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4.10 Socioeconomics

4.10.1 Introduction

The technical area of socioeconomics includes several related areas of interest and concern regarding PRP. A typical socioeconomic impact analysis evaluates the effects of short-term and long-term project-related population changes on local schools, medical and protective services, as well as the fiscal and physical capability of local governmental agencies to meet the needs of the project-related changes in population. The socioeconomic analysis also includes consideration of environmental justice, a determination of whether project impacts fall disproportionately on low-income or minority populations.

4.10.2 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

4.10.2.1 Federal

Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” focuses federal attention on the environment and human conditions of minority communities and calls on agencies to achieve environmental justice as part of this mission. The order requires USEPA and all other federal agencies to develop strategies to address this issue. The agencies are required to identify and address any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and/or low-income populations.

4.10.2.2 State

California Code of Regulations, Section 15131, suggests that the following may be considered in a CEQA analysis.

- Economic or social factors of a project may be used to determine the significance of physical changes caused by the project.
- Economic, social, and particularly housing factors shall be considered by public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce and/or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Government Code Sections 65996 and 65997 provide the exclusive methods of considering and mitigating impacts on school facilities that might occur as a result of the development of real property. Education Code Section 17620, listed in Government Code Section 65997 as an approved mitigation method, allows school districts to levy a fee or other requirement against construction within the boundaries of the school district for the purpose of funding construction of school facilities.

4.10.3 Environmental Setting

4.10.3.1 Demographic Characteristics

PRP will be located on a 2-acre parcel in Los Angeles County located in the City of Pomona, approximately 28 miles directly east of the City of Los Angeles. Socioeconomic issues relevant to the affected environment include population, housing, and employment.

4.10.3.2 Population

Los Angeles County has the largest population of any county in the nation and is located in the densely populated southern California region. It is bordered by Kern County to the north, San Bernardino County to the east, Ventura County to the west, and the Pacific Ocean and Orange County to the south. Pomona

is the seventh largest city in Los Angeles County. It is located in the Pomona Valley, between the Inland Empire and the San Gabriel Valley.

As of January 1, 2015, the City of Pomona had an estimated population of 152,419 (California Department of Finance [DOF], 2015a). Historical population data for the City of Pomona, Los Angeles County, and California are summarized in Table 4.10-1. Annual average compounded population growth rates are summarized in Table 4.10-2. During the 1990s, population of the City of Pomona and Los Angeles County increased at an average annual rate of 1.3 and 0.7 percent, respectively. The average annual growth rate for the 15 years from 2000 to 2015 was static (0.1 percent) for the City of Pomona and also slow (0.4 percent) for Los Angeles County; whereas, the state's growth rate was substantially higher at 0.9 percent. According to the DOF data, the population of Pomona increased between 2000 and 2006 (to 152,166) before stagnating. Over the last two decades, both the county and the city have shown slower population growth rates, with Pomona experiencing a greater slowing of growth than Los Angeles County.

Table 4.10-1. Historical and Projected Populations

Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Area	1990a	2000a	2010b	2015b	2020(p) c, d	2030(p) c
Pomona	131,700	149,473	149,058	152,419	160,753	NA
Los Angeles County	8,863,052	9,519,330	9,818,605	10,136,559	10,435,991	10,930,986
California	29,758,213	33,873,086	37,253,956	38,714,725	40,619,300	44,085,600

^a Source: DOF, 2015a

^b Source: DOF, 2015b

^c Source: DOF, 2015c

^d Source: Southern California Association of Governments, 2015

NA = Not Available

(p) = projected

Table 4.10-2. Historical and Projected Annual Average Compounded Population Growth Rates

Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Area	1990-2000 (%)	2000-2015 (%)	2015-2020 (%)	2020-2030 (%)
Pomona	1.3	0.1	1.1	NA
Los Angeles County	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5
California	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8

4.10.3.3 Environmental Justice

President Clinton's Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," signed on February 11, 1994, required all federal agencies to develop environmental justice strategies. USEPA subsequently issued guidelines to assist all federal agencies to develop strategies to address this issue (USEPA, 1996). The agencies are required to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.

Appendix Tables 4.10A-1 and 4.10A-2 (in Appendix 4.10A due to their size) show the ethnic and income distribution by census block groups and census tracts within a 6-mile radius of the PRP site, respectively. The 6-mile radius area includes parts of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. Data used in these

tables were obtained from U.S. Census data, as specified in the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Guidelines (CEQ Guidelines) for use in an environmental justice analysis (CEQ, 1997). The minority data are from the 2010 U.S. Census, and the income data are from the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates. According to the CEQ Guidelines, a minority population is present in a study area if: (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent, or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population, or other appropriate geographical analysis.

Table 4.10A-1 summarizes the distribution of minority population within a 6-mile radius of the project. The majority (72.4 percent) of the population of the affected area is minority, with over 80 percent of the census block groups having minority populations that are greater than 50 percent (Figure 4.10-1). Minority populations are: 87.5 percent for the City of Pomona, 72.2 percent for Los Angeles County, and 66.7 percent for San Bernardino County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015a). Hence, the minority population within a 6-mile radius of the project is almost the same as the Los Angeles County average, and is less than the City of Pomona average. Therefore, the project would not have a disproportionately high impact on a minority population for the purposes of the Environmental Justice analysis.

Because the Guidelines do not give a percentage of the population as a threshold to determine the existence of a low-income population (i.e., population below the poverty level), Environmental Justice analyses typically assume that the 50 percent rule required for minority populations is also applicable to the determination of a low income population. Table 4.10A-2 indicates that the low-income population in the census tracts within 6-mile radius area is 10.2 percent (Figure 4.10-2). Low income populations are 17.2 percent, 15.7 percent and 14.8 percent of the populations of the City of Pomona, Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County, respectively (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015b). Thus, any potential project impacts would not disproportionately affect a low-income population in the PRP area.

4.10.3.4 Housing

As of January 1, 2015, Los Angeles County and the City of Pomona had 3,487,434 and 40,895 housing units, respectively (DOF, 2015a). Table 4.10-3 shows the housing estimates by city, county, and state in 2015. Within Los Angeles County, single-family homes accounted for 1,951,578 units; multi-family dwellings accounted for 1,477,583 units; and mobile homes accounted for 58,273 units (DOF, 2015a). In Pomona, single-family homes accounted for 27,779 units; multi-family dwellings accounted for 11,138 units; and mobile homes accounted for 1,978 units (DOF, 2015a). New housing authorizations for Los Angeles County totaled 7,468 units in 2010, of which about 32.7 percent were single-family units and 67.3 percent were multi-family units (DOF, 2015d). These authorizations were valued at about \$284.2 million. The median home price in Los Angeles County and the City of Pomona in August 2015 was \$500,000 and \$339,000, respectively (CoreLogic, 2015). As of January 1, 2015, vacancy rates for Pomona and Los Angeles County were 5.4 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively (DOF, 2015a). As such, housing supply is not considered to be limited in Pomona because the vacancy rate exceeds the federal standard vacancy rate of 5.0 percent.

Table 4.10-3. 2015 Housing Estimates by City, County, and State
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Area	Total Units	Single-Family	Multi-family	Mobile Homes	Percent Vacant
Pomona	40,895	27,779	11,138	1,978	5.4
Los Angeles County	3,487,434	1,951,578	1,477,583	58,273	5.8
California	13,914,715	9,041,758	4,312,544	560,407	7.8

Source: DOF, 2015a

4.10.3.5 Employment and Economy

Los Angeles County is part of the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale Metropolitan District (MD). Between 2011 and 2014, employment in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD increased by 314,500 jobs, or about 8 percent. This 8 percent increase is about the same as the increase in employment at the state level over the same period (California Employment Development Department ([CEDD], 2015a).

The services, retail trade, government, and manufacturing sectors were the largest contributors to employment in 2011 and 2014. These four sectors accounted for about 78 percent, of the total industry employment in the MD in 2011 and 2014. During the past 4 years, employment increases were experienced in all but three sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, and government). As shown in Table 4.10-4, on an average annual compounded growth rate basis, the mining and logging, and the services sectors experienced the largest average annual increase (at 4.7 percent) in employment, while the agricultural sector had the largest reduction (at -1.8 percent). However, the percentage growth for the mining and logging sector is misleading because the number of workers is so small. The 4.7 percent annual compound growth rate resulted from an increase of 600 workers over a 4-year period.

Table 4.10-4. Employment Distribution in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD, 2011 to 2014

Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Industry	2011		2014		2011-2014	
	Number of Employees	Employment Share (%)	Number of Employees	Employment Share (%)	Percentage Change (%)	Average Annual Compound Growth Rate (%)
Agriculture	5,600	0.1	5,300	0.1	-5.4	-1.8
Mining and logging	4,100	0.1	4,700	0.1	14.6	4.7
Construction	105,100	2.7	120,200	2.8	14.4	4.6
Manufacturing	366,900	9.4	364,900	8.6	-0.5	-0.2
Wholesale trade	205,800	5.3	223,500	5.3	8.6	2.8
Retail trade	393,000	10.0	414,500	9.8	5.5	1.8
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	151,800	3.9	162,700	3.8	7.2	2.3
Information	192,000	4.9	195,900	4.6	2.0	0.7
Financial activities	208,600	5.3	209,700	5.0	0.5	0.2
Services	1,718,900	43.9	1,973,700	46.6	14.8	4.7
Government	565,500	14.4	556,700	13.2	-1.6	-0.5
Total employment	3,917,300	100.0	4,231,800	100.0	8.0	2.6

Source: CEDD, 2015a

Table 4.10-5 provides more detail on the characteristics of the regional labor force. It shows 2014 employment data for the City of Pomona and Los Angeles County compared to California. The City of Pomona had a higher unemployment rate than Los Angeles County and the state. CEDD does not project unemployment rates but calculates prevailing unemployment rates.

Table 4.10-5. Employment Data, 2014*Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project*

Area	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate (%)
Pomona	67,900	61,600	6,300	9.2
Los Angeles County	5,025,900	4,610,800	415,100	8.3
California	18,811,400	17,397,100	1,414,300	7.5

Source: CEDD, 2015b; CEDD, 2015c

4.10.3.6 Project Work Force

Construction Work Force. Construction of the PRP will require the removal of existing San Gabriel Facility. The demolition of the existing plant, scheduled to occur the first half of 2017, will provide space for the construction of PRP. Demolition will take about 3 months. Construction of the PRP facility will require approximately 16 months. As presented in Table 4.10-6, construction of the plant will average 52 workers with a peak of 142 workers in April 2018 (month 10 of construction). The combined demolition and construction will take about 20 months and average 48 workers with a peak workforce of 142 workers in April 2018 (month 14 of the combined schedule). The tentative construction schedule will begin in July 2017 with completion in October 2018. Commissioning is scheduled to start in the fourth quarter of 2018 and be completed by the first quarter of 2019. Primary trades include electricians, carpenters, and pipefitters. In addition, AltaGas as the general contractor would have a staff of approximately five onsite for most of the construction period. Table 4.10-6 shows the construction personnel requirements for the demolition of the existing San Gabriel Facility and the construction of the PRP.

Available skilled labor in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD region was evaluated by contacting the CEDD (Table 4.10-7). The workforce in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD will be adequate to fulfill PRP's labor requirements for construction. In addition, as shown in Table 4.10-6, the construction workforce within the MD has been growing at an average annual rate of 2.6 percent per year.

Table 4.10-6. Plant Demolition and Construction Personnel by Craft
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Craft	Construction																									Person Months	Days / mo.	Man Days	Hours																								
	Demolition												Construction												Commissioning																												
	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					13	14	15	16	21	22	23	24	25															
Combined Schedule, Month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																						
	2017											2018											2019																														
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar																												
Worker/Insulator														8	8	6	4																	26	23	598	5,980																
Boilmakers											10	10	10	10	10	8	8																		66	23	1,518	15,180															
Carpenters						2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2																			38	23	874	8,740														
Cement Finishers						2	2	4	4	6	8	8	8	8	4	2	2																				58	23	1,334	13,340													
Common Laborers	12	27	19		2	2	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	4																					148	23	3,404	34,040												
Electricians					1	1	1	4	4	10	20	20	20	20	20	10	8	6	6	6																			157	23	3,611	36,110											
Equipment Operators, Heavy					1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																							22	23	506	5,060											
Equipment Operators, Light					2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																								23	23	529	5,290										
Equipment Operators, Medium					2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																									23	23	529	5,290									
Equipment Operators, Oilers					1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																										22	23	506	5,060								
Millwrights								6	6	6	12	20	20	20	20	20	20	1	1	1																							153	23	3,519	35,190							
Operating Engineers	1	1	1																																								3	23	69	690							
Plumbers Helper														1	1	2	2	2	2	2																									12	23	276	2,760					
Plumbers														1	1	2	2	2	2	2																										12	23	276	2,760				
Painters,														10	10	8	8	4																													40	23	920	9,200			
Skilled Trade							4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																														44	23	1,012	10,120			
Structural Steel Workers							2	4	8	8	8	4	4	4	4																																46	23	1,058	10,580			
Structural Steel Welders							2	4	8	8	8	4	4	4	4																																46	23	1,058	10,580			
Steamfitters/Pipefitters							2	2	2	6	20	20	20	20	20	20	10																																142	23	3,266	32,660	
Truck Drivers, Heavy					2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2																																34	23	782	7,820	
Truck Drivers, Light					2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																																	14	23	322	3,220	
Total Craft	13	28	20	0	13	15	30	45	61	75	117	119	119	137	133	99	76	15	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129							
Total Supervision	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	23	1,748				
Total Manpower	16	31	22	1	14	17	32	47	63	77	121	123	124	142	138	104	81	20	12	11	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,205	23	27,715	253,690			

Demolition and Construction	Avg	48
	Peak	142

Construction Only	Avg	52
	Peak	142

Table 4.10-7. Available Labor by Skill in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD, 2012-2022*Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project*

Occupational Title	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Average Annual Compounded Growth Rate (%)
	2012	2022			
Carpenters	17,630	21,830	4,200	23.8	2.4
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	1,930	2,560	630	32.6	3.3
Painters, Construction, and Maintenance	8,420	11,230	2,810	33.4	3.3
Sheet Metal Workers	2,270	2,650	380	16.7	1.7
Electricians	11,100	13,390	2,290	20.6	2.1
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	15,920	17,320	1,400	8.8	0.9
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,130	3,570	440	14.1	1.4
Helpers, Construction Trades	4,280	5,650	1,370	32.0	3.2
Construction Laborers	21,320	26,310	4,990	23.4	2.3
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	8,200	10,060	1,860	22.7	2.3
Administrative Services Managers	9,580	10,810	1,230	12.8	1.3
Mechanical Engineers	5,810	5,690	-120	-2.1	-0.2
Electrical Engineers	4,740	4,710	-30	-0.6	-0.1
Engineering Technicians	7,400	7,280	-120	-1.6	0.2
Plant and System Operators	6,220	6,600	380	6.1	0.6

Source: CEDD, 2015d

Plant Operations Work Force. The PRP facility is expected to begin commercial operation during the first quarter of 2019. The number of operational staff will not change from those currently working at the San Gabriel Facility.

Fiscal Resources. The PRP initial capital cost is estimated at about \$126 million for demolition and construction. The estimated value of materials and supplies that will be purchased locally (within Los Angeles County) during construction is expected to be about \$26 million. The total sales tax expected during construction is about \$2.34 million (i.e., 9 percent of local sales [California Board of Equalization, 2015]). The local portion (place of sale) is \$195,000 (i.e., 0.75 percent of local sales). PRP will provide about \$1.4 million in demolition payroll and \$21 million in construction payroll, at an average salary of \$88 per hour (including benefits).

PRP is expected to bring increased property tax revenue to the City of Pomona. Using the Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-2016 property tax rate of 1.117868 percent (Los Angeles County, 2015) and the assumed initial capital cost of \$121 million, the PRP will generate approximately \$1.4 million in property taxes annually. However, the increase to the City of Pomona will be the difference between the estimated property tax and the amount of property tax currently paid on the existing San Gabriel Facility. The property tax assessed on the existing San Gabriel Facility in FY 2015-16 was about \$312,539. Thus, the estimated increase in property tax revenues generated by the construction of the PRP after the existing San Gabriel Facility is demolished will be approximately \$1.11 million. Because the property taxes are collected at the county level, their disbursement is also at the county level.

4.10.3.7 Public Services

This section describes public services in the project area.

Schools. The City of Pomona is served by the Pomona Unified School District. In the District there are 27 elementary schools, 4 middle schools, 7 high schools, and 5 other schools and programs. The closest schools to the project in each grade level are Roosevelt Elementary, Marshall Middle School, and Ganesh High School. At the end of 2015, enrollment for the school district was 24,762 students (Ochoa, 2015).

Law Enforcement. The Pomona Police Department (PPD) is located at 490 West Mission Boulevard in Pomona. The PPD has 163 sworn full-time officers. The response time to an emergency call from the PRP site would be approximately 3 minutes (Stone, 2015; see Appendix 4.10B for the full record of conversation).

Fire Protection. The City of Pomona contracts with the LACFD. The LACFD has 170 stations serving 58 cities, including the 9 stations that serve the City of Pomona. Of the nine stations serving the City of Pomona, only seven are staffed with fire engines. Fire Station 181, located at 590 S. Park Avenue in Pomona, serves as the division and battalion headquarters. The primary response station for the project site is Fire Station 184, located at 1980 W. Orange Grove, approximately 1 mile from the project site. There are five firefighters assigned to this station daily; two of whom are paramedics (Robinson, 2015; see Appendix 4.10B for the full record of conversation). Mutual and automatic aid would come from all stations in the LACFD. Average response time to an emergency at the project site from Fire Station 184 is less than 3 minutes (Robinson, 2015; see Appendix 4.10B for the full record of conversation).

Hazardous Materials. In the event of an emergency offsite release, plant personnel will defer to the Hazmat Task Force, which is composed of highly trained personnel from the LACFD. The Hazmat Task Force out of the City of Industry is the closest hazmat team that would respond to incidents involving hazardous materials. The Hazmat Task Force has a staff of 9 (Robinson, 2015; see Appendix 4.10B for the full record of conversation).

Hospitals. The nearest hospital (approximately 3 miles from project site) is Pomona Valley Hospital Medical Center (PVHMC) at 1798 North Garey Avenue. PVHMC is a 437-bed, fully accredit, acute care hospital serving eastern Los Angeles and western San Bernardino counties (PVHMC, 2015). Currently, any trauma cases in eastern Los Angeles County are flown to Los Angeles County/USC Medical Center. However, as of October 2016, the PVHMC is expected to be the trauma center serving eastern Los Angeles County. The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, in April 2015, selected PVHMC to be a new trauma center for far eastern Los Angeles County (Daily Bulletin, 2015).

Water Supply and Wastewater Systems. The city will continue to provide potable water to the project through the existing city potable water line on Mt. Vernon Avenue.

Reclaimed water will be supplied by the City of Pomona from its non-potable water system for process water needs. Connection to the non-potable water system will be made to the existing line at the plant site. For more information on this process, see Section 4.14, Water Resources.

Telephone. A number of different companies provide telephone service within the City of Pomona.

4.10.4 Impacts

Potential socioeconomics impacts are described below.

4.10.4.1 Environmental Checklist

The checklist in Table 4.10-8 assesses the significance of potential impacts.

Table 4.10-8. CEQA Checklist to Assess Potential Impacts*Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project*

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
POPULATION AND HOUSING —Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
d) Does a demographic analysis indicate a significant minority or low-income population within a 6-mile radius of the project that may be subject to disproportionate adverse effects of the project?				X
PUBLIC SERVICES				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?				X
Police protection?				X
Schools?				X
Parks?				X
Other public facilities?				X
UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS —Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				X
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				X

Table 4.10-8. CEQA Checklist to Assess Potential Impacts*Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project*

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X

4.10.4.2 Discussion of Impacts

Population and Housing. The PRP will require approximately 3 months for demolition work followed by 16 months for construction of the plant, for a total construction period of 20 months (see Table 4.10-6). For demolition and construction, there would be an average and peak construction workforce of 48 and 142 workers, respectively. The majority of demolition and construction workers are expected to come from the local area or commute from the neighboring counties and cities. Since the construction duration is short and local workforce is sufficient, it is not expected that construction workforce would relocate to the area during the construction period.

The City of Pomona's January 1, 2015 population is estimated at approximately 152,419 with 148,427 in households and 3,992 in group quarters (DOF, 2015a). Based on the person per household estimate of 3.84 (DOF, 2015a), there are 39,723 households within the city. According to the DOF, there was a 5.4 percent housing vacancy rate in Pomona in 2015, yielding over 2,216 available housing units (DOF, 2015a). Even if approximately all 142 (at peak construction) workers were to relocate to Pomona, this would comprise less than one tenth of one percent of the estimated population base, and would have minimal impact on the housing supply.

The existing San Gabriel Facility staff will be used to operate the PRP plant. No new staff will be added. Thus, operation of PRP will not alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the population of the City of Pomona, or Los Angeles County.

About 72.4 percent of the population within a 6-mile radius of the PRP is minority, though not low-income. However, the minority population within the City of Pomona is 87.5 percent. Therefore, the minority population within the 6-mile radius is less than the city average and does not establish a disproportionate impact on the minority population as required to perform an Environmental Justice analysis. Regardless, because construction of the project will not have any significant adverse impacts, there would be no adverse or disproportionate impacts on minority or low-income populations. The PRP would not induce significant population growth in the area, nor would it involve the displacement of housing or people. Therefore, the PRP would not result in any significant adverse impacts to population or housing.

Public Services. The San Gabriel Facility was constructed in 1985. Since that time, the City of Pomona has provided fire and police protection, as well as other services to meet the needs of its operational workforce. No increase in operational workforce is anticipated. Since the demolition/construction workforce will be primarily local workers and of short duration; and since the operation workforce will remain the same size, no impacts to the public schools would occur. Therefore, no increase to any of the public services would be required.

Utilities and Service Systems. Since beginning operation in 1986, the City of Pomona has been providing utility services to the existing facility. These services have included: potable water, sanitary and

wastewater disposal, and storm sewer. PRP will use about 244.1 gpm of recycled water and 70.6 gallons of potable water (for a total of 314.7 gpm) during average temperature and humidity conditions, and a maximum of 350 gpm during summer peak temperature and humidity conditions. Presently, the San Gabriel Facility uses about 327 gpm of potable water during operation. This is an 85 percent reduction in the use of potable water. As a result of the demolition of the San Gabriel Facility and construction of PRP, the plant will decrease its use of potable water from historic consumption levels.

Presently, the San Gabriel Facility is permitted to discharge 200 gpm to the sanitary sewer, but during operations it averages 160 gpm. PRP will generate about 53.6 gpm of wastewater during average temperature and humidity conditions, and a maximum of 56.9 gpm during summer peak temperature and humidity conditions. (See Section 4.14, Water Resources for more information.)

4.10.5 Cumulative Effects

The project does not have any cumulative socioeconomic impacts.

4.10.6 Mitigation Measures

The project has no significant adverse socioeconomic impacts, so no mitigation measures are needed.

4.10.7 Agencies and Agency Contacts

There are no State or local agencies having specific jurisdiction over socioeconomics.

4.10.8 Permits and Permit Schedules

No State or county agency requires permits for socioeconomics.

4.10.9 References

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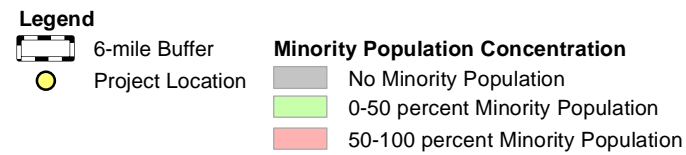
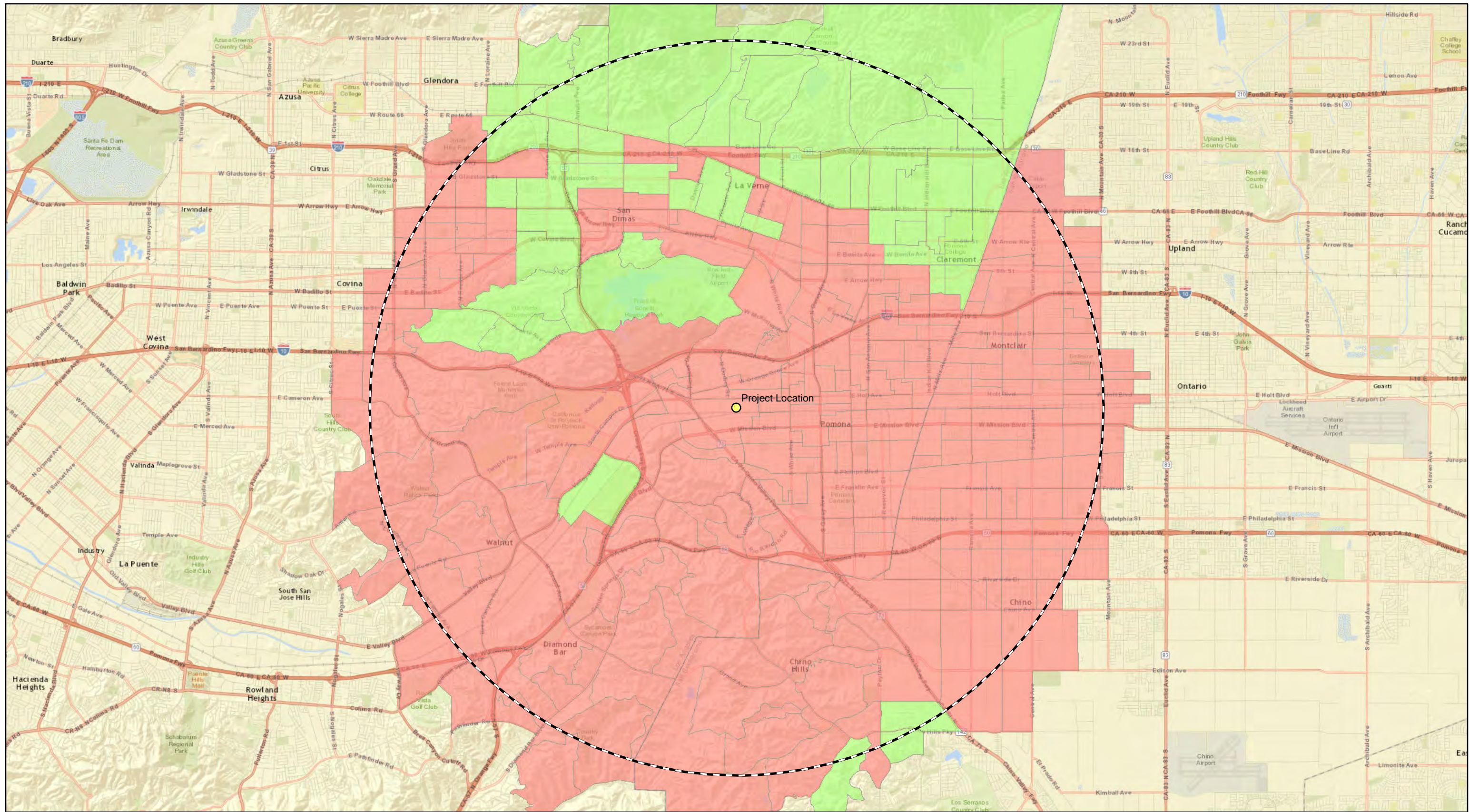
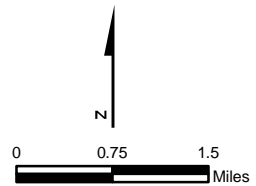


FIGURE 4.10-1
Minority Population Distribution
 By Census Block Group Within 6 Miles
 Pomona Repower Project
 Pomona, California



Source: Esri World Street Map, US Census Bureau

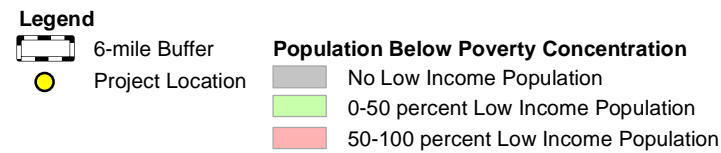
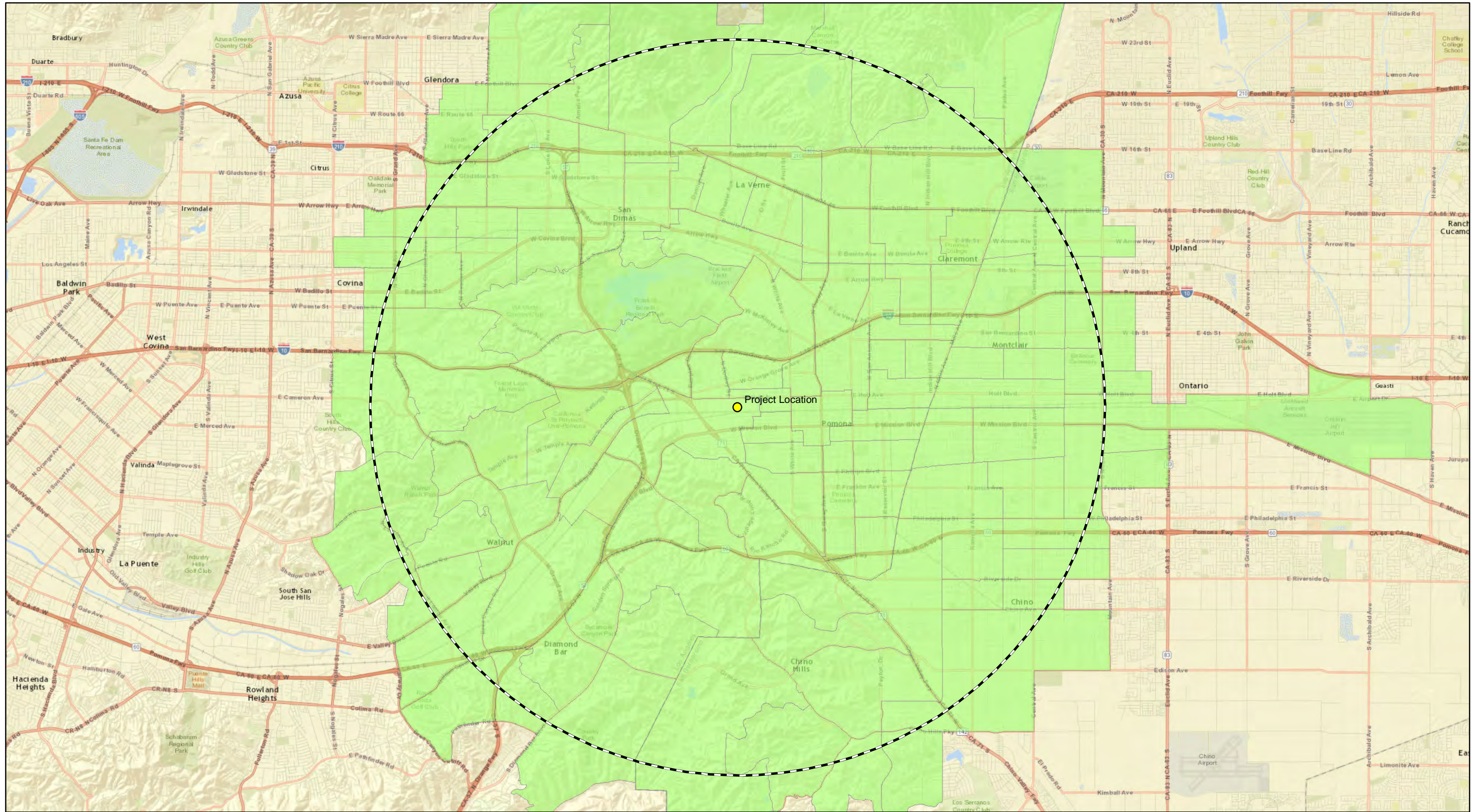
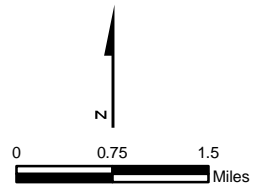


FIGURE 4.10-2
Low Income Population Distribution
By Census Tract Within 6 Miles
 Pomona Repower Project
 Pomona, California



Source: Esri World Street Map, US Census Bureau