5.1.4.2 Allegany County

Police and Fire

Full-service law enforcement in Allegany County includes 26 officers and 19 civilians. The Allegany Sheriff's Department, located in Belmont, New York, provides full-time police protection in Allegany County. In addition to the Allegany Sheriff's Department, 11 other police departments provide police services in Allegany County (see Table 5.1-13).

Table 5.1-13. Allegany County Police/Sheriff's Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Alfred Police Department	7 W. University Street	Alfred
Allegany County Sheriff's Office	4884 State Route 19 S	Belmont
Angelica Police Department	41 Park Circle	Angelica
Belmont Village Police Department	1 Schuyler Street	Belmont
Bolivar Village Police Department	252 Main Street	Bolivar

Department	Street Address	City
Cuba Police Department	5 Bull Street	Cuba
Friendship Police Department	50 W Main Street	Friendship
Independence Town Police Department	887 Marietta Avenue	Whitesville
Rushford Police Department	8999 Main Street	Rushford
Village of Andover Police Department	32 N. Main Street	Andover
Wellsville Village Police Department	46 S Main Street	Wellsville
Willing Police Department	1431 Ackerman Hill Road	Wellsville

Source: Allegany County Government 2014.

There are 20 fire departments in in Allegany County made up of career and volunteer firefighters. The closest to the proposed Mainline Pipeline is the Bolivar Fire Department in Bolivar, approximately nine miles away. Six other fire departments are in the vicinity of the proposed Mainline Pipeline (see Table 5.1-14).

Table 5.1-14. Allegany County Fire Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Belmont Volunteer Fire Department	80 Schuyler Street	Belmont
Bolivar Fire Department	460 Main Street	Bolivar
Caneadea Fire Department	7 Court Street	Belmont
Friendship Fire Department	3 Depot Street	Friendship
Rushford Town Fire Department	8911 Upper Street	Rushford
Wellsville Volunteer Fire Department	40 S Main Street	Wellsville
Willing Volunteer Hose Company #1	1997 State Route 19	Wellsville

Source: Homefacts, New York 2014.

Medical

There are two acute care hospitals in Allegany County providing medical services (see Table 5.1-9). The closest hospital to the proposed compressor station providing emergency services is the Jones Memorial Hospital located approximately 18 miles east in Wellsville. Jones Memorial Hospital is a 70-bed facility equipped to provide radiology, laboratory, surgical, rehabilitation and emergency services.

Schools

There are 12 school districts serving Allegany County. Allegany County includes 20 schools consisting of pre-kindergarten to high school with a 2012-2013 school year enrollment of approximately 7,112 students. The average student-to-teacher ratio was 1 to 11 (see Table 5.1-10).

5.1.4.3 Cattaraugus County

Police and Fire

Full-service law enforcement in Cattaraugus County includes 68 officers and 22 civilians. The Cattaraugus County Sheriff’s Office, located in Little Valley, New York, provides full-time police protection in Cattaraugus County. In addition to the Cattaraugus County Sheriff’s Office, eight other police departments provide police services in Cattaraugus County (see Table 5.1-15).

Table 5.1-15. Cattaraugus County Police/Sheriff’s Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Allegany Police Department	106 E Main Street	Allegany
Cattaraugus County Sheriff’s Office	301 Court Street	Little Valley
Cattaraugus Police Department	14 Main Street	Cattaraugus
Carrollton Police Department	951 N. Main Street	Limestone
Ellicottville Police Department	1 W Washington Street	Ellicottville
Franklinville Police Department	101 N Main Street	Franklinville
Olean Police Department	101 New York State Bicycle Route 17	Olean
Portville Police Department	1 S Main Street	Portville
Salamanca Police Department	1 Barrett Drive	Salamanca

Source: Homefacts, New York 2014.

There are 33 fire departments in in Cattaraugus County made up of career and volunteer firefighters. Sixteen fire department are in the vicinity of the Project facilities located in Cattaraugus County (see Table 5.1-16).

Table 5.1-16. Cattaraugus County Fire Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Allegany Indian Reservation Volunteer Fire Department	8184 E Loop Road	Salamanca
Cattaraugus Volunteer Fire Department	24 Memorial Drive	Cattaraugus
City of Olean Fire Department	542 N Union Street	Olean
Delevan Volunteer Fire Department	85 S Main Street	Delevan
East Otto Fire District	8990 Reed Hill Road	East Otto
Franklinville Fire Department	75 N Main Street	Franklinville
Ischua Fire Department	5634 New York Route 16	Ischua
Limestone Volunteer Fire Department	5886 Church Street	Limestone
Little Valley Volunteer Fire Department	101 3 rd Street	Little Valley
Lyndon Volunteer Fire Company	852 Lyndon Road	Cuba
Mansfield Volunteer Fire Company	7960 S Maples Road	Little Valley
Olean Fire Hall	1297 Old Rock City Road	Olean
Otto Fire Company	9099 Jark Road	Otto
Salamanca Fire Headquarters	225 Wildwood Avenue	Salamanca

Department	Street Address	City
Weston Mills Fire Department	1310 Olean Portville Road	Weston Mills
Yorkshire Volunteer Fire Department	12211 Church Street	Yorkshire

Source: Homefacts, New York 2014.

Medical

There is one acute care hospitals in Cattaraugus County providing medical services (see Table 5.1-9). Olean General Hospital in Olean is a 186-bed facility offering a wide range of inpatient, outpatient, and physician services including emergency care.

Schools

There are 14 school districts serving Cattaraugus County. Cattaraugus County includes 38 schools consisting of pre-k Kindergarten to high school with a 2012-2013 school year enrollment of approximately 13,800 students. The average student-to-teacher ratio was 1 to 10 (see Table 5.1-10).

5.1.4.4 Erie County

Police and Fire

Full-service law enforcement in Erie County includes 140 officers and 41 civilians. The Erie County Sheriff's Department, located in Lancaster, New York, provides full-time police protection in Erie County. In addition to the Erie County Sheriff's Department, there are 51 other police departments providing police services in Erie County; 11 police departments are in the vicinity of Project facilities located in Erie County (see Table 5.1-17).

Table 5.1-17. Erie County Police/Sheriff's Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Buffalo Police Department	1847 S Park Avenue	Buffalo
Cheektowaga Police Department	3223 Union Road	Cheektowaga
Depew Police Department	85 Manitou Street	Depew
East Aurora Police Department	571 Main Street	East Aurora
Erie County Sheriff's Department	Como Park Boulevard	Lancaster
Erie County Sheriff Substation	65 Franklin Street	Springville
Erie County Sheriff Substation	8812 New York Route 240	Colden
Erie County Sheriff Substation	1600 Bowen Road	Elma
Hamburg Village Police Department	100 Main Street	Hamburg
Lackawanna Police Chief	714 Ridge Road	Lackawanna
Orchard Park Police Department	4295 S Buffalo Street	Orchard Park
West Seneca Police Department	1250 Union Road	West Seneca

Source: Homefacts, New York 2014.

There are 112 fire departments in in Erie County made up of career and volunteer firefighters. Twenty-six fire departments are in the vicinity of Project facilities located in Erie County (see Table 5.1-18).

Table 5.1-18. Erie County Fire Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Blossom Fire Company	1000 N Blossom Road	Elma
Boston Volunteer Fire Department	6746 Mill Street	Boston
Chaffee-Sardinia Volunteer Fire Company	12719 West Schutt Road at Route 39	Sardinia
Colden Fire Department	8448 Gutekunst Road	Colden
East Aurora Fire Department	575 Oakwood Avenue	East Aurora
East Concord Fire Department	9497 Genesee Road	East Concord
East Eden Fire Department	8097 E Eden Road	Eden
East Seneca Fire Company	100 Lein Road	West Seneca
Eden Fire Department	2791 E Church Street	Eden
Elma Fire Company	2945 Bowen Road	Elma
Hillcrest Fire Company	7125 Ellicott Road	Orchard Park
Holland Fire Company	49 North Main Street	Holland
Jamison Road Fire Company	1071 Jamison Road	Elma
Langford- New Oregon Fire Company	3901 Langford Road	North Collins
Marilla Fire Company	1950 West Avenue	Marilla
North Boston Volunteer Fire Company, Inc.	5646 Herman Hill Road	North Boston
Orchard Park Central Fire Station	30 School Street	Orchard Park
Orchard Park Volunteer Fire Company North Substation	2989 Southwestern Boulevard	Orchard Park
Reserve Hose Company—Berg Road Station	2400 Berg Road	West Seneca
Reserve Hose Company—East and West Station	807 E and West Road	West Seneca
South Line Fire District #10	1049 French Road	Cheektowaga
South Wales Volunteer Fire Company	6406 Olean Road	South Wales
Spring Brook Fire Company	70 Pound Road	Spring Brook
Springville Volunteer Fire Department	405 W Main Street	Springville
Twin District Fire Company	4999 William Street	Lancaster
West Falls Fire Company	1863 Davis Road	West Falls

Source: Homefacts, New York 2014.

Medical

There are seven acute care hospitals in Erie County providing medical services (see Table 5.1-9). Buffalo General Medical Center, Erie County Medical Center, and Mercy Hospital of Buffalo all located in the city of Buffalo are the largest hospitals in Erie County providing a wide range of inpatient, outpatient, and physician services including trauma, burn care, and emergency services.

Schools

There are 47 school districts serving Erie County. Erie County includes 223 schools consisting of pre-kindergarten to high school with a 2012-2013 school year enrollment of approximately 129,223 students. The average student-to-teacher ratio was 1 to 12 (see Table 5.1-10).

5.1.4.5 Niagara County

Police and Fire

Full-service law enforcement in Niagara County includes 106 officers and 38 civilians. The Niagara County Sheriff's Department, located in Lockport, New York, provide full-time police protection in Niagara County. In addition to the Niagara County Sheriff's Department, there are 11 other police departments providing police services in Niagara County; seven are in the vicinity of the project facilities located in Niagara County (see Table 5.1-19).

Table 5.1-19. Niagara County Police/Sheriff's Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Lewiston Police Department	4059 Creek Road	Youngstown
Lockport Police Department	1 Locks Plaza #1	Lockport
Niagara County Sheriff's Department	5526 Niagara Street Ext	Lockport
Niagara Falls City Marshall	1027 Main Street	Niagara Falls
Niagara Falls Police Department	520 Hyde Park Boulevard	Niagara Falls
North Tonawanda Police Department	216 Payne Avenue	North Tonawanda
New York State Police Department	3609 Witmer Road	Niagara Falls

Source: Homefacts, New York 2014.

There are 36 fire departments in in Niagara County made up of career and volunteer firefighters. Twenty fire departments are in the vicinity of the Project facilities located in Niagara County (see Table 5.1-20).

Table 5.1-20. Niagara County Fire Departments

Department	Street Address	City
Adams Fire Department	7113 Nash Road	North Tonawanda
Cambria Volunteer Fire Company	4631 Cambria Wilson Road	Lockport
Columbia Hook and Ladder 1	85 Columbia Street	North Tonawanda
Frontier Volunteer Fire Company Inc.	2176 Liberty Drive	Niagara Falls
Gratwick Hose Volunteer Fire Company	110 Ward Road	North Tonawanda
Lewiston Fire Company #2	1705 Saunders Settlement Road	Niagara Falls
Live Hose Company #4	71 Vandervoort Street	North Tonawanda
Lockport Fire Department	1 Locks Plaza #2	Lockport
Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station	2250 Franklin Drive	Niagara Falls

Department	Street Address	City
Niagara Falls Fire Department—Station #3	401 72 nd Street	Niagara Falls
North Tonawanda Fire Department Engine 4	495 Zimmerman Street	North Tonawanda
Rapids Volunteer Fire Company Inc.	7195 Plank Road	Lockport
Rescue Fire Company #5	1241 Strad Avenue	North Tonawanda
Sanborn Fire Department	5811 Buffalo Street	Sanborn
Shawnee Volunteer Fire Company	3747 Lockport Road	Sanborn
South Lockport Fire Company—Main Hall	5666 S Transit Road	Lockport
St. Johnsbury Fire Company Inc.	7165 Ward Road	North Tonawanda
Sweeney Hose Company #7	499 Zimmerman Street	North Tonawanda
Town of Niagara Active Hose Company Inc.	6010 Lockport Road	Niagara Falls
Wrights Corners Fire Company	4043 Lake Avenue	Lockport

Source: Homefacts, New York 2014.

Medical

There are three acute care hospitals in Niagara County providing medical services (see Table 5.1-9). The Eastern Niagara Hospital is a 161-bed facility in Lewiston is the largest hospital in Niagara County. Eastern Niagara Hospital offers a wide range of inpatient and outpatient services including, radiology, surgical services cardiac services and emergency care.

Schools

There are 11 school districts serving Niagara County. Niagara County includes 56 schools consisting of pre-kindergarten to high school with a 2012-2013 school year enrollment of approximately 30,657 students. The average student-to-teacher ratio was 1 to 14 (see Table 5.1-10).

5.1.5 Agriculture and Timber Production

5.1.5.1 Agriculture Production

As shown in Table 5.1-21, agriculture is an important industry in the Project area. Agricultural land is the third most predominant land use type crossed by the Mainline Pipeline Project area. In 2012, more than 197,000 acres of land in Cattaraugus County, New York and more than 150,000 acres of land in Allegany County, New York were actively used for agricultural purposes. In 2012, the three counties with the highest number of farms in the Project area were Erie County (1,044 farms), Cattaraugus County (1,038 farms), and Allegany County (784 farms). The average size of farms in the Project area ranges from 125 to 192 acres.

A total of approximately 16.34 miles along the temporary construction ROW traverse agricultural land. The agricultural land crossed by the construction ROW is categorized as corn, cropland, hay, and pasture. This area consists of 149.57 acres and approximately

17 percent of the total disturbed area needed for the pipeline facility. Additional temporary workspace used for soil segregation will use approximately 33.47 acres of agricultural land, all of which will be restored to existing land use. The Mainline Pipeline traverses a Christmas tree farm at approximate MP 36.43 for approximately 187 feet.

The Pendleton Compressor Station in Niagara County, New York will require up to 39.79 acres for construction, and approximately 5 acres for operation. The site is currently a combination of farm fields, reverting farm fields (open land), shrub land, and forest.

The new permanent operational ROW for the pipeline facility will involve 98.53 acres of agricultural land. Special construction and restoration measures will be followed in all agricultural land to ensure that these areas will be restored to preconstruction conditions and agricultural productivity following construction, and thus no permanent impacts to this land use are anticipated.

Table 5.1-21. 2012 Selected Agricultural Statistics for Counties in the Project Area

County	Number of Farms	Total Land in Farms (acres)	Average Size of Farm (acres)	Top Three Crops (based on numbers of acres in cultivation)
McKean, PA	290	36,297	125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle and calves • Egg Laying Hens • Horses and ponies
Allegany, NY	784	150,383	192	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle and calves • Hogs and pigs • Egg Laying Hens
Cattaraugus, NY	1,038	197,257	190	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle and calves • Colonies of bees • Egg Laying Hens
Erie, NY	1,044	142,679	137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corn for grain • Corn for silage • Soybeans for beans
Niagara, NY	760	142,818	188	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corn for grain • Forage land • Soybeans for beans

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture 2015a-e

The total value of agricultural products grown in the Project area varies greatly by county. In 2012, the market value of all agricultural products grown in Erie County, New York was approximately \$133 million. In contrast, the total market value of all agricultural products in McKean County, Pennsylvania was nearly \$5 million. Table 5.1-22 presents the average market value of agricultural products in the Project area.

Table 5.1-22. 2012 Total Market Value of Crop Sales, Livestock Sales, All Products Sold, and Average Market Value per Farm for Counties in the Project Area

County	Total Market Value of Crop Sales	Total Market Value of Livestock Sales	Total Market Value of all Products Sold	Average Market Value per Farm
McKean, PA	\$2,440,000	\$2,512,000	\$4,952,000	\$17,075
Allegany, NY	\$20,889,000	\$52,469,000	\$73,358,000	\$93,569
Cattaraugus, NY	\$25,088,000	\$74,043,000	\$99,132,000	\$95,503
Erie, NY	\$61,682,000	\$71,464,000	\$133,146,000	\$127,534
Niagara, NY	\$76,305,000	\$46,370,000	\$122,675,000	\$161,415

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture 2015a-e

In 2012, Allegany County, New York was the largest producer of hogs and pigs in New York. In 2012, Allegany County produced approximately \$9 million in hogs and pigs. Other large agricultural producers in the Project area include Erie County, New York which was the state's third largest producer of nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod; and Niagara County, New York which was the state's seventh largest producer of fruits, tree nuts, and berries; and vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes.

Table 5.1-23. 2012 Top Agricultural Commodities, by Value of Sales, for Counties in the Project Area

County	Top Three Agricultural Commodities (by value of sales)	Value of Sales by Commodity (in thousands)	State Rank
McKean, PA ^a	Milk from cows	\$1,662	57
	Other crops and hay	\$1,181	56
	Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	\$422	37
Allegany, NY ^b	Milk from cows	\$30,580	31
	Cattle and calves	\$11,545	15
	Hogs and pigs	\$9,093	1
Cattaraugus, NY ^b	Milk from cows	\$58,577	16
	Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	\$12,406	23
	Cattle and calves	\$11,039	17
Erie, NY ^b	Milk from cows	\$50,004	19
	Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	\$28,830	3
	Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	\$13,133	20
Niagara, NY ^b	Milk from cows	\$39,577	24
	Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	\$15,451	7
	Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	\$15,374	7

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture 2015a-e

a Rank in Pennsylvania is out of a total of 67 counties.

b Rank in New York is out of a total of 62 counties.

5.1.5.2 Timber Production

The Project will cross private lands actively managed for timber production. In addition, the Project crosses New York State-owned Bear Creek State Forest, which is actively managed for timber production. Within Bear Creek State Forest compensation for temporary and permanent loss of timber production on the Project ROW will be in accordance with the NYSDEC's formal established review and compensation procedures for granting easements through state forest properties.

5.1.6 Tax Revenues

New York State applies taxes on income, sales and property. There is no tax on personal property for individuals in New York; there are, however, property taxes on real estate that are paid to local governments (i.e. counties, cities, and school districts). Local governments in New York primarily rely on sales, use, lodging, and property taxes to generate local revenue. Property taxes are collected on a county level, and each county in New York has its own method of assessing and collection taxes. All property tax revenues go directly to localities for schools, police and fire departments, road maintenance and other services. Property tax rates are determined by localities and depend heavily on the local budget for the year.

New York state income tax rates range from 4 percent to 8.97 percent. The combined sales and use tax rate equals the current state tax rate of 4 percent. Local municipalities can add up to 5 percent in their own sales taxes (see Table 5.1-17). Clothing, footwear, and items used to make or repair exempt clothing sold for less than \$110 per item or pair are exempt from the New York State 4 percent sales tax, the local tax in those localities that provide the exemption, and the 3/8 percent Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (MCTD) tax within the exempt localities in the MCTD.

Pennsylvania applies taxes on income, sales property. Pennsylvania levies a 6 percent (see Table 5.1-21) general sales or use tax. The state of Pennsylvania does not levy or collect taxes on real estate or personal property. Local governments, counties, and municipalities may levy real estate or property taxes. Property taxes are collected on a county level, and each county in Pennsylvania has its own method of assessing and collecting taxes. Property taxes in Pennsylvania apply only to real estate – land and buildings – and are not levied on cars, business inventory, or other personal property. Pennsylvania has a flat tax rate of 3.07 percent on individual income tax, with no standard deductions or personal exemptions.

Table 5.1-21. Sales and Use Tax Rates by County

State/County	Sales/Use Tax Rates
McKean, PA	6.00%
Allegany, NY	8.50%
Cattaraugus, NY	8.00%
Erie, NY	8.75%
Niagara, NY	8.00%
Pennsylvania	6.00%
New York	4.00%

Source: NY State Department of Taxation and Finance 2014,
PA Department of Revenue 2014

5.2 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION IMPACTS

Construction is planned to commence in early 2016. The planned in-service date is November 1, 2016. The socioeconomic effects associated with Project construction would primarily be short-term and localized, resulting from the temporary increase in workers in the area. These effects would include temporary changes in population, expenditures in the local economy, transportation, and taxes. These effects are described in more detail in Section 5.2.1 through 5.2.8. A review of the proposed facilities is provided below.

The Project includes new pipeline and aboveground facilities, modification of existing aboveground facilities, and the replacement of existing pipeline facilities located in McKean County, Pennsylvania and the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie and Niagara Counties, New York.

Pipeline Facilities

Pipeline facilities consist of new and the replacement of existing gas transmission pipeline. Approximately 96.65 miles of new Mainline Pipeline and 3.05 miles of Replacement Pipeline are proposed. The pipeline will commence in Sergeant Township, McKean County, Pennsylvania, and continue north for approximately 27.9 miles before crossing into New York. In New York, it will continue approximately 68.76 miles to the north through Allegany, Cattaraugus and Erie Counties, before reaching its terminus just north of Supply's existing Porterville Compressor Station in the Town of Elma, Erie County, New York. Pipeline facilities also include the replacement of a total of 3.05 miles of existing 16-inch pipeline with 24-inch pipeline in the Towns of Wheatfield and Pendleton, Niagara County, New York.

Aboveground Facilities

The Project includes one new compressor station, a new meter station, and a new dehydration unit. It also includes the addition of compression at the existing Porterville Compressor Station, and five new tie-ins, with a separate pressure reduction facility for one tie-in to National Fuel's Line X-North Pipeline. Aboveground facilities consist of

new facilities in McKean County, Pennsylvania and Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie, and Niagara Counties, New York. , and the modification of existing facilities in the Town of Elma in Erie County, New York and Hinsdale in Cattaraugus County, New York.

5.2.1 Population

The construction of the pipeline facilities is expected to require 545 construction staff and 55 inspection staff over the 9-month construction period. Construction and modification of the aboveground facilities is expected to require approximately 135 construction staff and 15 inspection staff over the 9-month construction period.

It is anticipated that greater than 50 percent of the labor could be secured from the local labor force. Certain specialty skilled labor may be derived from outside the Project area. Most of the non-local construction workers would come to the Project area without their families, and would leave the area after their work was completed. The skilled workers would include trade workers, such as welders, pipefitters, truck drivers, electricians, and equipment operators. The temporary construction workforce is expected to cause a limited, short-term increase in the local population and cause a short-term increase in local employment. It is expected that vendors and contractors in Pennsylvania and New York State could provide most of the site civil, electrical, general labor, and support services. Local communities with supporting resources (i.e. restaurants, retail outlets, etc.) are expected to benefit from the influx of temporary workers.

Operation and maintenance of the pipeline and aboveground facilities would be performed by National Fuel personnel. It is expected that the operations and maintenance staff would be National Fuel's current workforce, derived from the local labor force, with the addition of a limited number of compressor and/or pipeline mechanics positions. National Fuel would make use of largely local contractors to perform certain maintenance functions on the new facilities. Given the small number of permanent employees, and the expectation that labor needs would be mostly met locally, operations would have a minimal impact on the local population and employment.

5.2.2 Housing

The non-local workers employed by the Project are expected to be in the Project area during the 9-month construction period. It is anticipated that less than 50 percent of the construction staff would be non-local workers. These workers will require only temporary housing for the duration of the construction phase. No additional housing will be required for locally residing employees.

There is limited availability of hotels/motel in the less populated counties of McKean, Allegany, and Cattaraugus counties, however it is anticipated that temporary accommodations or rental housing are sufficient to accommodate temporary construction workers. There are a substantial number of temporary housing options, including residential rental properties in the more populated counties of Erie and Niagara. Availability of temporary housing will vary based on location, seasonal use, and the

discretion of individual unit owners to rent units to temporary workers associated with the project.

The Project area has in the past accommodated the workforces for similar construction projects as well as concurrent construction projects. Given the small number of non-local workers and the short-term nature of construction activities, the temporary influx of non-local workers is not expected to result in adverse competitive pressures on available housing resources in the Project area. The construction of pipeline and aboveground facilities could result in displacement of tourists from individual hotels or campgrounds during the summer and fall months; however, the number of non-local workers would not be large enough to affect regional tourism.

It is anticipated that a majority of the permanent operations and maintenance staff would be derived from the local labor market; therefore, housing needs would be readily met from the local supply.

5.2.3 Displacement of Residences or Businesses

Project operation would not displace any businesses or residences. The Project would have limited impact on the current land uses in the socioeconomic impact area. Therefore the Project will likely have a negligible effect on surface use or land values.

No displacement of residences or businesses will occur from construction or operation of the proposed pipeline facilities or aboveground facilities.

5.2.3.1 Property Values

Impacts to property values as a result of the Project would be negligible. The Project pipeline corridors would follow established ROW corridors. In addition, several analyses have been conducted that have determined that proximity to natural gas pipelines has no discernible impact on real estate values. These studies include:

- In 2001 the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) Foundation published the results of a study entitled “Natural Gas Pipeline Impact Study.” The goal of the study was to determine the effects of natural gas pipelines on real estate values. The study was conducted over several years, and included data from both rural and suburban areas. The ultimate finding of the study was that proximity to natural gas pipelines has no discernible effect on real estate values (INGAA 2001).
- In 2008, a study was conducted to determine the effect of the South Mist Pipeline Extension on residential property values in Clackamas and Washington counties, Oregon. The analysis found no statistically significant effect from natural gas pipeline development on residential property values (Fruits 2008).
- In 2008, Palmer (2008) also looked at the effect of the South Mist Pipeline Extension on residential property values in Clackamas and Washington counties, Oregon. This market study, conducted on behalf of Palomar Gas Transmission,

LLC, used data from 2004 to 2008 to compare sales of properties along pipeline corridors with comparable sales of non-affected properties. The study found no measurable effect on property values resulting from the construction and operation of natural gas pipelines.

- More recently, the January/February 2011 edition of the International Right of Way Association publication, *Right of Way*, included an article entitled, “The Effect of Natural Gas Pipelines on Residential Value.” This study did not identify a systematic relationship between proximity to the pipeline and sale price or value (International Right of Way Online 2011).
- Additionally, a 2012 study by Gnarus Advisors LLC, examined whether the proximity to pipelines, particularly natural gas pipelines, had an effect on residential property values. The study contained a literature review specific to pipelines and property values, with a focus on actual sales data. The authors concluded that there was “no credible evidence based on actual sales data that proximity to pipelines reduces property values.” (Gnarus Advisors LLC 2012).

5.2.4 Public Services

Project construction would have a negligible effect on local services such as police, fire, and medical services. The counties within the Project area have adequate services in the Project vicinity to absorb a potential increase in demand by the temporary construction workforce. Construction-related demands on these services could include increased demand for road vehicle load and width permits; and possibly local police assistance to facilitate traffic flow at road crossings and emergency medical assistance for construction-related injuries. National Fuel would work with local services to coordinate effective emergency responses pursuant to the Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements. Similarly, the majority of the construction workforce would already be living in the local area (or otherwise, would not likely be relocating their families to the local area), which will effectively limit any significant impacts on local schools.

The limited number of permanent workers, the majority of whom would already be living in the Project’s socioeconomic impact area, would have a negligible effect on local services, including area schools, police, fire, and medical services. The surface facilities would be operated under 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 192 Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline, and other applicable federal and state regulations. National Fuel would work with local services to coordinate effective emergency responses pursuant to DOT requirements. As such, it is expected that the need for local police, fire, and medical services would be limited and that the current capacities of these systems would be sufficient to meet the demands of both day-to-day operational activities and possible disaster events.

5.2.5 Payroll and Material Purchases

The proposed pipeline facilities are expected to require 545 construction staff and 55 inspection staff over the 9-month construction period. Construction and modification of the aboveground facilities is expected to require approximately 135 construction staff and

15 inspection staff over the 9-month construction period. Construction payroll is estimated at \$150 million for the Project. During construction it is anticipated that a portion of worker payroll will be spent locally by both local and non-local workers for the purchase of housing, food, gasoline, entertainment, and luxury items. The dollar amount would be dependent on the number of construction workers employed at any given time and the duration of the non-local worker's residence in the Project area. It is also anticipated that some portion of construction materials will be purchased locally. Material purchases are estimated at \$95 million. These payroll and materials expenditures will have a positive impact on the local economies.

5.2.6 Agriculture and Timber Production

As described in Resource Report 8, agricultural lands crossed by the Project are categorized as corn, cropland, hay, and pasture. The construction of the Pendleton Compressor Station will require up to 39.79 acres for construction, and approximately 5 acres for operation, in what is, or was recently, active agricultural land.

Due to the variation in crops grown and the differences in value associated with specialty and/or organic crops, more detailed, site-specific valuations will be made when actual compensation to affected landowners is determined. National Fuel will compensate landowners for any actual loss incurred at the current market value for any crop (specialty or otherwise) damage/loss resulting from construction of the Project. Additionally, upon final completion, agricultural activities may continue within both the permanent and temporary easement areas.

With respect to timber-producing lands, National Fuel will compensate landowners "double-stumpage"; in which the landowner is paid for the value of the trees removed, as determined by an independent tree appraiser; and the timber is stacked along the ROW or moved to a mutually convenient location for the owner to use or sell the timber.

5.2.7 Tax Revenues

Construction of the pipeline facilities and aboveground facilities would have beneficial impacts on local sales tax revenue through the temporary influx of workers who purchase local goods and services.

National Fuel expects that a majority of the capital costs and taxes paid from the Project, in New York State would be in the real property category; for example, pipelines and valves, compressors, as well as land purchased, and buildings and roads at the new compressor stations. Additionally, project development related soft-costs, including: insurance, man-hour costs for technical, environmental, and legal consultants, marketing-related costs, and all costs in connection with financing are treated as real property. Further, a significant amount of sales tax will be generated by the materials, goods and services required by the contractor building the pipeline; stone products, building products, welding products, rental equipment, lodging and meals, etc. National Fuel would own other items classified as personal property as well, for example, software,

meters and metering equipment, office equipment and tools. The National Fuel tax team will work with the New York State Office of Real Property Tax Services once construction is complete to determine the real property tax liability.

National Fuel expects that a majority of the capital costs and taxes paid from the Project, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would be in the personal property category, for example, pipelines and valves, compressors, and project development related soft-costs, including: insurance, man-hour costs for technical, environmental, and legal consultants, marketing-related costs, and all costs in connection with financing. Further, a significant amount of sales tax will be generated by the materials, goods and services required by the contractor building the pipeline; stone products, building products, welding products, rental equipment, lodging and meals, etc. National Fuel would own items classified as real property as well, for example, land purchased and structures. The National Fuel tax team will work with the appropriate tax assessors once construction is complete to determine the real property tax liability.

5.2.8 Transportation

A network of interstate highways, state and county routes, and local roads traverse the Pennsylvania and New York portions of the Project area and would facilitate access to the pipeline facilities. Roadways represent the fifth largest land use type found in the Project area, covering 7.83 acres. Section 8.1.1.4 of Resource Report 8 lists existing roadways and railways crossed by the Project. The Mainline Pipeline will cross 84 public roads and 6 railroads.

Primary transportation routes within counties in the Project area include:

- McKean County, Pennsylvania - U.S. Route 6 and 219; PA State Route 44, 46, 59, 146, 155, 321, 346, 446, 546, 646, and 770
- Allegany County, New York – Interstate 86, NY State Route 17, 19, 21, and 305
- Cattaraugus County, New York - Interstate 86; U.S. Route 62, 219; and NY State Route 16, 17, 98, 240, 242, 353, and 417
- Erie County, New York – Interstate 90, 190, 290, and 990; U.S. Route 20, 20A, and 219; and NY State Route 5, 16, 33, 39, 78, 179, 198, 263, 240, 277, 324, 354, and 400
- Niagara County, New York – Interstate 190; U.S. Route 62; NY State Route 18, 31, 78, 93, 104, 265, 384, and 425; Robert Moses State Parkway; and LaSalle Expressway

During construction activities, movement of construction equipment and materials as well as commuting of construction workers to the construction site could cause traffic delays. Impacts to local traffic are expected to be short-term and minor, given the rural nature of the area, the limited duration of construction, and the movement of construction-related traffic at non-peak travel times. To the extent possible, National Fuel will use existing public and private roads for temporary construction access to the mainline and replacement pipeline ROWs and aboveground facilities. In addition, National Fuel will utilize construction techniques designed to minimize disruptions to traffic flow patterns and to allow for continued access of emergency services. National Fuel anticipates that paved public roads will either be bored or open cut (depending on the requirements of the particular jurisdiction), and gravel or private roads will be open cut. There will be no anticipated temporary or permanent impacts to roadways that will be bored.

For any roadways that will be open cut, minor temporary impacts will occur. These temporary impacts will be primarily associated with minor disruption of traffic, such as from closure of one half of the road at a time, during construction activities. National Fuel will minimize these temporary impacts by placing metal plates across the open trench as necessary (to maintain traffic flow during the limited duration when the roadway will be trenched) and/or providing alternate access routes in the event a short term road closure is necessary.

To minimize disruptions to traffic on local roads, large multi-lane highways will be used as much as practicable to transport the heavy construction equipment and large deliveries of materials to the Project sites. As construction progresses, much of the heavy equipment and materials will be transported along the pipeline ROW, reducing the potential disruption to traffic. When it is necessary for construction equipment to cross roadways, traffic flow may be temporarily interrupted. Traffic flow interruptions will be temporary.

Commuting construction workers will generate increased traffic volume in the Project area. However, because most construction activities do not coincide with peak travel times, most construction workers will commute during off-peak hours, thereby limiting some of the effects on local commuters. In addition, workers will be encouraged to carpool to further reduce any potential effects on traffic flow or volume. If necessary, National Fuel will use off-site parking areas (at approved sites) and buses to transport workers to minimize traffic impacts.

Once construction is complete, National Fuel will return roadways to their original condition. Only minimal traffic would be associated with the maintenance and operation; therefore, no substantial long-term traffic or road maintenance effects are anticipated.

5.2.9 Environmental Justice

On February 11, 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations. This order

requires that “each federal agency make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities, on minority populations and low-income populations” (Executive Order 12898, 59 Federal Register 7629 [Section 1-201]).

For this analysis estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey for Census Block Groups and Census Tracts were used. The Census Block Groups is the smallest geographic unit the Census uses to report sample data (i.e. data which is only collected from a fraction of all households). Census tracts are a subdivision of a county. Many of the Census Block Groups and Census Tracts within the Project area are in rural areas and are relatively large compared to more urban settings. To identify environmental justice populations, the smaller analysis area for minority populations includes Census Block Groups crossed by pipeline facilities or immediately surrounding aboveground facilities. The analysis area for low-income populations includes Census Tracts crossed by pipeline facilities or immediately surrounding aboveground facilities.

The significance thresholds for environmental justice impacts are established at the county level. For the analysis of baseline conditions of the existing environment, individual Census Blocks or Census Tracts are assumed to contain disproportionately high percentages of minority or low-income populations if the percentage of minority or low-income persons in the Census Block or Census Tract exceeds 50 percent of the population within a Census Block or Census Tract, or if the percentage is meaningfully greater than the associated county. The percentage of minority and low-income populations by county is presented in Table 5.2-1. Minority and low-income populations by Census Block Group and Census Tract crossed by pipeline facilities or immediately surrounding aboveground facilities are presented in Table 5.2-2 and figures presented in Appendix A.

Table 5.2-1. Minority and Low-income Population by County and State

State/County	Percent Minority	Percent of People Below Poverty Level
McKean, PA	5.6%	14.6%
Allegany, NY	4.6%	17.1%
Cattaraugus, NY	8.1%	17.2%
Erie, NY	22.3%	14.2%
Niagara, NY	12.7%	13.3%
Pennsylvania	20.6%	13.1%
New York State	41.7%	14.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012b.

Table 5.2-2. Minority Population by Census Block Group/Census Tract

Census Block Group/ Census Tract	County	Percent Minority
Block Group 1, Census Tract 9512	Allegany	1.3%
Block Group 3, Census Tract 9512	Allegany	2.1%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 9602	Cattaraugus	3.4%
Block Group 3, Census Tract 9602	Cattaraugus	3.0%
Block Group 4, Census Tract 9602	Cattaraugus	4.6%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 9603	Cattaraugus	4.5%
Block Group 4, Census Tract 9605	Cattaraugus	1.7%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 9608	Cattaraugus	3.3%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 9608	Cattaraugus	4.3%
Block Group 3, Census Tract 9608	Cattaraugus	3.8%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 9610	Cattaraugus	1.7%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 9610	Cattaraugus	2.6%
Block Group 3, Census Tract 9610	Cattaraugus	4.4%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 9612	Cattaraugus	5.1%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 9622	Cattaraugus	3.6%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 9622	Cattaraugus	1.6%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 128	Erie	7.0%
Block Group 3, Census Tract 138	Erie	2.7%
Block Group 5, Census Tract 138	Erie	2.1%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 141.01	Erie	1.3%
Block Group 3, Census Tract 150.01	Erie	1.3%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 150.02	Erie	3.2%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 150.02	Erie	4.0%
Block Group 3, Census Tract 151.01	Erie	2.2%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 151.02	Erie	3.2%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 151.02	Erie	1.7%
Block Group 3, Census Tract 227.02	Niagara	2.7%
Block Group 4, Census Tract 227.02	Niagara	2.7%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 227.11	Niagara	5.1%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 227.11	Niagara	6.4%
Block Group 6, Census Tract 227.11	Niagara	7.4%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 227.12	Niagara	3.6%
Block Group 4, Census Tract 4206	McKean	4.3%
Block Group 5, Census Tract 4206	McKean	3.3%
Block Group 6, Census Tract 4206	McKean	2.5%
Block Group 4, Census Tract 4207	McKean	1.4%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 4207	McKean	0.5%
Block Group 1, Census Tract 4208	McKean	3.4%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 4208	McKean	1.2%
Block Group 3, Census Tract 4208	McKean	1.6%
Block Group 2, Census Tract 4209	McKean	1.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012b.

Table 5.2-3. Low-income Population by Census Tract

Census Tract	County	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract 9512	Allegany	14.9%
Census Tract 9602	Cattaraugus	13.9%
Census Tract 9603	Cattaraugus	12.3%
Census Tract 9605	Cattaraugus	25.2%
Census Tract 9608	Cattaraugus	17.8%
Census Tract 9610	Cattaraugus	11.7%
Census Tract 9612	Cattaraugus	9.9%
Census Tract 9622	Cattaraugus	15.7%
Census Tract 128	Erie	12.3%
Census Tract 138	Erie	2.2%
Census Tract 141.01	Erie	5.3%
Census Tract 150.01	Erie	1.7%
Census Tract 150.02	Erie	8.3%
Census Tract 151.01	Erie	4.9%
Census Tract 151.02	Erie	9.0%
Census Tract 227.02	Niagara	2.4%
Census Tract 227.11	Niagara	5.1%
Census Tract 227.12	Niagara	4.0%
Census Tract 4206	McKean	16.0%
Census Tract 4207	McKean	17.2%
Census Tract 4208	McKean	14.6%
Census Tract 4209	McKean	14.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012b.

There are no Census Block Groups crossed by pipeline facilities or immediately surrounding aboveground facilities where the minority populations are greater than 50 percent or has a percentage meaningfully greater than the associated county. There are no Census Tracts crossed by pipeline facilities or immediately surrounding aboveground facilities where the low-income populations are greater than 50 percent or has a percentage meaningfully greater than the associated county. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the Project would disproportionately affect minority or low-income populations.

Negative effects on all local populations would be avoided because there will be no displacements of businesses or residences, the facilities are located in rural areas, and economic losses from potential temporary and permanent reductions in agricultural/pasture land productivity and potential property damage will be compensated.

5.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative impact of new development is likely to result in limited increased population (i.e., consistent with historic growth for the area), employment, and income within the Project area. Actual employment and income impacts from cumulative development would depend on the success of any developments and the overall rate at

which development proceeds. Property tax revenue would depend on the value of the properties, future tax rates, and any tax abatements that may be negotiated.

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APPENDIX 5-A

**Census Block Groups and Census Tracts Crossed by
Pipeline Facilities or Immediately
Surrounding Aboveground Facilities**