

7.8 SOCIOECONOMICS

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Socioeconomic issues relevant to the evaluation of environmental impacts of the proposed SGGS project 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).

7.8.1 Affected Environment

This section describes existing economic and demographic conditions at varying geographic levels. Information is first presented for San Bernardino County and the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Next, information is presented for the proposed project site. Information is then presented for the three counties surrounding San Bernardino County as a group (Riverside County, Los Angeles County, and Orange County). The socioeconomic study area is shown on Figure 7.8-1.

7.8.1.1 Economy: Labor Force, Employment, and Income

San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County is the geographically largest county in the U.S., covering 20,000 square miles. The industries with the highest employment in the county in 2005 were trade, transportation, and utilities and local government. During the period from 2001 to 2005, the fastest-growing industries were trade, transportation, and utilities; professional and business services; and construction (Table 7.8-1) (CEDD, 2007a; CEDD, 2007b).

In 2005, the labor force in San Bernardino County was 863,400, representing 4.9 percent of the California labor force. The County labor force had increased by an average annual rate of 3.2 percent between 2000 and 2005, and 1.5 percent between 1990 and 2000. Construction employment in San Bernardino County in 2005 was approximately 44,600 (Table 7.8-1) (CEDD, 2007a).

The average commute time for the San Bernardino County labor force is approximately 31 minutes (CDOL, 2007). Approximately 69 percent of San Bernardino County residents work in San Bernardino County. Another 17 percent of San Bernardino County residents work in Los Angeles County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007b).

The unemployment rate in San Bernardino County was approximately 5 percent in 2005, which is 0.2 percentage points higher than the County rate in 2000, 0.6 percentage points lower than the County 1990 rate, and 0.4 percent lower than the state rate of 5.4 percent in 2005 (Table 7.8-1) (CEDD, 2007a).

Between 2002 and 2012, employment in the Riverside-San Bernardino County Metropolitan Statistical Area¹ is expected to grow by approximately 29.9 percent, for an average annual rate of 2.7 percent. In contrast, the same annual measure for the State of California for the period 2004 to 2014 is 1.5 percent. Industries within San Bernardino County that are anticipated to grow the most during the period 2002 to 2012 are financial activities; construction; and trade, transportation, and utilities. Construction employment is anticipated to grow by 39 percent, with an average annual rate of 3.4 percent (CEDD, 2007c).

In 2005, wage and salary disbursements in San Bernardino County were \$24.8 billion. The average wage per job that same year was \$35,918, compared to \$45,778 in California on average. Total personal income in 2004 in San Bernardino County was approximately \$48.1 billion. Per capita income in 2004 was \$25,108 in San Bernardino County, less than the same measure for the state (\$35,219) (BEA, 2007).

¹ Projected employment is not available for San Bernardino County alone.

Table 7.8-1 Labor Force, Employment, and Industry: San Bernardino County			
Measure	1990	2000	2005
Civilian Labor Force	635,500	739,200	863,400
Employment	599,600	703,800	820,100
Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.6	4.8%	5.0%
Percent of Employment, By Industry			
Farming	1%	1%	0%
Natural Resources and Mining	0%	0%	0%
Construction	7%	6%	7%
Manufacturing	11%	13%	11%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	22%	24%	25%
Information	2%	1%	1%
Financial Activities	4%	3%	4%
Professional and Business Services	9%	10%	12%
Educational and Health Services	10%	11%	10%
Leisure and Hospitality	9%	8%	8%
Other Services	3%	3%	3%
Federal Government	4%	2%	2%
State Government	2%	2%	2%
Local Government	16%	16%	14%
Source: CEDD, 2007a.			

The number of business establishments in 1999 in San Bernardino County was 26,735. Approximately 42 percent of these were services establishments. Ninety-nine percent of businesses had fewer than 250 employees, and 94 percent had fewer than 50 employees (CDOF, 2007a).

City of Rancho Cucamonga

Rancho Cucamonga is located in southwest San Bernardino County, the southwest (and most populated) portion of which is bordered by Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties. Rancho Cucamonga is the fourth largest city in San Bernardino County, and covers approximately 39 square miles. Located approximately 37 miles east of downtown Los Angeles and approximately 114 miles north of San Diego, Rancho Cucamonga is accessible via Interstate 10 (I-10), Interstate 15 (I-15), State Highway (SR) 210, and Foothill Boulevard (U.S. Route 66). The average travel time to work for Rancho Cucamonga residents in 2000 was 32.1 minutes, compared to 27.7 minutes for California on average (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007a). The Ontario International Airport is less than a mile from Rancho Cucamonga.

Prior to incorporation, the communities of Alta Loma, Cucamonga, and Etiwanda were largely undeveloped commercially. Agriculturally, the communities consisted of several vineyards. These three communities incorporated in 1977 to form the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Upon incorporation, Rancho Cucamonga adopted strict and uniform building codes, which led to “master planned” development

(Orange Empire, 2007). Destination retail sales centers exist along Foothill Boulevard, and large tracts of industrial space are located west of I-15 (IR, 2007).

Taxable retail sales in Rancho Cucamonga in 2004 were \$1.75 billion, up from \$1.1 billion in 2000. In the second quarter of 2005, the office vacancy rate was 7.4 percent, the second lowest vacancy rate among suburban U.S. markets. The low vacancy rate has resulted in increased activity in office construction projects in the inland region. In Rancho Cucamonga, approximately 72,890 square feet of office space is under construction, and 270,808 square feet of office space was completed in 2005 and 2006 (IR, 2007).

Residents began migrating to the Inland Empire, which includes Rancho Cucamonga, from Southern California coastal counties in the 1970s. Inland Empire prices have historically been lower compared to coastal areas of Southern California. The in-migration has resulted in an Inland Empire labor force that is increasingly better able to support companies locating within Rancho Cucamonga. Between 1991 and 2004, employment in Rancho Cucamonga more than doubled from 24,093 to 58,652, representing an average annual rate of growth of 7.1 percent. The City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan states that at the time of commercial and industrial build-out, the City will provide approximately 74,560 jobs (City of Rancho Cucamonga, 2001). Companies located in Rancho Cucamonga paid \$1.94 billion in payroll in 2004 (IR, 2007).

Top employers in Rancho Cucamonga include Chaffey Community College (1,100 employees), Etiwanda Elementary School District (1,015 employees), Alta Loma Elementary School District (920 employees), Frito-Lay Incorporated (600 employees), C.W. Construction (600 employees), Mission Foods (573 employees), and the Central School District (500 employees). Twenty-seven other companies in the City employ between 100 and 500 people (RCCC, 2007).

In 2000, Rancho Cucamonga labor force participants represented approximately 69 percent of the Rancho Cucamonga population over age 16, a measure that is higher than both San Bernardino County (61 percent) and the state average labor force participation rate (62 percent). The unemployment rate in 2000 in Rancho Cucamonga was 3.7 percent, which is lower than the same measure for the county (4.9 percent) and the state (4.3 percent) the same year. Occupations with the highest employment in Rancho Cucamonga in 2000 were management, professional, and related occupations (36 percent of employment); sales and office occupations (31 percent of employment); and service occupations (13 percent). Industries with the highest employment levels were education, health, and social services (21 percent); retail trade (13 percent); and manufacturing (13 percent) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007c).

Median household income in 1999 in Rancho Cucamonga was \$60,931, compared to \$42,066 in San Bernardino County, and \$47,493 in California as a whole. The percentage of individuals living below the poverty level in Rancho Cucamonga in 1999 was 7.1 percent, compared to 15.8 percent in the County, and 14.2 percent in the state (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007c).

Immediate Project Vicinity

The proposed project would be constructed adjacent to the existing Etiwanda Generating Station (EGS), which is owned by Reliant Energy (Reliant), within the city limits of Rancho Cucamonga at 8996 Etiwanda Avenue. The proposed project would be constructed on approximately 17 acres (16.2 acres within the larger 60-acre EGS property and 0.8 acres on property currently owned by Inland Empire Utilities Agency [IEUA]). The project parcel is located approximately 1 mile east of I-5 and 1.5 miles north of I-10, bordered by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad tracks on the north, Etiwanda Avenue on the east, and 6th Street on the south.

Currently, economic activity on the EGS site includes 33 permanent employees, related income, and spending at the EGS. Two employment positions are currently open at the EGS. Businesses closest to

the site include industrial businesses immediately north, south, and east of the proposed project site, and commercial/retail businesses north and northwest of the project site. Business uses within a 3-mile radius of the proposed site include general and heavy industrial, commercial, and mixed-use. Vacant land and an existing switchyard, also owned by Reliant, are south of the site. Reliant also owns undeveloped land to the west of the site. IEUA owns a parcel southwest of the site on which are located two water tanks.

Riverside County, Los Angeles County, and Orange County

Rancho Cucamonga and San Bernardino County are part of the larger economic region that includes Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties. The labor force in 2005² in the three-county area of Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties included 7.4 million workers. Construction employment in the three-county area was approximately 589,648 workers.

From 1990 to 2005, employment in the three-county area increased 0.9 percent per year on average, less than the same rate for San Bernardino County (2.0 percent). The share of total employment that was in the manufacturing industry declined by five percentage points between 1990 and 2005. Industries whose share of total three-county area employment increased two percentage points or more during the same period included construction, and professional and business services. The unemployment rate in the three-county area declined from 5.5 percent in 1990 to 4.4 percent in 2005 (Table 7.8-2) (CEDD, 2007d).

When analyzed as a group, the four counties of San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange constitute a huge portion of the California economy, which in turn represents a large portion of the U.S. economy. Therefore, resources such as labor, materials, supplies, and services are largely available and well-developed within this four-county region. The most urban areas of Riverside and San Bernardino counties are located close to Los Angeles and Orange counties.

7.8.1.2 Population and Housing

San Bernardino County

The population of San Bernardino County was approximately 170,500 in 2006, representing 5.4 percent of the state population (Table 7.8-3) (CDOF, 2007b). During the period 2006 to 2020, the San Bernardino County population is expected to grow 1.4 percent per year, on average, which will be approximately half the San Bernardino County rate between 2000 and 2006 and 0.3 percentage points higher than the state's rate of 1.1 percent for 2006 to 2020 (CDOF, 2007a). Table 7.8-3 shows that population in San Bernardino County will begin to grow more slowly than in recent years but still faster than California as a whole.

Approximately 85 percent of the population (1.7 million people) in San Bernardino County resided in the incorporated cities in 2006. Of the 24 cities in San Bernardino County, the four cities of San Bernardino, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana are each home to between 8 and 10 percent of the County population (CDOF, 2007b). San Bernardino County also contains 41 unincorporated communities (Wikipedia, 2007).

San Bernardino County contained approximately 661,668 housing units in 2006, including 74 percent single-family homes, 19 percent multifamily homes, and 7 percent mobile homes. The vacancy rate that year was 11.8 percent, double the California vacancy rate. San Bernardino County has approximately 5 percent of the total housing units in the state, as well as higher percentages of single family homes and mobile homes when compared to the state (Table 7.8-4) (CDOF, 2007c).

² Labor force, employment, and the unemployment rate for Riverside County used for this three-county estimate were in fact for 2006 because 2005 was not available from the California Department of Finance.

Table 7.8-2 Labor Force, Employment, and Industry: Riverside, Los Angeles, and Riverside Counties			
Measure	1990	1999	2005
Civilian Labor Force	6,414,200	6,830,000	7,370,600
Employment	6,064,200	6,500,600	7,041,900
Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.5%	4.5%	4.4%
Percent of Employment, By Industry			
Farming	2.0%	1.7%	1.0%
Natural Resources and Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	6.0%	6.0%	8.0%
Manufacturing	16.3%	14.0%	10.7%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18.3%	18.7%	19.0%
Information	2.7%	3.3%	2.7%
Financial Activities	6.7%	5.7%	6.3%
Professional and Business Services	11.7%	13.3%	14.3%
Educational and Health Services	8.3%	9.3%	10.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	10.0%	10.3%	10.3%
Other Services	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%
Federal Government	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%
State Government	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%
Local Government	10.7%	10.7%	11.0%
Source: CEDD, 2007a.			

Table 7.8-3 Population Trends and Projections						
Year	Rancho Cucamonga	San Bernardino County	Riverside County	Los Angeles County	Orange County	State
1970	(a)	682,233	456,916	7,041,980	1,421,233	\$29.6 million
1990	101,409	1,396,600	1,144,400	8,832,500	2,398,400	\$29.8 million
AARG, 1970-1990	N/A	3.6%	4.7%	1.1%	2.7%	0.0%
2000	127,743	1,709,434	1,545,387	9,519,338	2,846,289	\$33.9 million
AARG, 1990-2000	2.3%	2.0%	3.0%	0.8%	1.7%	1.3%
2006	170,479	2,016,277	2,004,608	10,292,723	3,083,894	\$37.4 million
AARG, 2000-2006	4.9%	2.8%	4.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%
2020	N/A	2,456,089	2,675,648	10,885,092	3,526,144	\$43.9 million
AARG, 2006-2020	N/A	1.4%	2.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.1%
Notes:						
(a) The City of Rancho Cucamonga was not incorporated until 1977.						
AARG = Average Annual Rate of Growth						
Source: CDOF, 2007b.						

Table 7.8-4 Housing, January 2006					
Location	Total Units	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Vacancy Rate (%)
City of Rancho Cucamonga	53,606	37,738	14,496	1,372	3.0
San Bernardino County	661,668	492,519	125,594	43,555	11.8
Riverside County	722,361	518,618	118,796	84,947	13.3
Los Angeles County	3,364,750	1,876,512	1,431,547	56,691	4.2
Orange County	1,018,380	643,152	342,935	32,293	3.3
California	13,138,670	8,482,802	4,068,851	587,017	5.9
Source: CDOF, 2007c.					

City of Rancho Cucamonga

The communities of Alta Loma, Cucamonga, and Etiwanda comprise the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Etiwanda is the easternmost community in Rancho Cucamonga, and includes several relatively new residential subdivisions. Residential development continues to occur in Etiwanda. The community of Alta Loma includes the foothills of Mt. Baldy and larger-lot ranches and homes. The community that was originally called Cucamonga, located between Alta Loma and Etiwanda, has a mix of commercial development and older subdivisions (Los Angeles Times, 2007).

The population of Rancho Cucamonga was estimated at 170,479 in 2006, representing 9 percent of the San Bernardino County population (Table 7.8-3) (CDOF, 2007b). During the period from 2000 to 2006, Rancho Cucamonga grew 4.9 percent per year on average, faster than San Bernardino County and faster than Orange, Los Angeles, and Riverside counties as well.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan (General Plan) states that 2001 zoning indicated a build-out population between 157,838 and 161,988 residents. At the time the General Plan was written in 2001, it was believed that residential build-out would occur between 2010 and 2020. The General Plan noted that factors that would influence future growth include the availability of easily developable residential land, the housing market, and interest rates (City of Rancho Cucamonga, 2001).

In 2006, the City of Rancho Cucamonga contained approximately 53,606 housing units, including 70 percent single-family homes, 27 percent multifamily homes, and 3 percent mobile homes. Rancho Cucamonga has fewer single family homes and mobile homes, and more multifamily units as a percentage of total housing units when compared to San Bernardino County. The Rancho Cucamonga housing unit vacancy rate in 2006 was 3.0 percent, which was lower than the same measure for the county (Table 7.8-4) (CDOF, 2007c).

There are 42 hotels within 10 miles of Rancho Cucamonga (EPO, 2007), not including the large supply of hotels and motels in downtown Los Angeles, which is 37 miles west of Rancho Cucamonga and the proposed project site. Thirty of these hotels are located in the City of Ontario, which is approximately 7 miles from the project site. Many of the hotels in Ontario are located adjacent to the Ontario International Airport, which is approximately 3.5 miles from the project site. An analysis of the lodging market in the City of Ontario predicted that the hotel occupancy rate at the end of 2006 was 73 percent and is expected to increase to 76 percent by 2010, suggesting an average daily vacancy rate of 24 percent. In 2006, there were approximately 1,167,270 hotel rooms, of which 317,170 rooms were vacant. The number of hotel rooms projected for 2010 in Ontario is approximately 1,384,000 and the number of vacant rooms is projected to be approximately 332,780 (PKF, 2006).

Immediate Project Vicinity

The closest residence to the proposed project site is located approximately 0.4 mile from the proposed project site. Approximately six residences are located within a half mile of the project site and approximately 15,524 residences are located within 3 miles.

Within a 3-mile radius, more than 40,000 people reside north and northwest of the proposed project site (multifamily residential uses) and east, northeast, north, and northwest, and west of the project site (single family residential uses) (see Figure 7.4-3 in Section 7.4, Land Use) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007d). The population within a 6-mile radius of the project site was over 437,000 in 2000. The census tract in which the project site is located (22.03) extends beyond the project site southward and was home to 4,795 residents in 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007d).

Anticipated population growth for the three-county area from 2006 to 2020 is an average annual rate of 0.8 percent. Los Angeles County is expected to experience the slowest growth of the three counties (0.4 percent annually), followed by Orange County (1.0 percent annually), and Riverside County (2.1 percent annually). The three-county area population growth is anticipated to be 0.3 percentage points slower than the overall California population growth (1.1 percent) during the same period (Table 7.8-3) (CDOF, 2007b).

In January 2006, the three-county area of Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties contained approximately 5.1 million housing units, including 60 percent single family homes, 37 percent multifamily homes, and 3 percent mobile homes. Riverside and Orange counties had relatively more single family homes compared to multifamily homes when compared to Los Angeles County, and Riverside County had a large percentage (12 percent) of mobile homes. This three-county area on average had more multifamily homes than single family homes when compared to the whole state of California on average. Housing units in the three-county area represent approximately 39 percent of the total number of housing units in California (Table 7.8-4) (CDOF, 2007c).

The four counties of San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange contain almost half (46 percent) of the state's population and as a result contain some relatively dense neighborhoods. Los Angeles County is the densest of the four counties in terms of population, and has less room for new development compared in particular to San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Los Angeles County has exhibited a slower population growth rate in recent years. San Bernardino and Riverside counties have had higher growth rates in recent years, compared to Los Angeles and Orange counties, as residents look for more room and lower prices and move out from the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

7.8.1.3 Public Services and Utilities

Fire Protection and Emergency Response

The Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District (FPD) is a subsidiary of the City of Rancho Cucamonga and provides fire prevention and protection, emergency medical, and disaster preparedness services to a 50-square-mile area that includes the city and approximately 11 square miles outside of the city. The FPD operates six fire stations, a headquarters, and a maintenance facility (RFPD, 2007; RCRA, 2006).

Staff at the FPD includes 78 firefighters, 42 of whom are certified paramedics. The administration department includes one fire chief, two deputy chiefs and four battalion chiefs. The operations department includes 27 captains, 24 engineers, and 27 firefighters. The fire prevention department includes three shift inspectors, one fire plan examiner, and two fire prevention specialists. At any one time, 28 personnel are on duty at the six fire stations. The FPD equipment includes six engines, one ladder truck, one technical rescue unit, one paramedic squad vehicle, one battalion chief vehicle, and one fire inspector/investigator vehicle (RFPD, 2007; RCRA, 2006).

Automatic mutual aid agreements exist among the Chino, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland fire protection agencies for structure fire assignments and freeway responses. A second mutual aid agreement exists between Rancho Cucamonga and the San Bernardino County Fire Department for structure fire and freeway responses. Finally, a separate informal agreement exists with the U.S. Forest Service for the Wildland Urban Interface areas within the FPD and adjacent foothills (RCRA, 2006).

The closest fire station to the proposed project site is Fire Station No. 3, located at 12158 Baseline Road, approximately 3 miles north of the site. Staff and equipment at Fire Station No. 3 includes four firefighters, one medic engine, and one hazardous materials unit (Watson, 2007). The second closest fire station to the proposed project site is Fire Station No. 174, located at 11297 Jersey Boulevard (at Milliken Avenue) approximately 4 miles (by road) west of the site. Staff and equipment at Fire Station No. 174 includes six firefighters, one medic engine and one medic truck (Watson, 2007). Fire Station No. 174 is also where fire vehicles and equipment are maintained (RFPD, 2007; RCRA, 2006).

Law Enforcement

The Rancho Cucamonga Police Department (RCPD) provides public safety and law enforcement services to the City of Rancho Cucamonga through a contract the City has with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. The service area is the City of Rancho Cucamonga, which encompasses approximately 39 square miles (Wolfe, 2007). RCPD headquarters are located at 10510 Civic Center Drive, approximately 3 miles northwest of the proposed project site. The RCPD includes a patrol division, traffic division, and volunteer unit (RCPD, 2007). The RCPD employs a total of 116 sworn officers, 37 general employees, and approximately 100 volunteers (RCRA, 2006).

Schools

The proposed project site is located within the boundaries of the Etiwanda School District (ESD) and the Chaffey Joint Union High School District (CJUD). The ESD operates 11 elementary schools (grades K-5) and 4 intermediate schools (grades 6-8). The ESD schools within 3 miles of the proposed site include Grapeland Elementary School (7171 Etiwanda Avenue, 2.5 miles north of the site) and Windrows Elementary School (6855 Victoria Park Lane, approximately 3 miles north of the site). Enrollments at these two schools are 851 students at Grapeland Elementary School and 721 students at Windrows Elementary School (ESD, 2007).

The proposed project site is also within the enrollment boundaries of Colony High School, within the CJUD. Colony High School is more than 6 miles south of the project site. In total, 11 public schools are located within a 3-mile radius of the proposed project site (see Figure 7.4-1 in Section 7.4, Land Use). No schools are located within a 1-mile radius of the site.

Enrollment in the ESD increased 5.6 percent per year on average during the 2002/2003 to 2005/2006 school years. The ESD serves approximately 3 percent of the students enrolled in San Bernardino County schools, and 0.2 percent of students enrolled in State of California schools overall. Enrollment in the CJUD increased 4.4 percent per year on average during the 2002/2003 to 2005/2006 school years. The CJUD serves approximately 6 percent of students enrolled in San Bernardino County schools, and 0.4 percent of students enrolled in State of California schools (Table 7.8-5) (CDOED, 2007).

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	Annual Average Percent Change¹
Etiwanda School District	10,287	11,294	11,756	12,117	5.6%
Percent of County Enrollment	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	—
Percent of State Enrollment	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	—
Chaffey Joint Union High School District	21,981	23,341	24,416	24,982	4.4%
Percent of County Enrollment	5.4%	5.6%	5.8%	5.8%	—
Percent of State Enrollment	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	—
Note:					
¹ Annual average percent change from 2002-2003 to 2005-2006 school year.					
Source: CDOED, 2007					

Total enrollment in San Bernardino County for the 2005/2006 school year was 427,631 students. Increases in student enrollment in San Bernardino County for the 2001/2002 school year to 2005/2006 school year ranged from 0.9 percent (2004/2005 to 2005/2006 school years) to 3.5 percent (2000/2001 to 2001/2002 school years). The rate of enrollment growth decreased steadily between 2000 and 2006 (CDOED, 2007). San Bernardino County student enrollment is expected to grow to 482,059 by the 2015/2016 school year (CDOF, 2007d). In addition to ESD and CJUD, 33 other school districts serve families in San Bernardino County, including 10 other elementary districts, 1 high school district, and 20 unified school districts.

The school impact fee for ESD is \$0.29 per square foot of new commercial development (Cooper, 2007). The school impact fee for CJUD is \$0.13 per square foot of new commercial development (Tiberi, 2007).

Higher education providers and trade schools in Rancho Cucamonga include Chaffey Community College, Crest Computer Institute, and Richards Beauty College. Colleges and universities within 20 miles of Rancho Cucamonga include University of La Verne, California State Polytechnic University-Pomona, California State University-San Bernardino, Riverside Community College, Citrus College, and San Bernardino Valley College (City of Rancho Cucamonga, 2007).

Medical Facilities

Medical facilities in or near Rancho Cucamonga include Vencor Hospital (550 Monterey Avenue in Ontario), San Antonio Community Hospital (999 San Bernardino Road in Upland), and Doctors' Hospital Medical Center of Montclair (5000 San Bernardino Street in Montclair). Urgent care is provided at Rancho San Antonio Medical Plaza (7777 Milliken Avenue in Rancho Cucamonga) and at Sierra San Antonio Medical Plaza (16465 Sierra Lakes Parkway in Fontana) (CD, 2007). The hospital or urgent care facility closest to the proposed project site is the Rancho San Antonio Medical Plaza, approximately 3.5 miles from the site. No hospitals are located within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project site.

Utilities

Local and long-distance telephone service is provided by Verizon/GTE. Cellular telephone coverage is provided by AT&T/Cingular, Spring/Nextel, and Verizon Wireless. The Cucamonga Valley Water District provides potable water and wastewater services to the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Southern California Edison supplies electricity. Southern California Gas supplies natural gas. Refuse service is provided by Burrtec Waste Industries.

7.8.1.4 Public Finance and Fiscal Issues

San Bernardino County

Total appropriations for San Bernardino County for the fiscal year 2006-2007 budget were \$3.3 billion, representing a 9 percent increase compared to the prior fiscal year's actual budget. Top appropriation categories are human services (25 percent), law and justice (18 percent), and administration (14 percent). Top revenue categories are federal and state aid (46 percent), property taxes (14 percent), charges for current services (14 percent), and Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (12 percent) (SBB, 2007).

The total budget for the City of Rancho Cucamonga during fiscal year 2003-2004 was \$62.6 million. Top revenue categories are property tax revenues (28 percent) and sales tax revenues (24 percent). Top expenditure categories are police (25 percent), fire district (non-General Fund) (25 percent), and engineering/public works (16 percent) (City of Rancho Cucamonga, 2007).

In 2005, total taxable sales in San Bernardino County were approximately \$29.7 million, representing less than one tenth of one percent of the state taxable sales (\$536.9 million). Total taxable retail sales the

same year were \$21.1 million for the County. Taxable sales in 2005 in Rancho Cucamonga were approximately \$2.21 billion, \$1.73 billion of which were retail sales. The sales and use tax rate for the City of Rancho Cucamonga (including state, local, and district) is 7.75 percent (CBOE, 2007).

San Bernardino County's assessed value of property was \$152 billion in fiscal year 2006-2007. Taxes were collected on assessed value of nonexempt properties, that is, on the net assessed value of \$149 billion (Leib, 2007). Property tax revenue that year was \$408.8 million and represented 14 percent of the budget (SBB, 2007). Property tax revenues in California for fiscal year 2003-2004 were allocated to counties (18 percent), cities (11 percent), school districts and community colleges (53 percent), and special districts (18 percent) (CSBOE, 2007).

The assessed value of property in the City of Rancho Cucamonga for fiscal year 2005-2006 was \$8.562 billion. Total property tax revenues assessed for the City for the same fiscal year were \$66.04 million. The total amount of outstanding debt for fiscal year 2005-2006 for the City of Rancho Cucamonga was \$328 million (RCFR, 2007).

The proposed project would be constructed on parcel 022-928-379, which is located within Tax Rate Area (TRA) 015-019 (Poynter, 2007). This TRA is part of the Redevelopment Project Area (RPA). The property tax rate for parcel 022-928-379 is \$1.0407 per \$1,000 assessed value. The assessed value of the project parcel is \$278,784 (Trujillo, 2007).

7.8.2 Environmental Consequences

7.8.2.1 Significance Criteria

The criteria used in determining whether project-related socioeconomic impacts would be significant are presented in Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Impacts attributable to the project are considered significant if they would:

- Induce substantial growth or concentration of population;
- Induce substantial increases in demand for public services and utilities;
- Displace a large number of people;
- Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community; or
- Result in substantial long-term disruptions to businesses.

7.8.2.2 Discussion of Assumptions and Selected Impacts

The SGGs will be constructed adjacent to the EGS. SGGs construction will require approximately 1,014 workers at peak, and approximately 300 workers on average, over the 22-month construction period. Permanent employment of approximately 20 full time and part-time personnel (18 full-time equivalents) for operations and maintenance is anticipated. Construction is expected to begin in September of 2008, with commercial operation commencing in July 2010.

Because the proposed project site is located on the outskirts of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, the requirement for construction and permanent workers is expected to be met by the local³ workforce. There would not be a large influx of workers and families into the area, and potential adverse effects would be negligible. The proposed project would involve an infusion of dollars from outside the local area, in the

³ "Local" for the purposes of this analysis is the four-county area including San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties. Substantial labor and material resources exist within 1.5 hours of the proposed project site within these four counties.

form of monies spent for materials, equipment, wages, and salaries. This impact would be less-than-significant within the context of the economy surrounding the project site.

7.8.2.3 Economic Impacts

Construction

The onsite workforce would consist of laborers, craftsmen, supervisory personnel, support personnel, and construction management personnel. The peak construction workforce would occur during Month 12 of construction (August 2009) and include 974 craft workers (onsite) and 40 contractor staff. Table 7.8-6 shows construction labor by month for the proposed project. Table 7.8-7 shows the maximum numbers of craftworkers who would be employed at any one time. The maximum number of workers for all trades would not occur simultaneously.

Peak construction employment would represent approximately 2 percent of construction jobs in San Bernardino County in 2005, and less than 1 percent of construction employment in the three counties of Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties. The majority of the workforce is expected to be hired from within the four-county area, including San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties. Thirty-one cities in this four-county area each have populations over 100,000 and are within 1.5 hours driving distance (75 miles) of the proposed project site.⁴ Given the substantial available construction labor force in both San Bernardino County alone and in the surrounding three counties, it is expected that an adequate available labor force within daily commute distance would be found to supply the workforce associated with construction of the proposed project. Workers are expected to commute on a daily basis.

According to the California Department of Labor, the average commute time for members of the San Bernardino County labor force (all industries) is approximately 31 minutes (CDOL, 2007). Construction workers typically tend to have higher commute times because the jobs are temporary. Even if the commute time for construction workers was limited to 31 minutes, the labor force would likely be sufficient to meet the demand for workers related to the SGGS.

Construction of the SGGS is estimated to cost approximately \$500 to 540 million, which includes plant and equipment costs.⁵ The total payroll for construction of the proposed project is projected to be approximately \$109 million. The remaining cost of construction, \$412 million⁵, is the cost of equipment, materials, supplies, engineering, fees, insurance, taxes, administrative cost, and other direct costs. An estimated \$53 million (13 percent of nonlabor construction cost) would be spent within the four-county area on materials and supplies. The remaining materials (comprising approximately 87 percent of non-labor cost), including the turbines, would be purchased outside the four-county area.

Businesses in the local area surrounding the proposed project site might experience impacts due to construction nuisances (noise, dust, traffic). The construction nuisances would have a less-than-significant impact on these businesses because the primary existing use in this area is industrial. See Section 7.5, Noise, for information on noise impacts from construction.

Construction activities are expected to take place between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Typical truck deliveries will be on weekdays between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Construction trucks will travel on 6th Street to access the proposed project site from the south. A temporary site access road would be constructed from 6th Street to the SGGS site. After construction is completed, the route along the temporary access road would be restored or resurfaced as necessary and appropriate. Although trucks

⁴ An average of 50 miles per hour was used to estimate drive time.

⁵ Analysis based on average costs; 2007 dollars.

**Table 7.8-6
Construction Employment by Trade**

Combined Cycle	YEAR 2008				YEAR 2009												YEAR 2010						
	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10
CRAFT/ TRADE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ironworker	0	0	9	10	9	6	8	9	13	25	54	96	97	52	17	11	11	3	3	3	3	3	
Millwright								10	34	69	83	160	96	86	82	52	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
Boilermaker						23	39	71	70	93	107	178	134	97	110	70	71	37	20	20	15	15	
Cement Mason			11	25	24	17	9	10	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operators	49	44	38	51	60	43	56	74	64	68	23	39	20	18	20	13	13	13	15	15	15	15	0
Pipefitter		33	33	26	40	29	53	80	86	114	105	140	79	71	68	34	26	17	13	13	13	13	8
Electrician		36	70	72	80	55	43	56	81	129	158	330	298	248	255	130	43	3	19	19	18	18	5
Painters															8	25	26	25	4	4	4	4	0
Sprinkler Fitters														23	32	39	17	17	0	0	0	0	0
Carpenters			12	25	24	17	22	35	25	16	14	17	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborers	39	41	54	42	47	34	52	29	8	7	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teamsters				2	5	3	4	6	3	4	4	7	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Craft	87	154	227	253	287	227	287	380	387	527	554	974	734	600	594	374	233	140	73	73	67	67	13
Contractor Staff	4	6	8	8	12	12	20	20	25	28	30	40	42	42	42	42	35	30	25	15	5	5	5
Total Site Staff	91	160	235	261	299	239	307	400	412	555	584	1,014	776	642	636	416	268	170	98	88	72	72	18

 = peak month

Trade	Maximum	Month of Maximum Employment
Ironworker	97	June 2009
Millwright	159	May 2009
Boilermaker	178	May 2009
Cement Mason	25	September 2008
Operators	74	January 2009
Pipefitter	140	May 2009
Electrician	330	May 2009
Painters	26	October 2009
Sprinkler Fitters	39	September 2009
Carpenters	35	January 2009
Laborers	54	August 2008
Teamsters	7	May 2009

would pass through business and populated areas, they would not likely disrupt employee or customer traffic or disturb local businesses, nor would they pass through business areas at hours other than daytime hours.

Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts from Construction

Construction activity would result in secondary economic impacts (indirect and induced impacts) that would occur within the four-county area, including Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties. 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 would also occur as “ripple” effects from construction. Tax impacts attributable to construction costs would accrue to local governments and result in indirect and induced tax impacts. Indirect and induced impacts were estimated using IMPLAN economic modeling software, an input/output model specific for the four-county area.⁶

Estimated indirect and induced effects of construction that would occur within the four-county area would be an additional 1,040 jobs,⁷ \$46 million in labor income, \$7.7 million in indirect business taxes (including sales, excise and other taxes paid during construction), and approximately \$136 million in output.⁸ These estimates are 2007 dollars.

⁶ Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., IMPLAN System (data and software), 1725 Tower Drive West, Suite 140, Stillwater, Minnesota, 55082. www.implan.com

⁷ For this particular project, the ratio of earnings to workers was higher than the industry standard according to the IMPLAN model. Therefore, the number of induced jobs was relatively high.

⁸ Output includes spending for materials and supplies (nonlabor costs), plus value added, which is composed of employee compensation, proprietary income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.

Operation

Operation and maintenance of the proposed project would require twenty skilled full time and part-time production employees (eighteen full-time equivalents), nine of whom would be full time plant operators (see Table 7.8-8). Due to the presence of a large skilled labor force within commuting distance, the majority of SGGs permanent employees would be hired from within the four-county region. The few permanent employees who could potentially relocate to San Bernardino County to work at the SGGs would be workers with specialized skills specific to plant operation.

Operation labor costs would be approximately \$3.9 million per year, including payroll and benefits. Approximately \$2.3 million per year would be for permanent plant employees, with the remainder for contract labor. Most of the labor income earned by production employees at the SGGs would be spent in their place of residence, likely the four-county area that includes San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties. The employees would likely commute on a daily basis due to the permanent nature of the operations positions at the SGGs, and could spend a small portion of their income in and around the project site (in Rancho Cucamonga) for items such as gasoline and food. This spending would have a limited effect because of the relatively small number of employees and because of the already large size of the economy in this area.

Table 7.8-8 Plant Operation Workforce	
Type	Full-Time Equivalents
Operations – Plant Operator	9
Production – Operation Specialist	1
Production – Operation Supervisor	0.5
Administration – Plant Manager	0.5
Administration – Assistant	0.5
Administration – Plant Engineer	1
Administration – Planner/Scheduler	1
Maintenance – Supervisor	0.5
Maintenance – I&C Technician	2
Maintenance -Electrician	1
Maintenance – Mechanic	1
Total	18

Table 7.8-9 shows estimated annual operation costs for the proposed project. Total nonlabor operation costs would be approximately \$10.4 million per year, not including fuel costs. Approximately 40 percent of this nonlabor cost would be spent in the four-county area, including San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties.

Table 7.8-9 Cost of Plant Operation	
Type of Cost	Amount
Labor costs for plant personnel and contract labor for outages	\$3.9 million
Non-labor costs	\$10.4 million
Total Annual Operating Costs	\$14.3 million
Note: Forty percent of the non-labor costs would be spent in the four-county area including San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties.	

Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts from Operation

Similar to construction, operation of the proposed project would result in indirect and induced economic impacts that would occur within the four-county area of San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties. Indirect and induced impacts were estimated using IMPLAN. Unlike indirect and induced impacts from construction, indirect and induced impacts from operation would represent permanent increases in area economic variables, but would still lag behind direct effects by approximately 6 to 12 months.

Estimated indirect and induced effects of annual operation that would occur within the four-county area would be an additional 37 permanent jobs,⁹ \$1.7 million in labor income, \$0.2 million in indirect business taxes (including sales, excise, and other taxes paid during construction), and approximately \$5 million in output. These estimates are 2007 dollars.

Significant adverse economic impacts associated with the proposed project are not expected to occur. The local area, the surrounding region, and the state would experience economic benefits attributable to the proposed project in the form of direct, indirect, and induced employment and associated income; materials and supplies spending; and tax revenue. The increase in property tax revenue in San Bernardino County would represent a 1.3 percent increase in annual property tax revenues.

7.8.2.4 Population and Housing Impacts

Construction

Construction of the proposed project would not result in any substantial permanent population increases or changes in concentration of population due to the temporary nature of construction. Construction workers would be a temporary addition to the proposed project site population during the daytime, especially during the peak period. Few workers would likely commute on a weekly basis and therefore purchase lodging in San Bernardino County during the week. Few workers are expected to relocate to work on the project. The temporary influx of construction workers during daytime hours is not expected to place demands on the housing industry or the local lodging industry that cannot be met.

Operation

Operation of the proposed project would not result in any substantial permanent population increases or changes in concentration of population. Although both residences and businesses are located near the

⁹ For this particular project, the ratio of earnings to operational employees was higher than the industry standard according to the IMPLAN model. Therefore, the number of induced jobs was relatively high.

proposed project site, operation of the SGGs would occur completely within EGS boundaries and would be consistent with the current types of industry and businesses nearby. Plant operations positions would likely be filled from within the four-county area of San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange counties.

7.8.2.5 Public Services and Utilities

Fire Protection and Emergency Response

Emergency services would be coordinated with the Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District and San Antonio Community Hospital. A physician's assistant or nurse would be stationed at the proposed project site for incident case management. An urgent care facility would be contacted to set up non-emergency physician referrals. At least one person trained in first aid would be part of construction staff. Fire extinguishers would be located throughout the site during construction.

The proposed project would rely on both onsite fire protection systems and local fire protection services. The contractor would develop a Fire Protection and Prevention Plan to be followed throughout all phases of construction and would provide the specified fire-fighting equipment. The fire suppression and protection procedures as they pertain to construction and operation of the proposed project are presented in Section 7.7.5.1. Section 7.7.5.2 presents a detailed description of fire protection systems that will be installed at SGGs. Figure 7.7-1 shows the locations of fire protection systems and emergency equipment.

The SGGs onsite fire-suppression system would be supported by the Rancho Cucamonga FPD. The FPD would provide backup assistance and support to SGGs in the event of a construction-related fire. The nearest fire station is located in Rancho Cucamonga, approximately 3 miles from the facility. Response time is estimated to be approximately 5 minutes. Fire-suppression systems would be subject to review and approval by the FPD, which would have final approval responsibility. SGGs representatives are in negotiations with the FPD.

Law Enforcement

The Rancho Cucamonga Police Department would provide law enforcement services to the proposed project. The existing 60-acre site is fully fenced, and onsite security would be provided by the Applicant to assist in law enforcement during project operation. Additional fencing would enclose the towers and transmission lines to the SCE switchyard. The RCPD would be able to adequately serve the additional population associated with project construction and operation (Wolfe, 2007).

Schools

Schools would not experience any meaningful impact during construction or operation, as any population increase that does occur attributable to the proposed project would be negligible. Few construction workers and operation employees are expected to relocate due to the SGGs.

School impact fees are expected to total approximately \$13,700. Etiwanda School District would receive a one-time payment of approximately \$9,400. Chaffey Joint Union High School District would receive a one-time payment of approximately \$4,300.¹⁰

Medical Facilities

Reliant will develop site-specific injury and illness prevention programs for construction and operations. Comprehensive training programs for construction and operations personnel would be implemented.

¹⁰ Estimate is based on approximately 32,300 square feet of covered building space.

Emergency services would be coordinated with the City of Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department and San Antonio Community Hospital. A physician's assistant or nurse would be stationed at the proposed project site for incident case management. An urgent care facility would be contacted to set up non-emergency physician referrals. At least one person trained in first aid would be part of construction staff.

The medical facilities listed in Section 7.8.1.3 could accommodate the temporary increase in demand for services associated with the construction workforce. See Section 7.7 for a discussion of worker safety and health. Although the increase of 20 operation employees (18 full-time equivalents) would increase the demand for medical facilities in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, the number of new families in the area would be negligible. No problem is anticipated in accommodating the slight additional demand for medical services. These impacts would be less-than-significant.

Utilities

Construction

During construction, temporary utilities will be provided for the construction offices, laydown area, and the proposed project site. Temporary construction power will be utility-furnished power. Area lighting will be provided and strategically located for safety and security. Construction water will be supplied by the existing EGS makeup water system.

Operation

Water will be supplied to the SGGs by the existing EGS makeup water supply system. Water necessary for SGGs operation will include makeup for the HRSGs, water for the CTG inlet air evaporative coolers, service water system users, well water supply to potable water system, and fire protection water. The sanitary system will collect sanitary wastewater from sinks, toilets, and other sanitary facilities and discharge it to the existing EGS interconnection with the municipal sanitary sewer operated by the IEUA. Hazardous solid and liquid waste disposal is discussed in Section 7.13, Waste Management. Stormwater will be collected in the plant site area using catch basins and a storm drain system (see Section 2.6.7, Site Drainage).

Non-hazardous solid waste would be collected for recycling or transfer to landfills in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. Please see Section 7.13, Waste Management, and Section 2.5.7 for more information.

Sanitary wastewater will be disposed of in a new onsite septic system (see Section 2.6.7).

The increase in demand for utilities during project operation could be met. The number of new permanent residents in nearby communities as a result of the proposed project would be negligible. Impacts to utilities attributable to the proposed project would be less-than-significant.

7.8.2.6 Fiscal Impacts

After construction, the assessed value of the parcel on which the proposed project would be located would increase by the estimated value of the improvements. Facility construction would add approximately \$521 million to the current assessed value of \$278,784. Using the property tax rate of 1.0407 percent, the estimated increase in property tax revenue that would accrue to San Bernardino County annually (attributable to the project) would be approximately \$5.4 million.¹¹ This amount represents 1.3 percent of the County's total property tax revenue for the 2006-2007 fiscal year.

¹¹ This is an estimated number and is subject to asset depreciation.

Sales tax revenues accruing within San Bernardino County could increase slightly, based on increased retail sales in the area. However, the increased revenues would not constitute a substantial increase relative to total county revenues. As discussed in Section 7.8.2.2, indirect and induced effects of the proposed project would include approximately \$7.7 million in indirect business taxes attributable to construction, and \$200,000 (annually) in indirect business taxes attributable to operation.

The school impact fees of approximately \$13,700 would be one-time revenue increases for the school districts.

7.8.3 Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*, signed by President Clinton on February 11, 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. The U.S. 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* (U.S. EPA, 2000a; 2000b).

San Bernardino County residents were 56 percent minority in 2000 (see Table 7.8-10). The same measure for the City of Rancho Cucamonga was 45 percent. Also in 2000, 16 percent and 7 percent of residents of San Bernardino County and the City of Rancho Cucamonga, respectively, lived below the poverty level.

As shown in Figure 7.8-2, an area within a 6-mile radius centered on the proposed project site includes 44 census tracts within San Bernardino County and 7 census tracts within Riverside County. These 51 census tracts ranged from 16 percent to 90 percent minority, and 2 percent to 34 percent low-income in 2000. The population living in the combined group of census tracts within the 6-mile radius is 63 percent minority and 13 percent low-income. The minority percentage for the combined group of census tracts is higher than the same measure for the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, and the state of California as a whole. The low-income percentage for the combined group of census tracts is higher than the same measure for the City of Rancho Cucamonga but lower than the same measure for San Bernardino County and California overall.

Table 7.8-10 shows that 39 of the 51 individual census tracts within the 6-mile radius had a minority percentage higher than 50 percent. No individual census tracts within the 6-mile radius had a low-income percentage higher than 50 percent. An environmental justice population is a population that includes 50 percent or more minority or low-income residents. Using this methodology, there are 39 census tracts that are home to environmental justice populations. These census tracts hold 338,836 residents, of which 245,341 residents are minority. The 39 census tracts holding environmental justice populations are located in the southwest quadrant, the southeast quadrant, and the east/northeast portion of the 6-mile radius area.

In recent environmental justice analyses, the California Energy Commission (CEC) has used consistent methodology under U.S. EPA guidelines. Under current U.S. EPA methodology and CEC practice, for potential environmental justice impacts to exist, an environmental justice population must be present within 6 miles of the project site and the project must result in “high and adverse” impacts that would affect the environmental justice populations disproportionately.

The air quality analysis has the following conclusions. Estimated emission of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), particulate matter less

Table 7.8-10 Race and Poverty Data					
Area	Population	Minority Population¹	Percentage Minority²	Population Living Below Poverty Level²	Percentage Living Below Poverty Level²
Larger Areas					
Group of CTs	461,234	292,715	63%	58,350	13%
City of RC	127,743	57,715	45%	8,955	7%
San Bernardino Co.	1,709,434	957,212	56%	263,412	16%
Riverside Co.	1,545,387	756,556	49%	214,084	14%
L.A. County	9,519,338	6,559,724	69%	1,674,599	18%
Orange County	2,846,289	1,387,311	49%	289,475	10%
State of California	33,871,648	18,054,858	53%	4,706,130	14%
Individual Census Tracts Within a 6-Mile Radius of the Project Site					
SB 8.07	6,424	1,667	26%	318	5%
SB 8.08	5,921	2,642	45%	892	15%
SB 8.12	3,657	1,245	34%	246	7%
SB 9	11,623	7,046	61%	2,403	21%
SB 13.01	10,264	7,831	76%	1,407	14%
SB 13.03	14,549	11,824	81%	2,563	18%
SB 13.04	6,056	3,870	64%	421	7%
SB 15	12,684	11,230	89%	3,389	27%
SB 16	7,206	6,497	90%	2,433	34%
SB 18.02	18,429	12,358	67%	1,852	10%
SB 18.03	2,581	1,550	60%	247	9%
SB 19	18,326	10,880	59%	744	5%
SB 20.02	10,451	3,390	32%	535	5%
SB 20.03	13,155	3,709	28%	346	3%
SB 20.04	8,772	3,361	38%	555	6%
SB 20.05	19,690	7,814	40%	1,630	8%
SB 20.06	10,822	5,404	50%	405	4%
SB 20.07	19,757	9,290	47%	614	3%
SB 20.08	10,708	7,527	70%	593	6%
SB 20.09	13,831	5,940	43%	435	3%
SB 20.1	4,546	2,425	53%	76	2%
SB 22.01	10,842	6,893	64%	645	6%
SB 22.03	4,795	3,147	66%	784	29%
SB 22.04	5,244	4,051	77%	1,151	22%
SB 23.01	7,006	5,893	84%	1,167	17%
SB 23.02	8,520	6,944	82%	1,070	13%
SB 23.03	12,626	9,068	72%	970	8%

**Table 7.8-10
Race and Poverty Data (continued)**

Area	Population	Minority Population ¹	Percentage Minority ²	Population Living Below Poverty Level ²	Percentage Living Below Poverty Level ²
SB 21	23,541	14,975	64%	3,372	14%
SB 24.01	7,453	6,373	86%	1,449	20%
SB 24.02	7,164	6,201	87%	1,364	19%
SB 25.01	5,861	5,029	86%	1,029	18%
SB 25.02	6,724	5,466	81%	1,479	22%
SB 26.01	5,030	3,375	67%	809	16%
SB 26.02	7,409	5,964	80%	441	6%
SB 26.03	17,896	14,412	81%	1,337	7%
SB 27.01	9,397	6,472	69%	624	7%
SB 28	13,604	11,556	85%	3,710	27%
SB 29.01	4,102	3,135	76%	708	18%
SB 29.02	5,911	4,197	71%	1,165	20%
SB 30	2,192	1,425	65%	421	18%
SB 31	9,503	7,850	83%	2,560	27%
SB 32	7,254	4,519	62%	1,046	14%
SB 33	9,943	6,956	70%	2,337	24%
SB 92	6,032	981	16%	445	7%
R 401	8,005	5,739	72%	1,508	19%
R 404.03	4,441	2,562	58%	769	18%
R 405.01	5,764	3,063	53%	1,025	18%
R 405.02	4,323	2,822	65%	936	22%
R 405.03	3,886	1,931	50%	491	13%
R 406.02	4,510	2,393	53%	833	19%
R 406.05	2,804	1,823	65%	601	21%

Notes:

¹ The minority percentage represents the number of residents that, in 2000, were included in the following race or ethnicity categories (defined by the U.S. Census): White Hispanic/Latino, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, and Two or More Races.

² Low-income percentage represents the number of residents living below the poverty level, based on their 1999 income.

SF = San Bernardino County census tract

R = Riverside County census tract

CT = census tract

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007d.

Shaded cells = individual census tracts with minority percentage higher than 50 percent.

than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀), and particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}) were modeled for the construction phase of the proposed Project, as well as for operation of the installed equipment over a full range of operating modes, including commissioning, startups and shutdowns, and normal operation with operable pollution control systems. The results show that the proposed Project, with the planned emission control systems, will neither cause an exceedance of the California and National Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS and NAAQS), nor contribute significantly to an existing exceedance. Additional modeling results demonstrate that the proposed Project will not cause an incremental impact above the significant impact thresholds under the federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. Also, air quality related values (AQRVs) are evaluated; no significant impact to visibility, terrestrial or aquatic resources in Class I areas is predicted.

The noise analysis has the following conclusions. The proposed project as designed would not cause significant adverse noise impacts to sensitive receptors.

The visual analysis has the following conclusions. The proposed project would not have a substantially adverse effect on a scenic vista, damage scenic resources, degrade the existing visual character, or degrade quality of the site or the surroundings. The final determination of impact significance for the visual resource assessment is that the proposed project would not have a significant impact on the visual resources within the proposed project vicinity.

The public health analysis has the following conclusions. Significant long-term public health effects are not expected to occur as a result of Project construction emissions. The proposed project emissions are expected to pose a less than significant increase carcinogenic health risk. The proposed Project emissions of non-carcinogenic TACs would not be expected to pose a significant risk. The Project would not cause a violation of any state or federal ambient air quality standard and would not significantly contribute to existing violations of federal and state PM₁₀ and ozone standards. No significant adverse health effects are anticipated from the proposed Project's criteria pollutant emissions. The Project's emissions along with the EGS Units 3 and 4 emissions will not pose a significant cancer risk to any populations potentially exposed to these emissions. The Project's emissions along with EGS Units 3 and 4 emissions will not pose a significant non-cancer health risk to any populations that would potentially be exposed to these emissions.

A review of the Health Data and Reports webpage for the San Bernardino County Office of Public Health (SBPH 2007) did not list any health studies that have been performed for specific populations near the project site.

7.8.4 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts on population are expected to be less than significant because the permanent workforce would be minimal, and subsequent impacts on the region's ability to provide public services would also therefore not be affected. Past and current projects, along with relevant future projects identified in Section 7.4.3, would result in short-term and long term employment in the project vicinity which would be beneficial. The most substantive beneficial socioeconomic effects are the long-term increase in the tax base, the short-term increased demand for construction workers, and permanent new jobs. Due to the proximity of a large workforce, these future projects, combined with the proposed project, would not result in significant cumulative impacts on socioeconomic resources in the project vicinity. By definition, the proposed project would not therefore contribute to a cumulatively significant impact, and cumulative impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant.

7.8.5 Mitigation Measures

No significant adverse impacts were identified. Therefore, no mitigation measures are necessary.

7.8.6 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

No specific federal statutes, ordinances, or regulations apply to socioeconomic impacts. California State Planning Law (Government Code Sections 65302 et seq.) requires that each city and county adopt a General Plan, consisting of seven mandatory elements, to guide planning and development within the jurisdiction. Most jurisdictions do not have laws, ordinances, regulations, or standards (LORS) specifically addressing the socioeconomic aspects of a project.

As stated in Section 7.8.3, 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. U.S. EPA has adopted the Executive Order, and 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. Environmental justice concerns related to the proposed project are addressed in Section 7.8.3.

7.8.7 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Various public service agencies were contacted in the course of the socioeconomic investigation to check on levels of activity and expected impacts of the proposed project.

Issue	Agency/Address	Contact/Title	Telephone
Fiscal Resources	San Bernardino County Assessor's Office 172 W. Third Street San Bernardino, CA 92415	Deborah Leib, Appraiser	(909) 427-1053
Fiscal Resources	California State Board of Equalization 3321 Power Inn Road, Suite 210 Sacramento, CA 95826-3889	Murl Poynter, Valuation Division	(916) 322-2323
Fiscal Resources	San Bernardino County Auditor/Controller-Recorder's Office 222 West Hospitality Lane San Bernardino, CA 92415-0022	Rose Ann Trujillo, Staff member	(909) 387-8306
Fire Protection Services	Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District 10500 Civic Center Drive Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	Tina Watson, Staff member	(909) 477-2700
Schools	Etiwanda School District 6061 East Avenue Etiwanda, CA 91739	Jennifer Cooper, Staff member	(909) 803-3135
Schools	Chaffey Joint Union High School District 211 West 5th Street Ontario, CA 91762	Denise Tiberi, Staff member	(909) 988-8511

Issue	Agency/Address	Contact/Title	Telephone
Law Enforcement	Rancho Cucamonga Police Department 10510 Civic Center Drive Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	Detective Wolfe	(909) 477-2800

7.8.8 Permits Required and Permit Schedule

There are no permits to protect socioeconomic values, as such. See Sections 7.4, Land Use; 7.6, Public Health; and 7.7, Worker Safety and Health, for permits relating to land use and public health and safety issues.

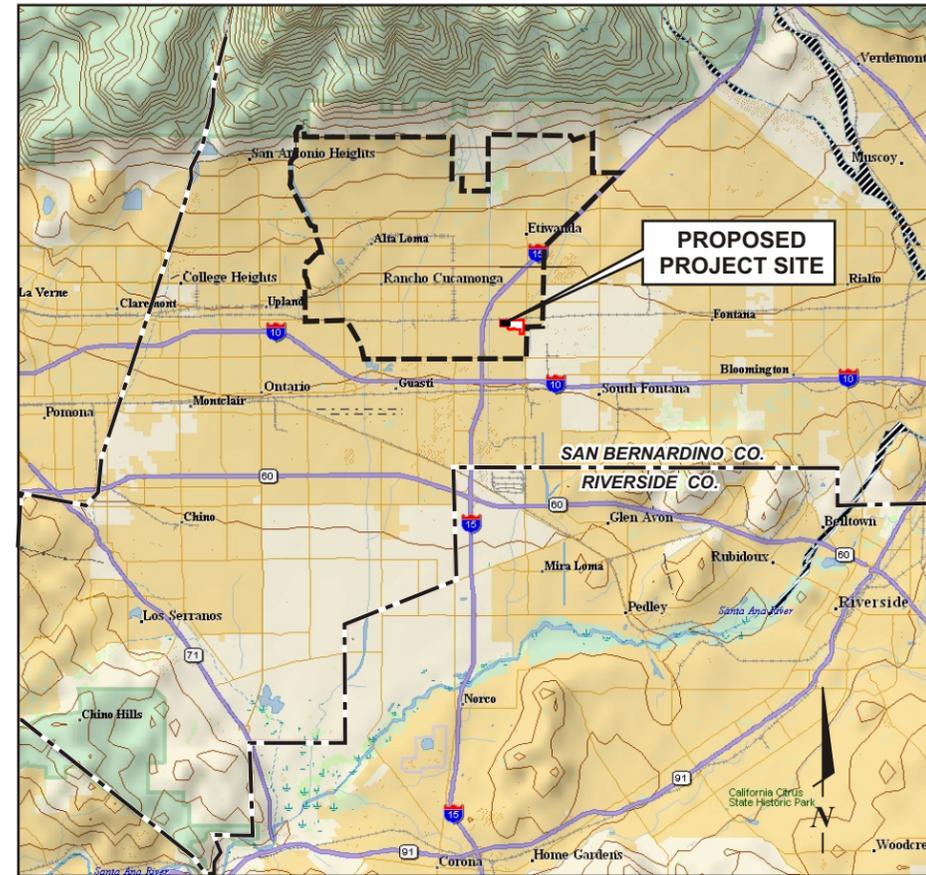
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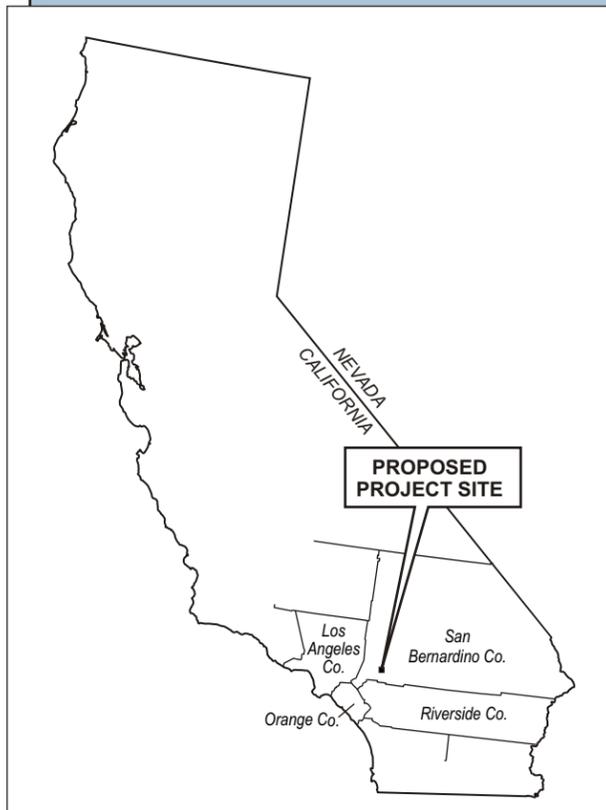


LEGEND

- City of Rancho Cucamonga Boundary
- . - . - . County Boundary

0 50
Scale in Miles

Source:
2004 DeLorme, Topo USA 5.0
www.delorme.com



SOCIOECONOMIC STUDY AREA

San Gabriel Generating Station
April 2007 San Gabriel Power Generation, LLC
28067169 Rancho Cucamonga, California

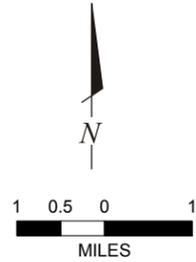


FIGURE 7.8-1

LEGEND

- ▲ Pollution Source
- ▭ County Boundary
- ⊖ 6-Mile Radius of Project Site
- ▭ Census Tracts Outside 6 miles of Project Site

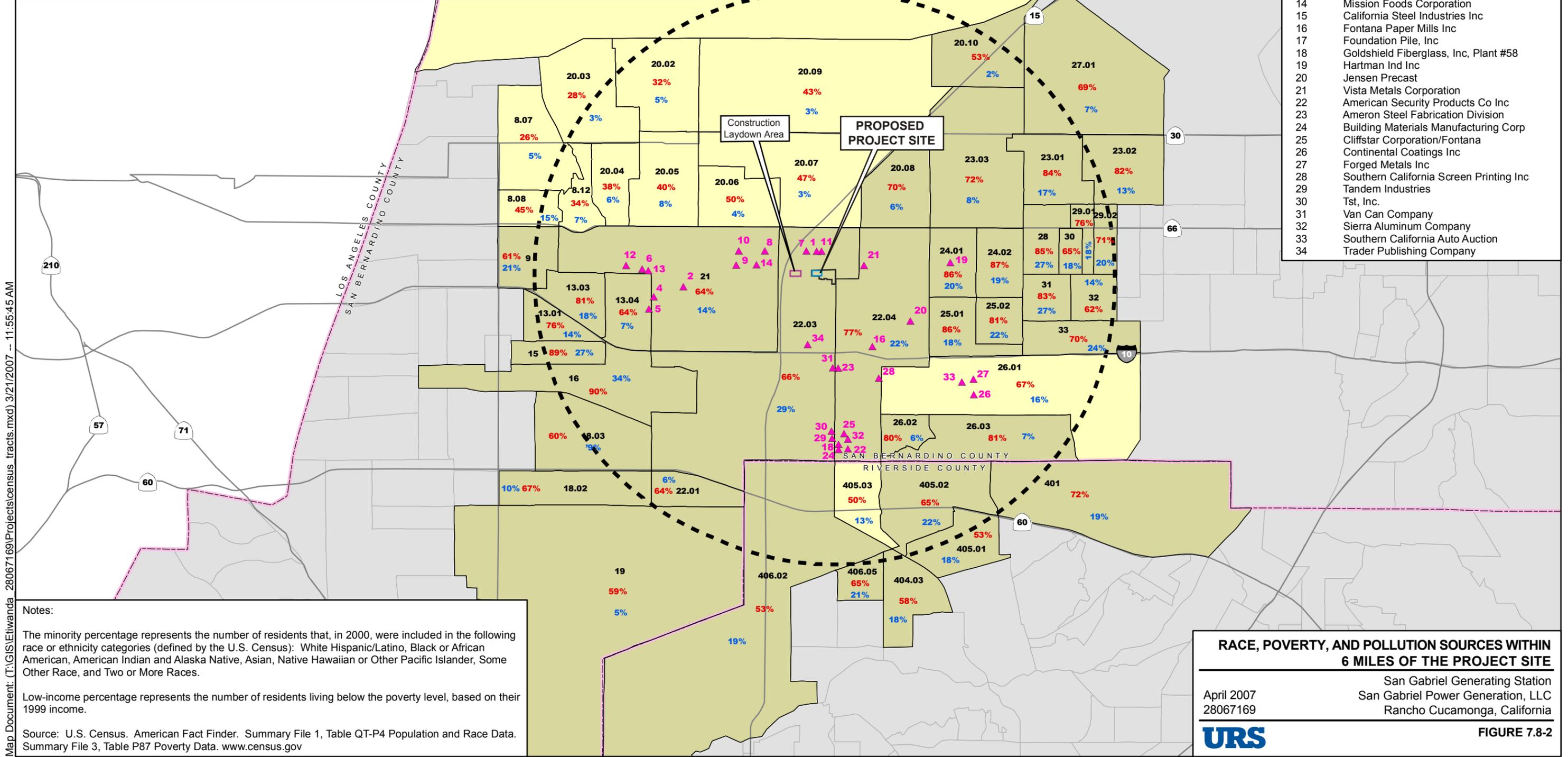
- Census Tracts Within 6 Miles of Project Site**
- ▭ Census Tract with Minority Population < %50
 - ▭ Census Tract with Minority Population > 50%
 - 24.01** Census Tract ID
 - 64%** Percent Minority (Population)
 - 16%** Percent Below Poverty Level (Population)



Source: Census Tracts, US Census Bureau Tiger Data, 2000; County Boundaries and Major Roads, California Spatial Information Library, 1997.

Pollution Sources

MAP ID	NAME
1	Ameron Concrete & Steel Pipe Sys, So Div
2	Metal Coaters Of California
3	Mizkan Americas, Inc
4	Brownwood Furniture, Inc.
5	Frito-Lay North America, Inc.
6	Goodyear Rubber Co So
7	Parallel Products
8	Schlusser Forge Co
9	Soc-Co Plastic Coating Co
10	Steelscape, Inc
11	Tamco
12	Vacuum Metalizing Co
13	Western Metal Decorating Co
14	Mission Foods Corporation
15	California Steel Industries Inc
16	Fontana Paper Mills Inc
17	Foundation Pile, Inc
18	Goldshield Fiberglass, Inc, Plant #58
19	Hartman Ind Inc
20	Jensen Precast
21	Vista Metals Corporation
22	American Security Products Co Inc
23	Ameron Steel Fabrication Division
24	Building Materials Manufacturing Corp
25	Cliffstar Corporation/Fontana
26	Continental Coatings Inc
27	Forged Metals Inc
28	Southern California Screen Printing Inc
29	Tandem Industries
30	Tst, Inc.
31	Van Can Company
32	Sierra Aluminum Company
33	Southern California Auto Auction
34	Trader Publishing Company



Notes:

The minority percentage represents the number of residents that, in 2000, were included in the following race or ethnicity categories (defined by the U.S. Census): White Hispanic/Latino, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, and Two or More Races.

Low-income percentage represents the number of residents living below the poverty level, based on their 1999 income.

Source: U.S. Census. American Fact Finder. Summary File 1, Table QT-P4 Population and Race Data. Summary File 3, Table P87 Poverty Data. www.census.gov

RACE, POVERTY, AND POLLUTION SOURCES WITHIN 6 MILES OF THE PROJECT SITE

San Gabriel Generating Station
San Gabriel Power Generation, LLC
Rancho Cucamonga, California

April 2007
28067169

URS

FIGURE 7.8-2

Map Document: (T:\GIS\Etiwanda_28067169\Projects\census tracts.mxd) 3/21/2007 -- 11:55:45 AM