

## DOCKETED

<b>Docket Number:</b>	15-AFC-01
<b>Project Title:</b>	Puente Power Project
<b>TN #:</b>	204219-17
<b>Document Title:</b>	4.10 Socioeconomics
<b>Description:</b>	N/A
<b>Filer:</b>	Sabrina Savala
<b>Organization:</b>	NRG Oxnard Energy Center, LLC
<b>Submitter Role:</b>	Applicant
<b>Submission Date:</b>	4/16/2015 10:44:09 AM
<b>Docketed Date:</b>	4/15/2015

## 4.10 SOCIOECONOMICS

This section describes and evaluates potential impacts of the Puente Power Project (P3 or project) on social and economic structure in the project vicinity and region. This discussion addresses project-related impacts to population, housing, public services and utilities, tax revenue, and economic effects from the project. Additionally, this section analyzes environmental justice impacts from the project. The socioeconomic study area evaluated in this chapter includes the counties of Ventura and Los Angeles; and the cities of Oxnard, Ventura, Camarillo, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks (refer to Figure 4.10-1). The environmental justice study area has been established to analyze the population within a 6-mile radius of the project site, as shown on Figures 4.10-2 and 4.10-3.

The sections below provide an overview of the affected environment; an evaluation of the environmental consequences of the proposed project to socioeconomics; a cumulative impact analysis; identification of mitigation measures that will avoid and reduce project impacts to less-than-significant levels; and applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS).

### 4.10.1 Affected Environment

P3 would be sited on approximately 3 acres of the northern portion of the existing 36-acre Mandalay Generating Station (MGS) property (Assessor's Parcel Number 183-0-022-025) at 393 North Harbor Boulevard in Oxnard, Ventura County, California, 93035. The site is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west; McGrath State Beach and land owned by SunCal to the north; industrial uses to the north, south and east; and agricultural uses to the east. The closest existing residential neighborhood is the Oxnard Shores Mobile Home Park, approximately 0.75 mile (or approximately 3,940 feet) south of West 5th Street and west of Harbor Boulevard. The North Shore at Mandalay Bay residential development is currently planned to begin vertical construction in 2016. The closest distance from the proposed P3 stack to the North Shore development boundary is approximately 0.47 mile.

This section describes the economic and demographic conditions in the following identified geographic regions. The socioeconomic study area pertinent to potential project impacts on population and housing focuses on Ventura County, including the cities of Oxnard, Ventura, Camarillo, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks, as well as Los Angeles County. Project-related considerations affecting public services and utilities, schools, and local finances would occur in Ventura County. The project area pertinent to regional workforce, sales tax, and indirect and induced economic project impacts are identified to comprise Ventura and Los Angeles counties.

#### 4.10.1.1 Population, Housing, Economic Base, and Employment

##### 4.10.1.1.1 Population

Despite the recession in the early 1990s and the continuing market downturn, California's population has grown annually since 2000 (California Department of Housing and Community Development, 2012). Historical and projected populations for the project study area encompassing Ventura (including the cities of Oxnard, Ventura, Camarillo, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks) and Los Angeles counties are presented in Table 4.10-1. Based on the most recent census in 2010, Los Angeles County is the most populated (9,824,194 inhabitants) county in California, and Ventura County is the 11<sup>th</sup> most populated (856,497 inhabitants) (CDOF, 2014).

As shown in Table 4.10-1, from 2010 to 2040, the population in both counties is forecasted to increase, with Ventura County expected to experience a 16.2 percent growth (increase of 138,878 inhabitants), and Los Angeles County projected to grow by 14.9 percent (increase of 1,466,307 inhabitants). As shown in the population data (Table 4.10-1), the two counties are expected to experience lower population growth compared with California's forecasted growth rate during the same period.

In Ventura County, the five cities in the project vicinity are projected to experience an overall population growth trend, with the City of Camarillo forecasted to grow by the highest percentage (28.2 percent, with an increase of 17,440 inhabitants), and the City of Oxnard forecasted to grow by greatest absolute numbers (an increase of 50,608 inhabitants, for a 25.3 percent growth) from 2010 to 2040 (CDOF, 2014).

#### **4.10.1.1.2 Housing**

Ventura County is made up largely of suburban communities, contrasted by large swaths of undeveloped wilderness and a considerable amount of farmland (University of California Santa Barbara, 2010); and Los Angeles County consists of large, developed, metropolitan areas.

The 2014 housing statistics for the project study area are shown in Table 4.10-2. In 2014, Ventura and Los Angeles counties had 284,489 and 3,474,152 housing units, respectively, with vacancy rates of 5.1 percent in Ventura County and 5.9 percent in Los Angeles County, which are lower than the state vacancy rate of 8.0 (out of 13,845,281 total housing units) in 2014. The Ventura County General Plan Housing Element and the Southern California Association of Governments considers a 4.5 percent vacancy rate to indicate a healthy market vacancy need (Ventura County, 2013). Based on this metric, vacancy rates in the study area indicate that housing availability is at a slight surplus.

With the exception of the cities of Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks, which had vacancy rates of 3.0 and 3.5 percent, respectively; the remaining cities in the Ventura County Study Area have vacancy rates greater than 4.5 percent, indicating a housing surplus, in 2014, as shown in Table 4.10-2.

With increasing demand, median housing prices have been growing on a year-over-year basis for 30 consecutive months (through December 2014). The median price of an existing single-family home in Ventura County was \$477,250 in December 2014, up by 6.2 percent compared with the previous year (LAECD, 2015). New home building slowed in 2014, with the number of permits issued for new construction falling by 4.6 percent compared with 2013 levels. With steady gains in the housing market expected over the next 2 years, new home construction will increase—with a projected 30 percent increase in permits in 2015, and a 23.1 percent increase in 2016 (LAECD, 2015).

In 2011, lodging room supply was 549,690 in Oxnard, with 69.9 percent occupancy rate. Ventura County had a lodging room supply of 1,650,530, with an occupancy rate of 68.3 percent (Ventura County, 2011). Additionally, several state, county, and privately owned campgrounds and recreational vehicle (RV) parks are located in near the project vicinity, and provide camping and RV use options, as identified in Table 4.10-3. As summarized in Table 4.10-3, these facilities provide over 141 camping spaces and 524 RV hook-up sites, for a total of 665 camping and RV spaces (California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2015; County of Ventura Parks Department, 2014).

#### **4.10.1.1.3 Economic Base and Employment**

National and state economies have been progressing after the latest recession from approximately 2006-2009. Following a 2.2 percent increase in 2014 in nonfarm jobs in California, these jobs are expected to increase by 2.2 percent again in 2015, and again to 2.1 percent in 2016 (LAECD, 2015). The unemployment rate is projected to fall from 7.5 percent in 2014 to 6.7 percent in 2015; and 6.3 percent in 2016. With continued improvement in the labor market, both personal income and total taxable sales should increase by 4 percent in 2015, accelerating to 6 percent in 2016 (LAECD, 2015).

### **Ventura County Economic Base and Employment**

Ventura County has ten incorporated cities (Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and San Buenaventura [Ventura]).

The economic base of Ventura County includes major industries such as biotechnology, agriculture, advanced technologies, oil production, military testing and development, and tourism (Ventura County, 2015). The western half of Ventura County is driven by tourism, agriculture and manufacturing, while the eastern half is home to professional services and some of the most upscale neighborhoods in the greater Los Angeles region and the nation (University of California Santa Barbara, 2010).

Ventura County is the largest employment center in the Central Coast, employing 281,300 workers in nonfarm industries in 2012 (EDD, 2015a). Employment in the region has suffered in the recent recession, declining 8.7 percent since September of 2006, corresponding to a loss of just over 26,100 payroll positions. The county has seen a greater relative decline than the state, where nonfarm employment has fallen just 6.9 percent (University of California Santa Barbara, 2010). In 2010, the labor force in Ventura County was 435,200; with 388,100 employed and an unemployment rate of 10.8 percent. In 2014, the labor force was 434,200; with 408,500 employed and an unemployment rate of 5.9 percent (EDD, 2014a) (see Table 4.10-4).

In 2012, the industries with the highest employment in Ventura County were Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (16.6 percent, with 55,600 employed); Government (13.1 percent, employing 43,600); Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance (11.2 percent, employing 37,500) Professional and Business Services (10.4 percent, with 34,800 employed); and Leisure and Hospitality (9.8 percent, or 32,700 employed), as shown in Table 4.10-5 (Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Center (EDDa-e, 2015). Port Hueneme is California's smallest—but only—deep-water port between Los Angeles and San Francisco, and plays a major role in the local economy (Ventura County, 2015). For a 10-year projection (between 2012 to 2022), the fastest-growing industry sectors based on average growth rates are Construction (growing by 4,000 positions, or 33.9 percent), Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance (growing by 46,200 positions, or 23.2 percent), and Leisure and Hospitality (growing by 7,600, or 23.2 percent). Table 4.10-6 provides historic and projected occupational employment for construction-related crafts for 2012 and 2022, and indicates the presence and growth of specialized industrial workforce in Ventura County.

Ventura County's unemployment rates are presented in Table 4.10-4. Rates from 2012 to 2014 indicate employment gains, and projected job growth anticipates Ventura County recovering to pre-recession job levels in 2018's third quarter (CLU, 2014). In 2013, the median household income in Ventura County was \$77,363 (Census, 2013).

### **Los Angeles County Economic Base and Employment**

With 34 percent of the state's population, the Los Angeles-Orange County region produces about 36 percent of California's economic output. Los Angeles County covers 4,084 square miles and includes 88 cities—the largest being the City of Los Angeles.

Among the major metropolitan areas in California, Los Angeles County added the largest number of jobs in absolute terms in 2014 (78,700 of the state's 336,000 new jobs). In 2014, employment in Los Angeles County expanded at a rate of 1.9 percent (LAECD, 2015). Nearly every industry sector added jobs in 2014. In percentage terms, the construction sector added jobs at the fastest rate, at 5.6 percent (LAEDC, 2015).

In 2010, the labor force in Los Angeles County was 4,911,900; with 4,294,200 employed, and an unemployment rate of 12.6 percent. In 2014, the labor force was 4,993,400; with 4,583,600 employed, and an unemployment rate of 8.2 percent (EDD, 2014b). A major portion of the workforce (3,576,406) works within the county, with 160,279 commuting to Orange County, and 31,867 commuting to Ventura County (California Labor Market Info, 2015).

In 2012, the industries with the highest employment in Los Angeles County were Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (17.7 percent, with 766,600 employed); Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance (15.6 percent, accounting for 674,100 employed); Professional and Business Services (13.2 percent, with 570,000 employed), and Government (12.9 percent, employing 556,800), as shown in Table 4.10-5 (EDDa-e, 2015). For a 10-year projection between 2012 to 2022, the fastest-growing industry sectors, based on average growth rates, are Construction (growing by 32,900 positions, or 30.2 percent), Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance (growing by 191,300 positions, or 28.4 percent), Leisure and Hospitality (growing by 80,600 positions, or 19.4 percent), and Professional and Business Services (growing by 105,900 positions, or 18.6 percent). One industry, Manufacturing, is forecasted to reduce by 52,000 positions, or 14.2 percent by 2022. Employment in Los Angeles County is expected to reach 4,876,600 by 2022, an increase of 12.8 percent over the 10-year projection period between 2012 and 2022 (EDD, 2015d).

Total personal income increased by just 2.3 percent in 2013, and by 4.7 percent in 2014. Personal income is estimated to maintain its trajectory with anticipated 4.6 percent and 5.0 percent gains in 2015 and 2016, respectively. Per capita income outpaced the 1.6 percent increase in 2013 with a 4.0 percent gain in 2014. It is anticipated to increase by 4.1 percent in 2015, and accelerate to 4.6 percent in 2016 (LAEDC, 2015). In 2013, the median household income in Los Angeles County was \$54,529 (U.S. Census, 2013).

#### **4.10.1.2 Public Services and Utilities**

##### **4.10.1.2.1 Schools**

Ventura County is comprised of 19 kindergarten-through-12th-grade school districts. The districts, including enrollment and average class sizes, are listed in Table 4.10-7. As shown, Ventura County has 200 public schools, and enrolled 17,430 students during the 2013-2014 school year. Table 4.10-7 also reports the average classroom size, which provides an indication of whether the school is operating below, at, or over capacity. The California Education Code Sections 41376 and 41378 prescribe maximum class sizes and penalizes districts with any classes exceeding the limits established in 1964. The limits are the following:

- Kindergarten: Average class size not to exceed 31 students, and no class larger than 33 students;
- Grades 1 through 3: Average class size not to exceed 30 students; no class larger than 32 students;
- Grades 4 through 8—in the current fiscal year, average number of students per teacher not to exceed the greater of 29.9 (the statewide average number of students per teacher in 1964) or the district's average number of students per teacher in 1964.

As shown in Table 4.10-7, all public school districts in Ventura County on average do not exceed the Education Code class limits.

##### **4.10.1.2.2 Utilities**

###### **Electricity and Gas**

Southern California Edison provides electricity services to the project region. Southern California Gas (SoCalGas) delivers natural gas to the project study area. SoCalGas provides natural gas to 20.9 million consumers. The company's service territory encompasses approximately 20,000 square miles in central and southern California (SoCalGas, 2015).

## **Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment**

Potable water is supplied to the project site by the Public Works Department of the City of Oxnard (City of Oxnard, 2013a), which distributes imported surface water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District, imported groundwater from the United Water Conservation District (UWCD), and local groundwater from city wells, with the majority supplied from city wells and UWCD. The city blends water from these three sources to achieve an appropriate balance of water quality, quantity, and cost. The City of Oxnard has begun efforts to supplement the city's water supply with recycled water (City of Oxnard, 2013b).

The MGS site is in the unsewered portion of the City of Oxnard; therefore, the facility uses an onsite septic treatment facility for its sanitary wastewater disposal requirements.

### **4.10.1.2.3 Emergency Services and Medical Facilities**

#### **Fire Protection**

The project site is served by the Oxnard Fire Department. The department has 87 sworn members, seven fire stations, and an eighth, Station 8, which is currently under construction and scheduled to operate in August 2015. In 2013, the Oxnard Fire Department responded to 15,000 incidents and 18,604 individual unit responses (Oxnard Fire Department, 2015). The Fire Department provides a full range of emergency and non-emergency services to the community, such as fire suppression, urban search and rescue, emergency medical service, hazardous material response, vehicle and industrial accident response, water rescue, public fire and life safety education, fire investigation, records management and regulation of hazardous material use, disaster preparedness and community disaster response training, and plans review and inspection of new construction.

Station 2 is the closest to the project site, and is approximately 2 miles northeast of P3 at 531 East Pleasant Valley Road. Fire Station 2 is equipped with the engine company, which consists of a Captain who supervises the crew, an engineer who is responsible for the safe operation of the apparatus (Engine #62 at Fire Station 2), and one firefighter, who carries out basic firefighting and medical tasks.

The Oxnard Fire Department adopted the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 1710 Response Time Goal, which is a response goal of 5 minutes or less, 90 percent of the time, for Priority 1 calls, which are considered life-threatening or potentially life-threatening medical or fire-related situations. The 5-minute response time includes 1 minute for preparation after receiving a call from the dispatch center, and 4 minutes of travel time to the emergency premises. The Oxnard Fire Department 2013 Response Times Report indicated that the Department met the NFPA 1710 objective 68 percent of the time (Oxnard Fire Department, 2015). The Oxnard Fire Department response times in 2013 indicate that the Department was operating under its response goal. Following the reporting period of the 2013 Response Times Report, the Fire Department implemented a new Computer-Aided Dispatch and Records Management System, which was intended to decrease response times. The Department also partners with surrounding public safety agencies by performing as a regional responder under mutual and auto-aid agreements.

#### **Medical Facilities**

The Oxnard Fire Department provides Emergency Medical Services to the City of Oxnard through the seven fire stations throughout the city. Oxnard firefighters are certified Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs), and provide initial emergency care to victims of illness or injury. The Oxnard Fire Department firefighters also work in conjunction with Gold Coast Ambulance (acquired by American Medical Response [AMR]) paramedics to stabilize and treat the injured or ill person(s) and transport them to the hospital (Oxnard Fire Department, 2015). AMR provides emergency and non-emergency medical

transport services in Ventura County, and employs approximately 145 paramedics and EMTs (AMR, 2015).

The hospital closest to the project site is Community Memorial Hospital, which is approximately 5 miles from the project site, at 2921 Saviers Road in the City of Oxnard. Community Memorial Hospital provides emergency, industrial health, intensive care, same-day surgery, and other care services at its 242-bed hospital facility (Community Memorial Hospital, 2015). Additionally, St. John's Regional Medical Center is approximately 7 miles from the project site, at 1600 North Rose Avenue. St. John's provides emergency services and acute care, diagnostic imaging services, wound healing, rehabilitation and therapy, and other specialty services. The medical center is equipped with 265 licensed beds (St. John's Hospitals, 2015).

## **Law Enforcement**

The Oxnard Police Department currently provides law enforcement services to the City of Oxnard. The department is staffed with 254 sworn officers and 158 civilian support personnel. Sixty-five percent of the department's workforce is assigned to the Field Services Bureau, which includes six commanders assigned to three divisions. The largest of the three divisions is the Patrol Division. Four commanders serve as patrol watch commanders and oversee 140 uniformed field personnel, most of whom are patrol officers. Ten patrol sergeants provide operational supervision of field personnel. The second division is the Patrol Support Division, which is comprised of the Traffic Unit, Booking Unit, and Code Regulation Unit. The third division is the Special Operations Division, comprised of the Special Enforcement Unit/SWAT, K-9 Unit, Surveillance Detail, and the multi-agency Violent Crimes Task Force (Oxnard Police Department, 2015).

The project site is located in the Beat 21 patrol division, in the Oxnard Police Department's District Two boundaries. Beat 21 is staffed by a beat team consisting of one sergeant, one senior police officer, one police officer, one community service officer, and one traffic officer. Patrol work is conducted by other officers 24 hours a day (Oxnard Police Department, 2015).

The Police Department adopted the goal to respond to Priority 1 service calls (i.e., calls involving the greatest threat to life and safety, such as injury traffic collisions, aggravated assaults, and in-progress crimes) in 5 minutes or less. In 2013, the Oxnard Police Department has maintained response times to priority services calls that averaged less than 5 minutes (Oxnard Police Department, 2014).

### **4.10.1.3 Public Finance and Fiscal Issues**

Ventura County's adopted General Fund budget for fiscal year 2013-2014 was \$921.6 million. Ventura County's largest expenditures were social services, public safety, and education (Center for Government Research, 2015a). Los Angeles County's adopted General Fund budget for fiscal year 2013-2014 was \$28.271 billion. Los Angeles County's largest expenditures were social services, public safety, and insurance (Center for Government Research, 2015b). The sources of financing uses and financing sources are shown in Table 4.10-8.

#### **4.10.1.3.1 Project Tax Authority**

The project site occupies parcel number 183-0-022-025, which is in Ventura County's Tax Rate Area (TRA) 03040. Although the project parcel is currently not subjected to County assessments, property tax in TRA 03040 is currently collected at a 1.0 percent basic levy rate, plus special assessments of 0.222037, for a total of 1.222037 percent.

#### **4.10.1.4 Environmental Justice**

In response to Executive Orders (EO) 12250 and 12898, the California Energy Commission (CEC) is required to consider environmental justice in the siting process. President Carter signed EO 12250 in 1980, which directed federal agencies to adopt “disparate impact” regulations. “Disparate impacts” may be claimed if a minority community can demonstrate unique, different, and negative effects on their population, as a result of the actions of a state’s permitting agency (Scoll, 2003).

EO 12898 directs each federal agency, and state agencies such as the CEC, which receive federal assistance, to “make environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high or adverse human health effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations...” The CEC considers whether or not a project results in a “high and adverse” environmental or health effect that falls disproportionately upon a minority or low-income population in its analysis of environmental justice.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) published guideline for addressing environmental justice concerns, Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA’s National Environmental Policy Act Compliance Analyses (1998), emphasizes the importance of selecting an analytical approach that is appropriate to the unique circumstances of the community potentially affected by a proposed project. The guidance also encourages the analyst to apply best judgment when drawing conclusions on whether the project may disproportionately affect a low-income or minority community.

#### **4.10.2 Environmental Consequences**

##### **4.10.2.1 Significance Criteria**

The following sections evaluate the potential impacts related to socioeconomics and environmental justice associated with construction and operation of the project. Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) describes project-related effects that would normally be considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Based on this guidance, the aforementioned EOs, and USEPA guidance, impacts related to socioeconomics and environmental justice are considered significant if the project would do any of the following:

- Induce substantial growth or concentration of population;
- Induce substantial increases in demand for public services and utilities;
- Displace a large number of people;
- Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community; or
- Result in disproportionate adverse effects on minority or low-income populations.

##### **4.10.2.2 Economic Impacts During Construction**

Project construction is expected to occur over a period of approximately 21 months, from October 2018 to June 2020. The construction and startup schedule assumes a single-shift work-week with a 10-hour day and 50-hour week. The majority of construction operations are expected to take place between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Longer workdays or workweeks may become necessary to make up schedule delays or complete critical construction activities, such as extended concrete pours for plant foundations. During the startup and testing phase of the project, some activities may continue 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The onsite workforce would consist of laborers, craftsmen, supervisory personnel, support personnel, and construction management personnel. The onsite workforce is expected to reach its peak of 90 individuals in May 2019. In this peak construction month, there would be an estimated peak of 74 craft and trade personnel, and 16 professional personnel for construction of the project. The number of workers to be employed each month during construction is listed by craft in Chapter 2, Project Description, Table 2.9-1.



The study area has a large labor force, as discussed in Section 4.10.1. Peak construction employment would represent approximately 0.07 percent of construction jobs in the study area in 2014.

To the extent practicable, the Applicant has committed to give local preference in hiring and procurements. However, for the purpose of this analysis, it is projected that approximately 90 percent of the workforce would be hired from within the study area, based on availability. It is expected that all of the construction and operation workers who live in the study area would commute up to 2 hours to the project site, and would not relocate. The Applicant estimates that the construction employment expenditures would total \$15 to \$17 million during the 21-month construction period (cost based on 2014 dollars<sup>1</sup>). This estimate excludes payroll taxes and burdens. The Applicant would seek to locally source services, construction consumables, rental equipment, and other items in the study area to the greatest extent practical, where available and competitively priced. The major equipment of the plant, including the combustion turbine generator and step-up transformer, would be purchased outside the study area.

Construction activities would result in secondary economic and employment impacts (indirect and induced impacts) that would occur in the City of Oxnard and elsewhere in Ventura and Los Angeles counties. Indirect employment effects are those resulting from the purchase of goods and services by firms involved with construction. Induced employment effects result from construction workers spending their income in the City of Oxnard and elsewhere in Ventura and Los Angeles counties. In addition to these secondary employment impacts, there are indirect and induced income effects arising from construction. These indirect and induced employment effects typically lag behind direct effects by 6 to 12 months.

The total cost of materials and supplies (excluding major equipment, such as the combustion turbine generator) required for the project during construction is estimated at \$179 million. For the purpose of this analysis, the estimated value of materials and supplies that are assumed to be purchased locally in the Ventura and Los Angeles county areas (i.e., study area) during the construction phase is \$64.6 million, and was determined based on locations where supplies and materials would reasonably be expected to be purchased.

The project would provide approximately \$16 million in construction payroll, over the project 21-month construction timeframe. Based on the available regional workforce in the Ventura and Los Angeles county areas, it is conservatively assumed that 90 percent of the construction workforce would reside in the two-county areas, resulting in approximately \$14.4 million in local payroll during the project construction period. These additional funds will result in a temporary beneficial impact by creating the potential for other employment opportunities for workers in other service areas in Ventura and Los Angeles counties, such as transportation and retail. The anticipated purchase of materials and supplies and payroll for employees during construction will have a beneficial temporary impact in the Ventura and Los Angeles county areas. No significant adverse impacts are expected to result related to the local economy and employment.

Indirect and induced impacts associated with project construction were estimated using an IMPLAN Version 3.1 Input/Output model of the Ventura and Los Angeles county economies. IMPLAN is an economic computer database and modeling system used to create input-output models for any combination of U.S. counties. IMPLAN Pro Sector 54, Construction of New Power and Communication Structures, was used for this analysis, and economic estimates were based on 2014 dollars.

The estimated indirect and induced employment in the study area from construction would be 115 and 84 jobs, respectively. These additional jobs result from the \$36.91 million<sup>2</sup> in annual local construction

<sup>1</sup> All costs and analyses are presented in 2014 dollars.

<sup>2</sup> Annual portion of local construction expenditures = \$64.6 million ÷ (21 months/12 months) = \$36.91 million.

expenditures and the \$5.76 million<sup>3</sup> in annual spending by local construction workers. The \$5.76 million represents the disposable portion of the annual construction payroll (assumed to be 70 percent of \$14.40 million, annualized). Based on an average direct construction employment of 45 for the project, the employment multiplier associated with the construction phase of the project is approximately 5.4 (i.e.,  $[45 + 115 + 84]/45$ ). This project construction employment multiplier is based on a Type SAM model.

Indirect and induced income impacts associated with the project construction were estimated at \$7,196,314 and \$4,201,590, respectively. Assuming total annual local construction expenditures (materials, supplies, and payroll) in the study area of \$42.67 million (\$36.91 million in materials and supplies + \$5.76 million in payroll), the project's construction income multiplier based on a Type SAM model is approximately 1.3 (i.e.,  $[\$42,670,000 + \$7,196,314 + \$4,201,590]/\$42,670,000$ ).

#### 4.10.2.3 Economic Impacts during Operation

The Applicant estimates that operation and maintenance of the project would require 17 skilled full-time employees (see Table 2.10-1 in Chapter 2, Project Description). P3 would use existing MGS staff. Therefore, there would be no change in staffing for P3 operations. Operation labor costs would be approximately \$2.3 million per year, including payroll and benefits. Approximately \$1.8 million per year would be for permanent plant employees, with the remainder for contract labor. Because there would be no change in staffing for P3 operations, this would not represent a new economic benefit.

On average, the estimated budget for the project would be \$8.6 million for operations and material purchased in the first year of operation. Approximately 50 percent of the operations and maintenance materials would be purchased in the study area based on availability. These estimates are in 2014 dollars.

#### 4.10.2.4 Fiscal Impacts

##### 4.10.2.4.1 Property Tax

The project site occupies Assessor's Parcel Number 183-0-022-025, which is in the County's TRA 03040. Although the project parcel is currently not subjected to County assessments, property tax in TRA 03040 is currently collected at a 1.0 percent basic levy rate plus special assessments of 0.222037, for a total of 1.222037 percent.

In accordance with Section 721.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, the California Board of Equalization (BOE) annually assesses every electrical-generating facility with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more. The BOE assesses electrical-generating facility property taxes based on the fair market value of the improvements on the assessment (and reassessment) date (January 1). In order to provide an estimate of the project's property taxes after construction, it is assumed that the new assessed value of the parcel on which the project is located would increase by the cost of new construction. Facility construction would add approximately \$232.5 million of improvements, and applying the 1.222037 percent, results in an estimated increased property tax revenue of \$2,841,236 attributable to the project. BOE's actual assessed value and tax revenue may differ from this estimated amount.

##### 4.10.2.4.2 Sales Tax

During project construction, local commodity expenditures are expected to be approximately \$64.6 million, and would occur in the City of Oxnard, Ventura County (outside of the City of Oxnard), and Los Angeles County. The project sales tax and allocations resulting from local expenditures are reported in 2014 dollars and presented in Table 4.10-9. As shown, the estimated total sales tax paid

<sup>3</sup> Annual local portion of construction payroll = \$14.40 million ÷ (21 months/12 months) × 90 percent = \$8.23 million. The disposable portion of the annual local construction payroll = \$8.23 million × 70 percent = \$5.76 million.

during construction is \$1,033,600 to the City of Oxnard (total sales/use tax rate of 8 percent), \$1,211,250 to Ventura County, and \$3,197,700 to Los Angeles County.

#### **4.10.2.5 Population**

##### **4.10.2.5.1 Employment, Population, and Housing During Project Construction**

Project construction and commissioning is expected to occur over a total of 21 months, and would require an average of 45 workers, with a peak workforce of 90 workers during the eighth month of construction. According to the Electric Power Research Institute's report, *Socioeconomic Impacts of Power Plants* (EPRI, 1982), construction workers would commute as much as 2 hours to construction sites from their homes, rather than relocate. Representative construction trades and the associated available and projected number of trade workers in Ventura and Los Angeles counties are provided in Table 4.10-6. Based on the construction labor force available in Ventura and Los Angeles counties, it is anticipated that the project would not encounter difficulties hiring from the available workforce within the daily commuting distance to supply the workforce required for construction.

This analysis conservatively assumes that an average of 90 percent of the construction workforce, or 40 personnel, would be hired locally who would commute to the project site. The remaining 10 percent, or 5 workers on average, with a peak of 9 workers during month 8 of the construction schedule (May 2019, peak construction month), are assumed to be hired non-locally, and would be expected to temporarily lodge in hotels, motels, campgrounds, and RV sites, or rent housing in the near vicinity of the project. Based on the availability and vacancy of temporary lodging and housing in the project area, it is expected that workers would be sufficiently accommodated. Additionally, because the project anticipated being able to hire from the large existing labor force in the region that would be expected to commute and not relocate, impacts on local housing would also be less than significant.

The proposed project is on the MGS site, which is a parcel developed with existing electric-generating facilities. P3 does not involve displacing a large number of people, or disrupting or dividing an established community. Additionally, as discussed above, project construction would not be expected to cause any substantial permanent population increase or changes in concentration of population. Therefore, construction of the project would not be expected to increase the demand for housing in the project area.

##### **4.10.2.5.2 Employment, Population, and Housing During Project Operation**

The project would require 17 full-time employees working at the facility during project operation. Chapter 2, Project Description, Table 2.10-1, summarizes the estimated operating personnel for the project during normal plant operation. Because P3 will use existing MGS staff that live in and commute from the study area, as they currently do, no significant operation-phase employment, population, or housing impacts would be anticipated.

#### **4.10.2.6 Public Services and Utilities**

##### **4.10.2.6.1 Schools**

As discussed in Section 4.10.1.2.1, a number of schools are located in Ventura County, and the schools have not exceeded maximum classroom capacities. Because a sufficient labor pool existing in commuting distance of the proposed project, it is anticipated that construction workers would commute to the project site, and non-local construction workers would stay in hotels and other temporary lodging throughout the extent of construction, rather than relocate, as discussed under Section 4.10.2.5, Population; therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant increase in population. As a

result, schools near the project site would not be expected to experience a significant impact due to project operation or construction.

In accordance with California Government Code 65995, the Oxnard School District assesses a Developer Fee on new commercial and industrial construction at \$0.54 per square foot of new, chargeable, covered and enclosed space, in order to fund expanded or new school facilities. Although no new covered or enclosed spaces are proposed as part of P3, the project would include retrofitting and upgrading of existing MGS buildings. Approximately 600 square feet of the existing MGS warehouse would be reconfigured to add a control room for the new plant. The existing MGS administration building (total square footage of the building is approximately 4,000 square feet) would continue to be used as the administration building for the new P3 facility and the existing MGS Unit 3. Upgrades to the administration building would be likely to include new wall and roof insulation, new windows, new low-flow plumbing fixtures, new electrical lighting, and new heating, ventilation and air conditioning units. Based on the estimated 600 square feet for the new control room and the 4,000-square-foot area of the administrative building, the one-time Project Developer Fee would be estimated to be \$2,484. This estimated amount is based on preliminary design dimensions, and has been provided for reference purposes only. The final fee would be calculated at the time that the final plans are available.

#### **4.10.2.6.2 Electricity**

The electricity consumed by operation of the plant would be a fraction of the electricity generated by the plant. Impacts of the project associated with electricity would be less than significant.

#### **4.10.2.6.3 Gas**

Natural gas would be delivered by SoCalGas. Natural gas would be routed from the new gas-metering station area to the gas compression enclosure, where it would pass through the onsite compressor. Gas consumption by the project would not be expected to significantly over-burden the provider, and would not result in less-than-adequate service for other customers. Therefore, impacts would be expected to be less than significant. The natural gas interconnection is discussed further in Chapter 2, Section 2.7.4, Fuel Gas Supply and Consumption.

#### **4.10.2.6.4 Water**

The project will use potable water from the City of Oxnard for both process and domestic water needs. P3 will connect to existing onsite MGS infrastructure for potable water, including the existing MGS service water storage tank. P3 will use less than 20 acre-feet per year for both process and domestic water needs, considerably less than currently used by MGS. Less-than-significant impacts to water resources would be anticipated. For details regarding water supply and availability, refer to Section 4.15, Water Resources.

#### **4.10.2.6.5 Sanitary Wastewater**

During construction, portable restrooms would be provided for construction personnel to use. The portable restrooms would be maintained by a licensed contractor to remove and appropriately dispose of the sanitary wastewater, and would not result in significant impacts to the sanitary wastewater system.

During project operation, the domestic wastewater system would collect discharge from sinks, toilets, and other sanitary facilities and discharge to MGS' existing sanitary sewer collection system, which consists of septic tanks and leach field. The amount of domestic water used and sanitary wastewater generated is expected to be approximately the same as current operations at the facility. As a result, operation of the project would not be expected to result in a significant change to the existing onsite sanitary wastewater system.

#### **4.10.2.6.6 Public Services**

##### **Fire Protection**

The Oxnard Fire Department would provide fire protection services to the project. As discussed under Section 4.10.2.5, Population, and Section 4.10.2.6, Housing, the project would not contribute to a significant increase in population or in housing. Therefore, it would not be expected to induce substantial demand on local fire departments that could not be met by current staff. The proposed project would use the existing MGS firewater pumps and service water tank to service the new facility. The existing firewater loop would be expanded as required, as described in Chapter 2, Section 2.7.9, Fire Protection. The plant fire protection system would be designed to protect personnel and limit property loss and plant downtime in the event of a fire. Additionally, the City of Oxnard, including the city departments, will be provided the opportunity to review and comment on the project, as part of the CEC Application for Certification (AFC) process. It is also expected that the Fire Department would collect a fee, which was established for the purpose of providing the Fire Department with resources to address additional service demands from new projects, during the project's application for the project building permit (for an applicable structure).

Therefore, the proposed project would be anticipated to have less-than-significant effects on existing fire protection services.

##### **Law Enforcement**

The Oxnard Police Department would provide law enforcement services to the project. The project would implement practices during construction and operation to minimize potential security incidents and the potential need for law enforcement. During construction, the project would develop a Construction Security Plan, as described in Section 2.9.5, which would establish work rules and site practices such as restriction of unauthorized personnel into the construction laydown areas and areas in the existing MGS facility areas. Additionally, the project would use the existing perimeter fence with guarded gates to control access during construction and operations. Additionally, as discussed under 4.10.2.5, Population, and 4.10.2.6, Housing, the project would not contribute to a significant increase in population or demand for housing. As a result of the project's proposed security practices and minimal contribution to population demand, P3 is not anticipated to induce substantial additional demand on law enforcement agencies, and impacts would be expected to be less than significant.

##### **Medical Facilities**

Project construction would temporarily increase the demand for medical facilities in Ventura County. Several hospitals are within a 30-mile radius of the project site. Based on the existing capacity of the regional medical facilities listed in Section 4.10.1.4, it is expected that the hospital facilities could accommodate the temporary increase in demand for services associated with the construction workforce (see Section 4.16, Worker Safety and Health, for a discussion of worker health and safety). Because the operation of P3 would use existing MGS staff that currently live and commute in the study area, no change in demand would be associated with operation. Therefore, the demand impacts on medical facilities would be less than significant.

#### **4.10.2.7 Environmental Justice**

The environmental justice screening analysis assesses whether "the potentially affected community includes minority and/or low-income populations." A minority and/or low-income population exists when the minority and/or low-income population exceeds 50 percent of the affected area's total population. Additionally, the screening analysis compares the characteristics of the population residing near the proposed project versus the population in the county area surrounding the proposed project.

The following criteria may be used during environmental justice screening and impact assessment:

- Greater than 50 percent of the affected area’s general population consists of minority or low-income population;
- The percentage of minority or low-income population in the area is “meaningfully greater” than the percentage of minority or low income population in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis; and
- Whether potential environmental impacts attributable to the project fall disproportionately on the minority or low-income residents of the community.

In the following analysis, the percentages of minority and low-income populations were assessed for each census tract that falls entirely or partly within the environmental justice project area (study area for environmental-justice analysis), which is bounded by the 6-mile radius around the proposed project site. The 2013 U.S. Census data were used to characterize affected populations in terms of poverty status and ethnic/racial composition. To place these data in a broader and more appropriate geographic context, they were compared to similar data collected for the affected county—in this case, Ventura County—and California. Impacts were then assessed by determining whether disproportionate impacts associated with the proposed project would occur in an area occupied by low-income or minority populations as defined above.

#### **4.10.2.7.1 Minority Population Analysis**

The project area within the 6-mile radius from the project site is made up of 65 census tracts, which consist of a total of 329,204 inhabitants, as presented in Table 4.10-10. Figure 4.10-2 shows the environmental justice project area census tracts and the associated minority data. As shown in Table 4.10-10 and on Figure 4.10-2, no tracts have minority populations greater than 50 percent. As a result, inhabitants in the project area within the 6-mile radius do not consist of minority populations exceeding the 50 percent threshold.

According to the guidance, in addition to the 50 percent threshold, minority populations may also be identified where the proportion of minority residents in the study area for environmental justice analysis are “meaningfully greater” than the region as a whole. As indicated in Table 4.10-10, Ventura County has a total minority percentage of 15.0 percent, while the total percentage of the minority population in the study area for environmental justice analysis is 26.9 percent, which is greater than the county total by 11.9 percentage points. Because this difference is relatively moderate, the minority population in the study area for environmental justice analysis is not “meaningfully greater” than the project region as a whole.

As a result, this analysis concludes that no minority populations occur that: 1) exceed the 50 percent threshold in the study area for environmental justice analysis; and 2) are considered meaningfully greater than the project region as a whole.

#### **4.10.2.7.2 Low-Income Population Analysis**

For the purposes of the low-income analysis, “low income” is defined as individuals living below the federal poverty thresholds (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015), as presented in Table 4.10-11, and graphically presented on Figure 4.10-3. Census tract data indicate that no census tracts in the study area for environmental justice have low-income populations that exceed the 50 percent threshold.

The total percentage of individuals living in poverty in the environmental justice study area is 15.1 percent, and is 5.0 percentage points greater than Ventura County, which has an overall poverty population of 11.1 percent. The project EJ study area contains a higher percentage of minority inhabitants than the county; however, because the difference (i.e., 5.0 percentage points) is not substantial, the poverty population in the study area for environmental justice analysis is not considered “meaningfully greater” than the project region as a whole.

As a result, this analysis concludes that no poverty populations occur that: 1) exceed the 50 percent threshold in the study area for environmental-justice analysis; and 2) are considered meaningfully greater than the project region as a whole.

#### **4.10.2.7.3 Evaluation of Disproportionate Impacts**

The final criteria used to determine whether the proposed project may potentially result in impacts related to environmental justice is the assessment of whether the potential environmental impacts attributable to the project would fall disproportionately on the low-income or minority populations. According to the guidance, “it is important to understand where such communities are located, and how the lives and livelihoods of the members of these communities may be impacted by the proposed and alternative actions.” This is because “minority and low-income populations are likely to be dependent upon their surrounding environment (i.e., subsistence living), more susceptible to pollution and environmental degradation (e.g., reduced access to health care), and are often less mobile or transient than other populations.”

The following addresses typical environmental justice concerns for a project of this nature with respect to air quality, housing, noise, public health, public service impacts, traffic, and water quality.

#### **Air Quality**

The facility’s design would incorporate air pollution control measures designed to meet Best Available Control Technology standards required by the State and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District. As evaluated in detail in Section 4.1, Air Quality, of this AFC, the project would not emit significant emissions of criteria pollutants that could lead to health effects in the project vicinity (Public Health, Section 4.9).

#### **Housing**

As discussed in Section 4.10.2.7, the analysis expects that given the available workforce in the project region, most—if not all of—the required workforce during construction and operation would commute to the area rather than relocate. As a result, impacts to housing would be expected to be negligible. Additionally, because of the availability of hotel/motel accommodations and the project region, workers who choose to relocate temporarily would not be expected to have a significant impact on housing availability.

#### **Noise**

The Noise Analysis (Section 4.7) finds that the construction of the proposed project would result in no significant noise impacts at the residences. During operation, the project design would result in no significant noise impact to residential receptors. Further details pertaining to noise are discussed in Section 4.7, Noise and Vibration.

## Public Health

The project would not result in significant emission of toxic air contaminants that could increase the ambient cancer risk or result in non-cancer health effects above established thresholds (Section 4.9, Public Health).

## Traffic

As discussed in Section 4.12, Traffic and Transportation, the proposed project would result in no significant impact to affect the transportation needs of the public.

## Water Quality

The project would not involve wastewater discharges or other contamination that could affect drinking water supplies (Section 4.15, Water Resources).

### 4.10.2.7.4 Summary of Environmental Justice Analysis

As previously discussed, no minority or poverty populations occur that: 1) exceed the 50 percent threshold in the study area for environmental justice analysis; and 2) are considered meaningfully greater than the project region. Furthermore, the proposed project would not result in potential environmental impacts having the likelihood of impacting populations more susceptible to pollution, environmental degradation, and transportation. In summary, this analysis concludes that the proposed project would not result in environmental justice impacts.

### 4.10.3 Cumulative Impacts Analyses

The potential for cumulative socioeconomic impacts exists where other projects are proposed in the region, construction schedules overlap, and employment opportunities are created. Projects with overlapping construction schedules and/or operations could cumulatively result in a demand for labor that cannot be met by the project area labor pool, which could lead to an influx of nonlocal workers and their dependents. Consequently, this potential population increase could impact socioeconomic resources. Similarly, overlapping construction schedules and projects may individually create incremental demands on the availability of public services and utilities systems that—when considered together—would result in cumulatively significant impacts to public services and utilities.

Cumulative impacts were assessed by reviewing other construction projects proposed in the project site vicinity, where overlapping construction schedules would create a demand for workers or other resources that may not be met by in the study area. The five developments listed in Section 4.0, Environmental Information, Table 4-1, are either proposed or are undergoing environmental or plan review. Because the development and environmental review processes are difficult to predict, and the identified projects are considered larger-scale projects with potentially longer construction timeframes, it is possible that the P3 construction timeframe may overlap with one or more of the five projects. The overlap of construction activities may temporarily impact availability of certain types of construction labor and equipment. However, these impacts are not considered significant because of the specialized nature of power plant construction, and because there is a large supply of construction workers/laborers in the study area. Therefore, less-than-significant cumulative impacts would be expected.

It is important to note, however, that the recent economic downturn has generally slowed economic growth, and has resulted in delayed development. As a result, although the identified pending projects have active permitting status, the actual project permitting and/or construction timeframes occur further in the future than previously planned, and it is possible that fewer projects than identified will be developed during the P3 construction timeframe. As indicated above, the project construction (peak workforce of 90



workers) and operation (with 17 existing MGS workers) represent a small portion of the existing and projected regional workforce in Ventura and Los Angeles counties. In conjunction with the current high unemployment rates in the project study area, construction and operation of P3 is not expected to result in a cumulatively significant demand on the regional workforce. Therefore, the project's incremental contribution to population and housing is not expected to result in cumulatively significant impacts.

Additionally, P3's minimal (if any) impacts to increasing population would similarly result in minimal increases to the demand for fire protection, law enforcement, and education that would otherwise result from an increased population base. The project incorporates fire protection and security measures into the project design and practices to reduce the potential incidents that would increase demand for fire department and law enforcement services. Furthermore, as also identified, the project may be required to provide taxes and fees, including the School Developer Fee, designated to fund the Fire Department and other public services. The County applies these taxes and fees as a self-mitigating measure for developers against increased cumulative demands for public services associated with new and existing developments. In summary, with implementation of the project fire protection and security design measures and practices, and required payment of County taxes and fees, the project's incremental contribution to cumulative public service impacts is expected to be insignificant. The project would generate revenue for Ventura and Los Angeles counties in the form of taxes and fees, which would be considered beneficial effects. Additionally, the project would result in direct purchases and indirect and induced economic effects in the County area. Considered with other proposed projects, the project would contribute cumulative, beneficial fiscal impacts.

#### **4.10.4 Mitigation Measures**

No significant adverse impacts were identified. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

#### **4.10.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards**

The proposed project would be constructed and operated in accordance with all LORS applicable to socioeconomic resources and environmental justice. Federal, state, and local LORS applicable to socioeconomic resources and environmental justice are discussed below and summarized in Table 4.10-12, Applicable Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards.

##### **4.10.5.1 Federal**

###### **4.10.5.1.1 Executive Order 12250**

Executive Order 12250, *Leadership and Coordination of Nondiscrimination Laws* (1980), requires federal agencies to adopt disparate impact regulations, where a minority community may claim a "disparate impact" when it can demonstrate unique, different, and negative effects resulting from the state's permitting agency.

###### **4.10.5.1.2 Executive Order 12898**

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations* (1994), requires federal government agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse effects of federal action on the health and environment of minority and low-income populations. The USEPA has adopted the Order, and the California Environmental Protection Agency has established a working group for environmental justice concerns. The CEC receives federal funding and therefore must address environmental justice concerns associated with projects under its permitting jurisdiction. Refer to Section 4.10.2.8 for the environmental justice analysis related to the proposed project.

#### 4.10.5.2 State

##### 4.10.5.2.1 Government Code Sections 65995-65997 and Education Code Sections 17620-17626

Government Code Sections 65995-65997 and Education Code sections 17620-17626 give governing boards the authority to collect developer fees for residential, commercial, and industrial development in a school district. In order to assess a fee, the district must conduct a Fee Justification Study that reasonably demonstrates a relationship between the fee and the type of development to be assessed. The study includes consideration for the number of employees increased as a result of that development, and the housing provided for those employees.

##### 4.10.5.2.2 Government Code Sections 65300-65303.4

Government Code Sections 65300-65303.4, California State Planning Law requires that each city and county adopt a General Plan, consisting of seven mandatory elements, to guide planning and development in the jurisdiction. The City of Oxnard manages the city's development through the City of Oxnard General Plan.

#### 4.10.5.3 Local

##### 4.10.5.3.1 City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan

The project site is within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Oxnard. The City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan (City of Oxnard, 2011) contains the following policies and objectives applicable to P3.

##### 4.10.5.3.2 Infrastructure and Community Services (ICS) Element

**Policy ICS-1.2, Development Impacts to Existing Infrastructure.** Review development proposals for their impacts on infrastructure (e.g., sewer, water, fire stations, libraries, streets) and require appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that proposed developments do not create substantial adverse impacts on existing infrastructure and that the necessary infrastructure will be in place to support the development.

The City of Oxnard, including the city departments, will be provided the opportunity to review and comment on the project, as part of the CEC AFC process.

**Policy ICS-1.3, Funding for Public Facilities.** Continue to utilize developer fees, public facilities fees, and other methods (e.g., grant funding or assessment districts) to finance public facility design, construction, operation, and maintenance.

Although the project would not be expected to result in population growth that would add new students to school facilities, the project would be reviewed, and assessed the Oxnard Unified School District Developer Fee for new industrial development, which is intended to provide the school district with funds allowing for expanded school facilities.

**Policy ICS-20.5, Fire Services to New Development.** Require new development to fund a fair-share extension of fire services to maintain service standards, including personnel and capital improvement costs.

The City of Oxnard, including the city departments, will be provided the opportunity to review and comment on the project, as part of the CEC AFC process. Additionally, it is expected that the Fire Department would collect a fee during the project's application for the project building permit (for an applicable structure).

**Policy ICS-20.8, Development Review.** Review new development applications to assess potential impacts to existing fire protection services, and the need for additional and expanded services.

The City of Oxnard, including the Oxnard Fire Department, will be provided the opportunity to review and comment on the project, as part of the CEC AFC process.

**Policy ICS-21.3, School Development Fees.** Continue to require school impact development mitigation fees from new commercial, industrial, and residential development.

As provided in Section 4.10.2.7, the project will be reviewed, and assessed a Developer Fee for new industrial development, in accordance with the Oxnard School District Developer Fee program.

#### **4.10.6 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts**

Table 4.10-13 provides contact information for the Oxnard Fire Department,. No other agencies were contacted or identified in the course of the socioeconomics evaluation.

#### **4.10.7 Permits or Fees Required and Schedule**

No applicable permits related to socioeconomics are required. Applicable fees are discussed in Section 4.10.2, and are as follows:

- Oxnard School District Developer Fee: Statutory school fee collected during the project's application for the project building permit (for an applicable structure).
- Oxnard Fire Protection Department: Fee collected during the project's application for the project building permit (for an applicable structure) .

#### **4.10.8 References**

AMR (American Medical Response), 2015. AMR web site. Available online at: [www.amr.net](http://www.amr.net). Accessed April 3, 2015.

California Department of Housing and Community Development, 2012. The State of Housing in California: 2012: Affordability Worsens, Supply Problems Remain.

California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2015. California State Parks Map. Available online at: [www.parks.ca.gov/ParkIndex](http://www.parks.ca.gov/ParkIndex). Accessed March 30, 2015.

California Labor Market Info, 2015. Commuting Patterns in Ventura County. 2000 Census. February 20.

CDOF (California Department of Finance), 2014. City/County Population and Housing Estimates. January 1.

Center for Government Research, 2015a. Ventura County, California: Government Revenue and Spending. Available online at: [www.govistics.com/CAI/VENTURA](http://www.govistics.com/CAI/VENTURA). Accessed on March 25, 2015.

Center for Government Research, 2015b. Los Angeles, California: Government Revenue and Spending. Accessed online at: [www.govistics.com/CAI/LOS\\_ANGELES](http://www.govistics.com/CAI/LOS_ANGELES). Accessed on March 25, 2015.

City of Oxnard, 2011. 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies. Adopted October 2011.

City of Oxnard, 2013a. City of Oxnard Community Profile. October 2013.

- City of Oxnard, 2013b. Consumer Confidence Report. 2013 Annual Water Quality Report for City of Oxnard Water Customers.
- CLU, 2014. Ventura County Economy and Forecast. Bill Watkins. October 24.
- Community Memorial Hospital, 2015. Community Memorial Hospital Website. Available online at: <http://www.cmhshealth.org/>. Accessed on April 3, 2015.
- County of Ventura Parks Department, 2014. County of Ventura Parks Department Website. Available online at: <http://www.ventura.org/gsa/parks>. Accessed March 30, 2015.
- County of Ventura, 2013. General Plan Housing Element Update, 2014-2021; Goals, Policies and Programs. Updated October 22.
- EDD (Employment Development Department), 2014a. Monthly Labor Force Data for Cities and Census Designated Places (CDP). December 2014 – Preliminary. January 23, 2015.
- EDD (Employment Development Department), 2014b. Historical Civilian Labor Force. Los Angeles Long Beach Glendale MD. January 23, 2015.
- EDD (Employment Development Department), 2015a. Oxnard Thousand Oaks Ventura MSA. Industry Employment and Labor Force. March 2013 Benchmark. January 23.
- EDD (Employment Development Department), 2015b. 2012-2022 Projection Highlights. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura Metropolitan Statistical Area (Ventura County). February.
- EDD (Employment Development Department), 2015c. 2012-2022 Industry Employment Projections. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura Metropolitan Statistical Area (Ventura County). February.
- EDD (Employment Development Department), 2015d. 2012-2022 Projection Highlights. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale Metropolitan Division (Los Angeles County). December 2014.
- EDD (Employment Development Department), 2015e. 2012-2022 Industry Employment Projections. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale Metropolitan Division (Los Angeles County). December 2014.
- EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute), 1982. “Socioeconomic Impacts of Power Plants.”
- LAECD (Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation), 2015. 2015-2016 Economic Forecast and Industry Outlook. The Kyser Center for Economic Research. County of Los Angeles. February.
- LSC, 2007. Visitors Profile and Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Ventura Tourism in 2005/06. Ventura Visitors and Convention Bureau. March.
- Oxnard Fire Department, 2015. Oxnard Fire Department Website. Available online at: <http://oxnardfire.org/>. Accessed on March 25, 2015.
- Oxnard Police Department, 2014. 2013 Annual Report.
- Oxnard Police Department, 2015. Oxnard Police Department Website. Available online at: <https://www.oxnardpd.org/>. March 24, 2015.

- Scoll, J.P., 2003. Environmental Justice in California Power Plant Siting. *Environmental Law News*, Vol. 12, Number 3.
- SoCalGas (Southern California Gas), 2015. Company Profile. Available online at: [www.socalgas.com](http://www.socalgas.com). March 16, 2015.
- St. John's Hospitals, 2015. St. John's Hospitals Website. Available online at: <http://www.stjohnshealth.org/>. Accessed on April 3, 2015.
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey, DP05, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. Geographic Area: California.
- U.S. Census, 2013. DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics. 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015. 2013 Poverty Guidelines.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1998. Final Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analyses.
- University of California, Santa Barbara, 2010. The 2010 Ventura County Economic Outlook. Volume 17. February.
- Ventura Council of Governments, 2008. 2040 Population Forecast. Ventura Cities and County. May.
- Ventura County, 2011. The 2011 Southern California Lodging Forecast. Available online at: <http://www.cityofventura.net/sub-section/forms-documents-and-economic-information>. Accessed March 24, 2015.
- Ventura County, 2015. County of Ventura Website. Available online at: [www.ventura.org/county-of-ventura/about-us](http://www.ventura.org/county-of-ventura/about-us). Accessed January 23, 2015.

**Table 4.10-1  
Population Trends and Projections**

	<b>Population, 2010</b>	<b>Projected Population, 2020</b>	<b>Projected Population, 2030</b>	<b>Projected Population, 2040</b>	<b>Forecasted Growth (2010 to 2040)</b>	<b>Average Percentage Growth per Year</b>
Ventura County	856,497	935,452	957,113	995,375	138,878 (16.2%)	0.5%
City of Oxnard	200,000	234,304	242,000	250,608	50,608 (25.3%)	0.8%
City of Camarillo	61,951	67,764	73,578	79,391	17,440 (28.2%)	0.9%
City of Simi Valley	116,840	123,130	129,419	135,708	18,868 (16.1%)	0.5%
City of Thousand Oaks	119,380	123,705	128,031	132,356	12,976 (10.9%)	0.4%
City of Ventura (San Buenaventura)	108,309	118,073	127,836	137,600	29,291 (27.0%)	0.9%
Los Angeles County	9,824,194	10,435,991	10,930,986	11,290,501	1,466,307 (14.9%)	0.5%
California	37,341,978	40,619,346	44,085,600	47,233,240	9,891,262 (26.4%)	0.9%

Source: Ventura Council of Governments, 2008; California Department of Finance, 2014

<b>Table 4.10-2 Housing Data in 2014</b>					
<b>Location</b>	<b>Total Units</b>	<b>Single-Family</b>	<b>Multi-Family</b>	<b>Mobile Homes</b>	<b>Vacancy Rate (percent)</b>
Ventura County	284,489	183,389	89,759	11,341	5.1
City of Oxnard	53,637	30,279	20,743	2,615	5.6
City of Simi Valley	42,677	31,111	10,805	761	3.0
City of Thousand Oaks	47,788	32,419	14,166	1,203	3.5
City of Camarillo	25,987	15,766	9,01	1,020	4.7
City of Ventura (Buena Ventura)	43,541	24,476	16,692	2,373	5.6
Los Angeles County	3,474,152	1,720,724	1,695,128	58,300	5.9
California	13,845,281	9,011,193	4,274,082	560,000	8.0
Source: California Department of Finance, 2014.					

<b>Table 4.10-3 Ventura County Campgrounds and RV Parks, and Capacities</b>			
<b>Location/Name</b>	<b>Campground Spaces</b>	<b>RV Spaces</b>	<b>Total Number of Spaces</b>
<b>State Facilities<sup>1</sup></b>			
Emma Wood State Beach	—	90	90
McGrath State Beach	(Closed until further notice due to flooding)		
<b>County Facilities<sup>2</sup></b>			
Faria Beach Park	23	15	38
Foster Park	—	10*	10
Hobson Beach Park	21	10	31
Kenney Grove Park	—	33*	33
Oak Park	—	41*	41
Rincon Parkway	—	127	127
<b>Privately Owned Facilities</b>			
Steckel Park	—	40*	40
Tapo Canyon	—	16*	16
Ventura Oaks	—	60*	60
Ventura Ranch	97	82	179
<b>Totals</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>665</b>
Sources/Notes: <sup>1</sup> California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2015. <sup>2</sup> County of Ventura Parks Department, 2014. *Camping also permitted at each space.			



<b>Table 4.10-4 Unemployment Rates in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties</b>						
<b>Region</b>	<b>2012</b>			<b>2014</b>		
	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>
Ventura County	440,700	400,800	39,900 (9.0%)	431,100	402,200	28,800 (6.7%)
Los Angeles County	4,879,700	4,345,700	534,000 (11%)	5,025,900	4,610,800	415,100 (8.3%)
California	18,593,930	1,682,4921	1,769,009 (9.5%)	18,913,698	17,566,281	1,347,417(7.1%)
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015.						

**Table 4.10-5  
Ventura and Los Angeles Counties Historical and Projected Employment by Industry (2012-2022)**

Industry Sector	Los Angeles County, California Employment by Industry			Ventura County, California Employment by Industry		
	2012	2022, Projected	10-Year Change	2012	2022, Projected	10-Year Change
Total Farm	5,400	5,700	300 (5.6%)	27,100	32,100	5,000 (18.5%)
Construction	109,100	142,000	32,900 (30.2%)	11,800	15,800	4,000 (33.9%)
Manufacturing	367,200	315,200	-52,000 (-14.2%)	29,900	30,800	900 (3.0%)
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	766,600	863,600	97,000 (12.7%)	55,600	65,300	9,700 (17.4%)
Information	191,400	211,700	20,300 (10.6%)	5,100	5,700	600 (11.8%)
Financial Activities	210,700	226,200	15,500 (7.4%)	19,600	22,500	2,900 (14.8%)
Professional and Business Services	570,000	675,900	105,900 (18.6%)	34,800	42,500	7,700 (22.1%)
Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance	674,100	865,400	191,300 (28.4%)	37,500	46,200	8,700 (23.2%)
Leisure and Hospitality	415,300	495,900	80,600 (19.4%)	32,700	40,300	7,600 (23.2%)
Other Services	141,600	157,900	16,300 (11.5%)	9,400	10,700	1,300 (13.8%)
Government	556,800	577,600	20,800 (3.7%)	43,600	44,900	1,300 (3.0%)
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>4,322,900</b>	<b>4,876,600</b>	<b>553,700 (12.8%)</b>	<b>334,000</b>	<b>385,300</b>	<b>51,300 (15.4%)</b>
Source: Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Center						

**Table 4.10-6  
Project-Related Occupational Projections of Employment in Project Region (2012 – 2022)**

Occupational Title	SOC Code	Counties Comprising Project Region	Workforce, 2012	Total Workforce, 2012	Projected Workforce, 2022	Total Projected Workforce	Projected Growth, 2012 to 2022
Boilermakers <sup>1</sup>	47-2011	Ventura County	—	80	—	175	95 (18.8%)
		Los Angeles County	80		175		
Carpenters	47-2031	Ventura County	1,910	19,540	2,340	24,170	4,630 (23.9%)
		Los Angeles County	17,630		21,830		
Electricians	47-2111	Ventura County	1,060	12,160	1,320	14,710	2,550 (21.0%)
		Los Angeles County	11,100		13,390		
Ironworkers	47-2221	Ventura County	—	940	—	1,170	230 (24.5%)
		Los Angeles County	940		1,170		
Laborers	47-2061	Ventura County	1,820	23,140	2,420	28,730	5,590 (24.2%)
		Los Angeles County	21,320		26,310		
Pipe Fitters	47-2152	Ventura County	520	8,720	650	10,710	1,990 (22.8%)
		Los Angeles County	8,200		10,060		
Painters and Insulators	47-2141	Ventura County	1,170	9,590	1,580	12,810	3,220 (33.6%)
		Los Angeles County	8,420		11,230		
Cement Finisher	47-2051	Ventura County	840	2,770	1,210	3,770	1,000 (36.1%)
		Los Angeles County	1,930		2,560		
Millwrights <sup>1</sup>	49-9044	Ventura County	—	119	—	221	102 (85.7%)
		Los Angeles County	119		221		
Operators	47-2073	Ventura County	610	3,740	800	4,370	630 (16.8%)
		Los Angeles County	3,130		3,570		
Teamsters	53-3032	Ventura County	2,080	32,950	2,320	36,360	3,410 (10.3%)
		Los Angeles County	30,870		34,040		

Source: EDDa-e, 2015.

<sup>1</sup> Data not available for Ventura County. Data shown for Los Angeles County are based on 2011 to 2017 data from the Industry and Labor Market Intelligence for Los Angeles County, 2013.

**Table 4.10-7  
Ventura County School District Enrollment and Capacities**

	<b>Enrollment (2013-2014)</b>	<b>Number of Schools</b>	<b>Class Size<sup>1</sup></b>
Briggs Elementary	576	2	26
Conejo Valley Unified	20,142	26	26
Fillmore Unified	3,825	8	2
Hueneme Elementary	8,442	11	29
Mesa Union	1,418	2	8
Moorpark Unified	6,812	12	25
Mupu Elementary	386	3	16
Oak Park Unified	4,669	7	28
Ocean View	2,628	4	27
Ojai Unified	2,751	9	22
Oxnard Elementary	16,803	20	25
Oxnard Union High	16,876	10	29
Pleasant Valley	7,299	13	28
Rio Elementary	4,809	8	28
Santa Clara Elementary	57	1	18
Santa Paula Unified	5,503	7	—
Simi Valley Unified	18,353	29	25
Somis Union	256	1	10
Ventura Unified	17,430	27	28
<b>Total, Ventura County</b>	<b>141,978</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>—</b>

Source: Ventura Office of Education, 2014.

<sup>1</sup> Data available only for 2011-2012 school year

<b>Ventura County</b>		<b>Los Angeles County</b>	
<b>Financing Uses (Adopted Budget)</b>		<b>Financing Uses (Adopted Budget)</b>	
General Government	\$60,680,863	General Fund	\$17,802,125,000
Environmental Balance	\$36,300,872	Special Revenue Funds	\$2,180,711,000
Health and Human Services	\$357,628,551	Capital Project Special Funds	\$435,112,000
Administration of Justice	\$393,055,298	Internal Service Fund	\$598,933
Other General Fund	\$73,955,135	Hospital Enterprise Funds	\$3,566,741,000
—	—	Other Enterprise Funds	\$141,416,000
—	—	Special District Funds	\$2,056,532
—	—	Agency Fund	\$479,576,000
—	—	Appropriations for Contingencies	\$184,325,000
—	—	Increase to Obligate Fund Balances	\$827,635,000
<b>General Fund Total</b>	<b>\$921,620,719</b>	<b>General Fund Total</b>	<b>28,271,106,000</b>
<b>Financing Sources</b>		<b>Financing Sources</b>	
Taxes	\$281,225,000	General Fund	\$17,860,473
Licenses, Permits, Franchises	\$20,384,202	Special Revenue Funds	\$2,763,545,000
Fines, Forfeit, Penalties	\$24,464,203	Capital Project Special Funds	\$446,743,000
Use of Money & Property	\$2,332,786	Internal Service Fund	\$608,741,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$402,566,379	Hospital Enterprise Funds	\$3,566,741,000
Charges for Services	\$155,824,350	Other Enterprise Funds	\$148,275,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$17,169,600	Special District Funds	\$2,308,012,000
Other Financing Sources	\$17,654,199	Agency Fund	\$479,576,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$921,620,719</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,271,106,000</b>
Sources: County of Ventura Fiscal Year 2013-2014 (2013) and Adopted Budget and County of Los Angeles 2013-2014 Final Budget (2013).			

<b>Table 4.10-9 Estimated Construction Local Sales Tax and Allocations<sup>1,2</sup></b>				
<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Percentage Sales Tax Allocation<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>City of Oxnard (2014 Dollars)</b>	<b>Ventura County (2014 Dollars)</b>	<b>Los Angeles County (2014 Dollars)</b>
<b>Anticipated Local Expenditures</b>	—	\$12,920,000	\$16,150,000	\$35,530,000
<b>Statewide Base Sales/Use Tax (7.5 percent)</b>				
State General Fund	3.9375	\$508,725	\$635,906	\$1,398,994
State Fiscal Recovery Fund (to pay off Economic Recovery Bonds [2004])	0.25	\$32,300	\$40,375	\$88,825
State Local Public Safety Fund (supports local criminal justice activities)	0.50	\$64,600	\$80,750	\$177,650
State Education Protection Account to support school districts, county offices of education, charter schools, and community college districts	0.25	\$32,300	\$40,375	\$88,825
State Local Revenue Fund (supports local health and social services programs)	1.5625	\$201,875	\$252,344	\$555,156
Local County Transportation Funds	0.25	\$32,300	\$40,375	\$88,825
Local Allocation to City and County Operations	0.75	\$96,900	\$121,125	\$266,475
<b>Local District Tax<sup>3</sup></b>				
City of Oxnard	0.50	\$35,000		
Ventura County	0		0	
Los Angeles County	1.5			\$532,950
<b>Total Sales/Use Tax, By Local Study Area</b>		<b>\$1,033,600</b>	<b>\$1,211,250</b>	<b>\$3,197,700</b>
Notes:				
<sup>1</sup> BOE, 2015.				
<sup>2</sup> Sales tax is based on total estimated value of materials and supplies purchased locally during construction (\$64.6 million).				
<sup>3</sup> Applicable district tax rates for local jurisdictions, in addition to the Statewide Base Sales/Use Tax Rate, are the following: City of Oxnard has a 0.5 percent local district tax, for a total sales/use tax rate of 8.0 percent. Ventura County (outside of the City of Oxnard and the City of Port Hueneme) has no local district tax; therefore, the County sales/use tax rate is 7.5 percent. Los Angeles County has a 1.5 percent local district tax, for a total sales/use tax rate of 9.0 percent (outside of the cities of Avalon, Commerce, Culver City, El Monte, Inglewood, La Mirada, Pico Rivera, San Fernando, Santa Monica, South El Monte, and South Gate).				

<b>Jurisdiction/ Census Tract</b>	<b>Total Population 2013</b>	<b>White Population (percent)</b>	<b>Minority Population (percent)</b>	<b>Individuals Above Federal Poverty Level (percent)</b>	<b>Individuals Below Federal Poverty Level (percent)</b>
30.11	5,893	79.7	20.3	81.2	18.8
12.06	932	79.9	20.1	94.8	5.2
30.12	404	92.8	7.2	100.0	0.0
43.04	6,809	80.3	19.7	74.2	25.8
45.06	7,425	79.1	20.9	63.9	36.1
36.09	5,823	85.5	14.5	91.9	8.1
47.10	4,607	66.8	33.2	82.9	17.1
45.05	2,121	65.8	34.2	87.3	12.7
30.13	5,123	73.6	26.4	94.8	5.2
47.16	4,372	70.1	29.9	77.6	22.4
14.02	5,911	79.4	20.6	93.7	6.3
15.02	8,832	76.5	23.5	87.0	13.0
15.03	5,231	64.6	35.4	86.5	13.5
15.06	5,151	81.3	18.7	93.2	6.8
15.07	4,621	62.2	37.8	87.9	12.1
16.01	1,017	74.2	25.8	94.6	5.4
16.02	2,297	83.8	16.2	96.6	3.4
20	2,427	89.6	10.4	90.3	9.7
12.02	6,977	85.0	15.0	93.4	6.6
29.05	5,714	68.6	31.4	93.6	6.4
21.02	1,583	86.0	14.0	85.4	14.6
22	6,197	69.3	30.7	81.9	18.1
24	2,721	88.5	11.5	79.0	21.0
25	4,706	89.8	10.2	93.8	6.2
26	3,024	78.9	21.1	84.4	15.6
44	7,141	63.5	36.5	83.4	16.6
12.04	2,581	77.6	22.4	81.3	18.7
14.01	4,454	84.0	16.0	91.8	8.2

<b>Jurisdiction/ Census Tract</b>	<b>Total Population 2013</b>	<b>White Population (percent)</b>	<b>Minority Population (percent)</b>	<b>Individuals Above Federal Poverty Level (percent)</b>	<b>Individuals Below Federal Poverty Level (percent)</b>
23	6,999	64.6	35.4	76.5	23.5
17	3,607	93.6	6.4	97.0	3.0
18	4,377	88.1	11.9	96.9	3.1
19	3,724	82.1	17.9	91.4	8.6
38.01	4,796	68.5	31.5	81.4	18.6
30.10	3,172	73.7	26.3	91.1	8.9
27	4,041	86.3	13.7	91.6	8.4
28	6,274	78.6	21.4	85.8	14.2
36.05	9,117	68.3	31.7	90.1	9.9
36.08	4,296	66.9	33.1	91.9	8.1
37	6,409	71.5	28.5	82.0	18.0
39	7,491	77.8	22.2	70.9	29.1
40	6,244	68.5	31.5	82.0	18.0
41.01	7,087	81.2	18.8	86.1	13.9
42	5,330	67.6	32.4	88.9	11.1
45.03	4,815	63.6	36.4	82.0	18.0
45.04	5,647	60.5	39.5	81.0	19.0
50.02	2,691	85.8	14.2	73.9	26.1
49.01	6,843	66.6	33.4	94.2	5.8
49.02	4,464	86.2	13.8	77.0	23.0
38.02	3,014	74.6	25.4	78.6	21.4
43.05	2,520	67.1	32.9	92.3	7.7
47.11	3,222	57.4	42.6	85.7	14.3
47.15	5,457	63.9	36.1	83.0	17.0
47.17	4,138	66.5	33.5	80.6	19.4
50.03	7,559	85.1	14.9	81.3	18.7
50.04	5,417	72.9	27.1	82.4	17.6
86	8,757	75.0	25.0	67.6	32.4



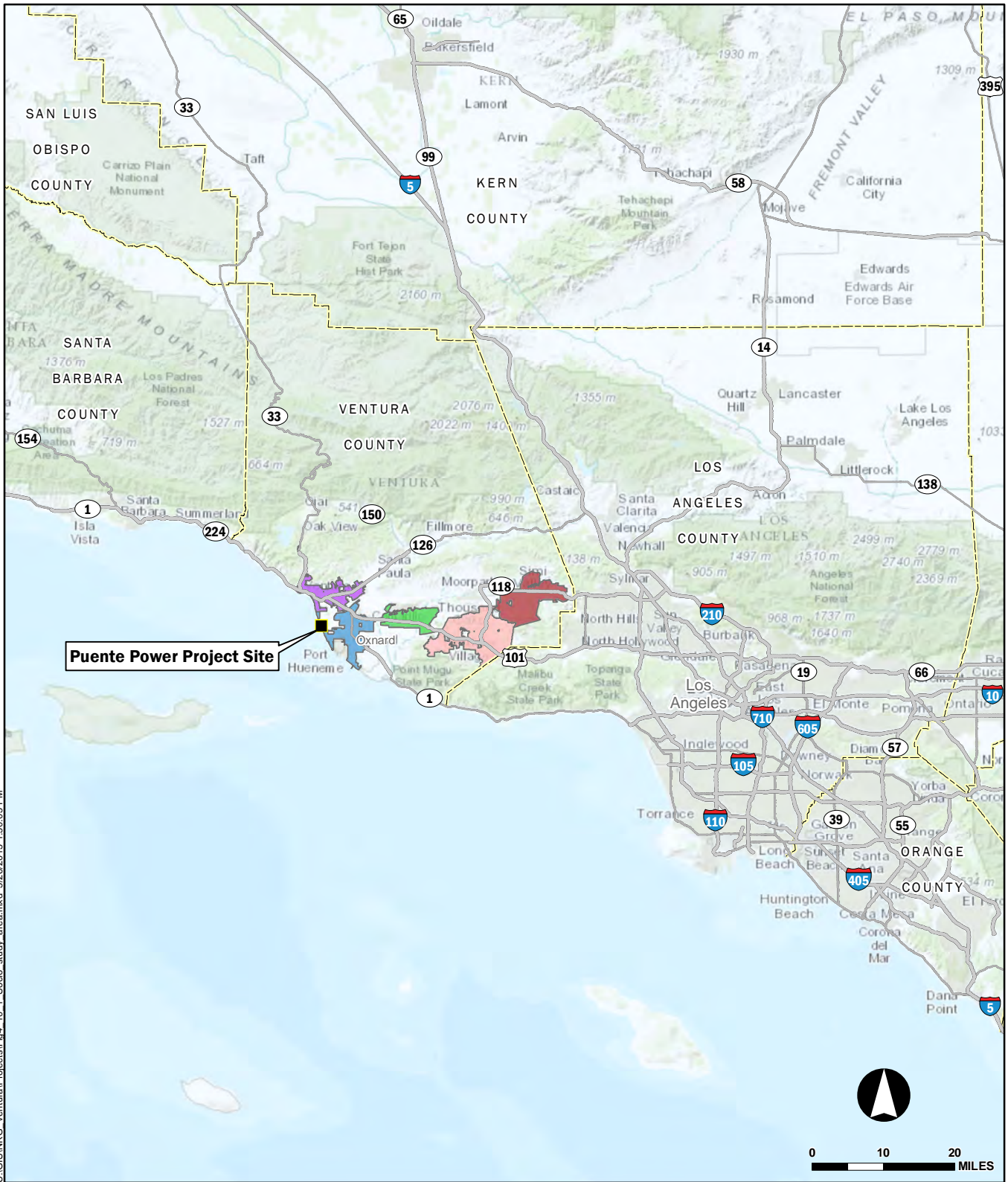
<b>Table 4.10-10 Demographic and Economic Characteristics: Project Region and Within 6 Miles of Proposed Project (Continued)</b>					
<b>Jurisdiction/ Census Tract</b>	<b>Total Population 2013</b>	<b>White Population (percent)</b>	<b>Minority Population (percent)</b>	<b>Individuals Above Federal Poverty Level (percent)</b>	<b>Individuals Below Federal Poverty Level (percent)</b>
87	6,141	71.0	29.0	85.0	15.0
88	5,033	70.8	29.2	95.3	4.7
89	3,695	81.7	18.3	93.2	6.8
91	4,870	69.7	30.3	65.8	34.2
36.12	3,902	88.4	11.6	98.1	1.9
29.01	5,864	71.4	28.6	95.3	4.7
31	16,107	67.6	32.4	88.3	11.7
32.01	3,685	79.1	20.9	63.4	36.6
33	8,305	79.0	21.0	84.4	15.6
Total of Census Tracts within 6-Mile Radius	329,204	73.1	26.9	84.9	15.1
Ventura County, Total	839,620	85.0	15.0	88.9	11.1
California, Total	38,332,521	73.5	26.5	84.1	15.9
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey, DP05, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. Geographic Area: California.					

<b>Size of Family</b>	<b>Poverty Threshold</b>
1	\$11,490
2	15,510
3	19,530
4	23,550
5	27,570
6	31,590
7	35,610
8	39,630

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013 Poverty Guidelines.

<b>Table 4.10-12 Summary of LORS – Socioeconomics</b>			
<b>LORS</b>	<b>Administering Agency</b>	<b>Applicability</b>	<b>AFC Section</b>
<b>Federal</b>			
Executive Order 12250	U.S. EPA	Federal agencies to adopt disparate impact regulations, where a minority community may claim a “disparate impact” when it can demonstrate unique, different, and negative effects resulting from the state’s permitting agency.	4.10.2.7
Executive Order 12898	U.S. EPA	Agencies are required to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.	4.10.2.7
<b>State</b>			
Government Code Sections 65302 et seq.	California Office of Planning and Research	Each city and county is required to develop a General Plan to guide planning and development within a jurisdiction.	4.10.5.3.1
Government Code Sections 65995-65997 (Education Code Section 17620)	California State Allocation Board	Includes provisions for levies against development projects in school districts.	4.10.2.6
<b>Local</b>			
City of Oxnard General Plan	City of Oxnard	Provides goals and policies related to public and utilities services requirements for new development, in the Infrastructure and Community Services Element.	4.10.5.3.1
Developer Fee	Oxnard School District	The Oxnard School District will implement school impact fees (Developer Fees) based on the project’s covered and enclosed space.	4.10.2.6

<b>Table 4.10-13 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts</b>				
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Contact/Title</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
Fire Department Fee	Oxnard Fire Department	Don Andrews	(805) 385-7795	Don.Andrews@ci.oxnard.ca.us



L:\GIS\NRG\_Ventura\Projects\Fig4.10-1\_Socio\_study\_area.mxd 3/26/2015 1:50:05 PM

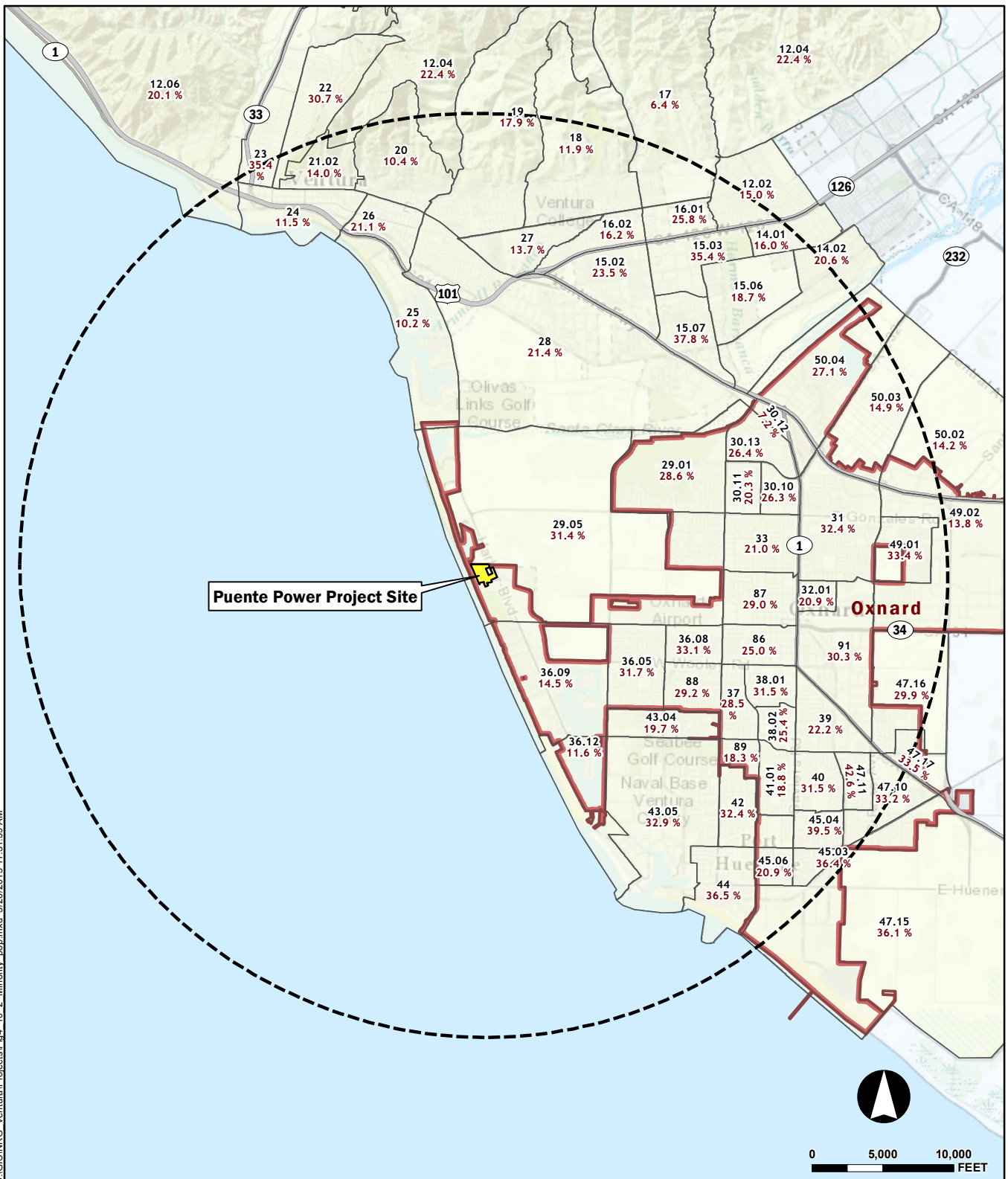
Source: Basemap, ESRI accessed 2015

- Camarillo
- Oxnard
- Simi Valley
- Thousand Oaks
- Ventura
- County Boundary

**SOCIOECONOMIC ANALYSIS STUDY AREA**

NRG  
Puente Power Project  
Oxnard, California  
April 2015

**FIGURE 4.10-1**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table: DP05 - ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates; HC03\_VC43: Percent; RACE - One race - White (HC03\_VC43 subtracted by 100 percent equals minority percent).

- 47.11 Census Tract
- 42.6% Percent Minority (Population)<sup>1,2</sup>
- Minority Populations < 50%
- 6-mile Buffer of Project Site
- Oxnard City Limits

<sup>1</sup>The minority percentage represents the 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimate of the number of residents that were included in the following race categories (as defined by the U.S. Census): Black or African American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, and Two or More Races.

<sup>2</sup>No minority populations >50% occurs within the Study Area.

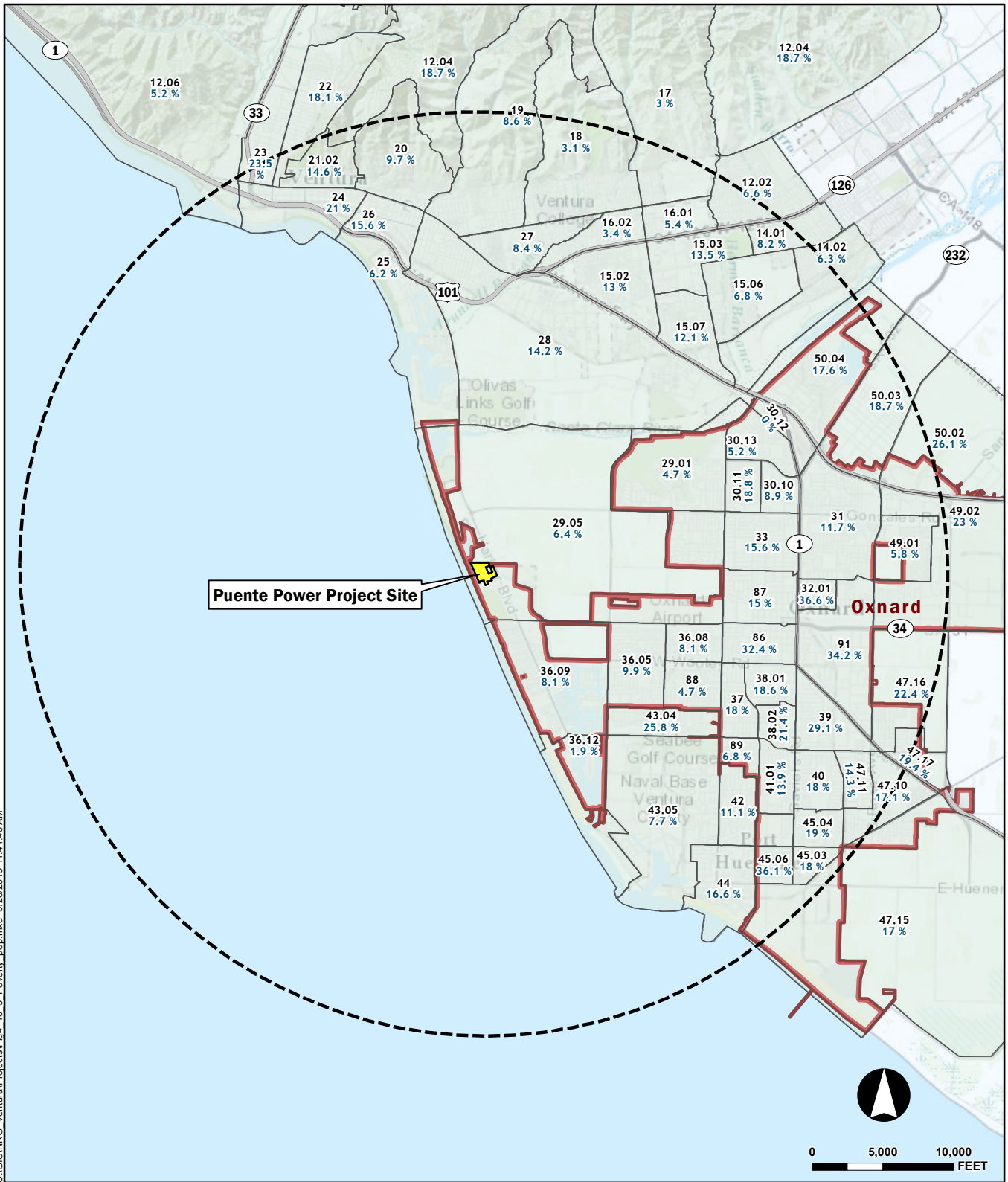
### MINORITY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY CENSUS TRACT WITHIN 6 MILES OF PUENTE POWER PROJECT

NRG  
Puente Power Project  
Oxnard, California

April 2015

**FIGURE 4.10-2**





L:\GIS\NRG\_Ventura\Projects\Fig4.10.3\_Poverty\_pop.mxd 3/26/2015 11:41:46 AM

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table: S1701 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months; HC03\_EST\_VC01: Percent below poverty level; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined.

- 30.11 Census Tract
- 36.6% Poverty Percentage (Population)<sup>1,2</sup>
- Poverty Percentage < 50%
- 6-mile Buffer of Project Site
- Oxnard City Limits

<sup>1</sup>Low-income/poverty percentage represents the population of residents living below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Thresholds.

<sup>2</sup>No poverty populations >50% occurs within the Study Area.

### POVERTY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY CENSUS TRACT WITHIN 6 MILES OF PUENTE POWER PROJECT

NRG  
Puente Power Project  
Oxnard, California  
April 2015

**FIGURE 4.10-3**