

SECTION CONTENTS

6.10	SOCIOECONOMICS.....	6.10-1
6.10.1	EXISTING CONDITIONS.....	6.10-1
6.10.1.1	Population and Housing.....	6.10-1
6.10.1.2	Economy, Labor Force, Employment and Income.....	6.10-4
6.10.1.3	Schools.....	6.10-11
6.10.1.4	Utilities.....	6.10-12
6.10.1.5	Emergency and Other Services.....	6.10-12
6.10.2	IMPACTS.....	6.10-16
6.10.2.1	Construction Impacts.....	6.10-17
6.10.2.2	Employment and Economy.....	6.10-17
6.10.2.3	Population and Housing.....	6.10-19
6.10.2.4	Utilities.....	6.10-19
6.10.2.5	Operations and Maintenance-Related Impacts.....	6.10-20
6.10.2.6	Environmental Justice Screening Analysis.....	6.10-24
6.10.2.7	Cumulative Impacts.....	6.10-26
6.10.3	MITIGATION MEASURES.....	6.10-26
6.10.4	PERMITS REQUIRED AND PERMIT SCHEDULE.....	6.10-26
6.10.5	LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS.....	6.10-28
6.10.6	REFERENCES.....	6.10-29

SECTION TABLES

Table 6.10-1	– Population Trends and Projections.....	6.10-2
Table 6.10-2	– Population by Race/Ethnicity - Year 2000.....	6.10-2
Table 6.10-3	– Population by Age Distribution - Year 2000.....	6.10-2
Table 6.10-4	– Housing, 2005.....	6.10-3
Table 6.10-5	– Housing Values, 2005.....	6.10-3
Table 6.10-6	– Labor Force, Employment and Industry in San Diego County.....	6.10-5
Table 6.10-7	– Estimated Number of Construction Craft Workers.....	6.10-6
Table 6.10-8	– Projected Employment by Industry in San Diego County.....	6.10-7
Table 6.10-9	– Projected Employment by Industry in Riverside County.....	6.10-7
Table 6.10-10	– Ten Leading Commodities in San Diego County, 2005.....	6.10-9
Table 6.10-11	– Labor Force, Employment and Industry in Riverside County.....	6.10-10
Table 6.10-12	– Schools and Enrollment 2006-2007.....	6.10-12
Table 6.10-13	– 2007-2008 Adopted Budget Appropriations and Expenditures.....	6.10-14
Table 6.10-14	– 2004-2005 Adopted Budget General Fund.....	6.10-15

Table 6.10-15 – San Diego County Revenue and Expenditures (in Thousands)..... 6.10-15
Table 6.10-16 – Construction Workers by Job Class by Month 6.10-17
Table 6.10-17 – School Enrollments..... 6.10-23
Table 6.10-18 – Race and Poverty Data 6.10-25
Table 6.10-19 – Agency Contacts..... 6.10-27
Table 6.10-20 – Socioeconomic LORS and Compliance 6.10-28

SECTION FIGURES

Figure 6.10-1 – 6-Mile Radius of the Project Site End of Section
Figure 6.10-2 – North County Fire Protection District Boundary End of Section
Figure 6.10-3 – North County Fire Protection District Sphere of Influence..... End of Section

SECTION APPENDICES

APPENDIX 6.10-A LAFCO Letter to CEC

SECTION ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BUSD	Bonsall Union School District
Cal-Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHP	California Highway Patrol
DOF	California Department of Finance
EDD	Employment Development Department
EDP	Education Data Partnership
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FPUD	Fallbrook Public Utility District
FUHSD	Fallbrook Union High School District
Gregory Canyon Landfill	Gregory Canyon Landfill, Ltd.
I	Interstate
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
LORS	Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NCFPD	North County Fire Protection District
Orange Grove Energy	Orange Grove Energy, L.P.
PFD	Pala Fire Department
PPH	Palomar Pomerado Health
Project	Subject of this AFC, Orange Grove Project
Project Site	Approximately 8.5 acre parcel to be leased for the power plant Site (a.k.a. "Site")
Property	Approximately 202-acres owned by SDG&E that encompasses the approximately 8.5 acre Project Site and surrounding lands
RMWD	Rainbow Municipal Water District
SD	City of San Diego
SDCAO	San Diego County Auditor and Controller's Office

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
SDCDAWM	San Diego County Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures
SDCFB	San Diego County Farm Bureau
SDCGF	San Diego County General Fund
SDCGP	San Diego County General Plan Public Facility Element
SDCOE	San Diego County Office of Education
SDCVB	San Diego Convention and Visitor's Bureau
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric
SDS	San Diego County Sheriff's
Site	Approximately 8.5 acre parcel to be leased for the power plant Site (a.k.a. "Site")
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SR	State Route
SRA	State Responsibility Area
VSD	Virtual San Diego

6.10 SOCIOECONOMICS

6.10.1 Existing Conditions

This section describes the socioeconomic setting of the area potentially affected by the Project and includes a discussion of the potential socioeconomic impacts resulting from Project construction and operation. Laws, ordinances, regulations and standards (LORS) and agency contacts relevant to socioeconomics, proposed mitigation measures, and a discussion of permits required for the Project are also discussed in this section.

Socioeconomic parameters relevant to environmental impact evaluation include labor force, employment, and income; population and housing; public finance and fiscal issues; schools; and public services and utilities (including fire protection, emergency response services, law enforcement, schools, medical services, and utilities).

The Site is located in unincorporated San Diego County approximately 2 miles west of the community of Pala. This portion of San Diego County is primarily rural and open space, with some agriculture, small communities (such as Pauma Valley and Pala), and large-scale commercial/industrial such as hotel/casino and mining operations.

This section describes existing economic and demographic conditions at varying geographic levels. Information is presented for San Diego County, including the immediate Project vicinity, and for Riverside County, which borders San Diego County approximately 5 miles north of the Site. Project-related direct and indirect benefits are expected to be felt in both counties, therefore, “local” is used to describe the total area of impact and includes both counties.

6.10.1.1 Population and Housing

6.10.1.1.1 *San Diego County*

Approximately 2,824,259 people lived in San Diego County in 2005. This population represented approximately 12.8 percent of the California population that year (Census 2007). The population density is approximately 673 people per square mile of land area, compared to 231 people per square mile of land area in California as a whole, and 270 in Riverside County (Census 2007).

The rate of population growth in San Diego County during the period 1990-2000 was lower than that of the state of California as a whole (Census 2007). In future years 2005-2020, the San Diego County population growth rate is expected to grow by approximately 0.4 percentage points annually when compared to the period 2000-2005. During that future period, Riverside County is expected to grow faster than San Diego County and the state (Table 6.10-1, Population Trends and Projections). Ethnic composition is shown in Table 6.10-2; and age composition is shown in Table 6.10-3.

The Project is located in Census Tract 191.01, which encompasses 96 square miles (Figure 6.10—1).

Table 6.10-1 – Population Trends and Projections

YEAR	PROJECT AREA CENSUS TRACT (191.01)	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
1990	4,535	2,498,016	1,170,413	29,758,213
2000	7,097	2,813,833	1,545,387	33,871,648
2005	NA	2,824,259	1,911,281	35,278,768
2020 estimate, based on percent change	NA	2,858,150	3,270,200	39,500,128

Source: Census 2007 NA: Not available or could not be calculated

Table 6.10-2 – Population by Race/Ethnicity - Year 2000

SUBJECT	SAN DIEGO COUNTY		RIVERSIDE COUNTY	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Race/Ethnicity				
Total Population	2,813,833	100%	1,545,387	100%
White	1,548,833	55	788,831	5
Hispanic	750,965	27	559,575	36
Asian	245,297	9	55,199	4
Black	154,487	5.5	92,403	6
Native American/Alaska Native	15,253	<1	10,135	<1
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	12,164	<1	3,284	<1
Other	5,822	<1	2,425	<1
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	338,399	12	214,084	14

Source: Census 2007

Table 6.10-3 – Population by Age Distribution - Year 2000

DEMOGRAPHIC ITEM	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	RIVERSIDE COUNTY
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
0-19	811,038	514,708
20-24	230,953	96,374
25-44	900,623	446,393
45-64	557,469	291,948
65+	313,750	195,964

Source: Census 2007

Over 84 percent of the population in San Diego County resides in the incorporated cities. Unincorporated San Diego County is home to 447,800 residents; 15.5 percent of the total population in the County. Cities in San Diego County with over 100,000 residents in order of population size include San Diego (population 1,250,700), Chula Vista (population 183,300), Oceanside (population 165,400), and Escondido (population 137,000) (DOF 2007). As of 2000, Census Tract 191.01 was home to over 7,000 residents (Census 2007).

In 2005, San Diego County contained 1,113,207 housing units, including 63 percent single-family homes, 33 percent multi-family homes, and 4 percent mobile homes. The vacancy rate at that time was 6.5 percent (Table 6.10-4, Housing, 2005) (Census 2007). In terms of type of housing, San Diego County is similar to California except that San Diego County has more multi-family units and a lower vacancy rate. Riverside County has the greatest percentage of mobile homes compared to San Diego and the state. Riverside County's vacancy rate is also substantially higher than that of San Diego County and the State.

Table 6.10-4 – Housing, 2005

LOCATION	TOTAL UNITS	SINGLE-FAMILY	MULTI-FAMILY	MOBILE HOMES	VACANCY RATE (%)
San Diego County	1,113,207	63%	33%	4.0%	6.5%
Riverside County	699,474	71.0%	18.0%	10.5%	10.8%
California	12,989,254	65%	31%	4.1%	6.9%

Source: Census 2007

Approximately 2,348 housing units were located in Census Tract 191.01 in 2000, including 76 percent single-family units, 21 percent mobile homes, and 1.7 percent multi-family units. The housing vacancy rate was approximately 10.8 percent that year (Census 2007).

Home prices are substantially higher in San Diego County when compared to neighboring Riverside County (Table 6.10-5, Housing Values, 2005). Eighty-two percent of homes are valued between \$150,000 and \$749,999 in Riverside County. San Diego County's median value of owner-occupied homes is approximately 48 percent higher than that of Riverside County's. Home prices in California in general are also lower than homes in San Diego County.

Table 6.10-5 – Housing Values, 2005

LOCATION	PERCENT	\$50,000-	\$150,000-	\$400,000-	PERCENT	MEDIAN
	<\$49,999	\$149,000	\$399,999	\$749,999	>\$750,000	VALUE
San Diego County	2.7%	3.8%	17.8%	54.4%	21.4%	\$552,000
Riverside County	4.7%	7.4%	44.7%	37.9%	5.4%	\$371,600
California	2.8%	6.0%	29.0%	42.4%	19.8%	\$477,700

Source: Census 2007

6.10.1.1.2 Immediate Project Vicinity

The Site occurs on a 202-acre property owned by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E). The closest residential uses to the Site are four single-family residences approximately 0.30 mile northeast of the Site. There are several sparsely spaced rural single family residences and farm houses located within 1.0 mile of the Site.

6.10.1.1.3 Riverside County

The Riverside County population in 2005 was 1.9 million, reflecting an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent between 1990 and 2000, significantly higher than statewide population growth for that period. During the period 2000 to 2005, Riverside County population grew 4.7 percent per year, again much faster than the state. Anticipated growth of Riverside County population during the period 2005 to 2020 is 71 percent, maintaining an average annual rate of 4.7 percent. Table 6.10-1, Population Trends and Projections, shows historical and projected population for Riverside County.

The three largest cities in Riverside County are Riverside (population 265,700), Moreno Valley (population 146,500), and Corona (population 131,200). Nine Riverside County cities have a population between 30,000 and 65,000. Twenty-seven percent of the population of Riverside County resides in the unincorporated areas of the County. The remaining 12 cities are each home to 26,000 residents or less. The smallest city in Riverside County, Indian Wells, has 4,020 residents (DOF 2007).

In 2005, Riverside County contained 699,474 housing units. The housing stock consisted of 71 percent single-family homes, 18 percent multi-family homes, and 10 percent mobile homes. The vacancy rate is approximately 10.8 percent (Census 2007). Riverside County contains hundreds of lodging facilities located throughout its 24 cities.

6.10.1.2 Economy, Labor Force, Employment and Income

6.10.1.2.1 San Diego County

San Diego County contains 4,199 square miles of land (2.7 percent of California land) (Census 2007) and borders Mexico on the south, Orange and Riverside Counties to the north and northeast, respectively, the Pacific Ocean on the west, and Imperial County to the east. The major east-west transportation route is Interstate 8, beginning in San Diego and continuing east to Arizona. Interstates (I) 15 and 5 are the major north-south corridors. U.S. Highway 395, and State Routes (SR) 52, 54, 56, 67, 74, 76, 78, 79, 94, 163, and 188 also travel through San Diego County. The Site is located approximately 2 miles southwest of the community of Pala, approximately 8 miles northeast of the community of Bonsall, and approximately 9 miles northwest of the community of Pauma Valley, just northeast of the intersection of SR 76 and Pala Del Norte Road..

6.10.1.2.2 Labor Force

In 2000, the number of San Diego County labor force participants (2,813,833) had increased by an annual average of 1.3 percent since 1990 (Census 2007). The unemployment rate in San Diego County was approximately 4.0 percent in 2006, 0.9 percentage points higher than the 1999 rate, and 0.6 points lower than the 1990 rate. Unemployment remains low in San Diego County compared to other areas in California. The state of California 2006 unemployment rate was 4.9 percent (EDD 2007). Throughout 2006, San Diego County unemployment rates ranged from 3.7 percent in April, May and December, to 4.4 percent in July. This difference is likely attributable

to seasonal employment fluctuations typical of the agricultural industry – San Diego County is 2nd in the nation for number of farms (SDCFB 2007). The variability in employment levels results in a labor surplus during certain times of the year. However, apart from the influence of the agricultural industry, the unemployment rate in San Diego County is still lower than in California as a whole and in the neighboring county of Riverside (5.0 percent).

6.10.1.2.3 Industry Employment

San Diego County has many tourist attractions and it is a major international gateway into Mexico, as well as Central and South America. As a result, leisure and hospitality services have increased 32.9 percent since the 1990s (Table 6.10-6, Labor Force, Employment, and Industry in San Diego County) (EDD 2007). Substantial growth was also seen in professional and business services, local government, and mining and construction.

Table 6.10-6 – Labor Force, Employment and Industry in San Diego County

MEASURE	1990	2000	2005
Civilian labor force	1,219,752	1,319,517	1,380,486
Employment	1,145,266	1,241,258	1,304,825
Civilian unemployment rate	6.1%	6.0%	5.5%
Percent of Employment, by Industry			
Farming	.88%	.86%	.80%
Natural resources, mining and construction	6.7%	7.1%	9.1%
Manufacturing	10.1%	9.3%	7.5%
Trade, transportation and utilities	14.1%	15.3%	16%
Information	1.8%	3.0%	2.7%
Financial activities	5.3%	5.4%	6.1%
Professional and business services	10.2%	14.8%	15.5%
Educational and health services	6.9%	8.7%	9.0%
Leisure and hospitality	8.5%	9.8%	11.3%
Other services	2.8%	3.2%	3.5%
Federal government	8.1%	6.4%	5.8%
State government	4.6%	5.3%	5.7%
Local government	16.4%	19.6%	20%

Source: Census 2007, EDD 2007

San Diego County industries with the highest employment in 2005 were local government; trade, transportation and utilities, and professional and business services. Construction employment in San Diego County in 2005 was grouped in the category of natural resources, mining, and construction, a category with approximately 125,000 employees that year (Table 6.10-6; EDD 2007 and Census 2007).

Construction craft workers for the two counties are shown in Table 6.10-7. Together, the two counties have 367,720 workers of the types that will be used to construct the Project. The availability of craft workers, the Project's 6-month construction period and minimal craft employee needs (average 70 employees, peak at 105), are strong indications that the labor needs can be filled from the existing work force.

Table 6.10-7 – Estimated Number of Construction Craft Workers

WORKER CRAFT	COUNTY	
	SAN DIEGO	RIVERSIDE
Insulation Workers	250	280
Boilermakers	(1)	300
Masons	5,880	11,730
Carpenters	21,580	26,180
Electricians	11,240	10,160
Tile, Stone, Wood and Carpet/Floor Layers	3,330	2,710
Metal Workers	2,570	2,890
Construction Workers	34,480	48,570
Machinists/Millwrights	9,870	18,350
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	4,100	4,920
Painters	6,280	8,170
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Steamfitters	7,320	5,960
Surveyors	970	1,080
Truck Operators	18,600	42,930
Mechanics	22,920	28,130
Welders	2,340	3,630
Totals	151,730	215,990

(1) Data not available

Source: EDD, 2008

6.10.1.2.4 Income

In 2005, wage and salary disbursements in San Diego County were \$64 billion, which represents 8.8 percent of state wage and salary disbursements that year. The average wage per job was \$43,419, which was 5 percent lower than the same measure for the state (BEA 2007).

Per capita income in 2005 was approximately \$28,329 in San Diego County, approximately 5.7 percent higher than the same measure for the state and ranking as second highest when compared to the "nearby" Southern California counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino (Census 2007). The median household income in San Diego County was \$56,335 in 2005, 5 percent higher than the same measure for California.

6.10.1.2.5 Future Employment and Projects

Between 2002 and 2014, total non-farm employment in San Diego County is expected to grow by approximately 15.9 percent, for an average annual growth rate of approximately 2.0 percent. Major industry sectors anticipated to grow the most over this period are services (2 percent per year), trade, transportation and utilities (1.38 percent per year), and government (1.29 percent per year). Mining and construction is anticipated to grow by 12 percent over the 10-year period 2002 to 2014 (EDD 2008). Tables 6.10-8 and 6.10-9 below show projected employment for San Diego and Riverside Counties.

Table 6.10-8 - Projected Employment by Industry in San Diego County

INDUSTRY	2004		2014		PERCENT CHANGE	PERCENT GROWTH RATE ⁽¹⁾
	No. Emp.	Percent	No. Emp.	Percent		
Farming	11,100	<1	10,300	<1	-7.2	-0.75
Mining & Construction	88,100	7	98,700	7	12	1.14
Manufacturing	104,300	8	106,300	7	2	0.19
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	215,300	17	246,900	17	14.7	1.38
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	81,900	6	89,500	6	9.2	0.89
Services (including information)	556,400	44	675,200	46	21.3	2
Government	214,300	17	243,700	17	13.7	1.29
Total	1,271,400	100	1,470,600	100	15.7	1.47

Source: EDD 2008

(1) Average annual growth rate compounded over 10-year period.

Table 6.10-9 - Projected Employment by Industry in Riverside County⁽²⁾

INDUSTRY	2004		2014		PERCENT CHANGE	PERCENT GROWTH RATE ⁽¹⁾
	No. Emp.	Percent	No. Emp.	Percent		
Farming	18,700	2	17,200	1	-8.0	-0.83
Mining & Construction	113,000	10	146,900	10	30	2.7
Manufacturing	120,100	10	129,000	9	7.4	0.72
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	254,900	22	334,200	23	31.1	2.7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	45,700	4	54,800	4	20	1.8
Services (including information)	413,900	35	533,200	36	29	2.6
Government	212,500	18	256,600	17	21	1.9
Total	1,178,800	100%	1,471,900	100%	25	2.2

Source: EDD 2008

(1) Average annual growth rate compounded over 10-year period.

(2) Industry employment information for Riverside County is included in the Riverside County-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), comprising Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The California Employment Development Department (EDD) defines the general concept of a MSA as an area of “a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus”. MSAs can include more than one county (EDD 2007). The San Diego County MSA comprises only San Diego County.

6.10.1.2.6 Business Activity

Over 65,000 business establishments existed in San Diego County in 1999. Approximately 48 percent of these were service establishments, and 20 percent were trade establishments. Eighty-six percent of businesses had fewer than 20 employees, 94 percent had fewer than 50 employees. Less than 1 percent had 250 or more employees (DOF 2007). During farming season, San Diego County becomes more active, and businesses experience higher revenues due to the influx of farm workers and related demands for services, food, and temporary lodging.

San Diego is the largest city in San Diego County, as well as the county seat. The city of San Diego covers approximately 340 square miles. The city was founded in 1769, by Father Junipero Serra, and was incorporated as a city in 1850 (SD 2007). Although farming employs less than 1 percent of the civilian population of San Diego County, the County's production is in the top 10 for several agriculture-based commodities, such as avocados, poultry, horses, grapefruit, and strawberries. The County is also #1 in the nation for its value of floricultural, nursery, greenhouse and sod products, and #1 in the nation in small farms (#2 in the nation for number of farms) (SDCFB 2007). The five largest non-government, non-farm employers in San Diego are Sharp Healthcare, Scripps Health, Kaiser Permanente, Qualcomm, Inc., and Sempra Energy (VSD 2007).

San Diego County also ranks 9th out of all California counties in value of agricultural production, but 2nd in the nation for number of farms (SDCFB 2007).

San Diego has over 6,565 farms, most of which (65%) are small family operations, encompassing 9 or fewer acres in size. The total farm acreage in 2005 was 273,176. Agricultural employment in San Diego County in 2000 was 11,400, and the value of production that same year was over \$1.2 billion. Approximately 10 percent of the total land area in San Diego County was agricultural land in 2005 (SDCDAWM 2007, SDCFB 2007). In 2005, the commodities with the highest share of agricultural value of production were indoor flowering and foliage plants, ornamental trees and shrubs, avocados, bedding plants, and cut flowers and foliage. (Table 6.10-10; Ten Leading Commodities in San Diego County, 2005) (SDCDAWM 2007).

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Table 6.10-10 – Ten Leading Commodities in San Diego County, 2005

COMMODITY	VALUE
Indoor Flowering and Foliage Plants	\$311,050,300
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs	\$287,586,060
Avocados	\$251,452,135
Bedding Plants	\$215,366,320
Cut Flowers and Foliage	\$76,432,320
Tomatoes	\$59,729,263
Poinsettia	\$38,127,200
Eggs	\$34,213,600
Strawberries	\$27,409,785
Herbaceous Perennials	\$19,869,200

Source: SDCDAWM 2007

6.10.1.2.7 Immediate Project Vicinity

Nearby economic activity includes agricultural uses such as a nursery approximately 0.50 mile to the east, some businesses in the community of Pala located approximately two miles east of the Site, and Tribe-owned casinos such as the Pala Casino Spa Resort located near the community of Pala.

6.10.1.2.8 Pala

The Census includes the community of Pala within Census Tract 191.01, San Diego County. Pala is not an incorporated city. SR 76 to the south (also known as Pala Road) provides east-west access, and County Road S16 (also known as Pala-Temecula Road) runs north-south.

Pala businesses include convenience stores, banks, and grocery shopping. The Pala Casino Spa Resort, a 507-room hotel, spa, and casino, is located approximately 0.50 mile southwest of the intersection of Pala Road (SR 76) and Pala-Temecula Road.

In 2000, Census Tract 191.01 labor force participants represented approximately 57 percent of the tract's population over age 16, a measure that is 4 points lower than the state average labor force participation rate of 61 percent the same year (Census 2007). The unemployment rate in 2000 was 3.1 percent, substantially lower than the same measure for the County.

6.10.1.2.9 Riverside County

Riverside County cities closest to the Site include Temecula, Lake Elsinore and Murrieta.

Employment is highest in Riverside County in local government (18.5 percent of employment); trade, transportation and utilities (12.9 percent of employment); then leisure and hospitality; and educational and health services (Table 6.10-11, Labor Force, Employment, and Industry in Riverside County). Unemployment is higher in Riverside County than in San Diego County.

Table 6.10-11 – Labor Force, Employment and Industry in Riverside County

MEASURE	1990	2000	2005
Civilian labor force	525,000	651,952	891,132
Employment	488,257	602,856	823,851
Civilian unemployment rate	7.0%	7.5%	7.5%
Percent of Employment, by Industry ⁽¹⁾			
Farming	3.3%	2.7%	1.7%
Natural resources, mining and construction	8.0%	9.7	11%
Manufacturing	6.3%	7.9%	5.8%
Trade, transportation and utilities	11.1%	12.8%	12.9%
Information	1.2%	.89%	.84%
Financial activities	2.8%	2.4%	2.4%
Professional and business services	4.7%	6.5%	6.4%
Educational and health services	5.0%	6.7%	6.0%
Leisure and hospitality	7.5%	8.5%	7.6%
Other services	2.1%	2.6%	2.1%
Federal government	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%
State government	3.5%	3.9%	3.2%
Local government	16.6%	19.8%	18.5%

Source: EDD 2007

(1) Labor market information for Riverside County is included in the Riverside County-San Bernardino MSA. The EDD defines the general concept of a MSA as an area of “a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus”. MSAs can include more than one county (EDD 2007). The San Diego County MSA is comprised of only San Diego County.

Professional and business services was the fastest-growing major industry in the 1990s, while during the period 2000 to 2005, the natural resources, mining and construction industry was the fastest growing, while many others suffered a recession.

Between 2002 and 2014, total non-farm employment in the Riverside County MSA is expected to grow the fastest of any MSA in California, or approximately 2.5 percent annually. Major industry sectors anticipated to grow the most over this period are mining and construction (approximately 2.7 percent per year), trade, transportation and utilities (also 2.7 percent per year) and services (approximately 2.6 percent per year) (EDD 2008).

Riverside County has a substantial labor force of approximately 890,000 within 2 hours commute distance to the Project Site. This labor force represents approximately 5.2 percent of the state’s labor force. The average annual increase in Riverside County’s labor force was 2.4 percent between 1990 and 2000, and 3.7 percent during the period 2000 to 2005. Riverside County’s unemployment rate was approximately 5.0 percent in 2006, 1 percentage point higher than San Diego County’s, and marginally higher than the state rate, indicating a potentially larger available labor pool relative to San Diego County (EDD 2007).

In 2005, wage and salary disbursements in Riverside County were \$47 billion, which represents 6.4 percent of state wage and salary disbursements that year. The average wages per job were \$34,697, which was 24.2 percent lower than the same measure for the state (BEA 2007).

Per capita income in 2005 was approximately \$23,478 in Riverside County, approximately 12.4 percent lower than the same measure for the state and ranking as 4th when compared to the “nearby” Southern California counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino (Census 2007). The median household income in Riverside County was \$52,253 in 2005, 2.6 percent lower than the same measure for California.

6.10.1.3 Schools

Forty-three school districts provide educational services to San Diego County families. These districts include 24 elementary districts, six high school districts, and 12 unified school districts (EDP 2008).

The Project site is located within the boundaries of the Bonsall Union School District (BUSD), which includes two elementary schools, one middle school, one charter school, and enrolls approximately 1,800 students (SDCOE 2007). Vivian Banks Charter School in Pala is the closest school to the Site, and enrolls 123 students, grades kindergarten through eight. The closest high school is Fallbrook High, located within the city limits of Fallbrook, and enrolls approximately 3,000 students.

Enrollment in BUSD has increased steadily from 1,410 during the 1997-1998 school year to 1,888 during the 2005-2006 school year, an increase of 4.3 percent per year on average (EDP 2007). Total 2005-2006 enrollment in San Diego County was approximately 495,228 students, and had increased less than 1 percent on average since the 2000-2001 school year (EDP 2007). Higher or occupational education facilities include three state universities and 10 community colleges (SDCOE 2007).

Riverside County includes 269 elementary schools, 72 middle schools and 52 high schools, and enrolls approximately 412,000 students throughout its 449 schools county wide. Two school districts are closest to the Project Site. Murrieta Valley Unified School District enrolls approximately 20,000 throughout its 17 schools, which include 10 elementary schools, three middle schools and two high schools. Temecula Valley Unified School District has 30 schools (18 elementary, six middle and three high school) and enrolls approximately 28,000 students. Riverside County colleges include the University of California – Riverside, as well as private and community colleges (EDP 2007).

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Table 6.10-12 – Schools and Enrollment 2006-2007

MEASURE	COUNTY			
	San Diego		Riverside	
No. of Districts	43		25	
	No. of Schools	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Students
Elementary	431	234,016	269	197,864
Middle/Jr.High	99	92,207	72	84,269
High School	94	147,121	52	113,157
Other ⁽¹⁾	86	19,447	56	17,388
Total	710	492,791	449	412,678

(1) Includes continuation, alternative, community day and other schools. Does not include non-public, non-sectarian schools.

Source: EDP 2008.

6.10.1.4 Utilities

The Applicant has carefully evaluated available water reducing measures and water supply alternatives as described in Section 5.0, Alternatives Analysis. The Site is located in the northwestern portion of the Rainbow Municipal Water District (RMWD). As described in Section 5.0, RMWD is currently not capable of providing a feasible water supply to the Project. Project water supply for operation will be obtained from the Fallbrook Public Utility District (FPUD) and will include both reclaimed water and fresh water. The FPUD operates as a public agency under the Public Utility District Act of the State of California, treating and serving water, recycled water and wastewater within a 28,000-acre service area in northwestern San Diego County and by contract outside the service area. FPUD will build, own and operate the water pickup locations where the water will be obtained.

No county-assisted refuse collection system exists in the Project area. Residents are allowed to bring household garbage and refuse to any of the 10 local transfer stations, or they may contract with a private hauler. Businesses are required to contract with private haulers to pick up their refuse (SDCGP 2007). SDG&E provides electricity and natural gas service to the Project area. Local telephone service is provided by AT&T and SBC Communications, and cable television and internet services are provided by Hughes Net – Satellite.

6.10.1.5 Emergency and Other Services

6.10.1.5.1 Law Enforcement

The San Diego County Sheriff's (SDS) Department provides public safety and law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of the County, including the Site area. The SDS headquarters are located at 28205 N. Lake Wohlford Road, in Valley Center, approximately 17 miles southeast of the Site. The SDS has said that the level of service in this area is currently inadequate, due to the existence of the many casinos in the project area. For non-emergency calls, response times for the Valley Center command station have ranged in effectiveness from "medium" (20 to 60 minutes) to "low" (greater than 1 hour). Non-emergency calls to the Site would typically be closer to the low range, that is, greater than 1 hour response time (Gerrity 2007).

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) enforces law on state roads in California, and maintains offices in San Diego, Oceanside, El Cajon, Temecula, and inspection facilities at Rainbow, Otay Mesa, and San Onofre. The CHP provides traffic enforcement and accident investigations throughout the state (CHP 2007).

6.10.1.5.2 Fire Protection

The Site is within a State Responsibility Area (SRA) for fire protection. The closest fire protection district is the North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD). The NCFPD Sphere of Influence (SOI) includes the Site and surrounding lands, but the current service area boundary is approximately 1.0 mile west of the Site (Figures 6.10-2 and 6.10-3). The Project will need to be annexed into the NCFPD through an action of the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). The Applicant has been coordinating with NCFPD and LAFCO to apply for the annexation. NCFPD has indicated that they have the equipment, facilities and staff to provide adequate response to the project and are willing to do so once the Site is annexed into their service area (Metcalf, 2008.) LAFCO will support the annexation if it is supported by NCFPD (Anderson, 2008). The NCFPD has indicated that new facilities or equipment will not be required to support the Project, and the Project will not significantly affect the NCFPD's resources (Metcalf, 2008). LAFCO wrote a letter to the California Energy Commission (CEC) in February 2008 related to this Project that is included in Appendix 6.10-A.

The Site is within an estimated 9 minute response time from the NCFPD (Steinhoff 2007). The NCFPD has 6 fire stations serving a 90-square-mile area. There are 60 full time emergency services personnel, 14 support personnel, 20 reserve firefighters and 33 volunteer firefighters (NCFPD 2007). Station 4 is the closest, located at 4375 Pala Mesa Drive, approximately 5 miles west of the Site. Equipment at Station 4 includes 1 medic engine, 1 brush engine and 1 ambulance. Onsite staff includes 1 captain and 1 engineer, 2 firefighters/paramedics, and 1 reserve firefighter (NCFPD 2007).

In addition, response is available from the Pala Fire Department (PFD), located approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project site. The PFD's proximity would place them as the "first due" responders, as they are the closest resource to the Site. The PFD staff includes 1 fire chief, 2 captains, 2 engineers, 2 paramedics, and 5 full-time firefighters. Two other paramedics are provided by an emergency medical services contractor. Equipment at the Pala station includes one 110-foot ladder truck, one Type I engine, one Type III Brush Engine, 2 water tenders, 3 command vehicles, and 1 utility vehicle. Most PFD equipment is relatively new, with the ladder truck being about 4 years old (Ravago 2007). The PFD has mutual aid plans in effect with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal-Fire), as well as the Yuima Valley Water District, NCFPD, Valley Center, and San Pasqual. For emergency medical helicopter service, the PFD uses Mercy Air or Copter 1, both out of San Diego (Ravago 2007).

Mercy Ambulance is the primary ambulance service for the Site area. Mercy provides 2 paramedics to the PFD, in addition to the 2 paramedics that are part of the PFD staff.

The Site is within the Urban-Wildland Interface Zone as defined by San Diego County zoning, so a Fire Protection Plan is required by County ordinance. The fire protection plan is being

prepared and will be subject to review and approval by the Fire Marshal prior to that annexation. The Project will be constructed and operated in accordance with all applicable fire prevention LORS including County requirements for Urban-Wildland Interface Zone fire protection.

6.10.1.5.3 Hospitals

The two hospitals located in the vicinity of the Site are the Fallbrook Hospital in Fallbrook, approximately 5 miles northwest of the site, and Palomar Medical Center (approximately 21 miles south of the site, in Escondido). The Fallbrook Hospital is utilized for non-trauma cases, while Palomar is used for trauma (Ravago 2007). Fallbrook has 140 beds (Fallbrook 2007) and Palomar has 319 beds (PPH 2007).

6.10.1.5.4 Fiscal Resources

In 2000 (most current year available), total taxable sales in San Diego County were approximately \$36,245 million, and total taxable retail sales the same year were \$24,953 million. San Diego County's taxable sales represented 8.2 percent of the state's taxable sales (DOF 2007). The sales and use tax rate (includes state, local and district) is 7.75 percent (DOF 2007).

San Diego County's taxable assessed value was \$356 billion in fiscal year 2005-2006. Property taxes collected for the fiscal year 2004-2005 were approximately \$332 million (SDCGF 2007).

San Diego County's Approved Budget for Fiscal Year 2007-2008 identifies top appropriation categories to be Public Safety (31 percent), and Health And Human Services (38 percent). Together, these two categories make up approximately 70 percent of the total \$4.2 billion budgeted for 07-08. Top expenditures categories are salaries and benefits (37 percent), and services and supplies (35 percent) (SDCAOP 2007).

Table 6.10-13 – 2007-2008 Adopted Budget Appropriations and Expenditures

FUNCTION	PERCENT OF TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	BUDGET CLASS	PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES
Finance and General Government	7%	Salaries and benefits	37%
Public Safety	31%	Services and supplies	35%
Health and Human Services	38%	Other charges	19%
Land Use and Environment	7.4%	Capital assets (land acquisition and equipment)	3%
Community Services	5.9%		
Other	10.7%		

Source: SDCAOP 2007

The total additional financing listed in the 2007-2008 Approved Budget of \$3.2 billion, added to the fund balance of \$23 million, results in a total available amount of \$323 billion (Table 6.10-14, 2007-2008 Adopted Budget General Fund) (SDCAOP 2007).

Table 6.10-14 – 2004-2005 Adopted Budget General Fund

SOURCE	PERCENT OF ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL FINANCING
Taxes	28%
Licenses, permits	1.1%
Fines, forfeits and penalties	1.4%
Revenue for use money prop	0.76%
Intergovernmental revenue	50%
Other financing sources	8.5%
Charges for services	8.3%
Miscellaneous revenues	0.7%

Source: SDCAOP 2007

Top categories contributing to General Fund revenue are intergovernmental revenue (50 percent) and taxes (28 percent) (Table 6.10-14; SDCAOP 2007). Table 6.10-15 shows revenues and expenditures for San Diego County for the last three years.

Table 6.10-15 – San Diego County Revenue and Expenditures (in Thousands)

REVENUE/EXPENDITURE/FUND (IN THOUSANDS)	FISCAL YEAR END JUNE 30, 2005	FISCAL YEAR END JUNE 30, 2006	FISCAL YEAR END JUNE 30, 2007
Revenues			
Taxes	717,174	1,102,032	1,146,937
Licenses and permits	42,954	41,824	43,807
Fines and forfeits	55,538	60,071	58,355
Use of money and property	50,811	76,608	93,246
Intergovernmental revenues	1,884,660	1,754,968	1,849,024
Charges for services	286,631	314,021	325,049
Miscellaneous revenues	84,410	67,419	76,680
Total Revenues	3,122,178	3,416,943	3,593,098
Expenditures			
General Government	211,521	199,349	233,471
Public Safety	939,070	1,014,653	1,065,984
Public Transportation	84,560	67,145	74,319
Health	541,921	556,165	577,389
Welfare	970,208	1,011,315	1,043,293
Education	27,119	32,043	32,961
Recreation	19,614	22,964	26,774
Capital Outlay	54,157	109,897	138,017
Debt Service	157,320	197,164	190,796
Total Expenditures	3,005,490	3,210,695	3,383,004
Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	116,688	206,248	210,094
Other Financing Sources	105,145	152,610	42,765
Other Changes in Fund Balance	221,833	358,858	252,859
Fund Balance Available-July 1	1,294,163	1,517,955	1,876,645
Fund Balance Available-June 30	1,517,955	1,876,645	2,128,025

Source: SDCAO, 2008

6.10.2 Impacts

Significance criteria for socioeconomics were determined based on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form, and on performance standards or thresholds adopted by responsible agencies. An impact may be considered significant if the Project results in:

- Substantial displacement of homes, businesses, or population.
- A demand for community resources (including housing, schools, utilities and public services) that could not be easily met by the available resources or if the provision of the service results in inadequate services for other existing users.
- Substantial population growth.
- Substantial adverse physical impacts from establishment of public services or facilities.
- Wastewater treatment capacity is exceeded.
- Noncompliance with State or County fire codes or other relevant fire regulations.
- A requirement for a Fire Protection Plan and the recommendations of the plan are not implemented.
- Failure to meet the emergency response objectives identified in the public facilities element of the County General Plan or offer same practical effect.

In accordance with the CEQA Guidelines, economic and social changes from a project are not treated as significant effects on the environment. Where a physical change is caused by the economic or social effects of a project, the physical change may be regarded as a significant effect in the same manner as any other physical change resulting from the project. If the physical change causes adverse economic or social effects on people, those adverse effects may be used as a factor in determining whether the physical change is significant (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15064[e]).

Socioeconomic impacts are determined by comparing Project demands and benefits during construction and operation with the socioeconomic resources in the area where the Project is located. A proposed power plant could potentially impact employment, population, housing, public services and utilities, and schools. Impacts could be felt locally, in the Town of Pala and San Diego County, and/or in adjacent counties. The Project will require a construction work force that is available regionally, with most workers expected to commute to the Site from existing residences. The operation work force will provide permanent, high-paying jobs for the operational life of the Project. Orange Grove Energy, L.P. (Orange Grove Energy) is committed to hiring from the local labor pool to the extent possible. Considering these factors, plus revenues to the public that will occur due to the Project, and additional details described in following sections, the Project's adverse impacts on the socioeconomic environment will be less than significant. The overall impact of the Project to socioeconomic resources will be beneficial,

through the Project's local economic influx and through the beneficial affect of substantially increasing the reliability to the local electric grid during times of high demand.

Based on the analyses provided in this section, existing services and infrastructure are adequate to support Project construction and operations. During construction, most workers are expected to commute to the Site on a daily basis. Construction will not result in growth.

During operations, the Project will provide for 9 full time employment positions, an operations payroll of \$1.1 million, and will contribute annual property tax estimated at \$1.2 million initially. The increased property tax revenues from the Project will be sufficient to support any local improvements and public services required to serve the Project.

6.10.2.1 Construction Impacts

Project construction will occur over an approximately 6-month period, and construction workers will commute to the Site, primarily from populated areas of San Diego and Riverside Counties. With the short term of construction, it is not expected that any construction workers would move their residence for this Project. Direct and indirect benefits of the Project including jobs and payroll, Project and worker demand for goods and services and taxes will benefit San Diego and Riverside Counties. Fees, property tax and other benefits paid directly by the Project will primarily benefit San Diego County.

6.10.2.2 Employment and Economy

Project construction is expected to begin in April 2009. The construction period would last approximately 6 months, ending in October 2009.

Construction employment would peak at approximately 105 workers, and average 70 workers over the construction period. Table 6.10-16, Construction Employment, shows construction labor by month for the Project.

Table 6.10-16 – Construction Workers by Job Class by Month

JOB CATEGORY/MONTH	MONTHS OF CONSTRUCTION					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Boilermakers				4	8	
Carpenters	2	8	8	6	2	1
Cement Mason		6	6	4		
Electricians	2	8	12	21	21	21
Iron Workers		6	6	6		
Laborers	10	12	14	12	10	6
Millwrights				4	6	4
Operators	10	10	13	8	8	2
Painters						4

	MONTHS OF CONSTRUCTION					
Pipe Fitter	2	7	12	12	12	5
Insulator					2	4
Lineman					18	
Total Craft Labor	26	57	71	77	87	47
Field Start-up				4	10	10
Field Non-Manual	3	3	5	5	8	8
Total On-Site Labor	29	60	76	86	105	65
Average On-Site Labor: 70						

Peak construction employment would represent a small percent of construction jobs in San Diego County. Given the approximately 367,000 workers in the construction labor forces of San Diego and Riverside Counties (Table 6.10-7), it is expected that an adequate available labor force within daily or weekly commute distance would be found to supply the work force associated with construction of the Project.

The non-payroll cost of Project construction is estimated at approximately \$87 million. Approximately 9.3 million of this will be spent locally in San Diego (\$6.2 million) and Riverside (\$3.1 million) Counties.

The total payroll for construction of the Project is estimated to be approximately \$6.5 million, paid primarily to residents of San Diego County (estimated \$3.9 million) and Riverside County (estimated \$2.6 million).

Due to the Site's location, with its rural setting and few businesses in the Project vicinity, there would be less than significant impacts to business related to noise, dust, or traffic due to construction. See Sections 6.11, Traffic and Transportation, Section 6.2, Air Quality, and Section 6.12, Noise, for detailed information on impacts from construction. The Project will not materially disrupt employee or customer traffic, or disturb local businesses.

Construction of the Project would not disrupt or divide any established community. As described in Section 6.9, Land Use, the Site zoning allows for the proposed type of use. The Site and adjacent property do not currently have any operating businesses. No substantial long-term disruptions to businesses would result from construction of the Project.

6.10.2.2.1 Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts from Construction

Construction activity would result in secondary economic benefits (indirect and induced) that would occur within San Diego and Riverside Counties and wider geographic areas. Secondary employment effects would include indirect employment due to the purchase of goods and services by firms involved with construction, and induced employment due to construction workers spending their income in their local area. Similarly, indirect and induced income and spending effects also occur as "ripple" effects from construction. Tax impacts attributable to construction costs would accrue to local governments, and would result in indirect and induced

tax impacts. Based on socioeconomic modeling conducted for the Project, Project construction results in a personal income multiplier of 1.56 (Harris, 2008). This means that for each one dollar of direct income generated, 0.56 dollar of indirect and induced income is generated. The total value added multiplier for Project construction is 1.83 (Harris, 2008). This means that for each one dollar of value added directly by the Project, another 0.83 dollar is added as indirect and induced value. (Value added includes employee compensation, proprietary income, other property-type income and indirect business taxes.) The employment multiplier for Project construction is 1.81 (Harris, 2008). This means that for every one employee hired by construction activities of the power plant, another 0.81 employees are indirect or induced employees. As a result, Project construction expenditures of \$6.5 million for salaries and benefits will result in an additional \$3.6 million of personal income in the region or a total household income impact of \$10.1 million. The \$15.8 million of construction costs (\$6.5 million payroll plus \$9.3 million local non-payroll) spent in San Diego and Riverside Counties will result in 127 total jobs (including Project construction jobs) and in \$16.8 million of total value added to the regional economy.

While these will be economic benefits, Project construction is not expected to result in growth because adequate infrastructure and labor is available to fill the Project needs.

6.10.2.3 Population and Housing

Because of the proximity of large labor forces in nearby population centers of San Diego and Riverside Counties, it is expected that a high percentage of construction staff will commute to the Project daily from their existing residences. It is estimated that less than 10 percent of construction workers may reside far enough away to utilize available lodging in the Project region. A temporary housing demand of 10 percent of the construction workforce would range from approximately 3 to 11 units, with an average of 7 units over the 6-month construction period. The available temporary housing in northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County would be adequate to meet the demand for temporary housing during construction. San Diego County alone has approximately 54,000 hotel rooms (SDCVB 2007). Due to the short term of construction, workers would not likely move to San Diego County or bring families with them from out of the area. The small increase in demand for hotel rooms or other short-term housing will be an economic benefit to housing purveyors and the small increase in demand will not be enough to materially change the consumer market.

Construction of the Project will not cause substantial or long-term population increases or changes in concentration of population due to the short-term nature of construction. Accordingly, there will not be substantial or long-term changes to demands for community resources.

6.10.2.4 Utilities

Power for Project construction will be provided by SDG&E via a temporary connection. Water will be supplied by the contractor. The primary construction water needs include dust control, soil moisture conditioning for compaction, and hydraulic testing of fire and other water systems. The contractor will truck water to the Site for construction use. Portable sanitary facilities will

be provided for construction workers and sanitary wastewater from construction activities will be trucked offsite to a licensed treatment facility.

6.10.2.5 Operations and Maintenance-Related Impacts

Operations and maintenance will employ up to 9 full-time positions. Orange Grove Energy will hire operations and maintenance staff preferentially from the local area. It is expected that all or the majority of operations and maintenance positions will be filled by the existing local workforce that will not move their residences for this Project.

The Project will not displace homes, businesses or populations, result in long-term disruption to an established community, or disruption to businesses. The Project will not result in material population growth or a material increase in demand for services. The Project will require be annexation into the NCFPD. The annexation will include the parcel that the Site is located on, and potentially additional parcels to the west owned by SDG&E and Gregory Canyon Landfill, Ltd., (Gregory Canyon Landfill) that are open space with no plans for development. These lands will not generate significant fire response needs and their annexation will not have any impact on zoning or land use or the potential to induce growth. LAFCO and NCFPD will need to approve the annexation. NCFPD has indicated that they have the equipment, facilities and staff to provide adequate response to the Project and are willing to do so once the Site is annexed into their service area (Metcalf, 2008.) LAFCO will support the annexation if it is supported by NCFPD (Anderson, 2008). The NCFPD has indicated that new facilities or equipment will not be required to support the Project, and the Project will not significantly affect the NCFPD's resources (Metcalf, 2008). The Project will pay its full and fair share of facility and equipment needs that it generates, which will fully mitigate demands on the public resource. With the annexation, the Project will have a less than significant impact on emergency response services. An application for the annexation is being prepared for submittal to LAFCO.

The Project will not discharge wastewater to any public facility and will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts from establishment of public services. No additional physical impacts are expected to support Project public service needs. With these measures, the Project will comply with the emergency response objectives identified in the General Plan. Considering these factors, Project operations and maintenance impacts to socioeconomic resources will be less than significant.

6.10.2.5.1 Employment and Economy

Direct Project expenditures for goods and services would be an economic benefit to businesses. Operation and maintenance of the Project will employ up to 9 full-time staff. Orange Grove Energy will preferentially hire operations and maintenance staff from the existing local labor force. Few or none of these staff are expected to be hired from outside the area and require relocating.

Annual operating and maintenance costs for the Project will be dependent on the actual operating hours and output, which will be dictated by demand and will vary from year-to-year. The estimated average annual non-payroll operating cost is estimated at approximately \$2.9 million,

including fuel costs. It is estimated 88 percent of the non-labor annual operation costs will be spent in San Diego County each year, and approximately 12 percent will be spent in Riverside County. For the estimated average year, this would be approximately \$2.5 million non-labor spending in San Diego County and \$ 0.4 million Riverside County.

Annual payroll for the Project is estimated at \$1.1 million total, to residents of San Diego County (estimated \$660,000) and Riverside County (estimated \$440,000).

6.10.2.5.2 Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts from Operation

The non-payroll and payroll benefits for operation and maintenance will result in indirect and induced economic benefits within San Diego and Riverside Counties. This spending induces indirect economic and employment opportunities. The additional jobs provided by the Project will be beneficial, but will not be enough to substantially alter local employment conditions since the number of jobs created will be small compared to the available workforce. These indirect and induced effects would “ripple” through the economy and would occur in a broad array of industries. For Project operation, the personal income multiplier is 1.42, the value added multiplier is 1.19, and the employment multiplier is 2.52 (Harris, 2008).

For Project operation, annual personal income (includes employee compensation and proprietor’s income) of \$1.1 million locally will result in an additional \$0.5 million to the regional economy, making the total personal income benefit to the region approximately \$1.6 million. Based on an average annual expenditure of \$4.0 million (payroll and non-payroll spending combined), the Project will result in 14 indirect jobs. Based on the estimated \$3.3 million of value added by the Project, there will be \$3.9 million of total value added to the regional economy.

While these will be economic benefits, Project operations are not expected to result in substantial growth because adequate housing, infrastructure and labor are available to fill the Project needs.

Project operation will provide a potentially significant indirect benefit to businesses and the public in the region by improving reliability of the local electric supply at times of high demand. This will reduce the likelihood of outages or curtailments that can adversely affect business revenues and regional commerce.

6.10.2.5.3 Population and Housing

Population or housing impacts associated with operation and maintenance will be negligible. All or most of the 9 operations and maintenance staff are expected to be hired locally and are not expected to relocate for the Project. As shown in Section 6.10.2.5.2, a total of 14 indirect jobs are expected to be created, in addition to the 9 direct Project jobs during operations. There is a substantial available labor pool, and adequate housing and infrastructure to accommodate these job positions without inducing growth. The few staff that may relocate from outside the area can be accommodated without demand for new housing construction. Operation of the Project will not induce substantial growth, generate a concentration of population, or create a substantial increase in demand for housing. No communities or populations would be displaced as a result

of this Project. Because the Project will result in few or no new residents, the impact on public services related to operations and maintenance staff will be less than significant. The impacts of Project operations and maintenance at the Site will be less than significant as described in following subsections.

6.10.2.5.4 Fire Protection and Emergency Services Impacts

Following annexation into the NCFPD, the Project will have emergency response service from NCFPD. The lands to be annexed will not generate significant fire response needs and their annexation will not have any impact on zoning or land use or the potential to induce growth. LAFCO and NCFPD will need to approve the annexation. NCFPD has indicated that they have the equipment, facilities and staff to provide adequate response to the Project and are willing to do so once the Site is annexed into their service area (Metcalf, 2008). The NCFPD has indicated that new facilities or equipment will not be required to support the Project, and the Project will not significantly affect the NCFPD's resources (Metcalf, 2008). With the annexation, the Project will have a less than significant impact on emergency response services.

6.10.2.5.5 Law Enforcement

The SDS will provide law enforcement services to the Site. The SDS headquarters are located at 28205 N. Lake Wohlford Road, in Valley Center, approximately 17 miles southeast of the Site. The SDS has said that the level of service in this area is currently inadequate, due to the existence of the many casinos in the project area. For non-emergency calls, response times for the Valley Center command station have ranged in effectiveness from "medium" (20 to 60 minutes) to "low" (greater than 1 hour). Non-emergency calls to the project site would typically be closer to the low range, that is, greater than 1 hour response time (Gerrity 2007). The Project will mitigate its potential incremental demand on law enforcement services through taxes collected, which will help to improve response time in the area.

Site security will be provided by the applicant. The Site will have security fencing with access via controlled gates. The Site is not expected to generate a new material demand on area law enforcement and, therefore, the impact will be less than significant.

6.10.2.5.6 Schools

Schools will not be adversely impacted by Site operations and maintenance. There are no schools in the immediate vicinity of the Site or on SR 76 between I-15 and the Site. The closest school is located in the community of Pala. As described above, the Project will not materially increase population or demand on public services including schools. The 9 full-time staff that are expected to be hired from the local labor force are not expected to relocate for the Project. Table 6.10-17 shows school enrollments for San Diego and Riverside Counties as well as the school districts closest to the Project site.

Table 6.10-17 - School Enrollments⁽¹⁾

	2006-2007	2007-2008
San Diego County		
Elementary School	219,416	218,830
Middle School	114,596	114,381
High School	159,476	162,371
Bonsall Union School District	1,830	1,908
Total	493,488	495,582
Riverside County		
Elementary School	187,730	189,613
Middle School	98,436	99,777
High School	126,757	132,287
Murrieta Valley Unified School District	21,245	21,208
Temecula Valley Unified School District	28,680	29,441
Total	412,923	421,677

⁽¹⁾ Does not include ungraded elementary, secondary, or adults in K-12 programs

Approximately 43 percent of the annual property tax paid by the Project will be allocated to the school district (SDCAO 2007). At completion of construction, this would amount to approximately \$516,000 per year. This contribution would decrease over time with property depreciation. In addition to this ongoing revenue source, a school impact fee of \$0.47 per square foot of commercial or industrial space (FUHSD 2008) will be assessed. New roofed structures that will be part of the Project will total approximately 5,000 square feet in size. Based on this estimate, the applicant would be required to pay school impact fees to the BUSD of approximately \$2,350.00. This payment would be a one-time revenue increase for the BUSD.

6.10.2.5.7 Medical Facilities

The medical facilities listed above and other regional medical facilities will not be adversely impacted by Project operations and maintenance. Orange Grove Energy will maintain an Injury and Illness Prevention Program in accordance with CCR Title 8 requirements.

6.10.2.5.8 Utilities

SDG&E will provide electricity to the Site for demands not met by onsite generation, and will provide natural gas for fueling the power plant. A gas pipeline lateral will be constructed from an existing gas transmission line located near Rice Canyon Road.

Orange Grove Energy has secured a source of recycled water for power plant cooling through an option agreement with FPUD as described in Section 2.6.2.1. The water will be picked up from an existing the FPUD Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 located in Fallbrook, and trucked approximately 15 miles (one way) to the Site. Details are provided in Section 2.6.2.1. Water for demineralizer makeup, sanitary and washdown uses, Site landscaping and firewater reserve will be fresh water provided by the FPUD. The water will be picked up from a hydrant station to be

constructed on the south side of Mission Road in Fallbrook as further described in Section 2.6.2.2. FPUD has indicated that they can provide adequate water and are willing to do so.

Both the recycled water and fresh water pickup stations will be constructed owned, and operated, by FPUD at locations where the FPUD has existing water pipelines. Only minimal infrastructure is required and the FPUD will complete this work at the Applicant's expense. These water pickup stations will not extend infrastructure and therefore will not be growth inducing.

Water truck haul routes are primarily on Major Roads and Expressways where trucks would not be out of character with existing traffic and will not divide or materially disrupt the community. During hours when the plant is operating, expected to be less than 2,000 hours per year, one trip per hour or less will be made each for reclaim water and fresh water. On the Major Roads and Expressways this level of water truck traffic will not be disruptive to the community. Short segments of Ammunition and Alturas Roads in Fallbrook adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant are off of Major Roads or Expressways and have business and residences nearby. One water truck per hour on Alturas and Ammunition Roads will not be materially different from existing truck traffic on these roads for nursery and agriculture purposes and commerce. Based on the above, water truck traffic is not expected to disrupt residents or businesses.

The Site will have restroom and break room facilities. Sanitary wastewater will managed via an onsite septic tank and leach field. The Site will not discharge process wastewater.

6.10.2.5.9 Fiscal Resources

After construction, the assessed value of the property could increase by the estimated value of the improvements. Virtually all of the estimated \$87 million capital cost for the Project would be a direct increase in the total assessed value in San Diego County. Annual property tax increase due to the Project will be on the order of \$1.2 million for the initial year of operation. The taxable value will depreciate over time.

Tax revenues will increase in both San Diego and Riverside Counties for goods purchased for operations and maintenance. The estimated average annual spending for materials and supplies for operations and maintenance is \$2.9 million, which would generate approximately \$224,750 in sales tax. An estimated 88 percent of this would be spent in San Diego County. This San Diego County spending would generate approximately \$197,780 in sales taxes with redistribution to the County.

6.10.2.6 Environmental Justice Screening Analysis

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published several guidelines for addressing environmental justice issues, including Draft Title VI Guidance for EPA Assistance Recipients Administering Environmental Permitting Programs and Draft Revised Guidance for Investigating Title VI Administrative Complaints Challenging Permits (EPA 2000). This analysis uses the federal guidelines to analyze potential environmental justice impacts, including two steps. First, this analysis evaluates whether the potentially affected community includes minority or low-income population. If so, the second step is to determine whether potential

environmental impacts attributable to the Project would fall disproportionately on minority and low-income residents of the community. The CEC uses 50 percent minority or low-income as a threshold for identifying geographic areas that are “minority” or “low-income.”

Census Tracts 188.01, 188.02, 188.03, 190.01, 190.02, 191.01, 191.03 and 209.03 in San Diego County, and Census Tract 432.14 in Riverside County (Figure 6.10-1) fall within a 6-mile radius of the Project Site. Only Census Tract 191.01 contains a minority population above the threshold of 50 percent, and is therefore identified as a “minority” census tract (see Table 6.10-18, Race and Poverty Data). The percentages of the populations in all census tracts that live below poverty are less than the 50 percent threshold.

Table 6.10-18 – Race and Poverty Data

AREA	POPULATION	MINORITY POPULATION		PERCENTAGE LIVING BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1999)	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
<i>Census Tracts within 6-Mile Radius</i>					
Census Tract 188.01	3,180	452	14%	146	4.6%
Census Tract 188.02	7,350	722	10%	567	7.7%
Census Tract 188.03	3,935	887	22%	247	6.3%
Census Tract 190.01	5,235	931	18%	411	7.8%
Census Tract 190.02	1,584	487	31%	426	27%
Census Tract 191.01	7,097	4,100	58%	1,236	17%
Census Tract 191.03	5,502	1,156	21%	414	7.5%
Census Tract 209.03	3,000	855	28%	403	13%
Census Tract 432.14	18,565	5,433	29%	703	4%
<i>County and Nearby Counties</i>					
San Diego	1,545,387	688,960	45%	338,399	12%
Riverside	2,813,833	1,510,037	54%	214,084	14%
State of California	33,871,648	16,447,212	48%	4,706,130	14%

Source: Census 2007.

Notes: For the purpose of this analysis, minority races include White Hispanic, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and all other non-white races.

Typical environmental justice concerns for a project of this nature are residential or business displacements, water quality, noise, and air quality impacts. No residential or business displacements would occur due to the Project. The Site is located in a rural area with few sensitive receptors in the vicinity. Five single-family residences occur within 1 mile of the Site on large land parcels. The closest community is Pala located approximately 2 miles to the east. Due to these site characteristics and Project engineering and LORS, there will be no significant impact on any population. Based on the findings of no significant impacts to water resources, noise, air quality, or other resources as described in other sections of this Section, environmental justice impacts are unlikely to occur.

6.10.2.7 Cumulative Impacts

Other projects in the region with the potential for cumulative impacts are identified in Section 6.1.3. The Project will not have any impact related to displacement of homes, businesses, or population, or population growth. Similarly, the Project will not have any impact related to disruption or division of any established community, or any demand for wastewater disposal. The Project will comply with fire codes and regulations, will implement a Fire Protection Plan, and will be consistent with emergency response objectives of the General Plan. NCFPD has indicated that annexation of the Project into the NCFPD will not require any new fire protection facilities to be build. The Project will not have any physical impact from establishment of public services or facilities. Because the Project does not have impacts or has fully mitigated impacts in these areas, there is no potential for cumulative impacts in these areas.

The Site and surrounding lands are in the NCFPD SOI, which is a preliminary requirement for annexation. The annexation of the Site and additional open space owned by SDG&E and Gregory Canyon Landfill will not induce growth and will not require new infrastructure to be built. Therefore, the annexation will not have any cumulative impact in these areas. Incremental cumulative impacts of Project operations will be offset by fair share payment for Project needs.

Other planned development in the area has the potential for cumulative impacts with the Project due to their demand for public resources. In particular, several potential housing developments and Palomar College will cumulatively place additional demands on services such as police and fire protection. Cumulative impacts to public services will be mitigated to a level that is less than significant through taxes, development fees, and other existing County revenue sources from the development.

Proposed projects described in Section 6.1.2 will provide cumulative beneficial effects to the area in terms of additional economic stimulus.

6.10.3 Mitigation Measures

The Project would result in beneficial economic effects to San Diego and Riverside Counties. The Project will not result in significant adverse impacts to socioeconomics. Therefore, no mitigation measures are necessary.

6.10.4 Permits Required and Permit Schedule

There are no permits required for socioeconomics. See Sections 6.9, Land Use; and 6.16, Public Health and Safety, for the permits and LORS relating to land use and public health and safety issues. The Site will need to be annexed into the NCFPD, which will require approval by LAFCO and NCFPD.

Table 6.10-19 Agency Contacts

AGENCY	AUTHORITY
Fallbrook Union High School District 2234 South Stage Coach Lane Fallbrook, California 92088 J. Kinderman, Financial Clerk, Accounts Payable (760) 723-6332 x 6196	None
North County Fire Protection District 315 E. Ivy Street Fallbrook, California 92028 S. Morel, Fire Marshal (760) 723-2015 W. Metcalf, Chief/CEO (760) 723-2012	Annexation
Pala Fire Department 11800 Pala Mission Road Pala, California 92059 A. Ravago, Chief (760) 742-1632	None
Rainbow Municipal Water District 3707 Old Highway 395 Fallbrook, California 92028 B. Lee, Engineer (760) 728-1178	None
San Diego County Auditor and Controller's Office 1600 Pacific Highway, Rm 352 San Diego, California 92101 J. Pehau, Director of Financial Planning (619) 531-5177	None
San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use 5201 Ruffin Road Suite B San Diego, California 92123 R. Steinhoff, Fire Services Coordinator (858) 495-5092 P. Dawson, County Fire Marshal (858) 694-3000	Advisory
San Diego County Sheriff's Department - Valley Center Station 28205 N. Lake Wohlford Road Valley Center, California 92082 Lt. S. Gerrity, Commander, Valley Center Station (760) 751-4400	None
San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission 1600 Pacific Highway, Rm 452 San Diego, California 92101 S. Anderson, Chief, Policy Research (619) 531-5400	Annexation

6.10.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards

No specific federal statutes, ordinances, or regulations apply to socioeconomic impacts.

Executive Order 12898 *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations* (1994) requires federal government agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse effects of federal action on the health or environment of minority and low income populations. USEPA has adopted the Order, and the California Environmental Protection Agency has established a working group for environmental justice concerns. The CEC receives federal funding and therefore must address environmental justice concerns associated with projects under its permitting jurisdiction. An Environmental Justice analysis related to the Project is addressed in Section 6.10.2.6.

Table 6.10-20 – Socioeconomic LORS and Compliance

JURIS-DICTION	AUTHORITY ¹	AGENCY	REQUIREMENTS	COMPLIANCE	AFC SECTIONS AND PAGES
Federal	Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations	CEC	Analysis to determine if there are disparate impacts to minority-based or low-income-based populations	Project will have no disparate impacts to minority-based or low-income-based populations	6.10.2.6 Pages 6.10-24 to 6.10-25
State	PRC §25523(a); 20 CCR §1752, 1752.5, 2301-2308 and Chapter 5 Appendix B, Part (g); 14 CCR §15131.	CEC	Requirement to include economic or social effects analysis in AFC.	Submittal of Application for Certification to the California Energy Commission.	6.10 Pages 6.10-1 to 6.10-30
Local	None applicable.	None applicable.	None applicable.	None applicable.	None applicable.
Industry	None applicable.	None applicable.	None applicable.	None applicable.	None applicable.

¹ Pursuant to CCR Title 20, Appendix B(i)(1)(B): Each agency with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits and approvals or to enforce identified laws, regulations, standards and adopted local, regional, state and federal land use plans, and agencies which would have permit approval or enforcement authority, but for the exclusive authority of the Commission to certify sites and related facilities.

6.10.6 References

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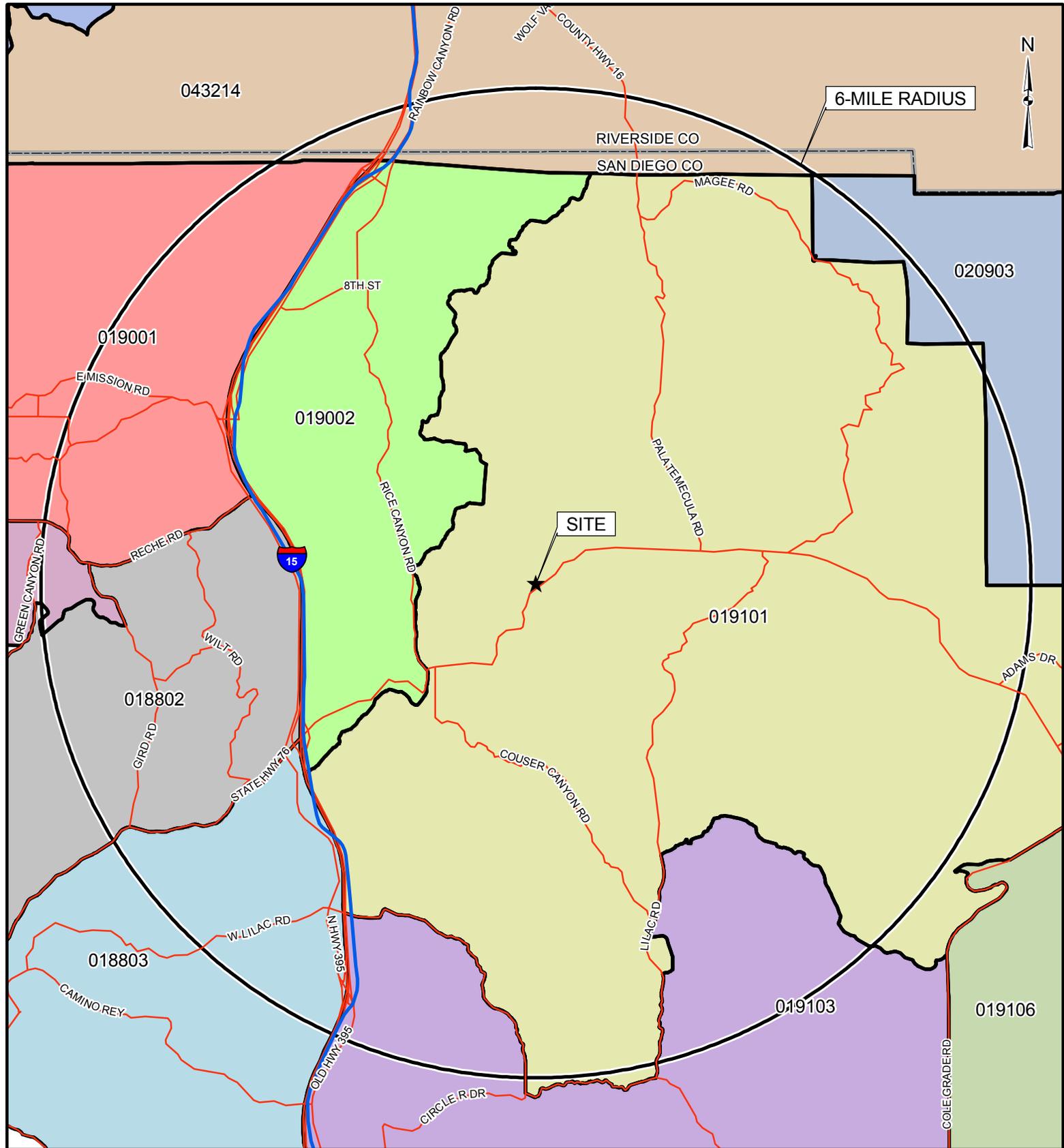
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SOURCE:
 UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, 2000:
 PALA, BONSALL, TEMECULA,
 AND PECHANGA QUADRANGLES
 ESRI BASE DATA - CENSUS TRACT 2000

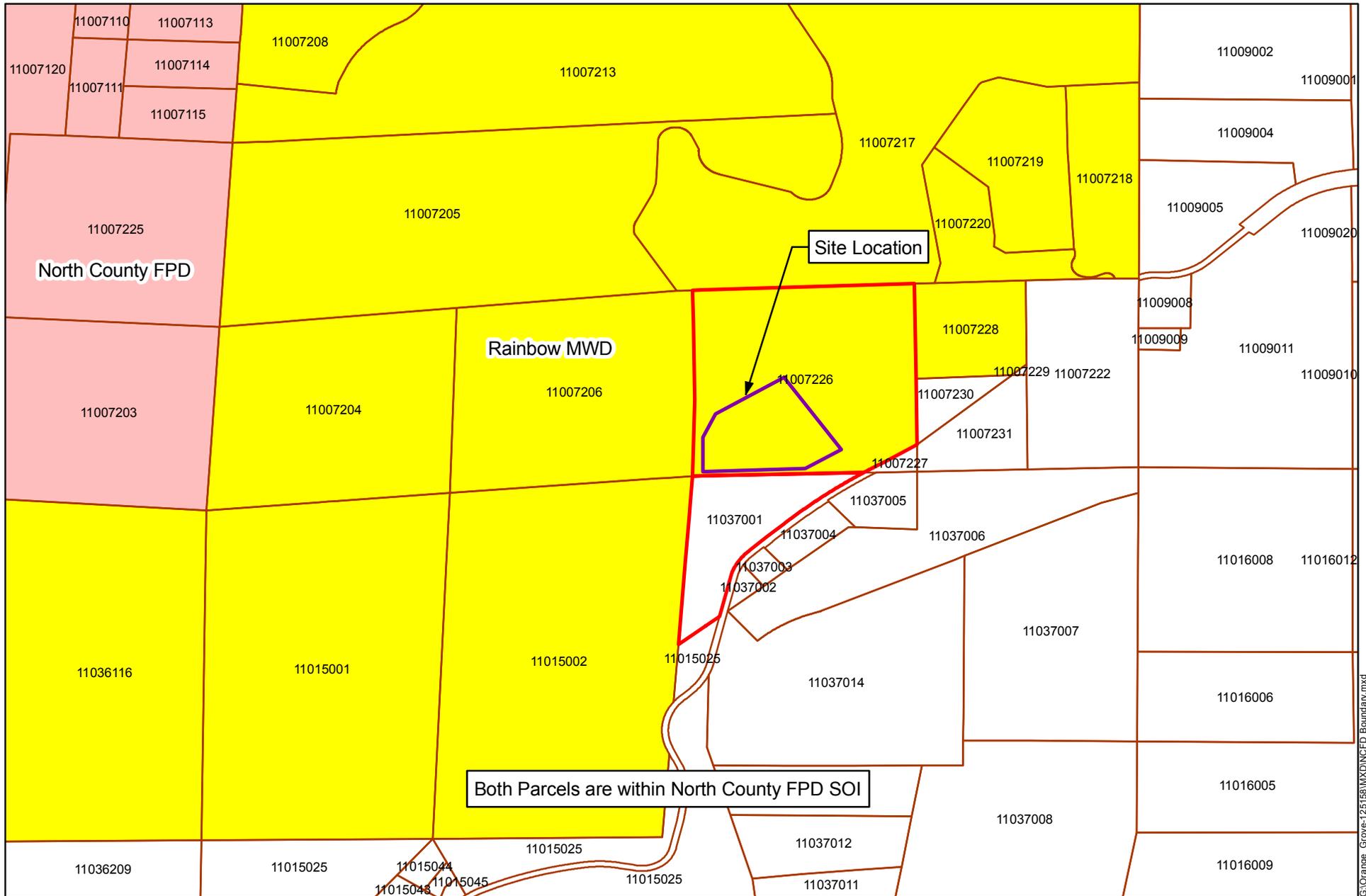


PROJECT: 29031902

FACILITY:
 ORANGE GROVE PROJECT
 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

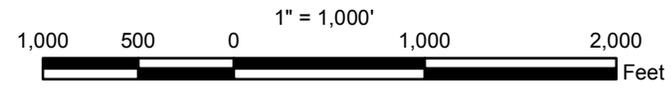
6-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT SITE

FIGURE 6.10-1

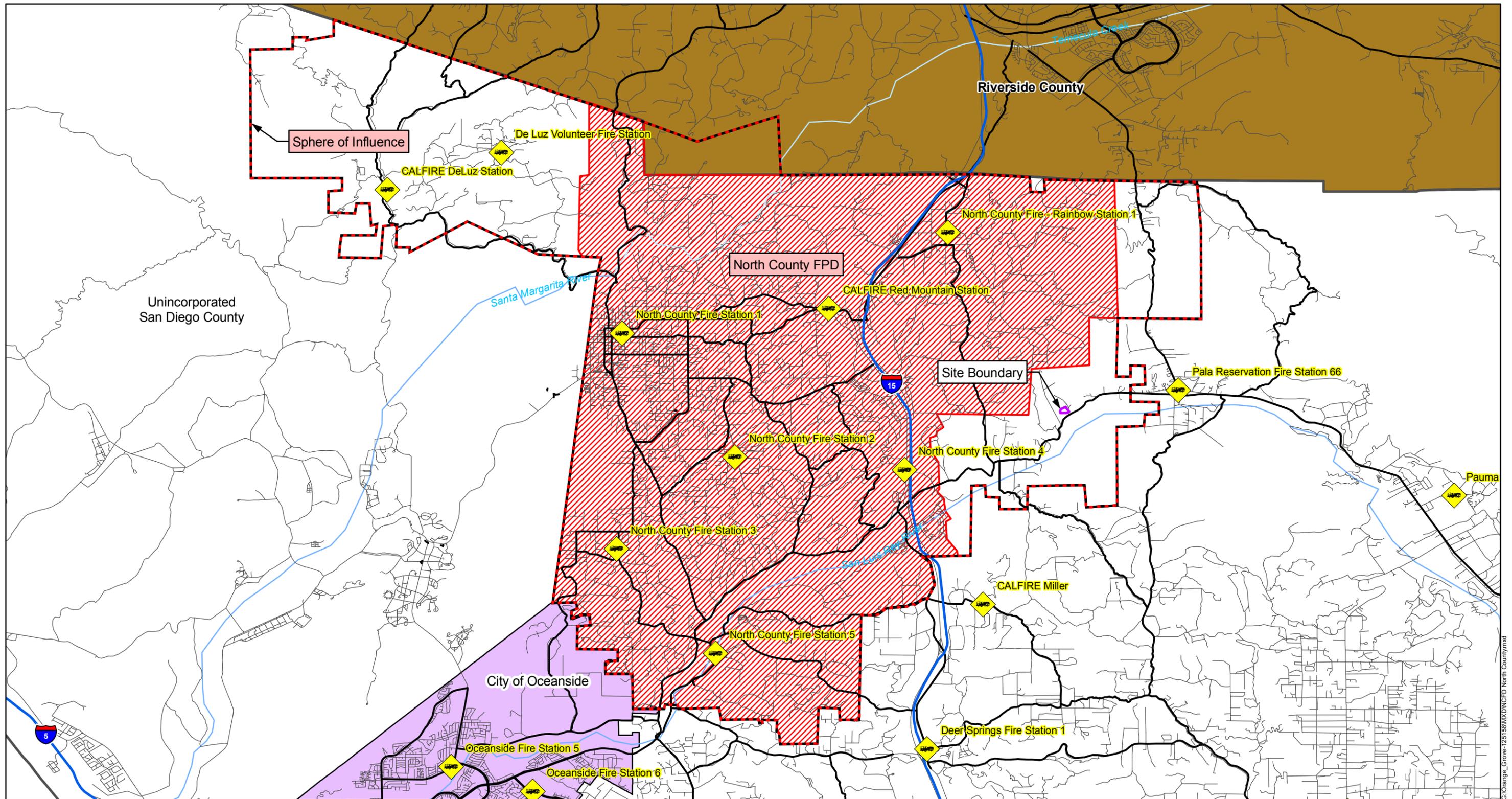


G:\Orange_Grove-125158\MXD\NCFD Boundary.mxd

Figure 6.10-2
 North County
 Fire Protection
 District Boundary
 Orange Grove
 Project



Source:
 Parcel Data from SanGIS



- North County FPD
- Site Boundary
- Sphere of Influence (SOI)
- Fire Stations

1" = 2 Miles



Figure 6.10-3
North County
Fire Protection
District SOI
Orange Grove
Project