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Project Title:	Gem Energy Storage Center
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Document Title:	Section 5_10_Socioeconomics_Gem Energy Storage Center
Description:	This section describes the potential social and economic effects within the Project vicinity and region arising from the construction and operation of the GESC. This discussion considers Project-related effects to population, housing, public services and utilities, and county tax revenue as well as, evaluates the economic benefits that will arise from the Project.
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5.10 Socioeconomics

GEM A-CAES LLC (Applicant) proposes to construct and operate an Advanced Compressed Air Energy Storage (A-CAES) facility in unincorporated Kern County, California (CA). Herein, references to the 71-acre Gem Energy Storage Center (GESC) equate to the location of the proposed A-CAES facility. This section describes the potential social and economic effects within the Project vicinity and region arising from the construction and operation of the GESC. This discussion considers Project-related effects to 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 elements:

- Section 5.10.1 describes the socioeconomic environment that might be affected by the GESC.
- 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 GESC project site will encompass approximately 71-acres in a relatively undeveloped area of unincorporated Kern County, California. The GESC is located approximately one mile northeast of the community of Willow Springs and seven miles west of Rosamond, California. Neither the communities of Willow Springs nor Rosamond are incorporated towns or cities. The nearest incorporated community is Lancaster, CA. Lancaster, CA is located in Los Angeles County and is more than 20 miles to the southeast of the project site. As such, the region of influence for purposes of evaluating the socioeconomic impacts associated with the project will be the surrounding unincorporated communities, neighboring incorporated communities, and Kern County.

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 Kern County's 2021 population is 920,651. In 2010, the county's population was 842,069 according to the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The CDOF estimates Kern County's population in 2030 will be 1,019,221 (CDOF 2021a). Based on Kern County population data for years 2010 and 2020, population growth within the county was 0.84 percent. This equates to a net increase in residents of 70,906 for the 10-year period from 2010-2020. Table 5.10-1 summarizes the historical population data for Kern County and the state of California. Table 5.10-2 summarizes annual average population growth rates for Kern County and the State of California.

Table 5.10-1: Historical and Projected Populations

Area	2010	2015	2020	2021	2030 (projected)	2040 (projected)	2050 (projected)
Kern County	842,069	881,129	912,975	920,651	1,019,221	1,127,781	1,217,086
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

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

Area	2010-2020	2020-2030 (projected)	2030-2040 (projected)	2040-2050 (projected)
Kern County	0.84	1.16	1.07	0.79
California	0.65	0.52	0.36	0.16

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 GESC site was 23,542. This equates to a population density of 114 people per square mile (USEPA 2021). The Willow Springs Specific Plan indicates that growth rates within the community are hard to predict with projections ranging from stagnant to as high as 4 to 6 percent annually. The Willow Springs Specific Plan lists the following as key elements affecting population growth within the area:

- Population and housing demand within Willow Springs is affected by the proximity of Edwards Air Force Base to Willow Springs and the ever-changing number of civilian jobs and military personnel on base.
- The desirability of living in Willow Springs is correlated to home prices and rental rates in Palmdale and Lancaster.
- The cost of traveling the added distance from Willow Springs to employment centers is greatly dependent of energy prices (Kern County 2008a).

Appendix 5.10A Tables 5.10A-1 and 5.10A-2 show the minority and the low-income population distributions for the census tracts that are within a 10-mile radius of the GESC site. The minority population in the census tract groups within the 10-mile radius of the GESC site makes up 30 percent of this total population. However, the percent of respondents that reported white alone as their ethnicity was just 45 percent. The respondents who noted their ethnicity as Hispanic within the 10-mile radius of the GESC site was 39 percent. The minority data and income data are from the 2014-2018 ACS 5-year estimates (US EPA 2021).

Unlike its treatment of poverty, the Census Bureau does not provide an official definition of low income. The 2014-2018 ACS indicates that 20 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 decennial census tracts within a 10-mile radius of the GESC site.

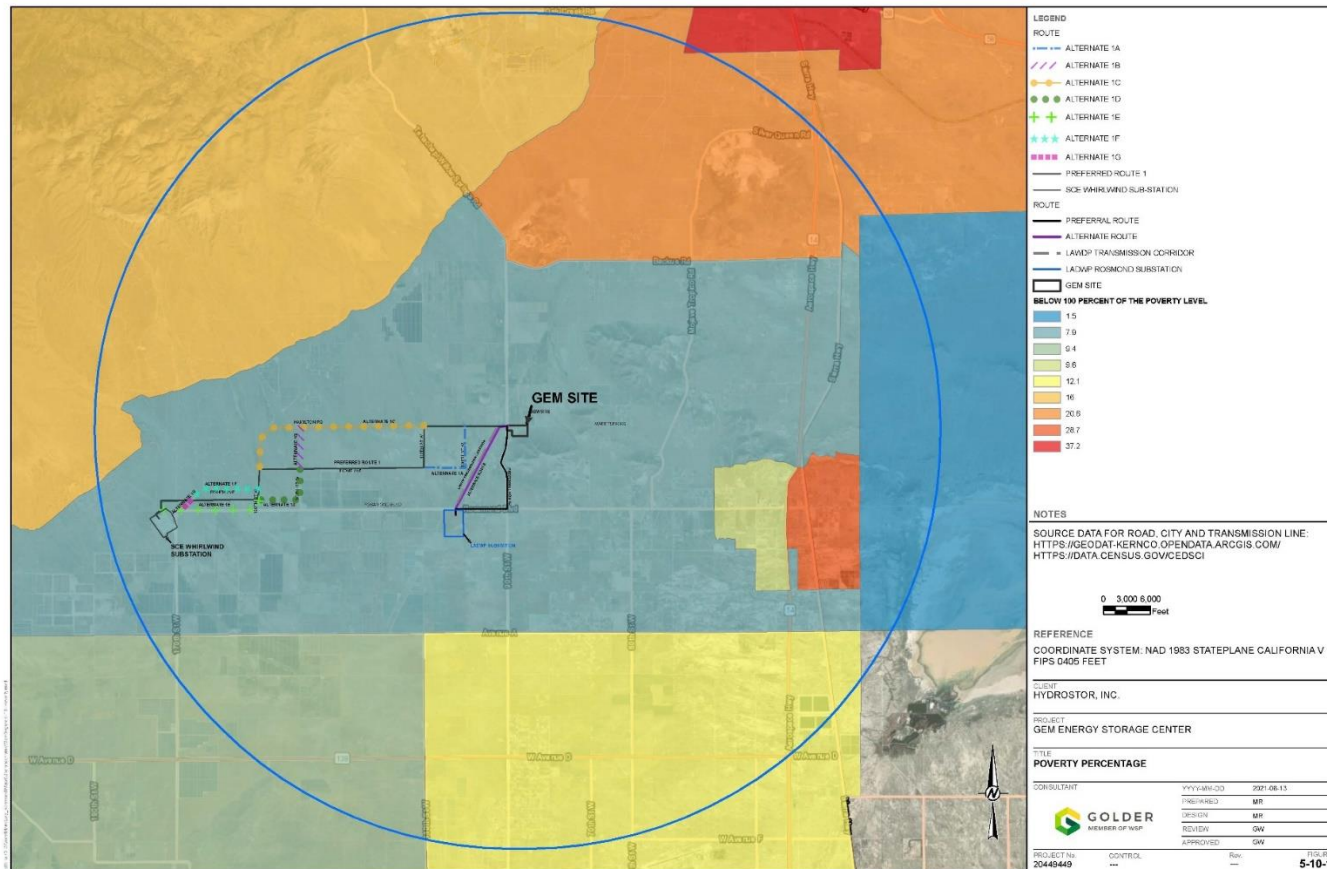


Figure 5.10-1 Low Income Community Map

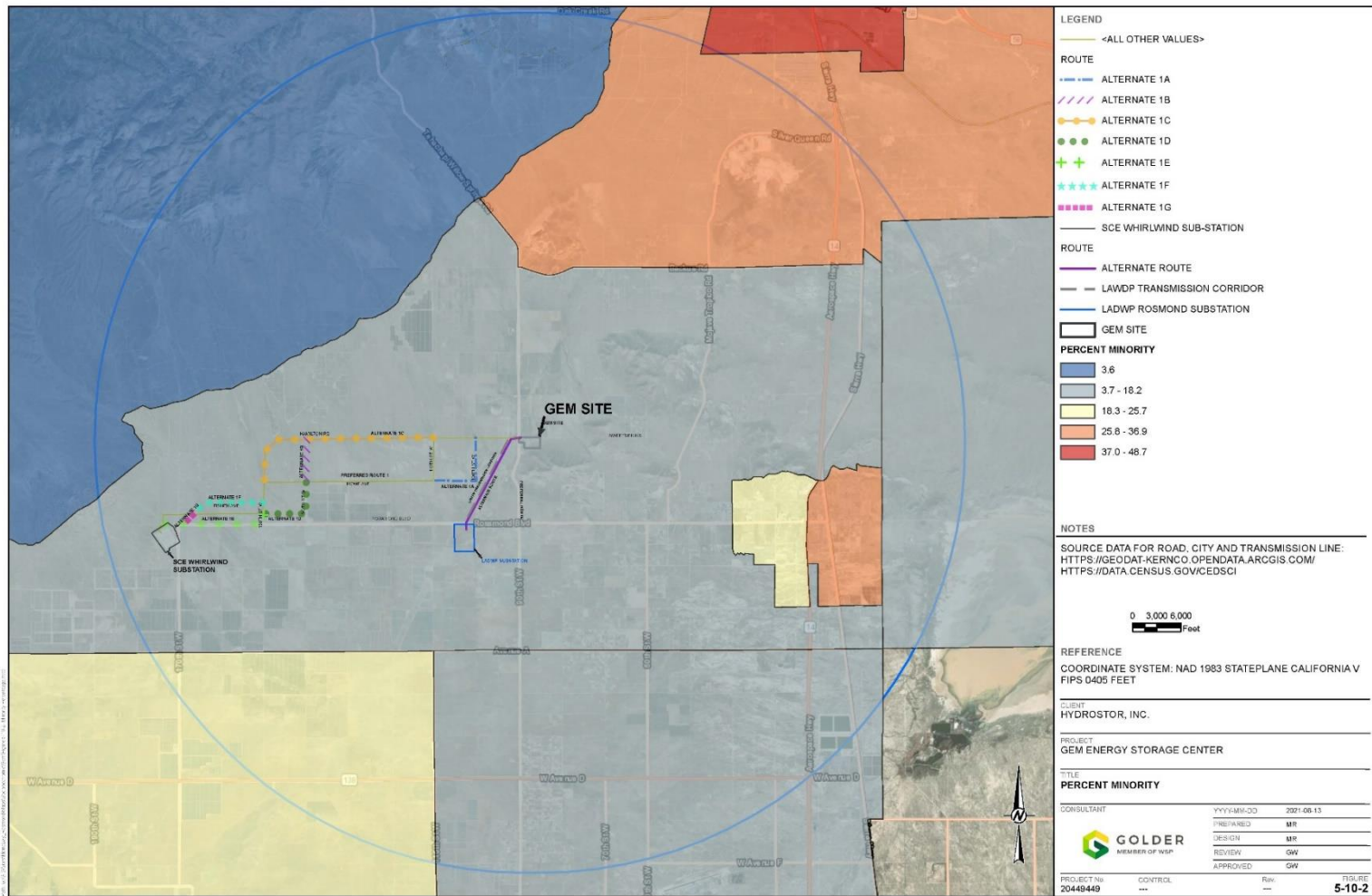


Figure 5.10-2 Minority Population Map

5.10.1.2 Housing

As shown in Table 5.10-3, housing stock for Kern County as of January 1, 2021, was 27,549 units and the vacancy rate was 9.1 percent. As of January 1, 2021, the vacancy rate for the State of California was 7.6 percent (CDOF 2021). United States Department of Housing and Urban Development considers a vacancy rate below 5 percent as limiting.

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
Kern County	304,318	218,372	62,827	23,119	9.1
California	14,429,960	8,271,681	5,596,647	561,632	7.6

Source: CDOF 2021b.

The existing zoning designations for the Willow Springs area that constrain the number of housing units per parcel as well as, the lack of water and sewer facilities will assist in limiting large scale residential development within the project vicinity.

5.10.1.3 Economy and Employment

Between 2015 and 2019, employment in Kern County increased by 20,400 jobs, or about 1.6 percent average annual growth. This 1.6 percent annual average increase in employment is less than California's trend (5.6 percent) 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, transportation, warehousing, and utilities followed by government services experienced the largest increases in employment while information services had the highest reduction. The highest contributions to Kern County's employment were from government, manufacturing, and construction.

Table 5.10-4: Employment Distribution in Kern 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
Construction	16,500	5.20	16,300	4.83	-1.2	-0.3
Financial Activities	8,000	2.52	7,500	2.22	-6.3	-1.6
Information	2,700	0.85	2,000	0.59	-25.9	-6.5
Manufacturing	14,200	4.48	12,800	3.79	-9.9	-2.5
Mining and Logging	11,400	3.59	9,500	2.81	-16.7	-4.2
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	10,900	3.44	13,600	4.03	24.8	6.2
Wholesale Trade	8,300	2.62	8,000	2.37	-3.6	-0.9
Government	61,500	19.39	67,700	20.05	10.1	2.5
Total Farm	59,300	18.69	63,900	18.93	7.8	1.9

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 Nonfarm	257,900	81.31	273,700	81.07	6.1	1.5
Total	317,200	100.00	337,600	100.00	6.4	1.6

Source: CEDD 2021a.

Table 5.10-5 provides details on the characteristics of the labor force. It shows 2019 and 2020 annual average employment data for Kern County compared to the State of California. Due to Covid-19, the table includes data from both 2019 and 2020. For both years, Kern County maintained a higher unemployment rate than the State of California. 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
Kern County	2019	388,100	357,500	30,700	7.9
State of California	2019	19,353,700	18,550,500	803,200	4.2
Kern County	2020	383,800	335,700	48,100	12.5
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 Kern County. **Table 5.10-6** present Kern County's General Fund expenditures and revenues. As indicated in **Table 5.10-6**, Kern County shows that General Fund revenues increased by about eight percent from Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-2019 to FY 2019-2020 and again by about 5 percent from FY 2019-2020 to FY 2020-2021.

Table 5.10-6: Kern County Fund Revenues and Expenditures

Fund Type	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21
Expenditures			
General Government	\$ 138,953,215.00	\$ 151,727,372.00	\$ 242,467,380.00
Public Protection	\$ 817,255,628.00	\$ 839,763,682.00	\$ 828,499,997.00
Public Ways and Facilities	\$ 89,829,299.00	\$ 109,909,653.00	\$ 102,816,900.00
Health and Sanitation	\$ 433,466,445.00	\$ 489,483,578.00	\$ 470,940,473.00
Public Assistance	\$ 661,304,284.00	\$ 723,441,297.00	\$ 760,016,474.00
Education	\$ 7,985,332.00	\$ 7,906,589.00	\$ 7,127,943.00
Recreation and Cultural Services	\$ 220,900.00	\$ 290,894.00	\$ 442,294.00
Debt Service	\$ 9,743,454.00	\$ 10,734,172.00	\$ 11,826,177.00
Appropriation for Contingencies	\$ 29,296,948.00	\$ 23,960,738.00	\$ 25,862,430.00

Fund Type	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21
Provision for Reserves and Designations	\$ 55,761,545.00	\$ 77,912,522.00	\$ 112,023,459.00
TOTAL FINANCING REQUIREMENTS	\$ 2,243,817,050.00	\$ 2,435,130,497.00	\$ 2,562,023,527.00
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 414,628,657.00	\$ 426,614,383.00	\$ 429,662,808.00
Licenses, Permits and Franchises	\$ 23,895,332.00	\$ 25,836,301.00	\$ 24,385,427.00
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	\$ 22,268,779.00	\$ 21,604,629.00	\$ 20,281,401.00
Revenue From Use of Money and Property	\$ 6,346,379.00	\$ 7,939,556.00	\$ 6,686,928.00
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 827,358,259.00	\$ 916,817,241.00	\$ 931,385,266.00
Charges for Services	\$ 223,691,081.00	\$ 244,474,851.00	\$ 239,645,692.00
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ 11,606,174.00	\$ 16,150,695.00	\$ 15,663,283.00
Other Financing Sources	\$ 527,090,590.00	\$ 551,543,427.00	\$ 552,146,382.00
Balances Carried Forward From Prior Year	\$ 140,135,174.00	\$ 171,931,971.00	\$ 294,990,637.00
Cancelation of Prior Year Reserves/ Designations	\$ 46,796,625.00	\$ 52,217,443.00	\$ 47,175,703.00
TOTAL FINANCING SOURCES	\$ 2,243,817,050.00	\$ 2,435,130,497.00	\$ 2,562,023,527.00

Source: Kern County Administrative Office 2021.

In FY 2018-2019, taxes made up approximately 18.5 percent of Kern County's total general fund revenues. The contribution of taxes to the County's general funds decreased slightly, to 17.5 percent of total general fund revenues, during FY 2019-2020. For Fiscal Years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020, intergovernmental revenues represented the largest source of revenue for Kern County's General Fund. Intergovernmental revenue is funding received from another government, either in the form of a grant or as reimbursement for costs incurred.

5.10.1.5 Education

The Southern Kern Unified School District serves the area in which GESC 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	335	289	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1 st	315	268	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2 nd	305	299	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3 rd	276	298	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4 th	288	281	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5 th	253	273	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6 th	274	241	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7 th	269	253	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
8 th	235	259	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
9 th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	261	233
10 th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	219	233
11 th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	201	184
12 th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	224	189

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

5.10.1.6 Public Services and Facilities

This section describes public services and facilities in the GESC 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 services. 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

Kern County Sheriff’s Office (KCSO) provides law enforcement services within unincorporated Kern County. The KCSO has four area substation sections: North Area, East Area, Northeast Area, and South Area. The East Area Substation includes the project area. The nearest substation within the East Area to the project area is Rosamond Substation. The response time to an emergency call from the proposed project depends on availability and proximity of sheriff’s deputies at the time dispatch receives the emergency call. The Rosamond substation is located at 3179 35th St W, Rosamond, CA 93560 which is 8.2 roadway miles from the GESC site. 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. The CHP Bakersfield office serves all of Kern County including the project area.

5.10.1.6.2 Fire Protection

The GESC site is within the jurisdiction of the Kern County Fire Department (KCFD). KCFD's services include fire suppression and prevention, emergency medical services, fire investigations, and public education presentations. The primary response station to the GESC site is KCFD Fire Station 15 on 3219 35th St W, Rosamond, CA 93560. KCFD Fire Station 15 Rosamond is 8.1 roadway miles from the GESC site. Three firefighters' staff KCFD Station No. 15 Rosamond 24 hours per day seven days per week. KCFD Station 15 Rosamond maintains two fire engines. A response time to the GESC site is not available.

5.10.1.6.3 Emergency Response

KCFD Station No. 15 Rosamond is located at 3219 35th St W, Rosamond, CA 93560 and is the nearest station capable of handling incidents involving hazardous materials. KCFD Station 15 Rosamond is responsible for coordinating a response with all applicable agencies. KCFD Station 15 Rosamond is 8.1 roadway miles from the GESC site. The response time for a response KCFD Station No. 15 Rosamond is unavailable.

5.10.1.6.4 Hospitals

Although in Los Angeles County, Antelope Valley Hospital (AVH) is the nearest hospital to the project site with a trauma center. AVH is located at 1600 West Avenue J in Lancaster, CA 93534. AVH is approximately 22.3 roadway miles from the GESC site. AVH maintains a helipad. AVH's trauma center is a Level II trauma center and is the only Level II trauma center within approximately 50 miles of the GESC site.

AVH staffs their trauma center with a trauma surgeon, neurosurgeon, orthopedic surgeon, anesthesiologist, nurses, and radiologists. AVH's trauma team is on duty and/or on call 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Services offered at AVH 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 GESC will not operate on natural gas or diesel fuel. For safety precautions, GESC will maintain a 250-horsepower diesel-fired emergency fire pump. The Applicant intends to provide electricity to the existing Southern California Edison (SCE) Whirlwind Substation via an estimated 10.9-mile interconnection transmission line from the proposed 500-megawatt A-CAES system. The Applicant refers to the plan to provide electricity to the SCE Whirlwind Substation as Option 1. In addition to the Whirlwind Substation, Los Angeles County Department of Water and Power (LADWP) has proposed construction of a substation approximately 3 miles to the south of the GESC. The Applicant's current proposal includes the potential for an interconnection transmission line from the GESC to the proposed LADWP substation should the agency construct that facility. The Applicant refers to the possibility of providing electricity to the LADWP substation as an Alternative.

5.10.1.7.2 Water

GESC will require approximately 1,100 acre-feet of non-potable water to support construction and the initial filling of the hydrostatic compensation surface reservoir. The Applicant will obtain the construction and operational water from onsite groundwater production wells. GESC will not require operational water on an average annual basis. If GESC produces surplus water, the Applicant will be beneficially deploy it on-site.

If GESC requires additional water at any point, the Applicant will purchase water from either the Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency and/or the Rosamond Wastewater Treatment Plant and/or retrieve water from on-site production wells. If the water is purchased from an off-site vendor, a contractor will truck the reclaimed water to GESC.

GESC will periodically treat for bio-growth the non-potable water for compensation water. GESC 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. GESC's preference will be to truck in portable water for bathroom, shower, and kitchen facility use. Additionally, the turbine combustion generator equipment will require washing.

5.10.1.7.3 Wastewater Discharge

The Applicant will collect and store wastewater onsite at the GESC. 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. Kern County is the region of influence for the GESC 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 can either be local and/or regional, although generally impacts tend to be more local than regional. Regional impacts occur outside the county's boundaries.

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). GESC-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, and

- 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 GESC cost and benefit.

5.10.2.3 Construction Impacts

Construction for the GESC will be approximately 60 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, and
- Surface construction which starts approximately 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 personnel requirements for the GESC's construction. Total construction personnel requirements will be approximately 10,437 person-months. Construction personnel requirements will peak at approximately 564 workers in months 26 and 27 of the construction period. Average workforce over the 60-month construction period is 174 workers. The GESC peak construction needs are less than 1.44 percent of the total construction, mining, and utility workforce shown in Table 5.10-4. Table 5.10-10 indicates that many of the applicable construction trades needed for the GESC project are projected to experience growth within Kern County.

Cavern construction requires a specialized workforce that has received job specific training for work under confined conditions. The Applicant anticipates the cavern workforce will largely be comprised of out-of-town workers. The evaluation of skilled labor availability within the area of influence involved reviewing CEDD occupational databases for Kern County and the Bakersfield Metropolitan Area as well as, contacting the Kern County AFL-CIO. Table 5.10-10 presents the results of the CEDD skill labor review and Table 5.10-11 provides the contact information for the AFL-CIO office in Kern County.

Based on the skilled labor requirements and the existing workforces in Kern County, local labor pools will be adequate to fulfill non-specialized GESC's construction labor requirements. Furthermore, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale Metropolitan Division and the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area maintain large construction workforces and are located within two hours of the GESC site. As a result, the GESC will not result in a significant adverse impact on the construction workforce in the area.

Table 5.10-8: Construction Workforce Personnel for 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	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Civil and Fdns - Laborers - Carpenters - Form Workers - Rebar Install'rs - Riggers - Concrete Install'rs	0	0	0	223	223	223	223	223	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbine Hall - Millwrights - Mechanics - Carpenters	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	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	102	102	0	0	0	0
Structural - Riggers - Ironworkers - Laborers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	74	74	37	0
Piping - Pipefitters - Pipe Welders - Carpenters - Laborers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	116	231	231	231	231

Month/Skill	1-4	5-12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mechanical - Mechanics - Welders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	41	41	41	41
EI - Electricians - Instr Techs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
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	107	331	358	358	358	358	406	426	517	517	452	473

Table 5.10-9: Construction Workforce Personnel for Months 25-60

Month/Skill	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37-60	Cavern Month
Surface Works														
Indirects - PM - CM - PE's, Admin, SHE	65	98	98	98	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	33	0	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	0
Turbine Hall - Millwrights - Mechanics - Carpenters	0	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	0
Primary equipment - Millwrights - Mechanics - Welders	0	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	0
Piping - Pipefitters - Pipe Welders	231	231	231	231	231	231	116	116	0	0	0	0	0	0

Month/Skill	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37-60	Cavern Month
- Carpenters - Laborers														
Mechanical - Mechanics - Welders	41	41	41	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EI - Electricians - Instr Techs	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controls - Control/Auto Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	260	260	130	0	0	0
Pre-Comm - Comm Techs - Control/Auto Techs - Operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	130	130	0	0
Cavern Works														
Heavy Equipment Operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Laborer's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Electrician - site prep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fitter/plumber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Equipment operators	0	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	0
Site Supervision	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3
Hoist operator	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4
Mechanics	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4
Electrician - mining	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4
Miners	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	0	33

Month/Skill	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37-60	Cavern Month
Project Manager	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	7
Total	532	564	564	544	491	491	375	447	522	522	392	229	14	55

Table 5.10-10: Available Labor Skill in Bakersfield Metropolitan Area, Kern County, 2018-2028

Occupation	2018	2028 (Projected)	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Administrative Services Managers	500	560	60	12
Electrical Engineers	470	490	20	4.3
Mechanical Engineers	580	590	10	1.7
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	540	530	-10	-1.9
Carpenters	1,040	1,140	100	9.6
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	800	920	120	15
Construction Laborers	2,710	3,080	370	13.7
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,010	1,130	120	11.9
Electricians	1,620	1,860	240	14.8
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	740	830	90	12.2
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	980	1,130	150	15.3
Helpers, Construction Trades	390	450	60	15.4
Metal Workers and Plastic Workers	2,330	2,620	290	12.4
Plant and System Operators	1,030	960	-70	-6.8
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	1,260	1,450	190	15.1

Source: CEDD 2021c.

Table 5.10-11: Labor Union Contacts in Kern County

Union	Contact	Address
Kern, Inyo and Mono Counties Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO	Elizabeth Camarena	200 W. Jeffrey St. Bakersfield, CA 93305

Source: Kern, Inyo and Mono Counties Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO 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 60. As a result of the specialize 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 60, 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 Kern County. The communities of Rosamond, Lancaster, and Palmdale contain potential sources of skilled labor. The Applicant expects the remaining workers for GESC’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 Kern County is \$116/day, and \$61/day for meals and incidental expenses. There are many hotels, motels, and recreational vehicle parks in Kern 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 GESC 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 GESC's construction is \$997 million, where the cost of materials is \$447 million, and construction payroll is \$550 million. The estimated value of materials that the Applicant will purchase locally during construction is \$63.4 million and the estimated construction payroll for onsite labor is \$461.3 million. Total spending locally and on-site for materials and labor, used as input for the Economic Impact Analysis (EIA), is approximately \$524.7 million over the 60-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 GESC 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	\$63,396,977	\$383,535,633	\$446,932,610
Onsite Labor Cost	\$461,283,555	\$88,694,245	\$549,977,800
Total Cost	\$524,680,532	\$472,229,878	\$996,910,410

Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts from Construction. To estimate the total impact of the GESC 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 of consumer goods and services attributable to labor earnings.

This EIA applies RIMSII final-demand and direct multipliers to local GESC expenditures and estimates the economic changes in regional output, value added, employment earnings, and jobs. RIMS II multipliers for this analysis are specific to Kern 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 Kern County in 2019 dollars (see note below Table 5.6-13). The multipliers for Kern County are associated with the cities of Rosamond, Lancaster, and Palmdale.

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

Industry	Region: Kern 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	1.6167	0.5714	9.4353	0.8483	1.4403	1.5918
Utilities	1.4937	0.2863	3.4594	0.8674	2.0361	3.3964

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.

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

This analysis estimates the construction workforce for onsite labor will reside locally within Kern County while they are working on the GESC project. As noted, the Applicant estimates a peak workforce of 564 employees at any one-time during construction. The estimated total construction payroll spent for onsite labor during the GESC's duration is \$461.3 million. The estimated spending for purchase of materials and supplies bought locally during construction is \$63.4 million. In this regard, the GESC project will increase "local investment" by a one-time total amount of \$524.7 million. This is based on the materials purchased locally plus payroll spent for onsite labor.

Assuming total local construction direct expenditures are \$524.7 million, over the duration of construction, the EIA indicates that the GESC project will generate a change in regional output of \$848.3 million dollars. This EIA estimates that the GESC project will result in indirect and induced employment effects of 765 and 1,076 jobs, respectively. Finally, the EIA estimates that the indirect income impact of the GESC project will be \$44.2 million and the induced income impact will be \$47.4 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 Kern 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 Kern County during construction is \$63.4 million. The EIA estimates that Kern County will receive a **beneficial economic impact** from the project's construction as it will generate total local sales tax of approximately \$4.8 million. As such, the GESC 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 Southern Kern Unified School District are maintaining an open enrollment policy (South Kern Unified School District 2021a). Additionally, the State of California has developed a curriculum for distance learning and online education. Online learning is becoming more common place within the State of California which will reduce the need for relocation and assist in reducing overcrowding

of classrooms. The Southern Kern Unified School District is continuing to offer distance learning for the 2021 and 2022 school year (CDE 2021b; South Kern Unified School District 2021b).

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

GESC 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 GESC** is store energy during off-peak hours, the Applicant **will plan GESC'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 GESC project may have minor impacts on police, fire, or hazardous materials handling resources. However, the construction of the GESC will not place an undue burden on public service providers because public services are located near the project area as well as, distributed throughout Kern County. As a result of the Applicant's safety policies, the construction of the GESC construction will not create significant adverse impacts on medical resources in the area. See Section 5.16, Worker Health and Safety, for additional information on GESC'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 GESC online.

5.10.2.4.1 Operational Workforce

The Applicant is designing the GESC 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:

- 30 Operators, working on different shifts to cover operations 24 hours/day x 7 days/week
- 5 Maintenance staff, working 5 days per week and 8 hours/day
- 3 Supervisors, working 5 days per week and 8 hours/day
- 1 Admin person, working 5 days per week and 8 hours/day
- 1 Plant Manager, 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 the GESC's staff will likely be local to the site and live within the nearby Kern County communities of Rosamond, Lancaster, and Palmdale. 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 GESC, there will be no impact on housing within the neighboring communities. Hence, the operations of the GESC 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 Kern 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 GESC upkeep, utilities, etc.). While not included in this impact analysis, any spending required for the upkeep of the GESC will have a positive economic impact of the local economy.

During operations, the GESC 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 Kern 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	\$9,227,507
Change in Employment (jobs)	21
Change in Employee Earnings (incomes)	\$1,768,652
Change in Value Added	\$5,358,465

Source: WSP USA, Inc. 2021.

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

Final Demand	Annually
Final Demand Jobs	21
Direct Jobs	6
Indirect Jobs	9
Induced Jobs	6
Final Demand Earnings	\$1,768,652
Direct Earnings	\$868,647
Indirect Earnings	\$620,191
Induced Earnings	\$279,814

Source: WSP USA, Inc. 2021.

5.10.2.4.5 Create Adverse Fiscal Impacts on the Community

5.10.2.4.6 The Project will result in increased property tax revenues to Kern County. With GESC’s sizable capital cost, the resulting property tax contributions will be significant and provide an important new revenue stream for the County. These property tax revenues will be determined in consultation with the County of Kern and the California State Board of Equalization. Result in Substantial Adverse Impacts on Educational Facilities

The Southern Kern Unified School District has indicated no change in their open enrollment policy (South Kern Unified School District 2021a). The operations of the GESC will require only a small workforce of approximately 40 employees. Furthermore, if employees were to construct new homes within the school district, the Southern Kern Unified School District charges a one-time residential development fee of \$4.08 per square foot (South Kern Unified School District 2020). As such, GESC operations will not cause a significant increase in demand for school services or significant adverse impact to school services.

5.10.2.4.7 Result in Substantial Adverse Impacts on Provision of Utility Services

GESC operation 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.

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

The operation of GESC will not result in significant impacts to either the KCSO or the KCFD as the agencies maintain stations near the GESC as well as, throughout Kern County. Additionally, the Applicant does not anticipate an operational workforce of more than 40 employees. Due to the relatively small workforce, the operation of GESC will not create significant adverse impacts 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 that analysis, the GESG 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 result, an influx of nonlocal workers and their dependents can occur which causes an excessive demand on public services. Appendix 5.6A is a list of projects currently under development within a 6-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 Kern County to support the project. Other kinds of cumulative socioeconomic impacts are also unlikely because the GESG'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 GESG, 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	Application for Certification, Section Explaining Conformity
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	Section 5.10.2
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	Section 5.10.2.4
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	Section 5.10.2.4
Education Code Section 17620	State	Allows a school district to levy a fee against any construction within the boundaries of the district for the purpose of funding construction of school facilities. Local school districts may charge a one-time assessment fee to mitigate potential school impacts	CDE	Section 5.10.2.4
Chapter 19: Zoning	Kern County	This title is adopted to promote and protect the public health, safety, and welfare through the orderly regulation of land uses throughout the unincorporated area of the County. This title shall apply to all property in unincorporated Kern County whether owned by private persons, firms, corporations, or organizations	Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department	Section 5.10.5.3
Chapter 19.26.150 Development Standards and Conditions	Kern County	Consistency With General Plan and/or Specific Plans. All development shall be consistent with the goals and policies of the County General Plan, with the uses and density/intensity standards of the applicable General Plan land use category, and with any applicable Specific Plan and its goals, policies, and standards.	Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department	Section 5.10.5.3

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 the Executive Order 12898, CEC has included this topic in its power plant siting decisions to ensure that the Applicant identifies and addresses any potential adverse impacts to socioeconomic resources.

5.10.5.2 State LORS

California Government Code Sections 65996 and 65997 provide the exclusive methods of considering and mitigating impacts on school facilities that might occur because of the development of real property. Education Code Section 17620, listed in California 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 Kern County

The Kern County General Plan, Policy 9, states that new development should pay its pro rata share of the local cost of expansions in services, facilities, and infrastructure which it generates and upon which it is dependent. Willow Springs Specific Plan Policy 2 states that in evaluating a development application, Kern County will consider both its physical and fiscal impact on the local school district and other public facilities. If it is found that the district or facilities involved will, as a result, require additional facilities or incur costs requiring additional local revenues, the development project will be required as a condition of approval to contribute funds to the district for the costs directly attributable to the project.

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	Kern County Treasurer – Tax Collector	Jordan Kaufman KCTTC Taxpayer Service Center P.O. Box 579 Bakersfield, CA 93302-0580
Kern County Auditor’s Office	Kern County Auditor-Controller-County Clerk	Mary B. Bedard, CPA 1115 Truxtun Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93301-4639
County Assessor	Kern County Assessor-Recorder	Jon Lifquist – Assessor-Recorder 1115 Truxtun Avenue Bakersfield CA 93301
School Impact Fees and Enrollment Issue Impacts	Southern Kern Unified School District	Leanne Hargus Associate Superintendent 661-256-5000 x 1118

Issue	Agency	Contact
		2601 Rosamond Blvd., Rosamond, CA 93560
Available Resources, Potential Impacts on Resources on Resources and Average Response Times,	Kern County Sheriff's Department	Public Administrator Kern County Sheriff's Office 1350 Norris Road Bakersfield, CA 93308-2231 (661) 635-1330
Available Resources, Potential Impacts on Resources on Resources and Average Response Times,	Kern County Fire Department	Public Information Officer 5642 Victor Street Bakersfield, CA 93308 (661)-330-0133
Public Health Service	Kern County Public Health Services Department	1800 Mt. Vernon Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93306 General Information: (661) 321-3000 / publichealth@kerncounty.com
Emergency Services	Kern County Public Health Services Department	1800 Mt. Vernon Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93306 General Information: (661) 321-3000 / publichealth@kerncounty.com

5.10.7 Permits and Permit Schedule

The building permit process in Kern County deals with project effects on public services. For example, the County collects school development fees when the Applicant pays in lieu building permit fees to the county. This evaluation has identified no permits related to socioeconomics that will impact the construction and operation of GESC.

5.10.8 References

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