

## What is STAMP?

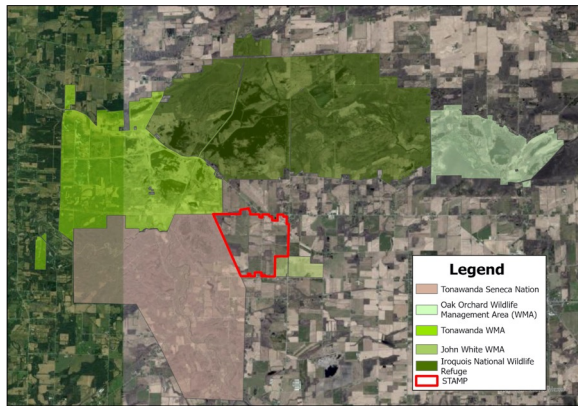


Image credit: Abigail Guinan

- A 1,262-acre industrial development project in Alabama, NY (Genesee County)
- Immediately adjacent to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation
- Project developer: Genesee County Economic Development Center (GCEDC)
- Tenants: Plug Power (\$290-million hydrogen production facility), Scannell Properties (warehouse dist. facility), Edwards Vacuum (semiconductor part manufacturer)
- Costs? \$26 million+, mostly from former Gov. Cuomo's scandal-ridden Buffalo Billion
- At full buildout, GCEDC claims STAMP will employ 9,000 people
- The project lacks many of the required permits... BUT construction is already underway



Image credit: Jess Cherofsky

### AT FULL BUILDOUT, THE STAMP SITE WILL INCLUDE:

- A water pipeline for > 6 million gallons daily inflowing from the Niagara River
- A wastewater pipeline discharging > 6 million gallons daily of effluent into Oak Orchard Creek in the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge
- Roads for more than 600 diesel truck and 800 car trips per day
- Power lines and other infrastructure including 775 acres of roads, parking lots, and roofs

## What is the Tonawanda Seneca Nation?

The Tonawanda Seneca Nation, one of the six Haudenosaunee Nations, is currently located on a 7,500-acre reservation in western New York, near to the towns of Alabama and Basom and roughly between Buffalo and Rochester. A federally recognized Indian Nation, Tonawanda is governed by a traditional Haudenosaunee leadership structure consisting of a Council of Chiefs as well as Clan Mothers. Formerly known as the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, the Tonawanda Seneca Nation is separate and distinct from the Seneca Nation of Indians. Roughly 1,200 people are enrolled citizens. Against all odds, and decades of effort by the State of New York and the United States to remove the Senecas altogether, the Tonawanda Seneca Nation has successfully fought to preserve its small, biologically diverse reservation territory, to continue to practice its traditional form of government, and to maintain its cultural and spiritual ways in accordance with the Haudenosaunee Great Law of Peace. The Nation views the protection of its homeland as one of its highest responsibilities, and prioritizes its obligation to future generations in all aspects of life.



Image credit: [www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com](http://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com)

### What are the Big Woods?

The Big Woods is an old-growth forest located on the NE portion of the Nation's territory, immediately adjacent to the STAMP site. This area supports an unusually high diversity of plants and animals of cultural value, including many threatened and endangered species. The Big Woods and nearby areas continue to support robust Haudenosaunee cultural practices, including hunting, fishing, and the collection of plants for food and medicine by Nation members and other Haudenosaunee Peoples.



Image credit: Jess Cherofsky

### HELP US STOP STAMP

Email us at [alliesoftsn@gmail.com](mailto:alliesoftsn@gmail.com)  
Visit our website at <http://alliesoftsn.weebly.com/>

## Protect Indigenous sovereignty. Defend endangered species & sacred ecosystems.

### The STAMP mega industrial development THREATENS US AND OUR NEIGHBORS.



Image credit: Jonathan Kresge

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP) would:

- Destroy some of Western New York's healthiest lands and waters
- Damage the Alabama Swamps, a regional treasure of remarkable biodiversity
- Irreparably harm the Tonawanda Seneca Nation - a federally recognized Indigenous Nation and part of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy

### The Tonawanda Seneca Nation Council of Chiefs OPPOSES STAMP

*"We do not want our Territory, people, or future generations to be burdened by the negative impacts of these projects, particularly since no studies have been conducted to determine the scope of these impacts."*

- Letter from the Tonawanda Seneca Nation Council of Chiefs to Deb Haaland, US Secretary of Interior. December 22, 2022.

## STAMP: THREATS to ECOLOGY and BIODIVERSITY

### Ecology:

- STAMP sits at the center of numerous protected areas: the Tonawanda Seneca Nation territory, the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area and John White Wildlife Management Area, and the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge
- STAMP will negatively impact water and habitat quality for all of these areas
- STAMP will profoundly harm one of the NY state's largest wetland complexes
- STAMP destroys the last remaining opportunity for regional large-scale conservation
- The mitigation plan for habitat destruction caused by STAMP is woefully inadequate



Image credit: Jess Cherofsky

### Biodiversity:

- Scientists from SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry documented an unusually high diversity of plants and animals on the Nation territory nearest to STAMP
- Some of these species are endangered and threatened, including the Short-Eared Owl, Northern Harrier, Heart-leaf Plantain, and American Gromwell. STAMP would destroy nearly 700 acres of occupied habitat for these species.
- The endangered Northern Long-Eared Bat has been observed near STAMP



Image credit: Kristin Mosher (left), Neil Patterson (right)

**Runoff from the STAMP site will significantly impair local and regional waterways. Climate change impacts have not been analyzed.**

## STAMP: THREATS TO THE NATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, and CULTURAL HERITAGE

### Tonawanda Seneca Nation:

- The Tonawanda Seneca Nation has filed numerous official letters opposing STAMP.
- The Council of Chiefs has demanded a full consultation process, as required by federal law. To date, this process has not happened.
- The Council has also demanded a supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the possible impacts on the Nation, its culture and its environment.
- To date there has been no such study and the 2012 STAMP EIS - which did not analyze impacts on the Nation - is badly outdated.

### Public Health:

*"I am very concerned about the public health effects... There will be traffic coming into and out of STAMP every 1-2 seconds... So I would expect far more motor vehicle accidents on the Nation. The emissions from these vehicles... are expected to worsen flare-ups of asthma, allergies, and emphysema as well as heart disease... Many of the Edwards Vacuum chemicals are flammable and explosive. They've admitted that explosions have occurred in their factories and they were potentially fatal. The same could happen at the STAMP factory... The company is particularly worried... about three chemicals... which can cause respiratory irritation and cancer when inhaled, nausea, coma, intellectual, and developmental delays as well."*

- Dr. Kirk Scirto, M.D., M.P.H., Family Physician for the Tonawanda Seneca Nation



Image credit: Erica Reuben

**STAMP's largest manufacturing facility? RIGHT NEXT TO the Nation.**

### Cultural Heritage:

"Many people from around the Confederacy rely on the medicines in Tonawanda, as these plants are hard to find in their home territories. Many Nations hunt within Tonawanda's borders. Our population of deer is healthy, but with the industrialization of this land so close to our territory, what effect will this have? What might the runoff or potential spills do to these medicinal plants? This [project] paves the way for further degradation of our lands, customs, and usage."

- Grandell Logan, Tonawanda Seneca Nation

## Comments on STAMP from Citizens of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation

*"As Indigenous People, we are connected to Mother Earth. Her power, her beauty lives within us. So for that reason, we always honor her and mention all of the natural elements that we respect and that we live with that. And that includes the birds, the animals, the people, the stars, the moon, the sun.. We need those things to survive... And as a Haudenosaunee person, that is our birthright. It is what we are here for, is to protect the earth. And the STAMP Project goes 100% against what we are -- what we're all about."*

- Chief Scott Logan, Tonawanda Seneca Nation, Sub-Chief of the Bear Clan



Image credit: Catherine Landis

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Image credit: Jonathan Kresge

*"My mother, my grandmother, my great-grandmother, and great-great-grandmother and I have lived on the Tonawanda Nation our whole lives... I want the Tonawanda Nation's faces yet to come to grow up like I did - with nature... Throughout my life I've always lived near the Big Woods... down by the Tonawanda Creek. My grandma would hold picnics there. Everyone brought food. The men would fish throughout the day. Kids would try to fall in the water and get wet. The ladies would take their shoes and dangle their feet in the water to beat the heat. It was beautiful back in the woods by the creek. I do not want industrialization. I want the life I lived in the Big Woods for my five great-grandchildren..."*

- Kathy Melissa Smith, Tonawanda Seneca Nation