6.12 SOCIOECONOMICS

This section discusses the potential socioeconomic impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed VV2 Project. It includes an evaluation of Project-related impacts on public services and infrastructure (e.g., schools, protective services, and housing), as well as an evaluation of impacts on community issues such as environmental justice.

6.12.1 LORS Compliance

A summary of potentially applicable socioeconomics-related laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) is presented in Table 6.12-1 and in text following the table. The Project will comply with the applicable Federal, State, and local LORS.

Table 6.12-1
LORS Applicable to Socioeconomics

LORS	Applicability	Where Addressed in AFC
Federal:		
Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations"	As a result of the Executive Order, EPA issued guidelines requiring Federal agencies and State agencies receiving Federal funds to develop strategies to address environmental justice issues (EPA, 1998).	Section 6.12.2
State:		
California Government Code Sections 65995-65997 (amended by SB 50),	States that public agencies may impose fees, charges or other financial requirements on developers to offset the cost for school facilities.	Section 6.12.1
Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15131	CEQA and its guidelines state that economic or social factors of a project may be included in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), but shall not be treated as significant effects on the environment.	Sections 6.12.2 and 6.12.3
Local:		
City of Victorville General Plan, Land Use Element	Establishes goals and implementing policies to achieve a diversified economic base and adequate City services and infrastructure.	Section 6.12.3
City of Victorville Ordinance No. 1301	Establishes Development Impact Fee for industrial projects to fund needed public improvements.	Section 6.12.3

6.12.1.1 Federal LORS

Executive Order 12898 – Requires Federal agencies and State agencies receiving Federal funds, to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low income populations. Federal agency permits and approvals are considered "activities", which makes this requirement more broadly applicable than merely to agencies receiving Federal funds. Because the VV2 Project will require Federal agency approvals (e.g., air quality PSD permit from EPA), the Executive Order applies to the VV2 Project.

6.12.1.2 State LORS

California GC Sections 67995-65997 – States that public agencies may impose fees, charges or other financial requirements on developers to offset the cost for school facilities. For the Project, the administering agencies for implementing school impact fees are the Adelanto School District (ASD) and the Victor Valley Union High School District (VVUHSD).

Title 14, CCR, Section 15131 – CEQA and its guidelines state that economic or social factors of a project may be included in an EIR, but shall not be treated as significant effects on the environment. However, economic or social effects of a project may be used to determine the significance of physical changes caused by the project. Additionally, economic, social, and particularly housing factors shall be considered by public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

6.12.1.3 Local LORS

Although the VV2 Project does not require socioeconomics-related permits, the Land Use Element of the City of Victorville General Plan contains goals related to maintaining and improving the socioeconomic aspects of the City. Goal 2 refers to "Victorville as a community with a diversified economic base," and Goal 3 refers to "Victorville as a community which provides adequate city services and infrastructure," (http://www.ci.victorville.ca.us, General Plan Land Use Element, accessed 091906). The following policies to achieve Goals 2 and 3 are applicable to the Project:

- Policy 2.1-Implementation Measure 2: The City will utilize the Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area (LAMBRA) designation incentives to attract employers to the SCLA.

- Policy 3.1-Implementation Measure 1: The City will use development impact fees to pay for a portion of the infrastructure improvements as identified in the capital improvement plan.
- Policy 3.1-Implementation Measure 2: The City will continue to review and add projects to the capital improvement plan as deemed necessary to ensure the orderly growth of the City.
- Policy 3.1-Implementation Measure 3: The City will continue to require new development to pay the capital costs of public facilities and services needed to serve those developments.
- Policy 3.1-Implementation Measure 4: The City will continue to contact utility companies, school districts, and special districts as necessary when new projects are submitted, to ensure their capability to serve the new projects.

The SCLA has been fully designated a LAMBRA by the California Trade and Commerce Agency. The LAMBRA Act was enacted in October 1993 to provide an enterprise zone-based incentive program for local communities attempting to recover from designated base closures. Because VV2 Project structures would not be located within the SCLA (they would be in the adjacent SCLLA Specific Plan Area), the Project will not be eligible for various sales and use tax credits, including hiring credits for wages paid, business expense deductions, and 15-year net operating loss carryover.

City of Victorville Ordinance 1301 allows the City to impose a Development Impact Fee on industrial projects to cover public infrastructure improvement costs. However, as the City is the owner of the VV2 Project, the Project is not subject to this Development Impact Fee.

6.12.1.4 Involved Agencies and Local Contacts

No socioeconomics-related permits are required by the Project. Therefore, there are no applicable permitting agencies or agency contacts.

6.12.1.5 Required Permits and Permitting Schedule

There are no required permits related to socioeconomics.

6.12.2 Affected Environment

This subsection discusses existing socioeconomic conditions in the areas potentially affected by the VV2 Project. For purposes of this evaluation, the regional area is defined as San Bernardino County and Los Angeles County, including the cities of Victorville, Adelanto, Hesperia, Barstow, San Bernardino, Apple Valley, Lancaster, and Palmdale.

The local area is defined as the Cities of Victorville and Adelanto. The socioeconomic characteristics discussed include population, housing, employment and economy, public services, utilities, schools, local government finance, and environmental justice. For environmental justice analysis purposes, the local area is defined as a six-mile radius around the Project site.

6.12.2.1 Regional Setting

The VV2 Project is located in the City of Victorville in an area commonly referred to as the "High Desert" due to its approximate elevation of 2,900 feet above sea level. The City of Victorville is a key community of the High Desert and is located adjacent to the cities of Adelanto and Hesperia and the Town of Apple Valley. The City of Barstow is located approximately 30 miles to the north-northeast of Victorville, while the City of San Bernardino (the largest city in the county) is located approximately 40 miles south of Victorville. Additional metropolitan areas near the Project site include the Cities of Lancaster and Palmdale, which are located in Los Angeles County approximately 40 miles west of Victorville. The regional setting is illustrated in Figure 6.12-1.

6.12.2.2 Local Setting

The Project site is located within the northeast portion of the SCLA planning area within the northernmost areas of the City of Victorville. The Project site and immediate vicinity are currently undeveloped and zoned for industrial development. The nearest residence is located on Colusa Road approximately one mile west of the Project site and the SCLA is located to the south of the site. The local setting is illustrated in Figure 6.12-2.

6.12.2.3 Population

San Bernardino County is the fourth most populous county in southern California, following Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties counties. The population of San Bernardino County grew from 1,418,380 in 1990, to 1,709,434 in 2000, and reached an estimated 1,919,215 in 2005 (California Department of Finance, 2005; SCAG, 2006). The rapid population growth of the 1990s has continued into the first decade of the 21st century and mainly reflects the migration of people to the county seeking affordable housing from the higher-cost regions of southern California.

Population estimates and future population projections for the local and regional area are summarized in Table 6.12-2. The population of Victorville in 2000 was 64,029. The estimated population of Victorville in 2004 was 77,881 and the projections for 2010 and 2020 are 89,967 and 124,977, respectively (California Department of Finance, 2005; SCAG, 2006; City of Victorville, 2006). The population of Adelanto in 2000 was

18,167. The estimated population of Adelanto in 2004 was 23,419 and the projections for 2010 and 2020 are 25,939 and 35,351, respectively.

Table 6.12-2
Population Estimates and Projections

County/City	Year				
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
San Bernardino County	1,709,434	1,919,215	2,059,420	2,229,700	2,397,709
Victorville	64,871	75,952	81,592	92,548	103,353
Adelanto	18,167	21,888	25,939	30,675	35,351
Hesperia	62,835	78,494	95,800	117,568	139,049
Apple Valley	54,585	63,453	70,873	77,333	83,707
Barstow	21,133	23,902	25,401	28,831	32,215
San Bernardino	185,772	199,035	207,021	208,860	210,672
Los Angeles County	9,519,338	10,258,304	10,718,007	11,113,772	11,501,884
Lancaster	119,416	142,043	168,032	191,912	215,468
Palmdale	117,729	145,995	176,506	218,387	259,712
Source: SCAG, 2006.					

Average annual growth rates for the populations in the local and regional areas are summarized in Table 6.12-3. As shown in the table, between 2000 and 2005, the fastest growth in the vicinity of the Project has occurred (in order) in Hesperia, Palmdale, Adelanto, Lancaster, and Victorville. The City of Victorville (and the other communities listed in the table except for the City of San Bernardino), has grown faster than San Bernardino County (or Los Angeles County) as a whole, but not as rapidly as Hesperia and Adelanto, or as rapidly as Palmdale and Lancaster in Los Angeles County. Growth rates for the years 2005 to 2010 are predicted to be higher in Hesperia, Palmdale, Adelanto, and Lancaster than in Victorville, but recent population growth in the City of Victorville has exceeded projections; Victorville's population grew by 8.2 percent in 2005 and in 2006 the estimated population growth was 6.5 percent (Roberts, 2007) compared to the Southern California Association of Government's projected 3.42 percent average annual increase (SCAG, 2006).

Table 6.12-3
Average Annual Population Growth Rates

County/City	Annual Growth Rates		
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
San Bernardino County	2.45%	1.46%	1.65%
Victorville	3.42%	1.46%	2.69%
Adelanto	4.10%	3.70%	3.65%
Hesperia	4.98%	4.41%	4.54%
Apple Valley	3.25%	2.34%	1.82%
Barstow	2.62%	1.25%	2.70%
San Bernardino	1.43%	0.80%	0.18%
Los Angeles County	1.55%	0.89%	0.74%
Lancaster	3.79%	3.66%	2.84%
Palmdale	4.80%	4.18%	4.75%

Note: Growth rates based on population estimates and projections in Table 6.12-2.
Source: SCAG, 2006.

6.12.2.4 Housing

In 2000, the City of Victorville contained approximately 22,498 housing units with a vacancy rate of 7.1 percent, and the City of Adelanto contained approximately 5,547 housing units with a vacancy rate of 15 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006). In 2000, the City of Adelanto contained a total of 1,706 renter-occupied housing units, and the vacancy rate for rental-occupied housing was 22.3 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006). The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has reported that rental vacancies for the Western United States were 7.3 percent for 2005, with data through the second quarter of 2006 at 6.8 percent (U.S. Housing Market Conditions, 2nd Quarter 2006, HUD, 2006 accessed 10/18/06 at http://www.huduser.org/periodicals/ushmc/summer06/USHMC.pdf). The City of Victorville's housing market continues to grow, with an estimated 35,086 units existing as of 2006 (City of Victorville, 2006). In addition, there is a substantial volume of residential construction proposed and in the permitting phase in the Cities of Victorville and Adelanto. In Victorville, a total of over 20,000 housing units are proposed and in Adelanto a total of over 8,600 units are proposed. For the City of Victorville, the

home-ownership rate in 2000 was 65.1 percent, and the median value of owner-occupied housing units was $98,700. For Adelanto, the home-ownership rate in 2000 was 63.8 percent, and the median value of owner-occupied housing units was $81,700 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2005).

In 2004, the County of San Bernardino contained approximately 635,802 housing units and had a housing vacancy rate of 10.4 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006). Renter-occupied units in the County of San Bernardino totaled 202,140 and presented a low vacancy rate of 4.6 percent. In addition to owner-occupied and rental housing, there are motel/hotel accommodations available throughout the local area. Specifically, Victorville has 154 accommodation establishments and Adelanto City has 8 accommodation establishments (Economic Census, 2002).

6.12.2.5 Economy and Employment

The 2005 employment by industrial sector for Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties is summarized in Table 6.12-4. Los Angeles County employment was 4,059,800 as of November 2005, and San Bernardino County employment was 622,800. As shown in Table 6.12-4, the services, manufacturing, retail trade, and government sectors are the largest employers in both counties.

Table 6.12-4
Los Angeles and San Bernardino County 2005 Employment by Industry

Sector	Los Angeles County		San Bernardino County	
	Employment	**Percentage**	**Employment**	**Percentage**
Services	1,584,600	39.0%	209,600	33.7%
Manufacturing	471,800	11.6%	68,800	11.0%
Retail Trade	421,700	10.4%	76,200	12.2%
Government	583,300	14.4%	114,300	18.3%
Wholesale Trade	212,200	5.2%	27,600	4.5%
Transportation and Public Utilities	165,500	4.1%	40,800	6.6%
Finance, Information, Insurance and Real Estate	460,100	11.3%	40,400	6.5%
Construction and Mining	153,600	3.8%	41,800	6.7%
Agricultural	7,000	0.2%	3,300	0.5%
Total	**4,059,800**	**100%**	**622,800**	**100%**
Source: California Employment Development Department, 2005a.				

The City of Victorville enjoys a favorable economic environment; economic growth can be seen in both residential and commercial construction. In 2005, the City issued permits for approximately $418 million in residential and commercial construction activity; in the first seven months of 2006, permits were issued for over $483 million (City of Victorville, 2006).

In addition, as of July 31, 2006, the City's Development Department showed single family development projects totaling 17,494 lots in the permitting process, as well as 92 lots described as "minor subdivision development" projects, and projects involving a total of 3,035 multi-family units (City of Victorville, 2006). There also were commercial and industrial development projects in the permitting process totaling over 3,776,000 square feet (SF), including 2,056,000 SF of commercial projects, 1,285,000 SF of industrial projects, and 372,000 SF of office projects (City of Victorville, 2006).

The employed labor force in the City of Victorville was 22,385 in 2000 and grew to approximately 23,150 by 2004. Trends indicate that the labor force will continue to grow. The Southern California Association of Governments, in its Ninth Annual Regional Economic Forecast for Southern California 2006-2007, reported that "the strongest job growth is associated with California's inland counties and southern California" with total non-farm employment in Riverside/San Bernardino Counties estimated to have increased 2.2% between 2004 and 2005; 3.9% between 2005 and 2006; and 4.7% between 2006 and 2007 for an average annual change of 3.6% between 2004 and 2007 (SCAG, 2006). Employment data by industrial sector for the City of Victorville are provided in Table 6.12-5. As illustrated in the table, the main sectors of employment in the City are services, manufacturing, and retail trade.

In 2000, the employed labor force in the City of Adelanto was 4,866. The Adelanto employed labor force grew to approximately 6,400 by 2004. Employment data by industrial sector for the City of Adelanto is provided in Table 6.12-6. As illustrated in the table, the main sectors of employment in the Adelanto are services, manufacturing, and retail trade.

Labor force data for the cities in the regional area as of 2005 are summarized in Table 6.12-7. Since 2004, the unemployment rate in the area has trended downward. In 2005, the cities of Victorville and Adelanto had annual unemployment rates (not adjusted) of 6.0 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, which were both above the rate of 5.0 percent for San Bernardino County as a whole in that year. In August 2006, the unemployment rate was 5.7 percent for Victorville; 7.3 percent for Adelanto; and 4.7 percent for San Bernardino County.

Table 6.12-5
City of Victorville Employment by Industry (Year 2000 Annual Average)

Industrial Sector	Employment	Percent of Total Employed
Services	9,751	43%
Manufacturing	2,207	10%
Retail Trade	3,219	14%
Government	1,589	7%
Wholesale Trade	596	3%
Transportation and Public Utilities	2,041	9%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,320	6%
Construction	1,488	7%
Agriculture and Mining	174	1%
Total	**22,385**	**100%**
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005.		

Table 6.12-6
City of Adelanto Employment by Industry (2000 Annual Average)

Sector	Employment	Percent of Total Employed
Services	1,777	37%
Manufacturing	964	20%
Retail Trade	602	13%
Government	329	7%
Wholesale Trade	168	3%
Transportation and Public Utilities	454	9%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	168	3%
Construction	306	6%
Agriculture and Mining	98	2%
Total	**4,866**	**100%**
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005.		

Table 6.12-7
Year 2005 Average Annual Employment Data

County/City	Civilian Labor Force	Employed Labor Force	Unemployed Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
San Bernardino County	863,400	820,100	43,300	5.0%
Victorville	29,600	27,800	1,800	6.0%
Adelanto	6,500	6,000	500	7.8%
Hesperia	29,800	27,900	1,900	6.4%
Apple Valley	25,900	24,500	1,400	5.4%
Barstow	10,400	9,700	700	6.3%
San Bernardino	83,000	77,200	5,800	7.0%
Los Angeles County	4,821,200	4,564,700	256,500	5.3%
Lancaster	53,800	49,900	3,900	7.7%
Palmdale	53,600	50,200	3,400	6.4%
Source: California Employment Development Department, 2006.				

6.12.2.6 Public Services and Utilities

This subsection describes public services and utilities in the Project area.

Law Enforcement. The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department is under contract to the City of Victorville to provide police protection and public safety services. Theses services include traffic and neighborhood police control, emergency calls, and crime prevention. The Victorville Police Station is manned by 71 sworn deputies and 21 non-sworn employees (Williams, 2006). The service ratio in the City of Victorville is approximately one full-time enforcement officer per 1,100 residents. The County Sheriff would respond to the Project site from the station at 14200 Amargosa Road. Average response time to the Project site depends on the severity of the incident and the location of the deputies on call. Typical response time for an emergency call is estimated at between 4 and 5 minutes (Williams, 2006).

The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department is currently under contract with the City of Adelanto to provide police services. The City of Adelanto has contracted with the County Sheriff's Department since February 2002 and retains a law enforcement staff of

23 employees (Railey, 2006). The service ratio in Adelanto is approximately one full-time enforcement officer per 900 residents.

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 materials spill incidents.

Fire Protection. Fire protection in the VV2 Project area is provided by the City of Victorville Fire Department. The Victorville Fire Department employs 46 full-time firefighters and maintains 17 other employees (City of Victorville, 2005a). There are four fire stations in the City. The nearest fire station of which is Station #319 located approximately 2.5 miles from the Project site. Average response time to the Project site is estimated at between five and six minutes. The City of Victorville response policies for commercial fires require the response of three engine companies, one truck company, and one Chief Officer. If additional support is required, it would be provided from City fire stations #'s 311, 313, and 314, 16200 Desert Knoll Drive; 13086 Amethyst Road; and 17008 Silica Drive, respectively. The Victorville Fire Department is equipped to respond to hazardous material incidents.

Additional fire protection support could be obtained from the San Bernardino County Fire Department, which currently employs approximately 325 paid call firefighters (PCF). These personnel staff engine companies in many communities within each of the four field divisions of the department. In addition to stations in the City of Victorville, there are two fire stations in the City of Adelanto: Station #321 located at 11711 Hardy Street in the urban core of Adelanto, and Station #322 located at 10370 Rancho Road within the Industrial Park District of the City. The average response time from Station #321 would be approximately seven minutes and the response time from Station #322 would be 11 minutes (Salvate, 2006). The Adelanto Fire Department is equipped to respond to hazardous material incidents.

Hospitals. Emergency medical services in the Project area are provided by the Victorville Fire Department. There are three hospitals within a 12-mile radius of the Project site: 1) Victor Valley Community Hospital located at 15248 11th Street in Victorville, 2) Desert Valley Hospital, located at 16850 Bear Valley Road in Victorville, and 3). St. Mary's Medical Center located in Apple Valley approximately 12 miles from the VV2 site. Additional emergency services are provided by Mercy Air, a medical evacuation unit, which operates from a helipad at Fire Station #322 in Adelanto. Table 6.12-8 provides a summary of the hospital services in the Project area.

Table 6.12-8
Summary of Hospital Services in the Project Area

Hospital	Available Beds	Available Services
Desert Valley Hospital	76	Emergency, Out/In Patient Surgery, Home Health, Hospice, Medic-van/Non Emergency Ambulance, and Charitable Foundation
Victor Valley Hospital	119	Emergency, Medical, Surgical, Cardio Thoracic (Heart Unit), Mental Health, Pediatrics, Neo-Natal Care, Labor and Delivery, and Oncology (Cancer Floor)
St. Mary Medical Center	195	Out/In-Patient Surgery, Cardiocath Lab, Open Heart, Pediatrics, Neo-Natal Care, Labor and Delivery, Oncology (Cancer Floor), Home Health, Hospice, Non Emergency Ambulance, Skilled Nursing Facility, Foundation
Note: The closest trauma center is in San Bernardino about 15 minutes from VV2 site by helicopter. Source: City of Victorville, 2004.		

Natural Gas and Electricity. Natural gas and electrical services in the Project area are provided by Southwest Gas Corporation and Southern California Edison, respectively.

Water and Wastewater. The VV2 Project will use reclaimed water for its industrial processes. As discussed in Section 2.0, Project Description, reclaimed water will be provided by the VVWRA through a pipeline from its nearby treatment plant to the Project site. Peak reclaimed water demand for the VV2 Project is estimated to be approximately 3.5 million gallons per day.

The City of Victorville is part of a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) that operates and manages the VVWRA. The VVWRA facility provides for the transportation and treatment of wastewater on a regional basis, and, in addition to Victorville, the communities involved include Apple Valley, Hesperia, and San Bernardino County Community Service Area 42.

The VVWRA owns, operates, and maintains the regional wastewater reclamation plant located off Phantom Road East at the north end of Shay Road and adjacent to the Mojave River, approximately one mile southeast of the VV2 site. The wastewater plant treats approximately 12 million gallons of waste water per day (MGD). As discussed in Section 6.1, the VVWRA has ongoing facility upgrade and expansion activities that will increase plant capacity to 18 MGD; this project is expected to be completed in the spring

of 2008. The plant has projected the ability to provide 25.6 MGD recycled water by 2020 and 32 MGD by 2025 (www.vvwra.com, October 2006).

According to a Memorandum of Understanding with CDFG dated June 27, 2003, the VVWRA must discharge up to 9,000 acre-feet annually of available recycled water to the Mojave River. Also, the VVWRA must discharge no less than 20 percent of the amount of recycled water resulting in the future from any increases in the amount of daily influent wastewater flow to the VVWRA treatment plant (also see Section 6.17, Water Resources). Current VVWRA projections for 2009 show approximately 20,000 acre-feet of wastewater as influent to the plant and thus available for recycling or discharge to the river after tertiary treatment. VVWRA personnel indicate that in 2009, they expect to provide 11,200 AF as discharge to the Mojave River, and provide for sale 1,700 AF to the Westwinds Golf Course in Victorville, and approximately 1,000 AF to HDPP (beginning in 2008), as well as supplying the 3,500 AF needed to supply the VV2 Project (Olds, 2007).

Solid Waste. The City of Victorville, as mandated by California Assembly Bill AB939, implements a recycling program to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills. The City disposes of solid waste at the Victorville Landfill on Stoddard Wells Road, which is owned by the County of San Bernardino. (Also see Section 6.16, Waste Management.)

6.12.2.7 Schools

Educational needs in the Project area are served by the Adelanto School District (ASD) and the Victor Valley Union High School District (VVUHSD). As of August 2005, there were seven elementary schools (kindergarten through 5th grade), two K-8 schools, and two middle schools (6th through 8th grade) within the ASD. Table 6.12-9 summarizes the current enrollment at the schools in the ASD. The Harold George Visual and Performing Arts Magnet & Middle School located at 17738 Nevada Street within the SCLA property is the closest school to the Project site. Approximately 813 students are currently enrolled at the George School. Total enrollment in the ASD was 6,813 students in the 2004-2005 school year, 7,900 students in the 2005-2006 school year, and is projected to reach 9,300 students during the 2006-2007 school year. To meet the demands of continued growth the ASD is building new schools in El Mirage and Victorville (Adelanto School District, 2006).

Table 6.12-9
Summary of Schools and Enrollment in Adelanto School District

School Name	Grades	Location	Students
Adelanto Science and Math Academy	K – 5	17931 Jonathan St.	577
Desert Trails Elementary School	K – 5	14350 Bellflower St.	566
Eagle Ranch School	K – 5	12545 Eagle Ranch Pkwy.	970
Morgan-Kincaid Preparatory School	K – 5	13257 Mesa Linda Ave.	625
Theodore Vick School	K – 5	10575 Seneca Rd.	553
Victoria Magathan School	K – 5	11411 Holly Ln.	615
Westside Park School	K – 5	18270 Casaba Rd.	600
Donald F. Bradach Elementary	K – 8	15550 Bellflower St.	930
Harold George Magnet & Middle School	K – 8	17738 Nevada St.	813
Columbia Middle School	6 – 8	14409 Aster Rd.	260
Mesa Linda Middle School	6 – 8	13001 Mesa Linda Ave.	1,389
Source: Adelanto School District, 2006.			

The VV2 Project area is also served by the Victor Valley Union High School District (VVUHSD). The VVUHSD consists of 10 schools servicing 7th through 12th grade students within a 536 square mile area. Table 6.12-10 summarizes current student enrollment at the 10 schools within the VVUHSD. Total enrollment for the VVUHSD was approximately 9,140 students for the 2005-2006 school year (VVUHSD, 2006).

Table 6.12-10
Summary of School Enrollment in Victor Valley Union High School District

School	Grades	Location	Students
Victor Valley Junior High	7 – 8	16925 Forrest Ave.	748
Imogene Garner Hook Junior High	7 – 8	15000 Hook Blvd.	1,115
Cobalt Middle School	7 – 8	13801 Cobalt Road	794
Susie Matthews Academy	7 – 8	16350 Mohave Drive	97
University Preparatory	7 – 8	15312 Center Street	390
Excelsior Education Center Charter	7 – 12	12217 Spring Valley Lake Parkway	995
Options for Youth Center	7 – 12	16932 Bear Valley Rd.	777
Victor Valley High School	9 – 12	16500 Mojave Drive	2,519
Silverado High School	9 – 12	14048 Cobalt Road	3,337
Maverick High School	9 – 12	15733 First Street	256
Victor Valley Home Academy	9 – 12	16664 E Street	274
Source: Victor Valley Union High School District, 2006.			

6.12.2.8 Fiscal Resources

The local agencies with taxing power include the County of San Bernardino and the City of Victorville. For the fiscal year 2004-2005, the County of San Bernardino's key expenditures were on human services and law and justice services, which comprised a combined 67.1% of expenditures. Over half the revenues received by the County came from State and Federal aid. A summary of the County's expenses and revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005 is provided in Table 6.12-11.

Table 6.12-11
San Bernardino County Expenses and Revenues for FY 2004-2005

	Amount (in millions)	Percentage
Expenses (General Fund)	$1913.1	100%
Administration	$371.3	19.4%
Contingencies	$109.3	5.7%
Financial Administration	$6.0	<0.0%
Debt Service	$22.5	1.2%
Public and Support Services	$76.3	4.0%
Fiscal Group	$43.8	2.3%
Human Services	$805.5	42.1%
Law and Justice	$478.4	25.0%
Revenues	$2511.3	100%
Property Taxes	$160.7	6.3%
Other Taxes	$152.2	6.1%
State and Federal Aid	$1368.7	54.5%
Charges for Current Services	$335.6	13.3%
Other Revenue	$109.7	4.4%
Enterprise Funds	$384.4	15.3%
Revenues minus Expenses	$598.2	--
Source: San Bernardino County Final Budget Summary, 2006.		

For the fiscal year 2004-2005, the City of Victorville's total net assets increased by $28 million, due primarily to cash increases from tax revenues, cash received from SCLA's bond proceeds, and infrastructure improvements contributed by developers. As of June 30, 2005, net assets for the City of Victorville totaled approximately $541 million. Total City revenues, including program and general revenue, were approximately $149 million, while total expenses were approximately $130 million. In fiscal year 2004-2005 property taxes amounted to $16.5 million (approximately 3%) of the City of Victorville's total

revenues. A summary of the City of Victorville's expenses and revenues for fiscal year 2004-2005 is provided in Table 6.12-12.

Table 6.12-12
City of Victorville Expenses and Revenues for FY 2004-2005

	Amount (in millions)	**Percentage**
Expenses	$79.8	100%
General Government	$10.0	13%
Public Safety	$24.4	31%
Community Development	$5.3	7%
Public Works	$24.5	31%
Park and Recreation	$14.3	18%
Interest on Long-Term Debt	$1.3	1.6%
Revenues	$115.0	100%
Charges for Services	$39.3	34%
Operating Contributions & Grants	$12.4	11%
Capital Contributions & Grants	$12.7	11%
Property Taxes	$16.5	14%
Sales Taxes	$15.6	14%
Other Taxes	$0.8	0.7%
Investment Income	$1.3	1.1%
Motor Vehicle in Lieu	$0.5	0.4%
Gain on Sale of Assets	$6.3	5.5%
Miscellaneous Revenues	$0.2	0.2%
Revenues minus Expenses	$26.6	--
Source: City of Victorville, Department of Finance, 2006.		

6.12.3 Environmental Impacts

The following sections discuss the effects of construction and operation of the VV2 Project on the socioeconomic resources of the Project area.

6.12.3.1 Evaluation Methods and Significance Criteria

For the purposes of this evaluation, local environmental impacts were determined by comparing Project demands during construction and operation with the socioeconomic resources of the City of Victorville and nearby communities. The criteria used to determine the significance of project-related socioeconomic impacts are as suggested in the CEQA guidelines. Project-related impacts are determined to be significant if they:

- Induce substantial growth or concentration of population;
- Displace a large number of people or existing housing;
- Cause a substantial decrease in employment or property values;
- Result in the addition of students into an impacted school;
- Cause a substantial increase in the demand for public services that would affect the City's ability to provide public services;
- Cause substantial disruption or division of the physical arrangement of an established community.

Other impacts could be considered 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 Project costs and benefits.

According to the EPA's document *Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analyses*, a minority population exists when minority populations are 50 percent of the affected area's total population. Because the EPA guidelines do not include a threshold for determining environmental justice impacts to low-income populations, the 50 percent threshold was also used to determine the presence of low-income populations in the affected area.

6.12.3.2 Construction Phase Impacts

The following subsections describe the potential construction phase impacts of the VV2 Project on population, housing, employment, public services, utilities, schools, and the economic base and fiscal resources of the City of Victorville, the City of Adelanto, and the County of San Bernardino.

Project Work Force and Population. Project construction is expected to occur over a total construction period of 27 months. Project construction would require an average of 367 employees per day over the entire construction period, with manpower requirements peaking at approximately 767 workers in Month 12 of construction.

The primary trades required for VV2 Project construction will include welders, carpenters, bricklayers and masons, electricians, ironworkers, millwrights, equipment operators, plasterers painters, pipefiters, sheetmetal workers, sprinklerfitters, surveyors/designers, insulation works skilled and unskilled laborers, supervisors, planners, management, engineering and administration. The number of workers anticipated by trade required for construction of the Project is shown in Table 6.12-13.

The availability of construction workers by trade in San Bernardino County is shown in Table 6.12-14 and in Los Angeles County in Table 6.12-15. According to Table 6.12-16, a total of over 200,000 construction workers are available within the combined San Bernardino and Los Angeles County region. Approximately 1,800 of these construction workers are from the cities of Victorville and Adelanto (refer to Table 6.12-5 and Table 6.12-6). The VV2 Project would be expected to be able draw on the entire construction work force in the region, in not merely those that are available within the Victorville and Adelanto area. Based on this information, there would be an adequate supply of construction workers available to meet the peak construction needs of the Project of 767 total workers with the skill mix shown in Table 6.12-13.

For purposes of this socioeconomic analysis (as well as the Air Quality analysis in Section 6.3), it was assumed that few if any construction workers would relocate to Victorville, Adelanto, or the surrounding communities during the VV2 Project construction phase. This is because construction workers typically commute relatively long distances to their work sites. Should some construction workers choose to stay temporarily at a local area motel or hotel, there are rooms available to meet this demand. Should a portion of the workers relocate to the area for the duration of their construction assignments, impacts to available housing and population would be negligible, as vacancy rates in Victorville and Adelanto are 7 and 11 percent, respectively (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006).

With the exception of some specialized trades that likely will be drawn from the greater Los Angeles area, it is anticipated that much of the construction work force would be drawn from the communities of the Victor Valley. Based on the 2000 Census for Transportation Planning, it is estimated that nearly 70 percent of the construction workforce would come from Victorville, Apple Valley, Hesperia, and Adelanto (Hu, 2006).

Table 6.12-13
VV2 Construct Workforce by Skill

Manpower by Trade/Project Element	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27
Construction - Combined-Cycle Component																											
Welders	0	0	0	0	15	25	30	30	30	35	35	40	30	30	30	25	25	30	25	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
Carpenters, Bricklayers and Masons	20	20	25	30	30	35	35	35	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5
Electricians	12	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	20	19	18	15	15	15	15	15	10
Ironworkers	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laborers	55	55	55	50	50	50	50	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	27	23	23	23	23	23	23	15	15	15	15	15	15
Millwrights	0	0	0	5	5	15	15	15	18	18	18	20	20	11	10	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Equipment Operators	8	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3
Plasterers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Painters	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Pipefitters	6	10	12	25	25	45	45	45	45	45	40	40	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	23	23	23	23
Sheetmetal Workers	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sprinklerfitters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	10	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surveyors/Designers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	15	18	18	18	14	10	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supervisors, Planners, etc.	20	25	30	30	34	34	34	38	38	38	34	34	34	28	28	28	23	23	22	22	22	20	20	20	20	20	20
Subtotal	*129*	*148*	*167*	*185*	*204*	*252*	*263*	*267*	*269*	*272*	*272*	*285*	*272*	*259*	*227*	*210*	*184*	*181*	*167*	*166*	*152*	*126*	*118*	*106*	*105*	*104*	*99*
Construction - Solar Component																											
Unskilled Laborers	0	0	24	24	24	36	48	60	84	108	132	204	216	180	108	48	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipefitters	0	0	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	17	18	15	9	4	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welders	0	0	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	17	18	15	9	4	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrician	0	0	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	17	18	15	9	4	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I&C	0	0	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	17	18	15	9	4	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.12-13
VV2 Construct Workforce by Skill

Manpower by Trade/Project Element	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27
Management, Engineering & Administration	5	5	4	4	4	6	8	10	14	18	22	34	36	30	18	8	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masons	0	0	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	17	18	15	9	4	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Engineers	0	0	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	17	18	15	9	4	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal			*40*	*40*	*40*	*60*	*80*	*100*	*140*	*180*	*220*	*340*	*360*	*300*	*180*	*80*	*50*	*50*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Construction - Pipelines (Gas, Water Supply, Etc.)																											
Unskilled Labor			0	0	0	0	28	28	28	28	42	42	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welders			0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipefitters			0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment Operators			0	0	0	0	9	9	9	9	14	14	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foremen			0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supervisors, Etc			0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal			*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*48*	*48*	*48*	*48*	*72*	*72*	*72*	*72*	*72*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
Construction- Transmission Lines																											
General Foremen			3	6	4	4	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreman			14	14	8	8	12	8	2	12	16	10	0	4	13	16	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leadman			19	19	4	4	4	5	6	4	0	1	4	20	20	20	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Journey Lineman			20	32	36	36	51	32	8	12	36	18	0	0	30	40	34	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apprentice Linemen			8	14	16	16	18	8	2	4	12	6	0	0	6	8	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundman			16	19	20	20	17	10	12	12	12	15	8	8	14	16	10	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment operators			24	36	28	28	33	26	18	23	28	17	12	24	36	40	28	24	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cement Truck Drivers			18	18	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	0	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welders			8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.12-13
VV2 Construct Workforce by Skill

Manpower by Trade/Project Element	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27
Mechanic			4	4	4	4	6	4	1	3	4	3	0	0	3	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled Laborers			24	24	0	0	0	0	0	16	8	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpenters			9	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	*0*	*0*	*167*	*197*	*120*	*120*	*147*	*97*	*50*	*102*	*124*	*70*	*24*	*76*	*182*	*208*	*110*	*84*	*24*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total	**129**	**148**	**374**	**422**	**364**	**432**	**538**	**512**	**507**	**602**	**688**	**767**	**728**	**707**	**661**	**498**	**344**	**315**	**191**	**166**	**152**	**126**	**118**	**106**	**105**	**104**	**99**

Table 6.12-14
Available Labor: Riverside - San Bernardino Metropolitan Statistical Area

Occupational Title	Annual Average Employment		Employment Change		Average Annual Job Openings		
	2002	2012	Number	Percent	New Jobs	Net Replace-ments	Total
Construction Managers	1,310	1,830	520	39.7	52	24	76
Construction Trades Workers	67,440	96,200	28,760	42.6	2,876	1,238	4,114
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	1,160	1,710	550	47.4	55	17	72
Carpenters	15,170	22,120	6,950	45.8	695	247	942
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	3,950	6,030	2,080	52.7	208	80	288
Construction Laborers	12,720	17,980	5,260	41.4	526	169	695
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	250	310	60	24.0	6	4	10
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	4,330	5,450	1,120	25.9	112	111	223
Electricians	5,170	6,980	1,810	35.0	181	102	283
Insulation Workers	700	1,030	330	47.1	33	21	54
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	2,880	4,260	1,380	47.9	138	44	182
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	4,320	5,600	1,280	29.6	128	99	227
Plasterers and Stucco Masons	3,330	4,960	1,630	48.9	163	61	224
Reinforcing Iron and Rebar Workers	1,470	2,090	620	42.2	62	29	91

Table 6.12-14
Available Labor: Riverside - San Bernardino Metropolitan Statistical Area

Occupational Title	Annual Average Employment		Employment Change		Average Annual Job Openings		
	2002	2012	Number	Percent	New Jobs	Net Replace-ments	Total
Sheet Metal Workers	2,980	3,930	950	31.9	95	71	166
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	560	730	170	30.4	17	11	28
Helpers, Construction Trades	4,080	5,610	1,530	37.5	153	169	322
Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	1,050	1,350	300	28.6	30	43	73
Helpers—Carpenters	1,370	2,010	640	46.7	64	57	121
Helpers—Electricians	200	250	50	25.0	5	8	13
Helpers--Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons	790	1,160	370	46.8	37	33	70
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	500	600	100	20.0	10	21	31
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	150	200	50	33.3	5	6	11
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	3,200	4,210	1,010	31.6	101	90	191
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	270	290	20	7.4	2	8	10

Table 6.12-14
Available Labor: Riverside - San Bernardino Metropolitan Statistical Area

Occupational Title	Annual Average Employment		Employment Change		Average Annual Job Openings		
	2002	2012	Number	Percent	New Jobs	Net Replace-ments	Total
Milling and Planing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	140	150	10	7.1	1	2	3
Plant and System Operators	1,300	1,480	180	13.8	18	37	55
Surveyors	500	680	180	36.0	18	17	35
Engineering Managers	880	1,080	200	22.7	20	18	38
Urban and Regional Planners	310	380	70	22.6	7	10	17
Supervisors, Construction and Extraction Workers	4,650	6,360	1,710	36.8	171	79	250
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	4,650	6,360	1,710	36.8	171	79	250

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2006

Table 6.12-15
Available Labor: Los Angeles - Long Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area

Occupational Title	Annual Average Employment		Employment Change		Average Annual Job Openings		
	2002	2012	Number	Percent	New Jobs	Net Replace-ments	Total
Construction Managers	2,910	3,270	360	12.4	36	53	89
Supervisors, Construction and Extraction Workers	7,450	8,200	750	10.1	75	127	202
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	7,450	8,200	750	10.1	75	127	202
Construction Trades Workers	102,510	117,370	14,860	14.5	1,486	1,871	3,357
Boilermakers	150	130	-20	-13.3	0	5	5
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	1,570	1,850	280	17.8	28	23	51
Carpenters	16,820	19,120	2,300	13.7	230	274	504
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	9,640	11,570	1,930	20.0	193	194	387
Construction Laborers	17,590	20,090	2,500	14.2	250	234	484
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	800	920	120	15.0	12	11	23
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,500	3,830	330	9.4	33	90	123
Electricians	11,230	13,330	2,100	18.7	210	222	432
Insulation Workers	600	650	50	8.3	5	18	23
Painters, Construction and	9,090	10,060	970	10.7	97	138	235

Table 6.12-15
Available Labor: Los Angeles - Long Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area

Occupational Title	Annual Average Employment		Employment Change		Average Annual Job Openings		
	2002	2012	Number	Percent	New Jobs	Net Replace-ments	Total
Maintenance							
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	9,460	10,760	1,300	13.7	130	218	348
Plasterers and Stucco Masons	3,500	3,820	320	9.1	32	64	96
Reinforcing Iron and Rebar Workers	840	940	100	11.9	10	16	26
Sheet Metal Workers	2,940	3,150	210	7.1	21	70	91
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	760	880	120	15.8	12	15	27
Construction and Building Inspectors	2,160	2,360	200	9.3	20	49	69
Helpers, Construction Trades	11,390	12,320	930	8.2	93	473	566
Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	1,590	1,580	-10	-0.6	0	66	66
Helpers--Carpenters	2,340	2,630	290	12.4	29	97	126
Helpers--Electricians	2,970	3,250	280	9.4	28	123	151
Helpers--Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons	2,380	2,640	260	10.9	26	99	125
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,460	1,530	70	4.8	7	61	68
Helpers--Roofers	200	240	40	20.0	4	8	12

Table 6.12-15
Available Labor: Los Angeles - Long Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area

Occupational Title	Annual Average Employment		Employment Change		Average Annual Job Openings		
	2002	2012	Number	Percent	New Jobs	Net Replace-ments	Total
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	460	470	10	2.2	1	19	20
Milling and Planing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	880	740	-140	-15.9	0	15	15
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	7,650	7,790	140	1.8	14	216	230
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	930	780	-150	-16.1	0	26	26
Plant and System Operators	6,830	7,060	230	3.4	23	198	221
Surveyors	530	560	30	5.7	3	18	21
Engineering Managers	6,120	6,350	230	3.8	23	122	145
Source: California Employment Development Department, 2006							

Table 6.12-16
Available Labor by Skill for Construction and Operation

Trade	Available Workers By Metropolitan Area			
	San Bernardino/ Riverside	Los Angeles/ Long Beach	Total for Two Areas	Total Workers Needed (Peak)
Welders, Ironworkers, Millwrights, Boilermakers	5,640	11,210	16,850	91
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons	20,280	29,620	49,900	33

Table 6.12-16
Available Labor by Skill for Construction and Operation

Trade	Available Workers By Metropolitan Area			
	San Bernardino/ Riverside	Los Angeles/ Long Beach	Total for Two Areas	Total Workers Needed (Peak)
Electricians, I&C	5,170	11,230	16,400	61
Laborers (Construction)	80,160	120,100	200,260	45
Sheetmetal Workers	2,980	2,940	5,920	12
Pipefitters, Sprinklerfitters	4,320	9,460	13,780	65
Painters, Plasterers	6,210	12,590	18,800	6
Unskilled Labor	8,140	21,200	29,340	216
Equipment Operators, Operating Engineers	5,880	11,130	17,010	28
Surveyors/Designers	500	530	1,030	3
Insulation Workers	700	600	1,300	9
Supervisors, Planners, Management, Administration	11,800	26,950	38,750	70
Source: California Employment Development Department, 2006				

Population. As noted above, it is anticipated that the vast majority of the construction workforce (a peak-workforce of 767 workers and an average of 367 workers per month over the 27-month duration of VV2 construction) will commute to the Project site rather than relocate. Thus, impacts to population are expected to be minimal.

Housing. As it is anticipated that most, if not all of the VV2 Project construction workforce will commute to the area rather than relocate, impacts to housing are expected to be negligible. In addition, because of the availability of hotel/motel accommodations and the local housing vacancy rates in Victorville and Adelanto of 7 and 11 percent, respectively, workers who choose to relocate temporarily would not be expected to have a significant impact on housing availability.

Employment and Economy. Project construction would create a temporary, positive impact on the local economic base and fiscal resources. Construction employment wages and salaries would provide additional income to the area, as would local expenditures for construction materials and services. The Project construction payroll has been estimated at $97 million (averaging $43 million annually), including the combined-cycle and solar generating facilities and the Project's linear facilities (transmission line and pipelines). Local expenditures for construction materials and supplies are estimated to total $49 million. These include everything from permanent materials and equipment for the Project to office supplies, tools, concrete, lumber, and all other similar items that are readily available at a competitive price from local companies and suppliers. These expenditures will flow out of the Project construction contracts to local companies.

VV2 Project construction is expected to create an average of 367 and peak of 767 direct jobs. These direct jobs will create both indirect and induced secondary employment in the region. Indirect employment is defined as employment that will be generated by the purchase of goods and services required by the Project. Induced employment is defined as employment that will be generated by the purchase of goods and services by the businesses that are indirectly supported by the Project.

Indirect and induced impacts were estimated applying multipliers used in an IMPLAN Input-Output model of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. (IMPLAN is an economic modeling software program). Applying the IMPLAN model assumptions, 73 indirect jobs and 182 induced jobs would be created in the region as a result of the proposed Project (Hu, 2007). Assuming an annual average direct construction employment of 367, the employment multiplier associated with the construction phase of the project is approximately 1.7 (i.e., [367 + 73 + 182]/367). This construction phase employment multiplier is based on a Type SAM model. These additional jobs would result from local construction expenditures as well as from spending by local construction workers. These secondary jobs are expected to be filled both locally and regionally.

Assuming that $43 million will be expended on payroll annually, the Project would generate $73.3 million in annual earnings, which represents $30.2 million in secondary earnings, in addition to the $43 million paid to Project employees annually during construction. Based on this information, there will be no significant adverse impact on local or regional employment, given the existing available labor force.

Public Services. No significant impacts are expected on local public services during construction. Current police, fire, and medical facilities should be sufficient to handle emergencies at the site. A security fence would be erected around the entire perimeter of the construction site; no significant impacts would be expected on the City of Victorville

Police Department. Emergency services during construction will be coordinated with SCLA and the City of Victorville Fire Department and with local medical facilities. Extinguishers will be available onsite during "hot work", and personnel will be trained in their proper use. Communication equipment will be available onsite at all times in order to contact outside agencies if emergencies arise. No significant impacts are expected on local public social and medical services; construction workers would be expected to obtain health insurance from their employers.

Utilities. Although minimal or no population impacts are expected, there would be demands on utility services during construction as a result of onsite activities. VV2 Project construction would require water and electrical utility supplies, and would generate wastewater and solid waste. Utility hook ups would be available at the site for electrical service; and bottled drinking water would be supplied for on-site use. Reclaimed water obtained from the VVWRA would be used for dust suppression during construction. Natural gas would be used as fuel during power plant operations, but would not be used onsite during construction. Sanitary wastes generated during construction would be collected in portable, self-contained toilets and hauled to an appropriate disposal site.

Schools. The overwhelming proportion of the Project construction work force would be expected to commute to the site daily. Also, construction workers who relocate temporarily for a work assignment typically do not bring their families with them. Thus, the increase in student population associated with VV2 Project construction is expected to be minimal and would not have significant impacts.

Fiscal Resources. Local expenditures on construction materials are estimated to total $49 million, which, at the San Bernardino County sales tax rate of 7.75 percent, would generate $3.8 million annually in sales tax revenue. These include everything from permanent materials and equipment for the Project to office supplies, tools, concrete, lumber, and all other similar items that are readily available at a competitive price from local companies and suppliers. These expenditures would flow out of the Project construction contracts to local companies. Of the 7.75 percent sales tax rate, 6.25 percent goes to the State; 0.75 percent goes to the City of Victorville, and 0.75 percent goes to the County Transportation Fund. Based on total construction expenditures of $49 million, the sales tax generated for the State is estimated at $3 million; for the City of Victorville and the County Transportation Fund, sales tax revenues are estimated at approximately $37,000.

6.12.3.3 Operation Phase Impacts

The following subsections describe the potential impacts of VV2 operations on population, housing, employment, public services, utilities, schools, and the economic base and fiscal resources of the City of Victorville, the City of Adelanto, and the County of San Bernardino.

Project Work Force and Population. The VV2 Project is expected to employ a total of 36 workers during operation. Some of the Project operations jobs may involve relocation to the area by workers with specialized technical or managerial skills. Even if all 36 employees represented new residents in the Victorville-Adelanto area, this would represent an insignificant increase in local population, given the current population and population growth summarized in Table 6.12-3.

Housing. Operation of the Project is expected to have an insignificant impact on housing because of the small number of workers needed for operation of the plant and the availability of local housing (vacancy rates of 7 and 11 percent in Victorville and Adelanto, respectively). The Project would be constructed in an industrial area and would not physically alter any residential or commercial community. Residential property values would not be expected to be negatively impacted by the VV2 Project. Because of the Project site location away from residences and the expected minimal Project-related population increase, no substantial change is expected in community interaction patterns, social organization, social structures, or social institutions.

Employment. As stated above, 36 full-time employees will be needed to operate and maintain the VV2 facility, most of whom will be hired locally with some specialized employees coming from outside the local area.

These direct Project operations jobs will create both indirect and induced secondary employment in the region. Using an IMPLAN indirect employment multiplier of 1.54 (electrical services) and induced employment multiplier of 2.84, it is estimated that approximately 153 secondary (54 indirect plus 99 induced) jobs would be created in the region that are expected to be filled locally (Hu, 2007). At an annual payroll of $4.5 million, an additional $6.9 million in indirect income and $12.8 million in induced income would be generated in the region by the Project. Based on this information, there will be no significant impact on local or regional employment.

Public Services. VV2 Project operation would slightly increase demands on the police, fire, medical and other emergency services provided in the City of Victorville. One additional industrial facility (the VV2 Project) with a small workforce would not be expected to have a significant adverse impact on the capacity of local public services.

Utilities. The VV2 plant will use reclaimed water supplied by the VVWRA facility located southeast of the Project site. Thus, the Project will not adversely affect the availability of potable water to meet local water supply needs. Adequate supplies of reclaimed water are expected to be available to serve the Project as well as other current and potential future users of reclaimed water supplied by the VVWRA (see Section 6.17, Water Resources).

Sanitary waste generated during Project operations would be minimal because of the small operations workforce (total of 36 workers); and would be piped to the VVWRA facility via a newly developed sanitary waste water pipeline. The VV2 plant is designed as a zero liquid discharge (ZLD) facility in terms of non-sanitary waste. In short, the Project will have no significant impacts on the availability of local wastewater treatment capacity.

Onsite electrical needs during operation will be met by power generated at the facility, and thus Project operations would not create additional demand on electric utility systems. The Project will consume natural gas fuel; adequate supplies of natural gas and pipeline capacity are available.

Schools. Operation of the Project is expected to have an insignificant local and regional impact on schools because of the small number of workers needed for operation of the plant (maximum of 36 employees).

The VV2 Project will be required to pay a school impact fee to both the Adelanto School District (ASD) and the Victor Valley Union High School District (VVUHSD). The school impact fee for industrial projects in the ASD is $0.27/square-foot of building space (Price, 2007). In addition, the school impact fee for industrial projects in the VVUHSD is $0.15/square-foot (Mather, 2007). Based on a total square footage of 36,500 square-feet, the VV2 Project will be required to pay a total school impact fee of approximately $9,900 to the ASD and $5,500 to the VVUHSD.

Fiscal Resources. At present, there is no property tax on solar components (mirrors, solar boiler, heat exchangers) improvements by law. The capital costs for the combined-cycle component of the Project are estimated at $385 million to $445 million (2008 dollars), and thus, using the VVEDA tax rate of 1 percent, approximately $3.85-$4.45 million would be generated in property tax revenue; these taxes are shared among local agencies (including schools and local governments) pursuant to agreements with VVEDA.

The plant is expected to begin operation in 2010. During operation, it is expected that local purchases for materials, supplies, equipment, and services would total

approximately $3.1 million annually. Applying a city/county sales tax rate of 7.75 percent, approximately $240,000 would be generated annually in local sales tax as a direct result of this Project. Of the 7.75 percent sales tax rate, 6.25 percent goes to the State; 0.75 percent goes to the City of Victorville, and 0.75 goes to the County Transportation Fund. Based on annual non-labor expenditures of $3.1 million, the sales tax generated annually is estimated at approximately $15,000 for the State; $2,000 for the City of Victorville, and $2,000 for the County Transportation Fund.

6.12.3.4 Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations" was signed by then-President Bill Clinton on February 11, 1994. The purpose of this Executive Order is to identify and address whether adverse human health or environmental effects are likely to fall disproportionately on minority and/or low-income members of the community.

The Federal guidelines set forth a three-step screening process:

1. Identify which impacts of the Project are high and adverse.
2. Determine if 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 if these impacts are likely to fall disproportionately on the minority and/or low-income population.

According to the guidelines established by EPA 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.

In order to assess the potential for disproportionate environmental impacts on minority or low-income populations as a result of the Project, population, poverty and minority data within a six-mile radius of the Project site was gathered using database and mapping software provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. The census tracts located within a six-mile radius of the Project site are illustrated on Figure 6.12-3. Table 6.12-17 summarizes the 2000 minority population and poverty level data for each census tract within the six-mile radius. The thresholds for poverty level for an individual and a family of four in 2000 were $8,501 and $17,029, respectively (U.S. Census Bureau, 2005).

Based on the data summarized in Table 6.12-17, one of the ten census tracts located within a six-mile radius of the Project site has a minority population exceeding 50 percent and five census tracts have a minority population between 35 and 50 percent. The presence of a correctional facility could be a factor in the high percentage of minority population found within Census Tract 91.02. None of the census tracts located within a six-mile radius of the Project site has a poverty level greater than 50 percent. The census tract with the highest poverty level is census tract 98 with a poverty level of 41.1 percent. The distribution of low-income populations located within a six-mile radius of the Project site is illustrated in Figure 6.12-4.

Table 6.12-17
2000 Minority and Poverty Level Population by Census Tract

Census Tract No	2000 Population	Percent Below Poverty Level	Percent Minority
91.02	135	7.9	**50.4**
91.03	13,388[1]	14.1[1]	16.6[1]
91.04	24,441	23.6	**46.3**
97.06	22,519[1]	8.9[1]	18.5[1]
98	4,524	**41.1**	**48.8**
99.01	11,425	25.3	**42.4**
99.02	18,141	10.5	**38**
99.03	9,231	24.9	**38.8**
117	1,453	29	25.4
121	11,241	17.7	18.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2005.
[1] 1990 data used; 2000 data unavailable.

The primary environmental justice issues for power plant siting and development would be potential air emissions, noise levels, and water discharges that could adversely affect the health or environmental quality of the local community. These issues are discussed in detail in other sections of this AFC. Within the context of environmental justice, impacts are determined by evaluating if the Project will have a disproportionate impact on low income and minority populations that exceed 50 percent.

Based on the data summarized in Table 6.12-17, one of the ten census tracts located within a six-mile radius of the Project site (a residential tract) has a minority population that exceeds 50 percent. This census tract is located approximately 4.7 miles southeast of

the Project site. This tract encompasses the area occupied by the former George Air Force base, the current SCLA redevelopment area, and the Victorville Federal Correctional Institution (VFCI). In 2000, when the census data was collected, the VFCI was not operational. The data indicates a population of 135 people within this census tract. The ethnic makeup of this population was as follows: White (67), Black (40), American Indian and Alaskan native (2), Asian (9), Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (3), Multiple Races (6) and Other (8). The VCFI facilities became operational in October 2004 and as of September 2006, housed a population of approximately 1,450 people. Census data for this tract concerning minority populations was not available for review. The VFCI is located in the southernmost portions of this census tract and the remainder of the tract appears to have minimal residential population. None of the census tracts located within a six-mile radius of the Project site has poverty levels in excess of 50 percent.

The VV2 Project is not expected to disproportionately impact low-income or minority populations. This is based on a number of factors: 1) the VV2 Project plant site is be located nearly five miles from a census tract with a minority population exceeding 50 percent and more than six miles from a low-income census tract, 2) the Project site is located in an industrial area away from residential populations, and 3) anticipated Project impacts on air quality and public health are less than significant (also see Sections 6.3, Air Quality and 6.11, Public Health).

The linear aspects of the Project are not expected to disproportionately impact low-income or minority populations. This is based on a number of factors: 1) transmission line Segment 1 and the various Project pipelines are situated in an area planned for industrial use with no residential neighborhoods in the immediate vicinity; 2) transmission line Segments 2 and 3 involve installation of new VV2 transmission facilities in an existing ROW that already contains multiple transmission lines, and thus there would be no substantial impacts, and no impacts that disproportionately affect poverty or minority populations.

6.12.3.5 Cumulative Impacts

The potential for cumulative socioeconomic impacts exists where there are multiple projects proposed in an area that have overlapping construction schedules and/or project operations that could impact similar resources. Projects with overlapping construction schedules and/or operations collectively could result in a demand for labor that cannot be met by the project area labor pool, which could lead to an influx of non-local workers and their dependents. This population increase could impact socioeconomic resources.

There are other industrial construction projects planned in the VV2 Project vicinity, primarily those associated with ongoing and planned development activities at SCLA, including a major Intermodal rail project and related industrial and commercial developments, as well as airport-related development activities. There also is ongoing residential and related growth in Victorville, Adelanto, and other nearby areas. However, construction activities in the Victor Valley are expected to draw on the large regional construction work force in the overall southern California area, and VV2 Project construction is not expected to lead to more than minimal population immigration (construction workers and families). Also, the Project will contribute positively to the local economy, e.g., through increased property and sales tax revenues. Thus, the VV2 Project would not be expected to contribute substantially to significant adverse cumulative socioeconomic impacts during Project construction.

Project operations would be expected to result in no significant cumulative socioeconomic impacts. The permanent facility work force would be small (36 employees) and minimal population immigration would be expected.

As the VV2 Project is planned for an area zoned and planned for industrial uses with minimal residential population (see Section 6.8, Land Use), the cumulative environmental justice impacts of the VV2 Project together with other industrial development planned at/near SCLA would be less than significant.

6.12.4 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts on socioeconomic conditions were identified, and therefore, no mitigation measures are proposed.

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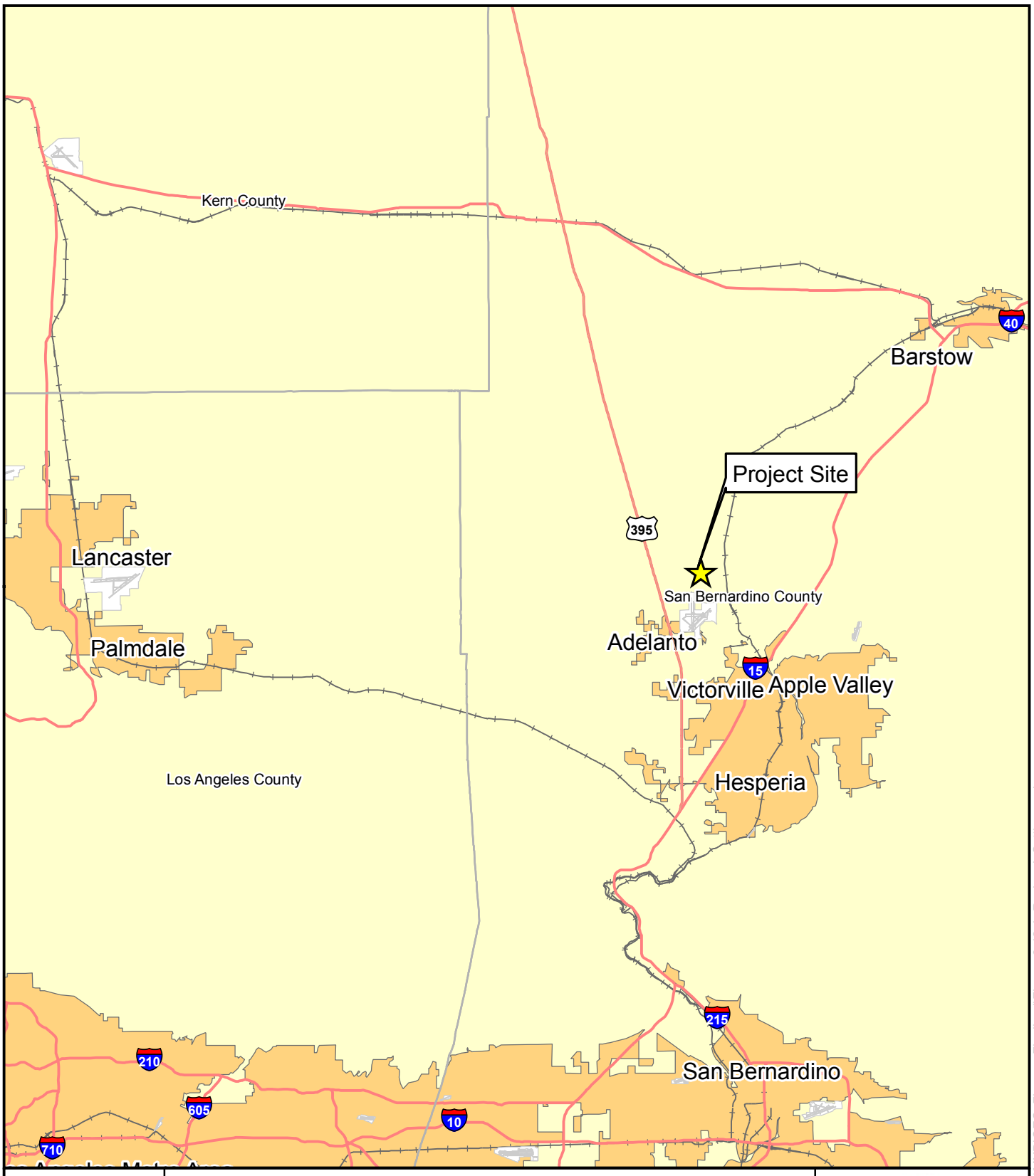

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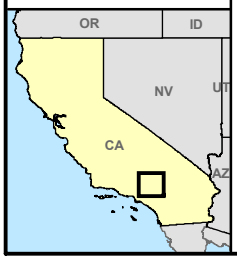

Regional Socioeconomic Setting
Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Project

Legend
- Freeway System
- Airports
- Urban Areas

1:600,000

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 Miles

Inland Energy, Inc.
ENSR | AECOM

Figure 6.12-1

Date: February 2007

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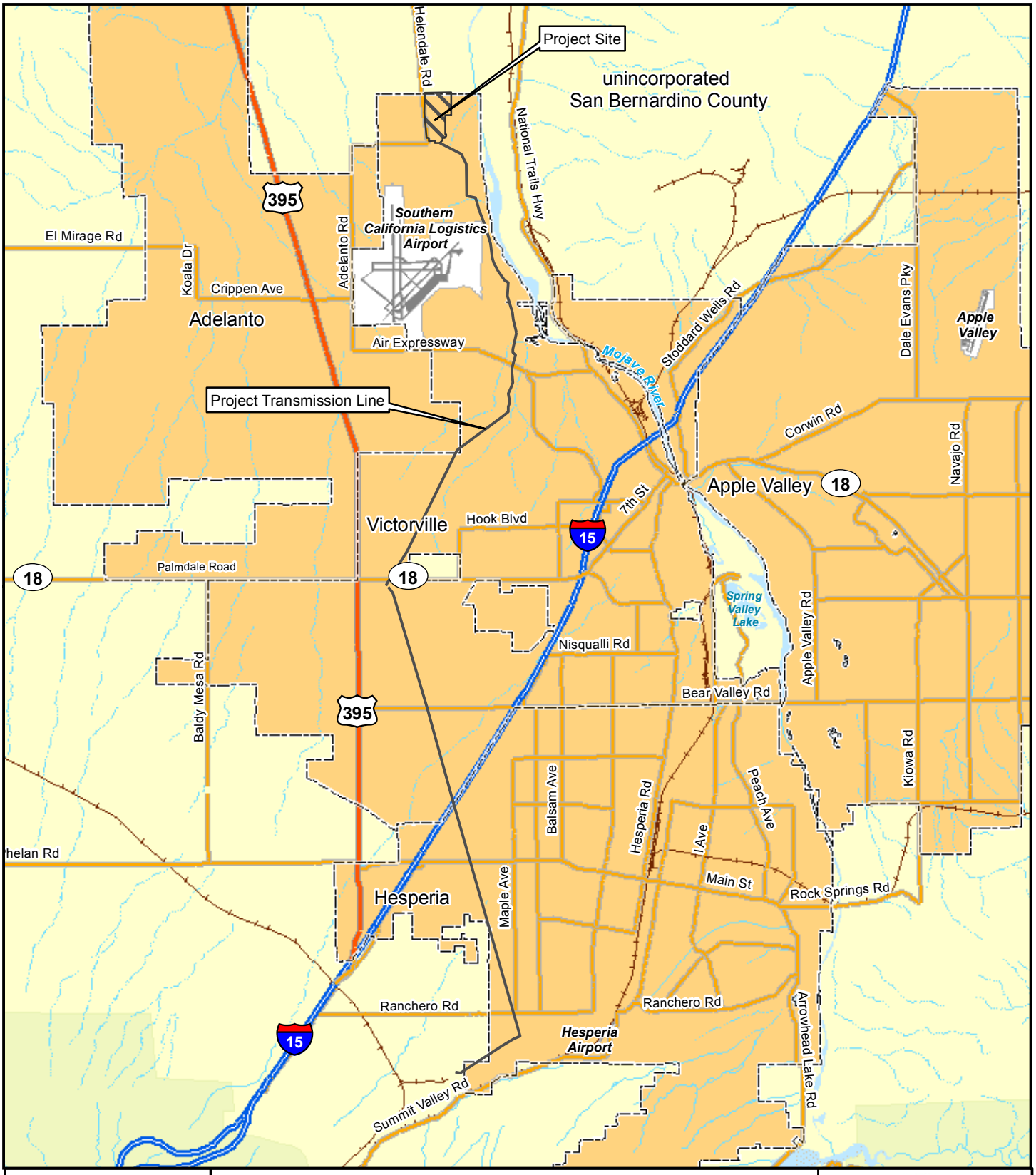

Locus Map

Local Socioeconomic Setting
Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Project

Scale: 1:170,000

0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles

Inland Energy, Inc.
ENSR | AECOM

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Date: February 2007

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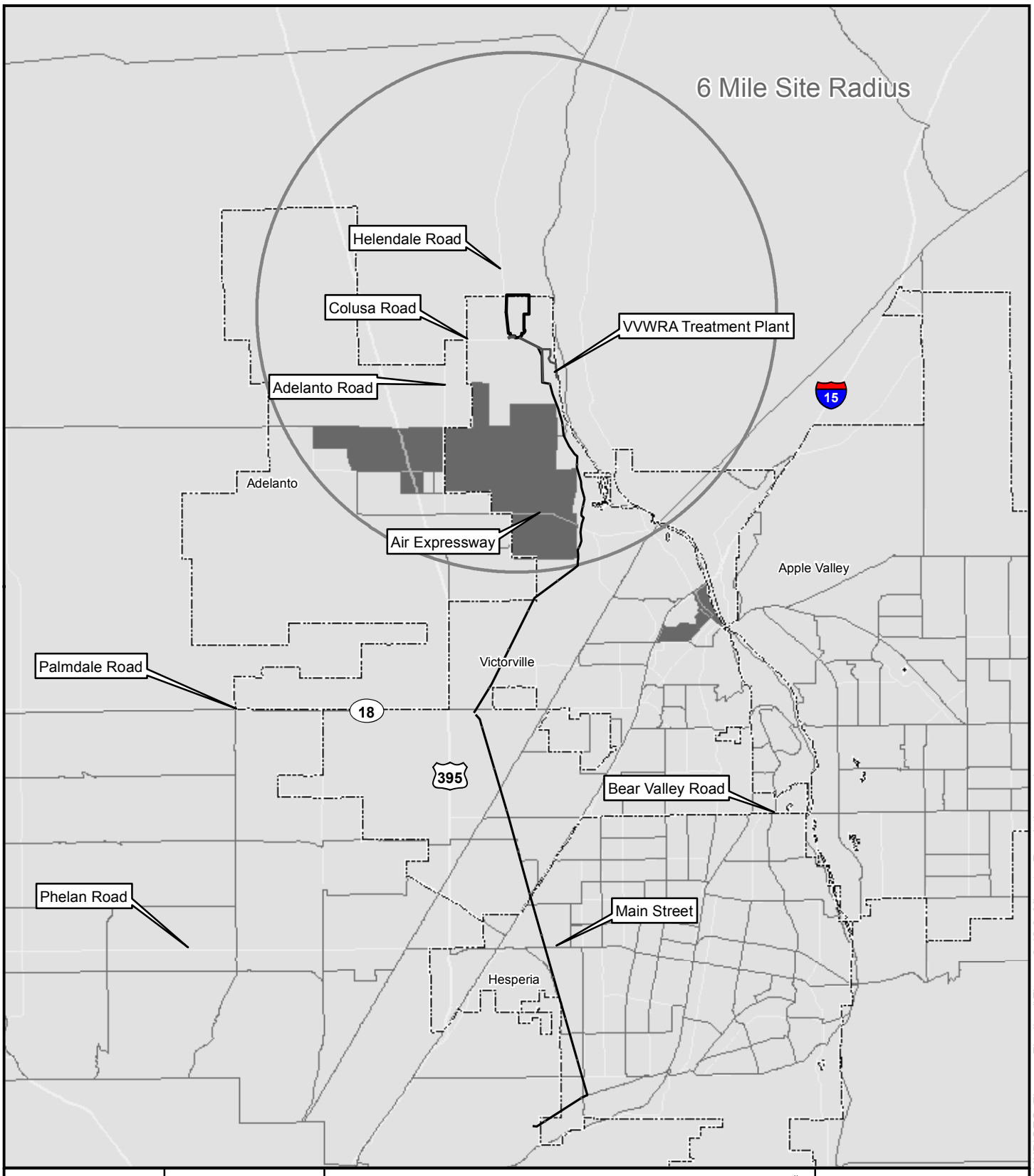

Locus Map

Index Map

Minority Population in the Project Vicinity
Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Project

Legend

- Project Transmission Line
- Project Site
- City Boundaries

Percent Minority

- 0-50%
- 50-100%

Source: US Census Bureau
2000 Population and Race
Data by Block Group

1:200,000

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Inland Energy, Inc.

ENSR | AECOM

Figure: 6.12-3

Date: February 2007

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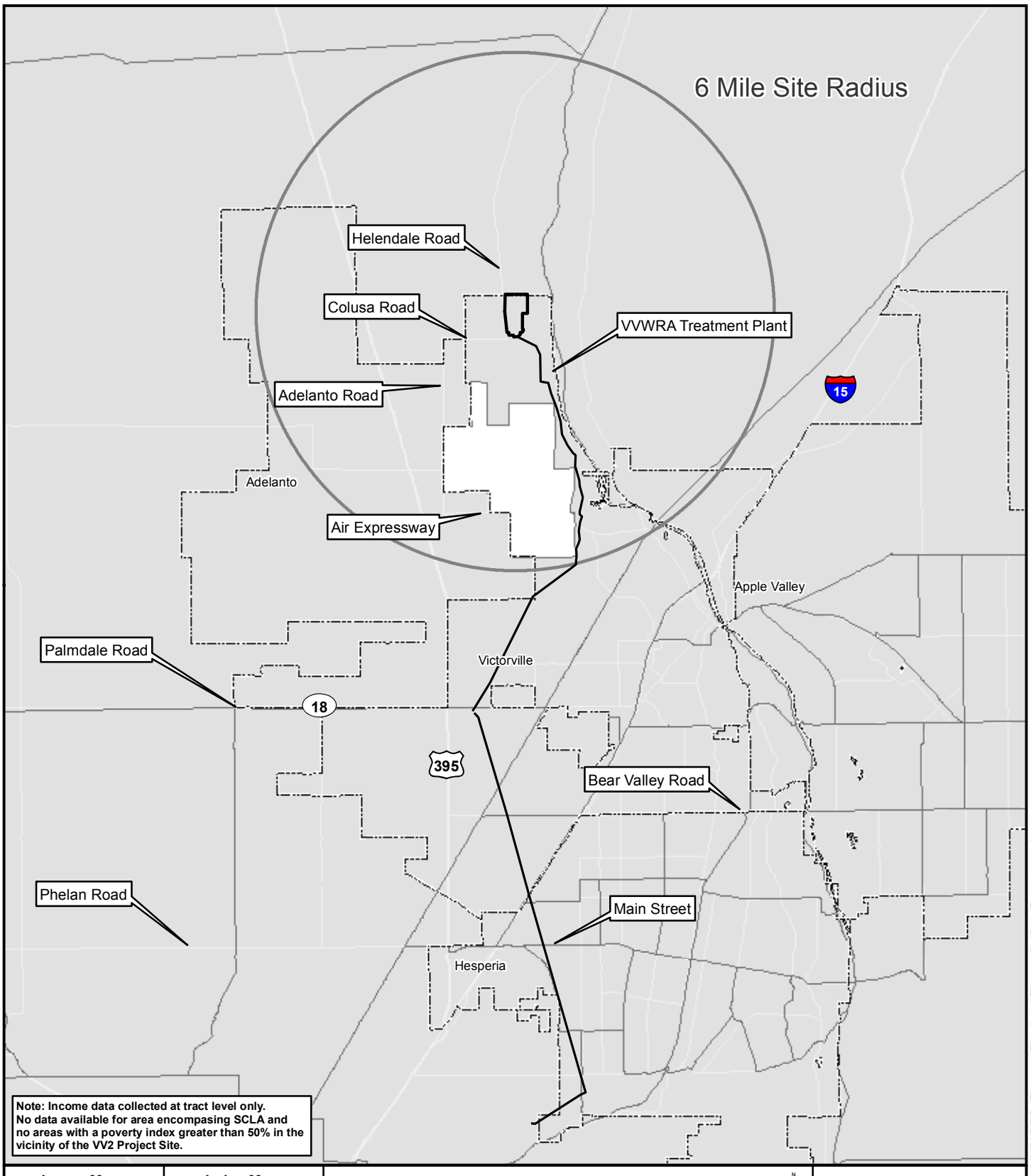

Locus Map

Index Map

Low-Income Populations in the Project Vicinity
Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Project

Legend

- Project Transmission Line
- Project Site
- City Boundaries

Percentage Poverty

- No Data
- 0-50%
- 50-100%

Source: US Census Bureau
2000 Percentage Poverty
Data by Tract

1:200,000

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Inland Energy, Inc.

ENSR | AECOM

Figure: 6.12-4

Date: February 2007

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