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5.10 Socioeconomics

Hydrostor Inc. (Applicant) proposes to construct and operate an Advanced Compressed Air Energy Storage (A-CAES) facility in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California (CA). Herein, references to the approximate 83-acre Pecho Energy Storage Center (PESC) equate to the location of the A-CAES facility. The PESC will include a 400-megawatt (MW) x 8-hour energy storage facility that will provide electricity via a 3.75-mile transmission line (Preferred Route) to the existing Pacific Gas & Electric Morro Bay Substation. This section describes the potential social and economic effects within the Project vicinity and region arising from the construction and operation of the PESC. This discussion considers Project-related effects on population, housing, public services and utilities, and county tax revenue as well as evaluates the economic benefits that will arise from the Project. This evaluation of socioeconomics includes the following:

- **Section 5.10.1** describes the socioeconomic environment that might be affected by the PESC.
- **Section 5.10.2** provides an environmental analysis of the construction and operation of the proposed development.
- **Section 5.10.3** discusses whether there will be any cumulative effects from the project.
- **Section 5.10.4** describes mitigation measures that will be implemented to avoid impacts.
- **Section 5.10.5** discusses the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS).
- **Section 5.10.6** lists the agencies involved and agency contacts.
- **Section 5.10.7** discusses permits and permit schedules.
- **Section 5.10.8** lists reference materials used in preparing this section.
- **Appendix 5.10A** presents a screening-level environmental justice analysis.

5.10.1 Affected Environment

The Project Site will encompass approximately 83-acres in a rural area of unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, CA. The PESC is located just over one mile east of the City of Morro Bay, CA in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County on the Central Coast of California. The nearest incorporated community is the City of Morro Bay, CA. As such, the region of influence for purposes of evaluating the socio-economic impacts associated with the project will be the surrounding unincorporated communities, the City of Morro Bay, and San Luis Obispo County, CA.

5.10.1.1 Population

Land use and growth trends identified for the study area are based on population estimates, projections, and current land use plans. The California Department of Finance (CDOF) estimates that San Luis Obispo County's 2021 population is 278,574. In 2010, the County's population was 269,450 according to the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The CDOF estimates San Luis Obispo County's population in 2030 will be 284,729 (CDOF 2021a). Based on San Luis Obispo County population data for the years 2010 and 2020, population growth within the county was 0.25 percent. This equates to a net increase in residents of 6,701 for the 10-year period from 2010 - to 2020. **Table 5.10-1** summarizes the historical population data for San Luis Obispo

County and the State of California. **Table 5.10-2** summarizes annual average population growth rates for San Luis Obispo County and the State of California.

Table 5.10-1: Historical and Projected Populations

Locality	2010	2015	2020	2021 (projection)	2030 (projection)	2040 (projection)	2050 (projection)
San Luis Obispo County	269,450	276,584	276,151	278,574	284,729	284,346	274,677
State of California	37,366,938	39,007,121	39,782,419	39,953,269	41,860,549	43,353,414	44,049,015

Source: CDOF 2021a.

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) environmental justice screening tool, <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>, the 2018 population for the 10-mile area surrounding the City of Morro Bay was 84,794. This equates to a population density of 371 people per square mile (USEPA 2021). The City of Morro Bay has passed various measures to assist in restricting population growth within its city limits. These include Measure F passed in 1984 and subsequent city ordinance 266 (City of Morro Bay 2010). The community enacted these regulations as a means of minimizing future strains on local resources.

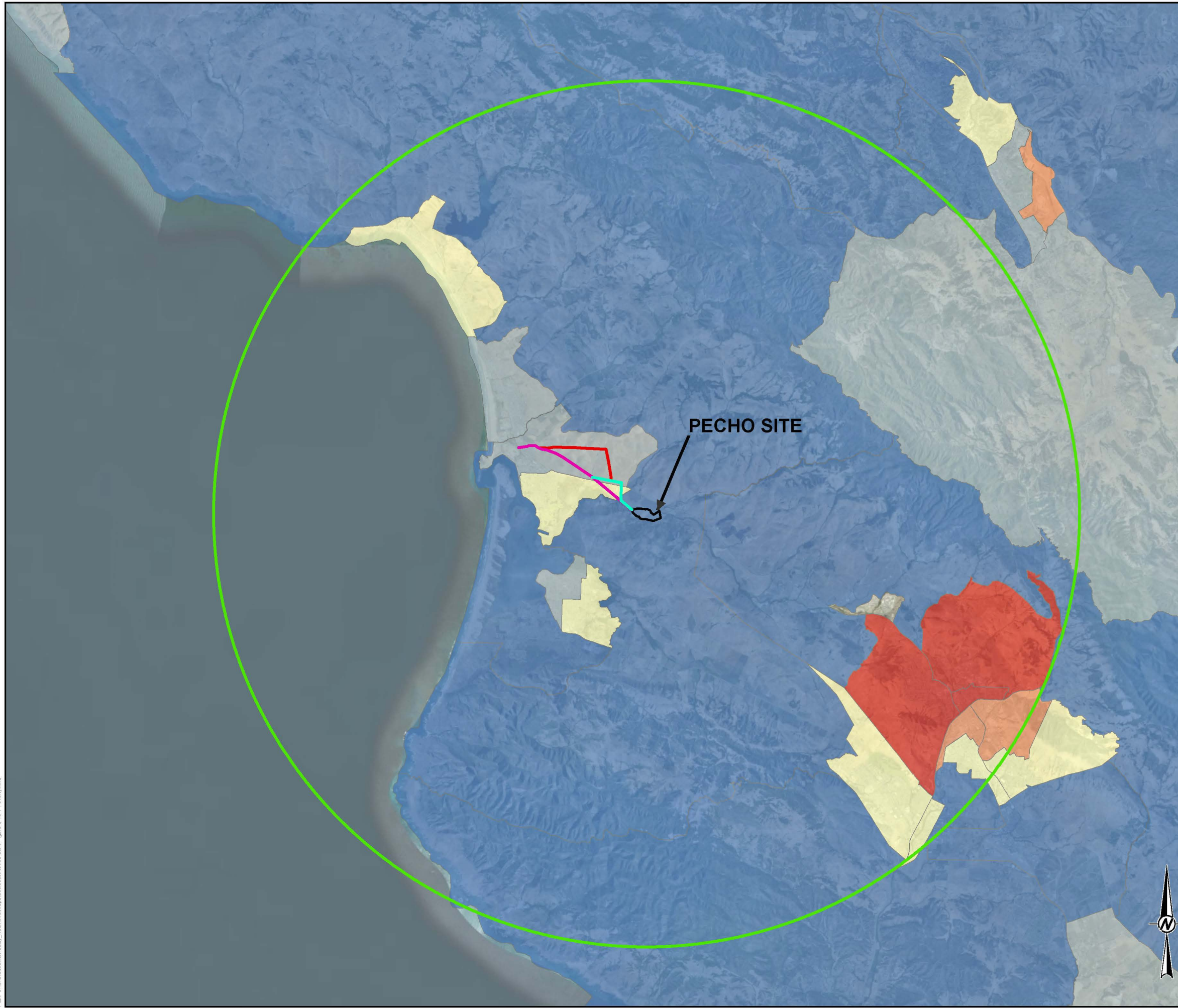
Table 5.10-2: Historical and Projected Annual Population Growth by Percent

Area	2010-2020	2020-2030 (projected)	2030-2040 (projected)	2040-2050 (projected)
San Luis Obispo County	0.25	0.31	-0.01	-0.34
State of California	0.65	0.52	0.36	0.16

Source: CDOF 2021a.

Appendix 5.10A Tables 5.10A-1 and 5.10A-2 present the minority and low-income population distributions for the census tracts that are within a 10-mile radius of the PESC site. The minority population in the census tracts within the 10-mile radius of the PESC site makes up 17 percent of this total population when asked to only provide one ethnicity. When the survey allowed the respondents to report more than one ethnicity, the percentage of the population that reported white alone decreased to 71 percent. The total Hispanic population for the 10-mile radius was 16 percent. The minority data and income data are from the 2014 to 2018 ACS 5-year estimates (USEPA 2021).

Unlike its treatment of poverty, the Census Bureau does not provide an official definition of low income. The 2014-2015 ACS indicates that 26 percent of the respondents from the census tracts that occur within a 10-mile radius of the project site reported household income at or below \$25,000. For a family of four in 2021, United States Department of Health and Human Services lists the poverty threshold at \$26,500. **Figures 5.10-1 and 5.10-2** show the percent distribution of minority and low-income populations by 2010 census tract data.



LEGEND

ROUTE

- PREFERRED ROUTE
- ALTERNATE 1
- ALTERNATE 2
- BUFFER 10 Mile

BELOW 100 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL

- 2.6 - 6.9
- 7.0 - 11.8
- 11.9 - 18.7
- 18.8 - 47.6
- 47.7 - 79.8

PECHO SITE



REFERENCE
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 STATEPLANE CALIFORNIA V
 FIPS 0405 FEET

CLIENT
 HYDROSTOR, INC.

PROJECT
 PECHO ENERGY STORAGE CENTER (PESC)

TITLE
 POVERTY PERCENTAGE

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-10-07
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	PREPARED	MR
	DESIGN	MR
	REVIEW	JP
	APPROVED	DS

PROJECT No. 21465954 CONTROL --- Rev. --- **FIGURE 5.10-1**

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LEGEND

ROUTE

- PREFERRED ROUTE
- ALTERNATE 1
- ALTERNATE 2
- BUFFER 10 Mile

MINORITY PERCENT

- 6.7 - 9.4
- 9.5 - 13.6
- 13.7 - 17.4
- 17.5 - 22.0
- 22.1 - 47.4

1 0 1 Miles

REFERENCE

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 STATEPLANE CALIFORNIA V FIPS 0405 FEET

CLIENT
HYDROSTOR, INC.

PROJECT
PECHO ENERGY STORAGE CENTER (PESC)

TITLE
MINORITY PERCENTAGE

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-10-07
GOLDER		PREPARED MR
MEMBER OF WSP		DESIGN MR
		REVIEW JP
		APPROVED DS

PROJECT No.	CONTROL	Rev.	FIGURE
21465954	---	---	5.10-2

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5.10.1.2 Housing

As shown in **Table 5.10-3**, housing stock for San Luis Obispo County as of January 1, 2021, was 14,997 units and the vacancy rate was 12.0 percent. As of January 1, 2021, the vacancy rate for the State of California was 7.6 percent (CDOF 2021).

Table 5.10-3: Housing Estimates by County and State as of January 1, 2021

Area	Total Units	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Percent Vacant
San Luis Obispo County	124,468	84,292	29,300	10,876	12.0
State of California	14,429,960	8,271,681	5,596,647	561,632	7.6

Source: CDOF 2021b.

The agricultural land use designation that covers approximately 84 percent of San Luis Obispo County as well as, local ordinances that are intended to curb growth and development will assist in limiting the future construction of subdivisions or multiple-family housing units within the area of influence.

5.10.1.3 Economy and Employment

Between 2015 and 2019, employment in San Luis Obispo County increased by 8,400 jobs, or about 1.8 percent average annual growth. This 1.8 percent annual average increase in employment is less than California's 5.6 percent job growth over the same period (CEDD 2021; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2021). As shown in **Table 5.10-4**, on a percentage increase basis the labor category that includes natural resources, mining, and construction experienced the largest increases in employment while information services had the greatest reduction. The highest contributions to employment were from government and retail.

Table 5.10-4: Employment Distribution in San Luis Obispo County, 2015-2019

Industry	2015 Number of Employees	2015 Employment Share Percent	2019 Number of Employees	2019 Employment Share Percent	2015-2019 Percent Change	2015-2019 Percent Annual Growth Rate
Financial Activities	3,900	3.4	3,800	3.0	-2.6	-0.6
Government	23,600	20.3	24,400	19.6	3.4	0.8
Information	1,500	1.3	1,300	1.0	-13.3	-3.3
Manufacturing	7,000	6.0	7,800	6.3	11.4	2.9
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	6,700	5.8	8,200	6.6	22.4	5.6
Retail Trade	13,900	11.9	14,000	11.2	0.7	0.2
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	4,000	3.4	4,000	3.2	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	2,800	2.4	2,700	2.2	-3.6	-0.9

Industry	2015 Number of Employees	2015 Employment Share Percent	2019 Number of Employees	2019 Employment Share Percent	2015-2019 Percent Change	2015-2019 Percent Annual Growth Rate
Total Farm	5,000	4.3	4,900	3.9	-2.0	-0.5
Total Nonfarm	111,400	95.7	119,900	96.1	7.6	1.9
Total	116,400	100.0	124,800	100.0	7.2	1.8

Source: CEDD 2021a.

Table 5.10-5 provides details on the characteristics of San Luis Obispo County’s labor force. It shows 2019 and 2020 annual average employment data for San Luis Obispo County and the City of Morro Bay compared to the State of California. Due to Covid-19, the table includes data from both 2019 and 2020. For both years, the City of Morro Bay had a higher unemployment rate than the State of California and County of San Luis Obispo. San Luis Obispo County however, maintained a lower unemployment rate than the State of California for both 2019 and 2020. The CEDD does not project future unemployment rates.

Table 5.10-5: Employment Data, Annual Average 2019 & 2020

Area	Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
San Luis Obispo County	2019	139,600	135,500	4,100	2.9
City of Morro Bay	2019	4,900	4,600	300	5.5
State of California	2019	19,353,700	18,550,500	803,200	4.2
San Luis Obispo County	2020	132,700	122,500	10,200	7.7
City of Morro Bay	2020	4,800	4,200	700	13.8
State of California	2020	18,821,200	16,913,100	1,908,100	10.1

Source: CEDD 2021b.

5.10.1.4 Fiscal Resources

The local agency with taxing authority is San Luis Obispo County. **Table 5.10-6** presents San Luis Obispo County’s General Fund expenditures and revenues. As indicated in **Table 5.10-6**, San Luis Obispo County shows that General Fund revenues increased by about 2.6 percent from Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-2019 to FY 2019-2020 and again by about 4.8 percent from FY 2019-2020 to FY 2020-2021.

Table 5.10-6: San Luis Obispo County General Fund Revenues and Expenditures

Fiscal Resources	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21
Expenditures			
Land Based	67,718,205	60,031,985	63,135,685
Public Protection	163,559,367	172,858,222	180,434,461
Health and Human Services	237,401,165	253,032,322	259,865,655
Community Services	21,129,553	22,012,218	22,747,329

Fiscal Resources	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21
Fiscal and Administrative	28,277,394	30,065,408	27,835,955
Support to County Departments	33,753,748	33,933,663	36,654,631
Financing	23,886,858	21,317,082	21,567,214
Capital and Maintenance	8,125,040	8,590,345	10,285,084
Contingencies	25,660,143	26,932,259	28,035,891
Reserves & Designations	22,346,698	19,258,230	28,864,701
Increases (Decreases) to Fund Balance	0	0	0
Total Financing by Service Group	631,858,171	648,031,734	679,426,606
Revenues			
Taxes	204,966,418	215,322,816	221,650,580
Licenses and permits	10,679,550	12,370,090	12,127,391
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	5,122,351	5,174,734	5,262,189
Revenue from Use of Money & Property	2,585,999	3,443,565	4,282,169
Intergovernmental Revenues	272,009,700	283,064,642	288,345,284
Charges for Services	32,625,695	31,333,821	31,854,315
Other Revenues	31,208,699	28,378,532	34,047,773
Fund Balance	39,697,042	36,489,298	44,880,217
Use of Reserves & Designations	8,964,394	5,277,570	11,788,387
Other Financing Sources	23,998,323	27,176,666	25,188,301
Decreases to Fund Balance	0	0	0
Total Financing Sources	631,858,171	648,031,734	679,426,606

Source: San Luis Obispo County Administrative Office 2021.

In FY 2018-2019, taxes made up approximately 32.4 percent of San Luis Obispo County's total General Fund revenues. The contribution of taxes to the County's general funds increased slightly, to 33.2 percent of total General Fund revenues, during FY 2019-2020. For Fiscal Years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020, tax revenues represented the largest source of revenue for San Luis Obispo County's General Fund.

5.10.1.5 Education

The San Luis Coastal Unified School District serves the area in which the PESC will be located for grades K through 12. **Table 5.10-7** provides current enrollment figures for the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school year for grades K through 12.

Table 5.10-7: Historic and Current Enrollment by Grade

Grade	K-8 (School Year 2019-2020)	K-8 (School Year 2020-2021)	High School (9-12) (School Year 2019-2020)	High School (9-12) (School Year 2020-2021)
Kindergarten	658	580	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1 st	522	511	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2 nd	467	481	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3 rd	573	437	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4 th	579	563	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5 th	564	557	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6 th	572	547	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7 th	591	564	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
8 th	601	585	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
9 th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	652	622
10 th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	658	630
11 th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	613	634
12 th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	574	605

Enrollments include adult, private, or charter school enrollment
 Source: California Department of Education (CDE) 2021.

5.10.1.6 Public Services and Facilities

This section describes public services and facilities in the PESC area. Local governments with a large enough tax base provide public emergency services to their residents. In areas where the tax base is too small to create emergency service agencies, the responsibility for providing such services falls to the corresponding county. The three primary emergency service functions provided by local governments are police, fire, and emergency medical. As their primary goal, these public service agencies share a role in protecting the safety of people and property.

5.10.1.6.1 Law Enforcement

San Luis Obispo County Sheriff’s Office (SLO Sheriff’s Office) provides law enforcement services within unincorporated San Luis Obispo County. The SLO Sheriff’s Office has three area substations: Coast Station, North Station, and South Station. The Sheriff’s Patrol Division is responsible for the first line law enforcement in the unincorporated areas of San Luis Obispo County. Deputies respond to calls for service, conduct proactive law enforcement activities, and perform initial investigations of crime.

SLO Sheriff’s Office deploys patrol personnel from the three referenced stations throughout the county. The Coast Station patrols from Avila Beach to San Simeon and from the Los Padres Mountain range to the Pacific Ocean. The PESC project area falls within the Coast Station’s service area. The SLO Sheriff’s Office Coast Station is located at 2099 10th Street Los Osos, CA 93402 and is 6.1 roadway miles from the PESC site.

The Morro Bay Police Department is located at 850 Morro Bay Boulevard Morro Bay, CA 93442. Staffing includes Chief of Police, one support services manager, four sergeants, one corporal, nine officers (including four senior

officers), two detectives, one full time and one part time records clerk, and one part-time evidence/property technician. The Morro Bay Police Department is 2.9 roadway miles from the PESC.

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) is the primary law enforcement agency for state highways and roads. Services include law enforcement, traffic control, accident investigation, and the management of hazardous material spills. CHP's San Luis Obispo Service Area station serves all of San Luis Obispo County. The CHP San Luis Obispo Service Area jurisdiction includes US 101, from the Santa Barbara County line to State Route 58, which is approximately 10 miles north of the city of San Luis Obispo. State Route 1 also runs north from the Santa Barbara County line to Harmony Valley Road which is approximately 27 miles north of the City of San Luis Obispo. In addition to both highways, the CHP San Luis Obispo Service Area is responsible for all unincorporated cities within the Area's jurisdiction, including Nipomo, Oceano, Cayucos, and Los Osos.

5.10.1.6.2 Fire Protection

San Luis Obispo County Fire Department's (SLO County Fire Department) operations are divided into six field battalions and seven specialized teams. Staffing for the entire county is accomplished by cooperative agreements between CAL FIRE, the County of San Luis Obispo, Los Osos and Avila Community Service Districts, and the City of Pismo Beach. South Bay Fire Station 15 is located at 2315 Bayview Heights Dr, Los Osos, CA 93402 and is 6.3 roadway miles from the PESC site. South Bay Fire Station 15 always maintains at least two trained paramedics on duty. Fire department paramedics are professional firefighters, specializing in emergency medicine and early treatment. Each day there is a minimum of four firefighters on duty, including a fire captain, two fire apparatus engineers, and one reserve firefighter.

The Morro Bay Fire Department (MBFD) has mutual and automatic aid agreements with neighboring communities. These reciprocal agreements give fire departments authority to rapidly deploy resources to areas outside jurisdictional boundaries when the need arises. MBFD employs a fire chief, 11 career fire suppression personnel, an administrative secretary, a fire marshal, and up to 15 part-time reserve firefighters. MBFD tasks their firefighters with emergency planning, response, command, and mitigation of a wide variety of incidents. MBFD undertakes hazardous material operations along with other services such as training activities, fire prevention and code enforcement, public education and assistance, disaster preparedness and manages the City's Emergency Operations Center. MBFD Fire Station 53 is located at 715 Harbor Street Morro Bay, CA 93442 which is 3.1 roadway miles from the PESC site. MBFD staff Fire Station 53 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

5.10.1.6.3 Emergency Response

South Bay Fire Station 15 is located at 2315 Bayview Heights Dr, Los Osos, CA 93402 and is 6.3 roadway miles from the PESC site. South Bay Fire Station 15 always maintains at least two trained paramedics on duty. MBFD is responsible for numerous activities that promote life safety in the community, including emergency medical services, fire suppression activities, and technical rescue services. The MBFD Fire Station 53 is located at 715 Harbor Street Morro Bay, CA 93442 which is 3.1 roadway miles from the fire station to the PESC.

5.10.1.6.4 Hospitals

Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center, located at 1010 Murray Avenue San Luis Obispo, CA 93405, is the nearest hospital to the project site with a trauma center. Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center maintains the only certified trauma center in San Luis Obispo County. Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center's trauma center is a Level III

trauma center and is located approximately 10.8 roadway miles from the PESC site. Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center maintains a helipad. Elements of Level III trauma centers include:

- 24-hour immediate coverage by emergency medicine physicians and the prompt availability of general surgeons and anesthesiologists.
- Incorporates a comprehensive quality assessment program.
- Has developed transfer agreements for patients requiring more comprehensive care at a Level I or Level II Trauma Center.
- Provides back-up care for rural and community hospitals.

Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center staffs their trauma center with a trauma surgeon, neurosurgeon, orthopedic surgeon, anesthesiologist, nurses, and radiologists. Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center's trauma team is on duty and/or on call 24 hours per day, 365 days a year. Services offered at Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center include intensive care, neurosurgery, women's health, surgery, heart health, and digestive diseases.

5.10.1.7 Utilities

A public utility is an organization that maintains the infrastructure for a public service. An interruption of public utilities can adversely impact public health. A reduction in the reliability of public utility services impacts all aspects of daily life.

5.10.1.7.1 Electricity and Gas

The PESC will not operate on natural gas or diesel fuel. For safety precautions, PESC will maintain a 250-horsepower diesel-fired emergency fire pump. The Applicant intends to provide electricity to the existing substation at the Morro Bay Power Plant via an estimated 3.75-mile interconnection transmission line from the proposed 400-MW A-CAES system.

5.10.1.7.2 Water

The PESC will require approximately 750 acre-feet of non-potable water to support construction and the initial filling of the hydrostatic compensation surface reservoir. PESC will not require operational water on an annual average basis. If PESC produces surplus water, the Applicant will **beneficially** deploy it onsite.

The Applicant will install on-site groundwater production wells to supply operational requirements. If PESC requires additional water, the Applicant will truck reclaimed water to the site from the nearby Morro Bay Water Reclamation Facility.

The PESC will periodically treat for bio-growth the non-potable water for compensation water. PESC will treat a percentage of the non-potable treated water to boiler feedwater quality and use it in the thermal fluid and cooling medium loops. PESC's preference will be to truck in portable water for bathroom, shower, and kitchen facility use. Additionally, turbine combustion generator equipment will require washing.

5.10.1.7.3 Wastewater Discharge

The Applicant will collect and store wastewater onsite at the PESC. The Applicant will contract a vendor to collect the wastewater from an onsite storage tank and then transport the wastewater via a truck to an offsite wastewater treatment facility.

5.10.2 Environmental Analysis

This section assesses the potential environmental impacts of the project and linear facilities.

5.10.2.1 Potential Environmental Impacts

Local environmental impacts were determined by comparing project demands during construction and operation with the socioeconomic resources of the region of influence. San Luis Obispo County is the region of influence for the PESC project. Construction and operations of a proposed energy storage facility has the potential to impact employment, population, housing, public services, and utilities, and/or schools. Impacts could be local and/or regional, although generally impacts tend to be more local than regional. Regional impacts occur outside the county.

5.10.2.2 Significance Criteria

This evaluation of socioeconomic impacts is based on the criteria provided in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Checklist (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 and following). PESC-related impacts from construction and operations of the facility are determined to be significant if they meet the following criteria:

- Induce substantial growth or concentration of population
- Displace a large number of people or impact existing housing
- Result in substantial adverse impacts on the local economy and employment
- Create adverse fiscal impacts on the community
- Result in substantial adverse impacts on educational facilities
- Result in substantial adverse impacts on the provision of utility services
- Result in substantial adverse impacts associated with the provision of public services

Other impacts may be significant if they cause substantial change in community interaction patterns, social organization, social structures, or social institutions; substantial conflict with community attitudes, values, or perceptions; or substantial inequities in the distribution of the PESC cost and benefit.

5.10.2.3 Construction Impacts

Construction for the PESC will be approximately 51 months long. The Applicant has targeted 2022 and 2023 as potential start dates for construction. Construction phases include three (3) major categories:

- Cavern construction, including prep, shafts, and mining
- Transmission infrastructure
- Surface construction which starts 12 months after cavern construction

5.10.2.3.1 Construction Workforce

The primary trades required for construction will include skilled labor such as heavy equipment operators, electricians, plumbers, welders, miners, mechanics, carpenters, and ironworkers. **Tables 5.10-8 and 5.10-9** provide an estimate of skilled labor requirements for the PESC's construction. Total construction personnel requirements will be approximately 8,576 person-months. Construction personnel requirements will peak at

approximately 455 workers in months 26 and 27 of the construction period. Average workforce over the 51-month construction period is 168 workers.

Cavern construction requires a specialized workforce that has received job specific training for work under confined conditions. Available skilled labor in the San Luis Obispo County Metropolitan Statistical Area of San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande was evaluated by reviewing CEDD skilled labor data and surveying the Central Coast Labor Council.

Table 5.10-10 presents the results of the CEDD skill labor review and **Table 5.10-11** provides the contact information for the Central Coast Labor Council. **Table 5.10-10** indicates that many of the applicable construction trades needed for the PESC project will experience growth within San Luis Obispo County. As shown in **Table 5.10-4**, the construction and mining workforces in San Luis Obispo County have increased over the 4-year period from 2015-2019 at an annual rate of 5.6 percent. Complementary workforces such as transportation, warehousing, and utility workforces have remained steady over the same 4-year period. Because of Covid-19, this analysis excluded labor data from 2020.

The PESC peak construction needs are less than 3.73 percent of the total construction, mining, transportation, and utility workforces shown in **Table 5.10-4**. This analysis concludes that PESC's additional workforce requirements will not place undue burden on the local workforce because San Luis Obispo County is close to the Ventura County MSA of Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura. Additionally, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale Metropolitan Division maintains a large pool of construction workforces. As a result, the PESC project will not result in a significant adverse impact on the area's construction workforce.

Table 5.10-8: Construction Workforce Personnel, Months 1-24

Month/Skill	1-4	5-12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Surface Works														
Indirects - PM - CM - PE's, Admin, SHE	0	0	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Civil and Fdns - Laborers - Carpenters - Form Workers - Rebar Install'rs - Riggers - Concrete Install'rs	0	0	0	179	179	179	179	179	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbine Hall - Millwrights - Mechanics - Carpenters	0	0	0	0	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	0
Spheres - Welders - Fitters - Riggers - Carpenters	0	0	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Primary equipment - Millwrights - Mechanics - Welders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	0	0	0	0
Structural - Riggers - Ironworkers - Laborers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	60	60	30	0
Piping - Pipefitters - Pipe Welders - Carpenters - Laborers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	92	185	185	185	185
Mechanical - Mechanics - Welders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	21	21	21	21

Month/Skill	1-4	5-12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EI - Electricians - Instr. Techs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Controls - Control/Auto Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Comm - Comm Techs - Control/Auto Techs - Operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cavern Works														
Heavy Equipment Operators	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborer's	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrician - site prep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fitter/plumber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment operators	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welders	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site Supervision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hoist operator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4
Electrician - mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4
Miners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	33	33	33	33
Project Manager	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	14	20	94	273	295	295	295	295	340	350	417	417	365	382

Table 5.10-9: Construction Workforce Personnel, Months 25-51

Month/Skill	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37-60 (Cavern Months)
Surface Works													
Indirects - PM - CM - PE's, Admin, SHE	52	78	78	78	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	26	0
Civil and Fdns - Laborers - Carpenters - Form Workers - Rebar Install'rs - Riggers - Concrete Install'rs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbine Hall - Millwrights - Mechanics - Carpenters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spheres - Welders - Fitters - Riggers - Carpenters	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	11	11	11	11	0
Primary equipment - Millwrights - Mechanics - Welders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structural - Riggers - Ironworkers - Laborers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Month/Skill	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37-60 (Cavern Months)
Piping - Pipefitters - Pipe Welders - Carpenters - Laborers	185	185	185	185	185	185	92	92	0	0	0	0	0
Mechanical - Mechanics - Welders	21	21	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EI - electricians - Instr Techs	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	47	0	0	0	0	0
Controls - Control/Auto Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	208	208	104	0	0
Pre-Comm - Comm Techs - Control/Auto Techs - Operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	104	104	0
Cavern Works													
Heavy Equipment Operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborer's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrician - site prep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fitter/plumber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site Supervision	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hoist operator	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mechanics	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Electrician - mining	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Month/Skill	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37-60 (Cavern Months)
Miners	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Project Manager	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	429	455	455	444	408	408	315	373	431	431	326	196	55

Table 5.10-10: Available Labor Skill level in San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande MSA

Occupation	2018	2028 (Projected)	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Administrative Services Managers	130	140	10	7.7
Electrical Engineers	70	70	0	0
Mechanical Engineers	90	100	10	11.1
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	40	40	0	0
Carpenters	1,100	1,200	100	9.1
Construction Laborers	1,780	2,070	290	16.3
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	330	340	10	3
Electricians	540	570	30	5.6
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	530	560	30	5.7
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	420	460	40	9.5
Helpers, Construction Trades	170	180	10	5.9
Metal Workers and Plastic Workers	1,030	1,110	80	7.8
Plant and System Operators	450	390	-60	-13.3
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	130	170	40	30.8

Source: CEDD 2021c.

Table 5.10-11: Labor Union Contacts in San Luis Obispo

Union	Contact	Address	
Central Coast Labor Council	Dan Mora	816 Camarillo Springs Road, Suite N Camarillo, CA 93012	(805) 987-0101

Source: Central Coast Labor Council 2021.

5.10.2.3.2 Induce Substantial Growth or Concentration of Population

The Applicant estimates that cavern work will occur during months 5 through 51. As a result of the specialized requirements that cavern construction workers must maintain, the Applicant anticipates that most cavern workers will originate from out-of-town. For the 12-month period that shaft work will occur, workers will likely stay in local hotels while working and travel home on their days off. For the longer duration mining work that will occur during

months 19 through 51, workers will likely need to relocate temporarily, either renting apartments or staying in local hotels or purchasing property.

5.10.2.3.3 Displace a Large Number of People or Impact Existing Housing

The Applicant anticipates that 15 percent of skilled labor for surface construction activities will be drawn locally from San Luis Obispo County. The communities of Morro Bay, Los Osos, and San Luis Obispo contain potential sources of skilled labor. The Applicant expects the remaining workers for PESC’s surface construction will originate from out-of-town and rent lodgings for the duration of their employment period. The FY 2021 Government Services Administration lodging per diem rates for San Luis Obispo County is \$116/day, and \$61/day for meals and incidental expenses. There are many hotels, motels, and recreational vehicle parks in San Luis Obispo County or within a 2-hour drive to accommodate workers who may choose to commute to the site on a workweek basis. As a result, construction of the PESC is not expected to significantly increase the demand for housing.

5.10.2.3.4 Result in Substantial Adverse Impacts on the Local Economy and Employment

Table 5.6-12 presents the estimated construction expenditures. The estimated total Project Capital Cost for the PESC’s construction is \$866.9 million, where the cost of materials is \$380 million, and construction payroll is \$486.5 million. The estimated value of materials that the Applicant will purchase locally during construction is \$52.9 million and the estimated construction payroll for onsite labor is \$412.8 million. Total spending locally and on-site for materials and labor, used as inputs for this Economic Impact Analysis (EIA), are approximately \$465.7 million over the 51-month construction period. These additional funds will cause a **temporary beneficial impact** by creating the potential for other employment opportunities for local workers in other service areas, such as transportation and retail. As such, the PESC project will not cause significant adverse impacts to the local economy and employment.

Table 5.10-12: Summary of Estimated Construction Expenditures over 60 Month Period (2021 \$s)

Expenditure	Local Spending	Not Local	Total
Construction Materials	\$52,882,875	\$327,438,660	\$380,321,535
Onsite Labor Cost	\$412,783,748	\$73,772,251	\$486,555,999
Total Cost	\$465,666,623	\$401,210,911	\$866,877,534

Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts from Construction. To estimate the total impact of the PESC project on regional output, earnings, and employment, this EIA involved inputting planning level project expenditures into the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II). The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) developed the RIMS II model to estimate the effect of direct expenditures on indirect expenditures and induced expenditures in the region (BEA 2021). The project expenditures included both local and onsite direct expenditures.

Local direct expenditures are those spent locally to implement the project, during a project’s construction and operational phases. Examples of direct expenditures include the materials and supplies purchased to construct the project as well as, the payrolls for a project’s construction and operations. Indirect expenditures represent the additional economic impact of increases in the demand for goods and services such as from piping manufacturers or excavation companies. Finally, induced expenditures represent the additional economic impact of increased demand for consumer goods and services attributable to labor earnings.

This EIA applies RIMS II final-demand and direct multipliers to local PESC expenditures and estimates the economic changes in regional output, value-added, employment earnings, and jobs. RIMS II multipliers for this analysis are specific to San Luis Obispo County, California, the Project region of influence. As shown in **Table 5.6-13**, construction industry multipliers were used for construction spending and utility industry multipliers for operations spending. In July 2021, the BEA supplied the current RIMSII Type II multipliers for San Luis County in 2019 dollars (see note below **Table 5.6-13**). The multipliers for San Luis Obispo County are associated with the communities of Morro Bay, Los Osos, and San Luis Obispo.

Table 5.10-13: Total Multipliers – Industry Aggregations RIMSII Multipliers Used in Analysis

Industry	Region: San Luis Obispo County, California (Type II) Series: 2012 U.S. Benchmark I-O data and 2019 Regional Data					
	Final Demand Multiplier				Direct Multiplier	
	Output	Earnings	Employment	Value Added	Earnings	Employment
Construction	1.6175	0.5596	9.4134	0.8598	1.4602	1.644
Utilities	1.3416	0.2275	2.7205	0.7717	1.6867	2.7845

Source: Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMSII), BEA Regional Product Division.

Note: To utilize the RIMSII multipliers (2019\$) for this analysis, Project costs were adjusted (using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index) to deflate the costs/expenditures to 2019 dollars, then the RIMSII impact results were inflated back to 2021 dollars. In the regard, all inputs and outputs are displayed in year 2021 dollars.

This analysis estimates the construction workforce for onsite labor will reside locally within San Luis Obispo County while they are working on the PESC project. As noted, the Applicant estimates a peak workforce of 455 employees at any one-time during construction. The estimated total construction payroll spent for onsite labor during the PESC's duration is \$412.8 million. The estimated spending for purchase of materials and supplies bought locally during construction is \$52.9 million. In this regard, the PESC project will increase "local investment" by a one-time total amount of \$465.7 million. This is based on the materials purchased locally plus payroll spent for onsite labor.

Assuming total local construction direct expenditures are \$465.7 million, over the duration of construction, the EIA indicates that the PESC project will generate a change in regional output of \$753.2 million dollars. This EIA estimates that the PESC project will result in indirect and induced employment effects of 636 and 1,081 jobs, respectively. Finally, the EIA estimates that the indirect income impact of the PESC project will be \$34.9 million and the induced income impact will be \$47.2 million.

During construction, the local purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies, as well as payroll for employees, will have **a beneficial impact** on the local area. This local spending will also cause **a temporary beneficial economic impact** for the local area by creating the potential for other employment opportunities in other service areas, such as transportation, retail, lodging, and food services.

5.10.2.3.5 Create Adverse Fiscal Impacts in the Community

The effect on fiscal resources during construction will be from sales taxes realized on equipment and materials purchased in the county and from sales taxes from other expenditures. The current sales tax rate for FY 2021 in

San Luis Obispo County is 7.25 percent. Of this, 6 percent goes to the state of California. The estimated value of materials and supplies that the Applicant will purchase locally from within San Luis Obispo County during construction is \$52.9 million. The EIA estimates the County of San Luis Obispo will receive a **beneficial economic impact** from the construction of the project as it will generate a total local sales tax of approximately \$3.8 million. As such, the PESC project will not result in a significant adverse fiscal impact.

5.10.2.3.6 Result in Substantial Adverse Impacts on Educational Facilities

For the 2021 and 2022 school year, schools within the San Luis Coastal Unified School District are maintaining an open enrollment policy (San Luis Coastal Unified School District 2021a). San Luis Obispo School Board Policy and Administrative Regulation 5116.1 allows intra-district open enrollment. Students who reside within district boundaries may apply for enrollment in any district school. It is based on student enrollment and available space for the admission of students from outside a school's attendance area.

Construction of the PESC will not cause significant population changes or housing impacts on the region because most employees will commute to the PESC site from areas within the county or relocate temporarily for construction activities, as opposed to relocating to the area permanently. As a result, PESC construction will not cause a significant increase in demand for school services.

5.10.2.3.7 Result in Substantial Adverse Impacts on Provision of Utility Services

PESC construction will not make significant adverse demands on local water, sanitary sewer, electricity, or natural gas. Changes in electricity demand levels are generally predictable and have daily, weekly, and seasonal patterns. As the intent of the PESC is store energy during off-peak hours, the Applicant will plan PESC's installation and testing requirements accordingly. Water requirements for construction will be satisfied by repurposing water produced during construction activities as well as, through cooperative agreements with local utilities. Given the number of workers and temporary duration of the construction period, the impacts on the local sanitary sewer system will not be significant.

5.10.2.3.8 Result in Substantial Adverse Impact on the Provision of Public Services

The construction of the PESC project may have minor impacts on police, fire, or hazardous materials handling resources. However, the construction of the PESC will not place an undue burden on public service providers because public services are located near the project area as well as, distributed throughout San Luis Obispo County. As a result of the Applicant's safety policies, the construction of the PESC will not create significant adverse impact on medical resources in the area. See Section 5.16, Worker Health and Safety, for additional information on PESC's health and safety program.

5.10.2.4 Operational Impacts

This section discusses the changes to the local economy as a result of bringing the PESC online.

5.10.2.4.1 Operational Workforce

The Applicant is designing the PESC for a lifespan in excess of 50 years. Once the facility is under operation, the Applicant will staff the facility with a team of full-time employees that includes the following:

- 19 Operators, working on different shifts to cover operations 24 hours/day x 7 days/week
- 3 Maintenance staff, working 5 days per week and 8 hours/day
- 1 Supervisor, working 5 days per week and 8 hours/day

- 1 Admin person, working 5 days per week and 8 hours/day.

5.10.2.4.2 Induce Substantial Growth or Concentration of Population

This EIA assumes that PESC staff will likely be local to the site and live within the nearby San Luis Obispo County communities of Morro Bay, Los Osos, and San Luis Obispo. The project will not cause an increase in population because a relatively small number of employees will operate the plant. As such, plant operations will not induce substantial growth or concentration of population.

5.10.2.4.3 Displace a Large Number of People or Impact Existing Housing

Because a relatively small team will operate the PESC, there will be no impact on housing within the neighboring communities. Hence, the operations of the PESC project will neither induce substantial growth or concentration of population nor displace a large number of people or impact existing housing.

5.10.2.4.4 Result in Substantial Adverse Impacts on the Local Economy and Employment

Project operations will generate other employment opportunities and spending in San Luis Obispo County through local expenditures for materials, such as office supplies, and services. Currently, the Applicant has not estimated an annual maintenance budget outside of payroll (i.e., spending for PESC upkeep, utilities, etc.). While not included in this EIA, any spending required for the upkeep of the PESC will have a positive economic impact on the local economy.

During operations, the PESC will have **a long-term beneficial impact** on local employment opportunities for workers. Based on an operational staff of approximately 40, the Applicant expects payroll to be roughly \$6.2 million annually.

Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts from Operations. The operation of the proposed project will result in indirect and induced economic impacts that will occur within San Luis Obispo County and elsewhere. The indirect and induced impacts will result from annual expenditures on payroll and O&M. As noted, the Applicant has not generated a budget for O&M costs annually outside of payroll. **Tables 5.10-14** and **5.10-15** present the economic impacts based on the operational phase’s payroll.

Table 5.10-14: Annual Final Demand Multipliers Impacts from Project Operations Payroll (2021\$)

Final Demand	Annually
Total Expenditures (Input)	\$6,177,617
Change in Regional Output	\$8,287,891
Change in Employment (jobs)	17
Change in Employee Earnings (incomes)	\$1,405,408
Change in Value Added	\$4,767,267

Source: WSP USA, Inc. 2021.

Table 5.10-15: Annual Direct Multipliers Impacts from Project Operations Payroll (2021\$)

Final Demand	Annually
Final Demand Jobs	17
Direct Jobs	6
Indirect Jobs	5
Induced Jobs	6
Final Demand Earnings	\$1,405,408
Direct Earnings	\$833,229
Indirect Earnings	\$317,576
Induced Earnings	\$254,603

Source: WSP USA, Inc. 2021.

5.10.2.4.5 Create Adverse Fiscal Impacts on the Community

The Project will bring increased property tax revenue to San Luis Obispo County. The current property tax rate is 1.17 percent for FY 2021. Assuming a project total capital cost of \$866.9 million, preliminary estimates suggest that PESC could generate upwards of \$10 million in property taxes annually. As such, the PESC project will not result in a significant adverse fiscal impact but rather **a long-term beneficial impact** on San Luis Obispo County’s economy.

5.10.2.4.6 Result in Substantial Adverse Impacts on Educational Facilities

The San Luis Coastal Unified School District has indicated no change in their open enrollment policy (San Luis Coastal Unified School District 2021a). The operations of the PESC will require only a small workforce of approximately 24 employees. Furthermore, the San Luis Coastal Unified School District assesses a fee of \$3.79 per square foot for residential development projects and \$0.61 per square foot for commercial and industrial development within their district (San Luis Coastal Unified School District 2021b). As such, PESC operations will not cause a significant increase in demand for school services or a significant adverse impact to school services.

5.10.2.4.7 Result in Substantial Adverse Impacts on Provision of Utility Services

PESC operations will not make significant adverse demands on local water, sanitary sewer, electricity, or natural gas. Water requirements for operations will be satisfied by an onsite production well. If the PESC requires additional water, the Applicant will purchase reclaimed water locally.

5.10.2.4.8 Result in Substantial Adverse Impacts on the Provision of Public Services

The operation of PESC will not result in significant impacts to either the SLO County Sheriff’s Office or SLO County Fire Department as the agencies maintain stations near the PESC as well as, throughout San Luis Obispo County. Additionally, the Applicant does not anticipate an operational workforce of more than 24 employees. Due to the relatively small workforce, the operation of PESC will not create a significant adverse impact to the area of influence’s medical resources.

5.10.2.4.9 Environmental Justice

President Clinton's Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," was signed on February 11, 1994. The purpose of this Executive Order is to consider whether a project may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on any minority or low-income population.

The federal guidelines set forth the following three-step screening process:

- 1) Identify which impacts of the project, if any, are high and adverse.
- 2) Determine whether minority or low-income populations exist within the high and adverse impact zones.
- 3) Examine the spatial distribution of high and adverse impact areas to determine whether these impacts are likely to fall disproportionately on the minority and/or low-income population.

According to the guidelines established by the USEPA to assist federal agencies to develop strategies to address this circumstance, a minority and/or low-income population exists if the minority and/or low-income population percentage of the affected area is 50 percent or more of the area's general population. The guidance suggests using two or three standard deviations above the mean as a quantitative measure of disproportional effects.

Appendix 5.10A presents a screening-level analysis of environmental justice. As indicated in this Application and as summarized in the environmental justice analysis, the PESC does not create any significant or "high and adverse" impacts. Therefore, there are no high and adverse environmental impacts that are likely to fall disproportionately on minority and/or low-income members of the community.

5.10.3 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative impact refers to a proposed project's incremental effect together with other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects whose impacts may compound or increase the incremental effect of the proposed project (Public Resources Code Section 21083; Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Sections 15064[h], 15065[c], 15130, and 15355).

Cumulative socioeconomic impacts may occur when more than one project has an overlapping construction schedule. This can create a demand for workers that the local labor force cannot meet. As a result, an influx of nonlocal workers and their dependents can occur which causes an excessive demand on public services.

Appendix 5.6A of Section 5.6 presents a list of projects currently under development within a 10-mile radius. Although the various projects may require a similar set of skills, local labor unions have indicated that there is a sufficient supply of skilled labor in San Luis Obispo County to support the project. Other kinds of cumulative socioeconomic impacts are also unlikely because the PESC's effects on housing, schools, and public services will be negligible.

5.10.4 Mitigation Measures

Because there are no significant adverse impacts caused by the PESC, no socioeconomic-specific mitigation measures are proposed.

5.10.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

Table 5.10-16 presents a summary of the LORS, including the project’s conformance to them.

Table 5.10-16: LORS for Socioeconomics

LORS	Jurisdiction	Requirements/Applicability	Administering Agency
Civil Rights Act of 1964	Federal	Prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin. Applies to all federal agencies and agencies receiving federal funds.	Office of Civil Rights
Executive Order 12898	Federal	Avoid disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority and low-income members of the community. Applies only to federal agencies.	U.S. EPA
Government Code Sections 65996-65997	State	Establishes that the levy of a fee for construction of an industrial facility be considered mitigating impacts on school facilities. School Districts may charge a one-time assessment fee to mitigate potential school impacts.	Local School Districts
Education Code Section 17620	State	Allows a school district to levy a fee against any construction within the boundaries of the district to fund the construction of school facilities. Local school districts may charge a one-time assessment fee to mitigate potential school impacts	California Department of Education
San Luis Obispo County General Plan Economic Element	San Luis Obispo County	Goal EE 1: Promote a strong and viable local economy by pursuing policies that balance economic, environmental, and social needs of the county.	San Luis Obispo Building and Planning

5.10.5.1 Federal LORS

Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” requires federal agencies to consider whether the project may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on any minority or low-income population by performing an environmental justice analysis. Since the signing of Executive Order 12898, the CEC has included this topic in its power plant siting decisions to ensure that any potential adverse impacts are identified and addressed.

5.10.5.2 State LORS

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.

5.10.5.3 Local LORS

5.10.5.3.1 San Luis Obispo County

San Luis Obispo County General Plan Estero Area Plan Policy 1 states that the County should endeavor to prevent urban development outside the Morro Bay city limits, and direct future growth onto developable, non-prime lands within the city (County of San Luis Obispo 2009).

5.10.5.3.2 City of Morro Bay

Plan Morro Bay 2021 Policy LU-1.1 states that the city should maintain the current pattern of Morro Bay’s land use to preserve the distinct character areas and community form, while enhancing and transforming areas with greatest potential for change to improve economic activity and align them with the community vision (City of Morro Bay 2021).

5.10.6 Agencies and Agency Contacts

Table 5.10-17 provides a list of agencies and contacts of potentially responsible agencies.

Table 5.10-17: Agency Contacts for Socioeconomics

Issue	Agency	Contact
Property Valuation	State Board of Equalization	David Young Senior Specialist, Property Appraiser 3321 Power Inn Road Suite 210 Sacramento, CA 95826 (916) 445-4982
County Tax Collector, Treasurer	San Luis Obispo County Auditor – Controller – Treasurer – Tax Collector	James W. Hamilton, CPA 1055 Monterey St d290, San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
San Luis Obispo County Auditor’s Office	San Luis Obispo County Auditor – Controller – Treasurer – Tax Collector	James W. Hamilton, CPA 1055 Monterey St d290, San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
County Assessor	Assessor’s Office, County of San Luis Obispo	Tom J. Bordonaro, Jr. 6565 Capistrano Avenue Atascadero, CA 93422
School Impact Fees and Enrollment Issue Impacts	San Luis Coastal Unified School District	Mandy Dawson Executive Assistant to the Superintendent 1500 Lizzie Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 Or Anna Marie Livingston at alivingston@slcUSD.org or call (805) 549-1213.
Available Resources, Potential Impacts on Resources on Resources and Average Response Times,	San Luis Obispo County Sheriff’s Department	Public Information Officer 1585 Kansas Ave, San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 (805) 781-4547
Available Resources, Potential Impacts on Resources on Resources and Average Response Times,	San Luis Obispo County Fire Department	Operations 635 North Santa Rosa Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 (805) 543-4244 slu.reception@fire.ca.gov

Issue	Agency	Contact
Public Health Service	San Luis Obispo Public Health Department	Penny Borenstein, MD, MPH Health Officer/Public Health Director 2191 Johnson Avenue San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Emergency Services	San Luis Obispo Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division	Denise Yi, Program Manager 2191 Johnson Avenue San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 805-788-2067

5.10.7 Permits and Permit Schedule

The building permit process in San Luis Obispo County deals with project effects on public services. In accordance with State of California Government Code §§ 66001 & 66006, the San Luis Coastal School District has the authority to levy and collect development fees. This evaluation has identified no permits related to socioeconomics that will impact the construction and operation of PESC.

5.10.8 References

- California Department of Education (CDE). 2021. Data & Statistics: Downloadable Data Files. <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/ad/downloadabledata.asp>. Website accessed July 8, 2021
- California Department of Finance (CDOF). 2021a. Projections Prepared by Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance, March 2021. <https://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/>. Website accessed July 8, 2021.
- California Department of Finance (CDOF). 2021b. E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2021 with 2010 Census Benchmark. <https://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/e-5/>. Website accessed July 8, 2021.
- California Employment Development Department (CEDD). 2021a. Labor Market Information Division. Current Employment Statistics (CES), Annual Average: 1990 – 2019 Industry Information (updated February 19, 2021). <https://data.edd.ca.gov/Industry-Information-/Current-Employment-Statistics-CES-Annual-Average-1/pwx8-ztk5>. Website accessed: July 8, 2021
- California Employment Development Department (CEDD). 2021b. Labor Market Information Division. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Annual Average Labor Force and Unemployment Rates (Updated June 29, 2021). <https://data.edd.ca.gov/Labor-Force-and-Unemployment-Rates/Local-Area-Unemployment-Statistics-LAUS-Annual-Ave/7jbb-3rb8>. Website Accessed July 8, 2021.
- California Employment Development Department (CEDD). 2021c. Labor Market Information Division Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections, Employment Projections (Updated May 7, 2021) <https://data.edd.ca.gov/Employment-Projections/Long-Term-Occupational-Employment-Projections/4yzm-uyfq>. Website accessed July 8, 2021.
- Central Coast Labor Council. 2021. San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura AFL-CIO. Website accessed July 8, 2021.
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