

## 5.10 Socioeconomics

This section discusses the environmental setting, consequences, regional and local impacts, and mitigation measures associated with the socioeconomic aspects of the CPV Vaca Station (CPVVS). Section 5.10.1 describes the socioeconomic environment that might be affected by the CPVVS. Section 5.10.2 provides an environmental analysis of the construction and operation of the proposed development. Section 5.10.3 determines whether there will be any cumulative effects from the project. Section 5.10.4 discusses mitigation measures that will be implemented to avoid impacts. Section 5.10.5 discusses the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations and standards (LORS). Section 5.10.6 lists the agencies involved and agency contacts. Section 5.10.7 discusses permits and permit schedules. Section 5.10.8 lists reference materials used in preparing this section. A screening-level environmental justice analysis is provided in Appendix 5.10A.

### 5.10.1 Affected Environment

#### 5.10.1.1 Population

Solano County (County) lies close to the densely populated San Francisco Bay area. It is bordered by Yolo County to the north and northwest, Napa County to the northeast, the San Pablo Bay to the east, Sacramento County to the west and southwest, and Contra Costa to the south. There are seven incorporated cities in Solano County including Fairfield, Vallejo, and Vacaville.

The City of Vacaville (City), with an estimated January 1, 2007 population of 96,905, is the third largest city in the county, after Fairfield and Vallejo (California Department of Finance [DOF], 2008a). Historical population data for Vacaville, Solano County, and the state of California are summarized in Table 5.10-1. Annual average compounded population growth rates are summarized in Table 5.10-2. During the 1990s, Solano County's population increased at an average annual rate of 1.5 percent, while that of Vacaville increased by 2.2 percent (DOF, 2008b). The average annual growth rate for the first half of the current decade (2000 to 2005) was 1.7 percent for the City and 1.2 percent for the County. Solano County and California are expected to have their greatest population growth from 2000 to 2010. No population projections for the City are available.

TABLE 5.10-1  
Historical and Projected Populations

Area	1990	2000	2005	2010(p)	2020(p)	2030(p)
City of Vacaville	71,476	88,642	96,257	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solano County	339,471	394,542	419,162	455,647	555,264	677,628
California	29,758,213	33,873,086	36,743,186	39,246,767	43,851,741	48,110,671

Source: DOF, 2008a; 2008b; 2008c.

Note: Population projections rounded to nearest 100.

(p) = projected

TABLE 5.10-2  
Historical and Projected Annual Average Compounded Population Growth Rates

Area	1990-2000 Percent	2000-2005 Percent	2005-2010 Percent	2010-2020 Percent	2020-2030 Percent
City of Vacaville	2.2	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solano County	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0
California	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9

Appendix Tables 5.10A-1 and 5.10A-2 (provided in Appendix 5.10A) show the minority (both racial and ethnic) as well as the low-income population distributions for the census blocks and census block groups that are within a 6-mile radius of the CPVVS site. The minority and income data are from the 2000 U.S. Census. Of the overall total population within the 6-mile radius, approximately 29 percent are racial minority, 17 percent are of Hispanic origin<sup>1</sup>, and 6.1 percent are low-income. This compares to 28 percent racial minority, 18 percent Hispanic, and 6 percent low-income for Vacaville. Solano County's population is 44 percent minority, 18 percent Hispanic, and 8 percent low-income. Figures 5.10-1 and 5.10-2 show the percent distribution of minority and low-income populations by 2000 census blocks and census block groups within a 6-mile radius of the proposed CPVVS site.

### 5.10.1.2 Housing

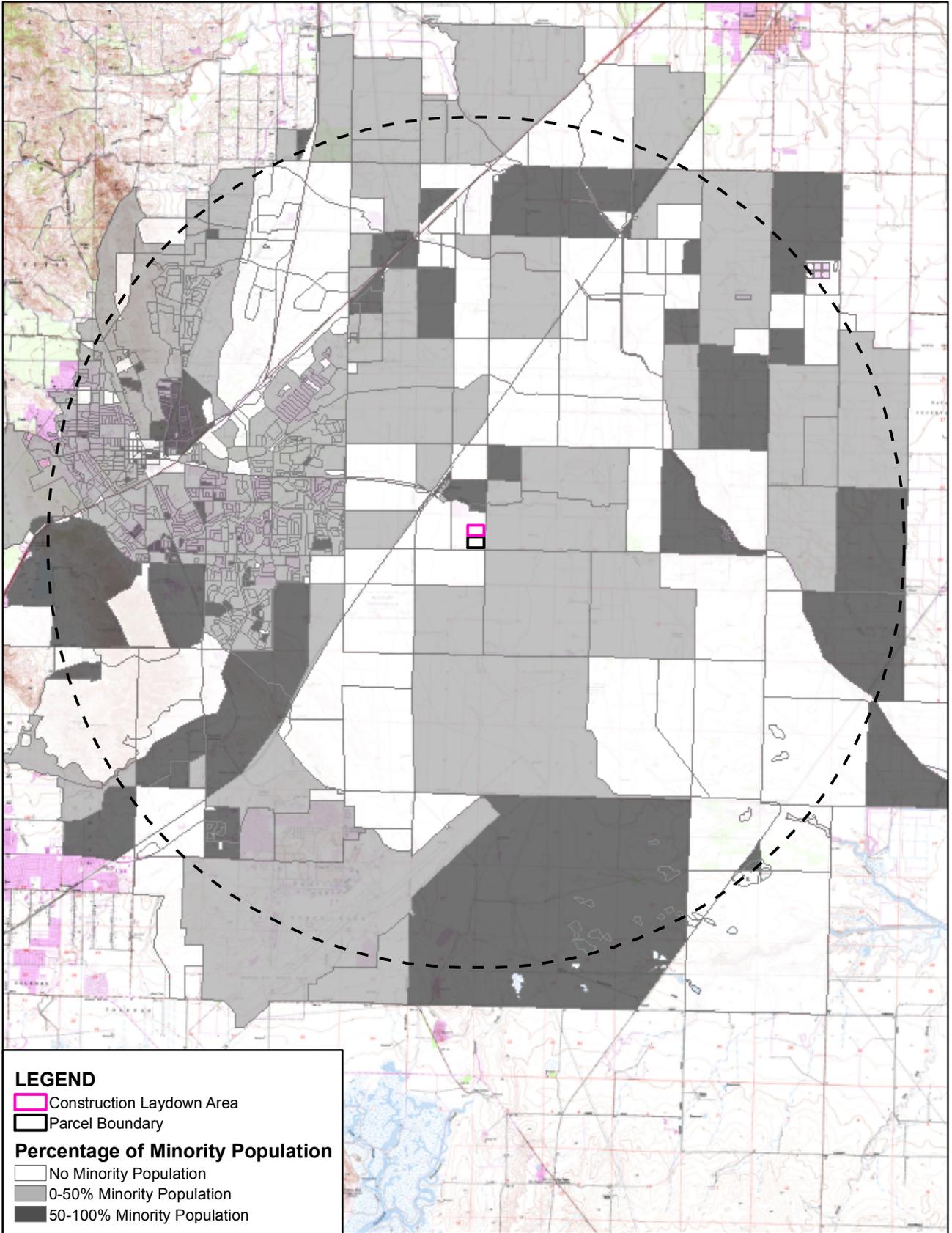
As shown in Table 5.10-3, housing stock for Solano County as of January 1, 2007, was 151,054 units. Single-family homes accounted for 114,981 units, multiple-family dwellings accounted for 31,418 units, and mobile homes accounted for 4,655 units. New housing authorizations for Solano County in 2006 totaled 1,300 units; about 87 percent were single-family units and 13 percent were multi-family units. These authorizations were valued at \$332.2 million (DOF, 2008d). The median home price in Solano County in January 2007 was \$429,500 (DOF, 2008d). During the 1990s, Solano County's vacancy rate averaged 5.2 percent then remained between 3 and 4 percent from 2000 to 2006 before increasing to the current (January 2007) of 4.1 percent. As such, housing supply is considered to be limited in the County, based on the federal standard vacancy rate of 5 percent.

TABLE 5.10-3  
Housing Estimates by City, County, and State, January 1, 2007

Area	Total Units	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Percent Vacant
City of Vacaville	32,254	23,461	7,485	1,308	2.1
Solano County	151,054	114,981	31,418	4,655	4.1
California	13,312,456	8,603,213	4,117,587	591,656	5.9

Source: DOF, 2008a

<sup>1</sup> Hispanics or Latinos are those people who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino categories listed on the Census 2000 questionnaire—"Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." People who identify their origin as "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" may be of any race. Thus, the percent Hispanic should not be added to percentages for racial (i.e., minority) categories.



**LEGEND**

- Construction Laydown Area
- Parcel Boundary

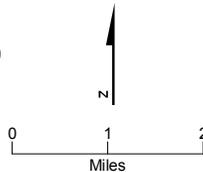
**Percentage of Minority Population**

- No Minority Population
- 0-50% Minority Population
- 50-100% Minority Population

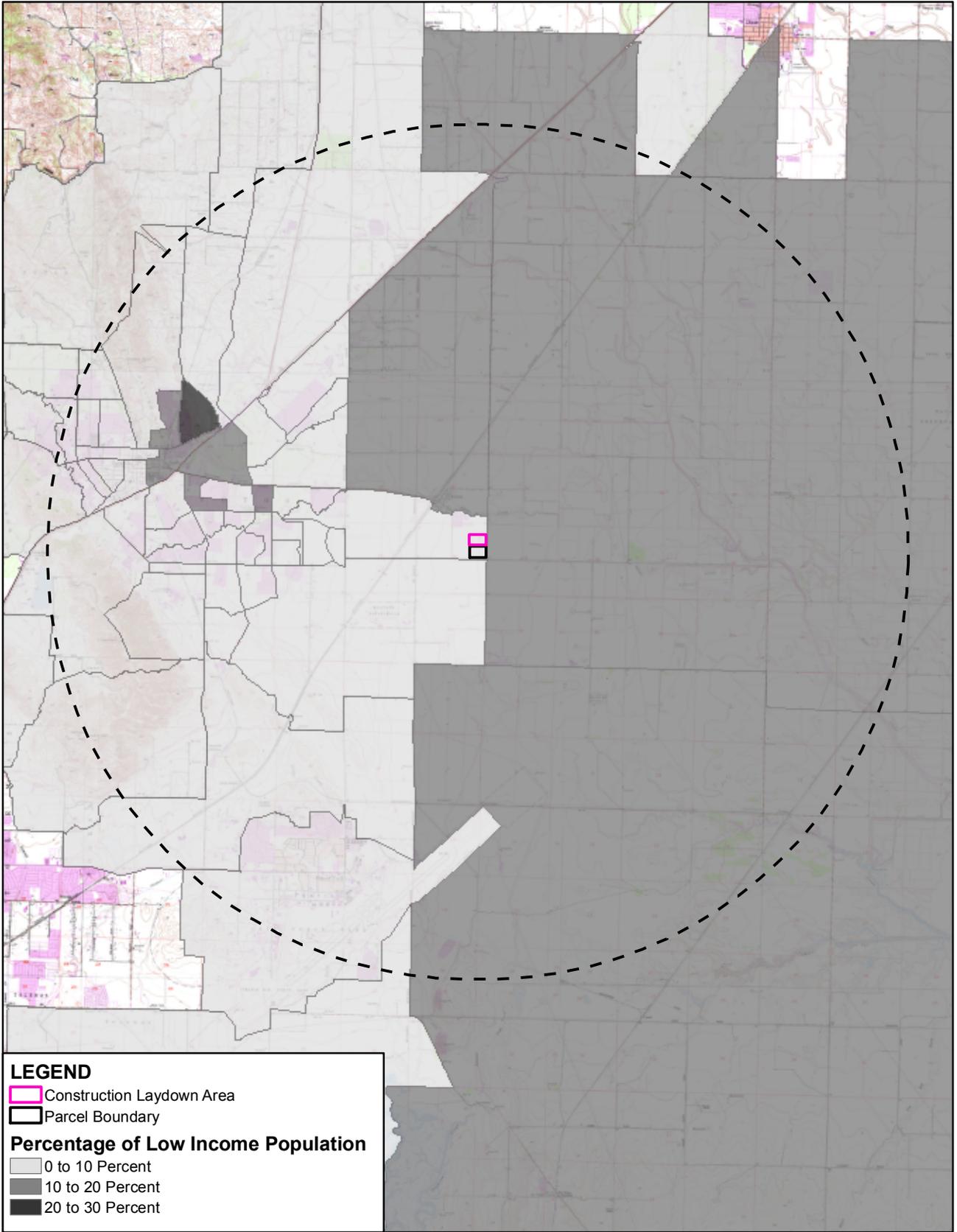
**Notes:**

1. Source: American Fact Finder, Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data, U.S. Census Bureau, 2008

This map was compiled from various scale source data and maps and is intended for use as only an approximate representation of actual locations.

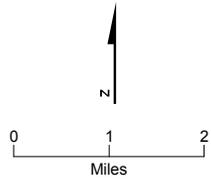


**FIGURE 5.10-1**  
**MINORITY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**  
**BY CENSUS BLOCKS WITHIN SIX MILES**  
 CPV VACA STATION  
 VACAVILLE, CA



Notes:

1. There are no tracts with more than 30 percent.
2. Source: American Fact Finder, Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data, U.S. Census Bureau, 2008



**FIGURE 5.10-2**  
**LOW INCOME POPULATION**  
**DISTRIBUTION BY CENSUS BLOCK**  
**GROUPS WITHIN SIX MILES**  
 CPV VACA STATION  
 VACAVILLE, CA

This map was compiled from various scale source data and maps and is intended for use as only an approximate representation of actual locations.

### 5.10.1.3 Economy and Employment

Solano County forms the Vallejo-Vacaville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Between 2002 and 2007, employment in the Vallejo-Vacaville MSA increased by 6,500 jobs, or about one percent in average annual growth. This one percent annual average increase is ten times California's net increase (0.1 percent) during the 2002 to 2007 period (California Employment Development Department [CEDD] 2008a). As shown in Table 5.10-4, on a percent increase basis, transportation and warehousing experienced the largest increase in employment, followed by natural resources and mining. Although the percentage increase in the natural resources and mining sector was the highest between 2002 and 2007, the contribution of this sector to the Vallejo-Vacaville MSA economy remained negligible. By contrast, during the same 5-year period, the construction workforce decreased by 300 workers from 10,900 to 10,600 workers. This construction sector comprises about 8 percent of the total workforce in the Vallejo-Vacaville MSA. Additional employment losses were experienced in the agriculture and information sectors.

TABLE 5.10-4  
Employment Distribution in Vallejo-Vacaville MSA, 2002 to 2007

Industry	2002		2007		2002-2007	
	Number of Employees	Employment Share (%)	Number of Employees	Employment Share (%)	Percentage Change (%)	Average Annual Compound Growth Rate (%)
Agriculture	2,000	1.6	1,500	1.2	-25.0	-5.6
Natural Resources, Mining	200	0.2	300	0.2	50.0	8.4
Construction	10,900	8.9	10,600	8.2	-2.8	-0.6
Manufacturing	9,500	7.8	9,700	7.5	2.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade	4,000	3.3	4,200	3.3	5.0	1.0
Retail Trade	17,700	14.5	18,400	14.3	4.0	0.8
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	3,000	2.5	4,600	3.6	53.3	8.9
Information	1,800	1.5	1,600	1.2	-11.1	-2.3
Financial Activities	4,700	3.8	5,700	4.4	21.3	3.9
Services	42,200	34.5	45,700	35.5	8.3	1.6
Government	26,400	21.6	26,600	20.6	0.8	0.2
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>128,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Source: CEDD, 2008a

Table 5.10-5 provides detail on the characteristics of the labor force. It shows 2007 employment data for the Vallejo-Vacaville MSA and Vacaville compared to California. The Vallejo-Vacaville MSA's average annual unemployment rate was the same as the state average. However, Vacaville's average unemployment rate was lower than the MSA average or the state average. CEDD does not project future unemployment rates.

TABLE 5.10-5  
Employment Data, 2007

Area	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate (%)
City of Vacaville	45,600	43,800	1,800	3.9
Vallejo-Vacaville MSA (Solano County)	211,800	200,400	11,400	5.4
California	18,188,100	17,209,900	979,200	5.4

Source: CEDD, 2008b

#### 5.10.1.4 Fiscal Resources

The local agencies with taxing power include Solano County and the City of Vacaville. Solano County's General Fund expenditures and revenues are presented in Table 5.10-6. The County's General Fund revenues increased by about 12.1 percent from fiscal year (FY) 2005-06 to FY 2006-07. However, in fiscal year 2007-08 revenues only increased by 7.6 percent.

TABLE 5.10-6  
Solano County Revenues and Expenditures (\$ thousands)

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
General Government (\$M)	\$216.2	\$211.5	\$199.3
Salaries and Employee Benefits	\$34,141	\$36,100	\$39,285
Services and Supplies	\$21,213	\$25,970	\$26,743
Other Charges	\$17,381	\$11,645	\$13,115
Capital Outlay	\$1,809	\$46	\$551
Other Financing Uses	\$105,684	\$117,233	\$142,953
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$180,228</b>	<b>\$190,993</b>	<b>\$222,646</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Taxes	\$68,020	\$115,291	\$123,336
Licenses, Permits & Franchises	\$5,295	\$5,616	\$6,078
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$2,983	\$2,756	\$2,511
Use of Money and Property	\$1,485	\$2,258	\$4,071
Aid from Other Government Agencies	\$50,634	\$19,236	\$22,054
Charges for Current Service	\$35,536	\$36,870	\$37,206
Other Revenue	\$6,029	\$8,572	\$9,819
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$169,983</b>	<b>\$190,599</b>	<b>\$205,074</b>

Source: Solano County, 2008a; 2008b.

Numbers may not add up due to independent rounding.

In FY 2006, tax revenues comprised 40 percent of the County's total General Fund revenue. However, during fiscal years 2007 and 2008, tax revenues had become a major source of

funds, comprising about 60 percent to the County's General Fund revenue. This change was primarily the result of a reduction in the "Aid from Other Government Agencies" category during FY 2007 and 2008.

As shown in Table 5.10-7, the General Fund revenue for the City of Vacaville has been growing somewhat steadily over the last few fiscal years. Although no particular revenue item has consistently been responsible for the observed growth during this period, taxes have continued to be the major contributor to the City's revenues. Tax revenues have averaged 78 percent of the City's General Fund revenues during the period shown in the table. During the periods shown, tax revenues from sales, property, and businesses contributed about 27 percent, 19 percent and 33 percent, respectively, of the overall General Fund revenues.

TABLE 5.10-7  
City of Vacaville Revenues and Expenditures (\$ Million)

	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Projected	2006/07 Projected
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
General Fund <sup>a</sup>	NA	\$54.8	\$59.2
Special Revenue Funds <sup>b</sup>	NA	\$23.7	\$25.8
Enterprise Funds <sup>c</sup>	NA	\$31.6	\$32.3
Redevelopment Agency <sup>d</sup>	NA	\$26.0	\$24.6
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	NA	\$136.1	\$141.9
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Taxes	\$39.8	\$43.7	\$47.8
Taxes, Property Taxes	\$9.6	\$10.7	\$11.6
Taxes, Sales	\$14.0	\$14.8	\$16.2
Taxes, Other	\$16.2	\$18.1	\$20.0
Intergovernmental <sup>e</sup>	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.0
Departmental Fees & Charges <sup>f</sup>	\$7.1	\$7.5	\$8.5
Other Revenue	\$2.1	\$2.3	\$2.4
Transfers In	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$1.0
<b>Total Revenue</b>	\$50.9	\$55.3	\$60.6

Source: City of Vacaville, 2006

Numbers may not add up due to independent rounding.

- <sup>a</sup> General Fund expenditures includes the budget for City Staff including City Council, City Attorney, City Manager's Office, Dept. Of Housing & Redevelopment, Police Department, Fire Department, Public Works, Community Services and Non-Departmental.
- <sup>b</sup> Special Revenue Funds expenditures include housing services (non General Fund), public works, gas tax, park maintenance districts, engineering services and TSM, and building related (commercial development)
- <sup>c</sup> Enterprise Funds expenditures include sewer utility systems, water utility systems, and transit
- <sup>d</sup> Redevelopment Agency expenditures combined housing set aside, community redevelopment area, I-505/80 redevelopment area
- <sup>e</sup> Intergovernmental revenues include motor vehicle in-lieu, state reimbursements, homeowner subvention, state and federal grants, school reimbursements, and tobacco settlement
- <sup>f</sup> Departmental Fees and Charges revenues include recreation and facilities, emergency medical fees, in lieu DIF, police and fire fees, and other departments.

### 5.10.1.5 Education

There are a total of 6 public unified school districts with 101 elementary, middle and high schools in Solano County. The CPVVS site is in the Vacaville Unified School District and the Travis Unified School District. Past and current enrollment figures for the school districts are presented in Table 5.10-8. Projected enrollment figures are not available.

TABLE 5.10-8  
Current and Projected Enrollment by Grade

Grade Level	Vacaville Unified School District			Travis Unified School District		
	Enrollment (2005-06)	Enrollment (2006-07)	Current Enrollment (2007-08)	Enrollment (2005-06)	Enrollment (2006-07)	Current Enrollment (2007-08)
Kindergarten	871	832	897	423	399	394
First	920	909	886	407	427	406
Second	950	912	922	404	393	397
Third	925	925	924	422	404	406
Fourth	952	913	967	432	396	397
Fifth	1,028	954	932	427	416	397
Sixth	1,010	1,028	935	391	415	433
Seventh	1,065	990	1,032	421	407	427
Eighth	1,142	1,058	990	426	428	422
Ninth	1,478	1,491	1,405	427	442	426
Tenth	1,188	1,252	1,248	452	385	425
Eleventh	1,162	1,043	1,128	391	431	384
Twelfth	1,013	961	920	312	356	402
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,704</b>	<b>13,268</b>	<b>13,186</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>5,316</b>

Source: California Department of Education CDE, 2007.

### 5.10.1.6 Public Services and Facilities

This section describes public services in the project area.

#### 5.10.1.6.1 Law Enforcement

The project site comes under the jurisdiction of the Solano County Sheriff. The Sheriff's Department is located at 530 Union Avenue, Suite 1100, Fairfield, CA 94533, approximately 15 miles from the project site. There are 122 officers, all serving Solano County from this one station (DuClair, 2008).

The Solano County Sheriff has a priority system to respond to emergencies within the County. Average response time to priority one (emergency) calls is about 5 to 7 minutes; whereas, for priority two (urgent) calls response time depends on officer availability and the seriousness of the call (Powell, 2008).

The California Highway Patrol is the primary law enforcement agency for state highways and roads (i.e., Interstate 5). Services include law enforcement, traffic control, accident investigation, and the management of hazardous materials spill incidents.

#### 5.10.1.6.2 Fire Protection

The project site is within the City of Vacaville Fire Department (VFD) jurisdiction. VFD has four fire stations. The primary response station to the CPVVS is Station No. 72, located at 2001 Ulatis Drive, Vacaville, California. Station No. 72 is headed by three battalion commanders, staffed with an engine and medic unit, and is approximately 3 miles to the northwest of the project site. The response time to an emergency at the project site from Station No. 72 is approximately 6 to 7 minutes. Mutual aid would come from other Vacaville City Fire Stations as well as the Vacaville Fire Protection District (Kendrick, 2008).

#### 5.10.1.6.3 Emergency Response

The VFD is responsible for commanding all hazardous materials incidents in the City of Vacaville except for those occurring on a freeway. All emergency response personnel are trained and certified at the first-responder operations level (City of Vacaville, 2008b).

The Solano County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Program (HMP) responds to hazardous materials emergency incidents and provides technical assistance to the incident commander. The (HMP) capabilities include some hazard categorization. The HMP does not have a hazardous materials team capable of Level A entry into a hot zone. The nearest resources with these capabilities include UC Davis and the Sacramento City Fire Department (Solano County, 2008d)

#### 5.10.1.6.4 Hospitals

The nearest hospital with an emergency room is Vaca Valley Hospital, located at 1000 Nut Tree Road in Vacaville. Vaca Valley Hospital is the sister facility of North Bay Medical Center in Fairfield. The hospital has a 24-hour Emergency Service, 44 medical-surgical beds, a six-bed intensive care unit, two surgery suites, a laboratory, pharmacy, and a fully equipped radiology department, including a computerized tomography scanner (CT scan). Vaca Valley Hospital staffs approximately 200 physicians. Although Vaca Valley Hospital operates a 24-hour emergency department it does not have a trauma center (Roerden, 2008). The nearest hospital with a trauma center is the University of California, Davis (UCD) Medical Center. UCD Medical Center serves as the Regional Trauma Center for the citizens of 33 counties, more than 65,000 square miles and 6 million residents. It is located at 2315 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento. UCD Medical Center is designated as Northern California's only Level I<sup>2</sup> Trauma Center. The UCD Trauma Center includes 10 trauma surgeons and 13 trauma nurses. UCD Medical Center is approximately 36 miles from the proposed project site. In addition to the above hospitals, there are a number of medical centers within 5 to 20 miles of the project site that provide emergency care. These include: North Bay Medical Center (~13 miles) and Sutter Davis Hospital (~20 miles).

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<sup>2</sup> Level I has 24-hour neuro/open heart/all other surgeries plus research capabilities. Level II has 24-hour neuro/open heart/all other surgeries.

### 5.10.1.7 Utilities

This section describes utilities in the area.

#### 5.10.1.7.1 Electricity and Gas

The bulk of the electric power produced by the facility will be transmitted to the electrical grid through the 230-kV connection with a new substation to be constructed about one mile west of the CPVVS, adjacent to the existing 230 kV Vaca-Dixon to Birds Landing transmission line. A small amount of electric power will be used onsite to power auxiliaries such as pumps and fans, control systems, and general facility loads including lighting, heating, and air conditioning. A station battery system will also be used to provide direct current (DC) voltage to be used as backup power for control systems and other uses.

Natural gas will be delivered to the site via a new 1.03-mile-long connection to the PG&E transmission pipeline located along Fry Road. At the plant site, the natural gas will flow through a flow-metering station, gas scrubber/filtering equipment, a gas pressure control station, and a fuel gas heater prior to entering the combustion turbines.

#### 5.10.1.7.2 Water

The CPVVS will use secondary-treated recycled water provided by the City of Vacaville from the Easterly Wastewater Treatment Plant. The project will access this water through a new 20-inch-diameter pipeline in the utility corridor connecting the CPVVS and the treatment plant. Potable water and sanitary sewer connections will also be provided through connections in this utility corridor to the treatment plant. Because the facility will use a zero liquid discharge unit it will recycle reclaimable process wastewater onsite.

#### 5.10.1.7.3 Wastewater Discharge

The primary wastewater collection system will collect stormwater runoff from the plant site and route it to the stormwater retention basin. Equipment drains will be routed to the oil/water separator and wastewater lift station for testing before discharge to the sanitary wastewater system. The secondary wastewater collection system will collect sanitary wastewater from sinks, toilets, showers, and other sanitary facilities, and discharge it via the facility's sanitary sewer collector system.

## 5.10.2 Environmental Analysis

This section assesses the potential environmental impacts of the project and linears.

### 5.10.2.1 Potential Environmental Impacts

Local environmental impacts were determined by comparing project demands during construction and operation with the socioeconomic resources of the region of influence (i.e., Solano County). A proposed power-generating facility could impact employment, population, housing, public services and utilities, and/or schools. Impacts could be local and/or regional, though generally impacts tend to be more local (city/county) than regional (outside the county).

### 5.10.2.2 Significance Criteria

The criteria used to determine the significance of project-related socioeconomic impacts are as suggested in the California Environmental Quality Act Checklist. Project-related impacts from construction and operations of the plant are determined to be significant if they:

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

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

### 5.10.2.3 Construction Impacts

Construction will take approximately 24 months, from first quarter 2011 to second quarter 2013. Personnel requirements will be minimal during the mobilization and site grading period (i.e., during the first 3 months of the construction period) and during the startup and testing period (i.e., during the last 3 months of the construction period).

#### 5.10.2.3.1 Construction Workforce

The primary trades required for construction will include boilermakers, carpenters, electricians, ironworkers, laborers, millwrights, operators, and pipefitters. Table 5.10-9 provides an estimate of construction personnel requirements for the plant. Total construction and demolition personnel requirements will be approximately 7,159 person-months, or 597 person-years. Construction personnel requirements will peak at approximately 664 workers in month 14 of the construction period. Average workforce over the 24-month construction period is 298 workers.

Available skilled labor in the Vallejo-Fairfield MSA was evaluated by surveying the Building and Trades Council (Table 5.10-10) and contacting CEDD (Table 5.10-11). Both sources show that the workforce in Vallejo-Fairfield MSA will be adequate to fulfill CPVVS's construction labor requirements. Therefore, the project will not place an undue burden on the local workforce. Although, as shown in Table 5.10-4, the construction workforce in the MSA has been declining over the last 5 years, at an annual rate of 0.6 percent, the additional workforce requirement by the CPVVS is still not expected to place undue burden since Vacaville is close to both the Bay Area and the Sacramento region, both of which have large construction workforce. In addition, the CPVVS peak construction needs are less than 0.16 percent of the total workforce shown in Table 5.10-4. As a result, the project will not result in a significant adverse impact on the construction workforce in the area.

TABLE 5.10-9  
Construction and Demolition Personnel by Month

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	TOTAL	
Boilermakers	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	29	39	50	57	59	62	50	40	22	20	13	4	-	4	2	2	2	2	481
Carpenters	3	4	12	20	27	38	50	63	68	68	67	66	60	36	35	30	25	16	11	7	5	3	3	3	3	720
Electricians	1	1	2	2	3	10	11	11	16	14	58	78	98	146	150	165	154	130	62	55	33	10	7	6	6	1,223
Ironworkers	-	4	13	14	24	41	44	29	14	12	10	9	8	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	2	2	236
Laborers	9	12	19	26	29	39	43	44	44	48	54	61	68	67	65	64	59	45	32	17	11	10	9	9	9	884
Pipefitters	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	42	64	91	120	148	162	157	147	116	54	24	12	9	24	10	5	4	4	1,207
Painters/Insulation Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	10	12	14	14	10	8	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	92
Bricklayers/Masons	-	3	9	21	24	28	36	33	21	10	9	9	7	5	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
Millwrights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	26	43	59	76	85	97	97	79	46	26	20	12	6	1	1	1	687
Operating Engineers	8	11	16	21	24	29	30	31	31	35	45	50	55	55	52	51	40	27	19	8	6	4	4	3	3	655
<b>Total Craft</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6,408</b>	
Contractor Staff	14	18	23	26	27	32	38	43	43	43	44	44	48	48	46	46	45	45	32	30	9	3	2	2	2	751
<b>Total Site Staff</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7,159</b>	

TABLE 5.10-10  
Labor Union Contacts in Solano County

Labor Union	Contact	Phone Number
Napa/Solano Building Trades Council	Lou Franchimon, Business Manager	(707) 426-6454

TABLE 5.10-11  
Available Labor by Skill in Vallejo-Fairfield MSA, 2004-2014

Occupational Title	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Average Annual Compounded Growth Rate (%)
	2004	2014			
Carpenters	4,150	5,730	1,580	38.1	3.3
Cement Masons & Concrete Finishers	400	520	120	30.0	2.7
Painters, Construction & Maintenance	650	810	160	24.6	2.2
Sheet Metal Workers	540	610	70	13.0	1.2
Electricians	390	510	120	30.8	2.7
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	480	560	80	16.7	1.6
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	430	510	80	18.6	1.7
Helpers, Construction Trades	530	770	240	45.3	3.8
Construction Laborers	1,830	2,320	490	26.8	2.4
Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	720	940	220	30.6	2.7
Administrative Services Managers	150	180	30	20.0	1.8
Mechanical Engineers	60	70	10	16.7	1.6
Electrical Engineers	60	70	10	16.7	1.6
Engineering Technicians	90	110	20	22.2	2.0
Plant & System Operators	380	400	20	5.3	0.5

Source: CEDD, 2008c

### 5.10.2.3.2 Population Impacts

It is anticipated that most of the construction workforce will be drawn from Solano County. However, a portion of the construction workforce could also be drawn from other nearby counties. For the purposes of analysis, because of the size of the local construction workforce, it was assumed that 90 percent of the construction workers will be from the local area. Since most workers are expected to commute to the project site, they will not contribute to a significant increase in the population of the area.

### 5.10.2.3.3 Housing Impacts

The construction workforce will most likely commute daily to the project site; however, if needed, there are about 55 hotels/motels with 4,103 rooms in Solano County (Smith Travel

Research, 2008) to accommodate workers who may choose to commute to the project site on a workweek basis. The average daily room rate is \$75. Hotel occupancy rates for the period April 2007 through March 2008 averaged about 43 percent (Smith Travel Research, 2008). In addition to the available hotel/motel accommodation, there are 10 recreational vehicle parks within 5 miles of the project site. As a result, construction of the proposed project is not expected to significantly increase the demand for housing.

#### 5.10.2.3.4 Impacts to the Local Economy and Employment

The cost of materials and supplies required for construction of the CPVVS project is estimated between \$371.25 and \$412.5 million. The estimated value of materials and supplies that will be purchased locally during construction and demolition is \$3.7 to \$4.1 million. All cost estimates are in constant 2008 dollars as are the economic benefits figures cited later in this section.

CPVVS will provide about \$78.75 to \$87.5 million in construction payroll, at an average rate of \$63.5 to \$70.5 per hour, including benefits. The anticipated payroll for employees, as well as the purchase of materials and supplies during construction, will have a slight beneficial impact on the area. Assuming, conservatively, that 60 percent of the construction workforce will reside in Solano County, it is expected that approximately \$47.3 to \$52.5 million will stay in the local area during the 24-month construction period. These additional funds will cause a temporary beneficial impact by creating the potential for other employment opportunities for local workers in other service areas, such as transportation and retail. No significant adverse impacts are expected to result related to the local economy and employment.

#### *Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts from Construction*

Construction and demolition activities would result in secondary economic impacts (indirect and induced impacts) within Solano County. Indirect and induced employment effects include the purchase of goods and services by firms involved with construction, and induced employment effects include construction workers spending their income within the County. In addition to these secondary employment impacts, there are indirect and induced income effects arising from construction.

Indirect and induced impacts were estimated using an IMPLAN Input-Output model of the Solano County economy. IMPLAN is an economic modeling software program. The estimated indirect and induced employment within Solano would be 60 and 169 jobs, respectively. These additional jobs result from the \$4.1 million in annual local construction expenditures as well as the \$18.4 million in spending by local construction workers. The \$18.4 million represents the disposable portion of the annual construction payroll (here assumed to be 70 percent of \$26.3<sup>3</sup> million). Assuming an average direct construction employment of 298, the employment multiplier associated with the construction phase of the project is approximately 1.8 (i.e.,  $[298 + 60 + 169]/298$ ). This project construction phase employment multiplier is based on a Type SAM model.

Indirect and induced income impacts were estimated at \$2,251,050 and \$5,686,850, respectively. Assuming a total annual local construction expenditure (payroll, materials and

<sup>3</sup> Annual local portion of construction payroll = \$87.5 million / 2 x 60% = \$26.25 million. The disposable portion of the annual local construction payroll = \$26.25 million x 70% = \$18,375,000.

supplies) of \$30.35 million (\$26.25 million in payroll + \$4.10 million in materials and supplies), the project construction phase income multiplier based on a Type SAM model is approximately 1.3 (i.e.,  $[\$30,350,000 + \$2,251,050 + \$5,686,850] / \$30,350,000$ ).

Assuming that annual local construction expenditures are only \$3.7 million instead of \$4.1 million and that annual construction payroll is \$23.63 million results in indirect and induced employment estimates within Solano County of 54 and 152 jobs, respectively. Based on the same average construction employment of 298, the construction phase employment multiplier is approximately 1.7.

Indirect and induced income impacts based on the total annual construction expenditure of \$27.33 million (\$23.63 million in payroll + \$3.7 million in materials and supplies) were estimated at \$2,037,460 and \$5,645,180, respectively. Based on these estimates, the construction phase income multiplier was estimated at approximately 1.3.

#### 5.10.2.3.5 Fiscal Impacts

Based on recent construction of projects in the region, CPVVS initial total capital cost is estimated to be \$450 to \$500 million; of this, materials and supplies are estimated at approximately \$371.25 to \$412.5 million. The estimated value of materials and supplies that will be purchased locally (within Solano County) during construction of CPVVS (and demolition of the existing plant) is \$3.7 to \$4.1 million. The effect on fiscal resources during construction will be from sales taxes realized on equipment and materials purchased in the County and from sales taxes from expenditures. The purchase of these equipment and materials are assumed to be made in Vacaville, the nearest town to the project site. The sales tax rate in Vacaville is 7.375 percent (as of April 1, 2008). Of this, 5.50 percent goes to the state; the local rate is 1 percent; the Proposition 172 public safety sales tax rate is 0.50 percent; the Transportation Development Act rate is 0.25 percent and the Solano County Library rate is 0.125 percent (BOE, 2008 and City of Vacaville, 2008a). The total local sales tax expected to be generated annually during construction is \$272,875 to \$302,375 (i.e., 7.375 percent of local sales). Assuming all local sales are made in Vacaville, the maximum sales tax the City could receive would be between \$37,000 and \$41,000 (1.0% of \$3.7 to \$4.1 million) during the construction period. No significant adverse fiscal impacts are expected to result from project construction.

#### 5.10.2.3.6 Impacts on Education

The schools in the Vacaville Unified School District and the Travis Unified School District are currently not considered overcrowded (Flores, 2008; Hatcher, 2008). Construction of CPVVS will not cause significant population changes or housing impacts to the region because most employees will commute to the site from areas within the County, as opposed to relocating to the area. As a result, CPVVS construction will not cause a significant increase in demand for school services.

#### 5.10.2.3.7 Impacts on Public Services and Facilities

The construction of the project may have minor impacts on police, fire, or hazardous materials handling resources. However, it is not expected to place a burden on public service providers. Copies of the records of conversation with the Sheriff and Fire departments are included in Appendix 5.10B. Construction sites may hold a higher risk of emergency due to the types of activities taking place. However, with the project implementing safety procedures for the construction site, as required by applicable

regulations and standards, CPVVS construction is not expected to create significant adverse impacts on medical resources in the area since minor injuries could be treated at the Vaca Valley Hospital in Vacaville.

#### 5.10.2.3.8 Impacts on Utilities

CPVVS construction will not make significant adverse demands on local water, sanitary sewer, electricity, or natural gas. Impacts will involve the extension of existing utility lines. Water requirements for construction are relatively small. Given the number of workers and temporary duration of the construction period, the impacts on the local sanitary sewer system would not be significant.

#### 5.10.2.4 Operational Impacts

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

##### 5.10.2.4.1 Operational Workforce

The proposed CPVVS facility is expected to begin commercial operation in second quarter 2013. It is expected to employ up to 31 full-time employees who will be contract employees. Anticipated job classifications are shown in Table 5.10-12. The entire permanent workforce is expected to commute from within Solano County.

TABLE 5.10-12  
Typical Plant Operation Workforce

Department	Personnel	Shift	Workdays
Operations	1 Engineer	Standard 8-hour days as needed	5 days a week
	1 Operations Supervisor		
	4 Lead Power Plant Technicians		
	13 Power Plant Technicians		
	2 Instrument and Control Technicians		
	1 EH&S Coordinator		
	1 Chemist		
	1 Mechanic		
Maintenance	1 Maintenance Supervisor	Standard 8-hour days as needed	5 days a week (Maintenance technicians will also work unscheduled days and hours as required [i.e., weekends])
	1 Maintenance Safety Engineer		
Administration	1 Plant Manager	Standard 8-hour days as needed	5 days a week
	1 Administrative Supervisor		
	1 Administrative Assistant		
	1 Procurement Specialist		

Facility employees will be drawn from the local workforce. Consequently, no population increase is anticipated as a result of this project. There will be no significant impact on local employment.

#### 5.10.2.4.2 Population Impacts

It is anticipated that most of the operational workforce will be drawn from the local population (Vacaville and elsewhere in Solano County). However, assuming all 31 employees were to relocate to Solano County and assuming an average family size of 2.76 (DOF, 2008a), it would result in an increase in the County's population of only 0.02 percent (0.0002). Consequently, plant operations will not create a significant influx of new workers to the community.

#### 5.10.2.4.3 Housing Impacts

Since it is anticipated that most of the operational workforce would be local residents, significant impacts to housing are not anticipated. Based on the housing vacancy data in Table 5.10-3, there are approximately 663 and 6,137 available housing units within the City and county limits, respectively. Thus, even if all 31 workers were to relocate to Solano County, there would be adequate housing supply. Hence, the project would not create a significant impact to housing.

#### 5.10.2.4.4 Impacts on the Local Economy and Employment

CPVVS operation will generate a small, permanent beneficial impact by creating employment opportunities for local workers through local expenditures for materials, such as office supplies and services. The average salary per operations employee is expected to be \$80,000 per year, excluding benefits. For the assumed average of 31 full-time employees, this will result in an approximate operation payroll of \$2.48 million per year. There will be an annual operations and maintenance budget of approximately \$1.5 million, of which \$50,000 is estimated to be spent locally, (i.e., within Solano County). These additional jobs and spending will generate other employment opportunities and spending in Solano County and the City of Vacaville. The addition of 31 full-time jobs would not significantly reduce unemployment rates. All cost estimates are in constant 2008 dollars as are the economic benefits noted in this section. No adverse impacts to the local economy and employment are expected to result from project operations.

#### *Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts from Operations*

The operation of the proposed project would result in indirect and induced economic impacts that would occur within Solano County. These indirect and induced impacts represent permanent increases in the county's economic variables. The indirect and induced impacts would result from annual expenditures on payroll as well as those on operations and maintenance (O&M).

Estimated indirect and induced employment within Solano County would be 0 and 14 permanent jobs, respectively. These additional 14 jobs result from the \$2.53 million (\$2.48 million in payroll, \$50,000 in materials and operations) in annual operational budget. The operational phase employment multiplier is estimated at 1.4 (i.e.,  $[31 + 0 + 14]/31$ ) and is based on a Type SAM multiplier.

Indirect and induced income impacts are estimated at \$6,210 and \$468,000, respectively. The income multiplier associated with the operational phase of the project is approximately 1.2 (i.e.,  $[\$2,530,000 + \$6,210 + \$468,000] / \$2,530,000$ ) and is based on a Type SAM model.

#### 5.10.2.4.5 Fiscal Impacts

The annual operations and maintenance budget is expected to be approximately \$1.5 million (in 2008 dollars), of which \$50,000 is assumed would be spent locally within Solano County. As stated earlier, CPVVS will bring about \$3.15 million per year in operational payroll to the region.

During operations, additional sales tax revenues will be obtained by the City of Vacaville and Solano County. Increased payroll will be \$3.15 annually, and additional O&M expenses spent locally will be approximately \$50,000 annually. Based on the assumed local O&M expenditures of \$50,000, the estimated sales taxes will be approximately \$3,687. The overall anticipated increase in sales tax revenue will be beneficial but will not be significant, since it would constitute such a small percent of total City and County revenues.

CPVVS is expected to bring increased property tax revenue to the City of Vacaville. The California State Board of Equalization (BOE) has jurisdiction over the valuation of a power-generating facility for property tax purposes, if the power plant produces 50 megawatts (MW) or more. For a power-generating facility producing less than 50 MW, the County has jurisdiction over the valuation (Young, 2007). Since the CPVVS project is a nominal 660 MW power-generating facility, BOE is responsible for assessing property value. Although, the BOE assesses the property value, the property tax rate is set by the Solano County Assessors Office. For the current property, this rate is 1.088644 percent for the most recent fiscal year (FY 2007–08). Assuming a capital cost of \$450 to \$500 million, CPVVS will generate between \$4.9 million and \$5.4 million in property taxes annually. Since the property taxes are collected at the county level, their disbursement is also at the county level.

In FY 2008, the County's total revenues were estimated at \$205.1 million (see Table 5.10-6). Of this amount, \$123.3 million was in tax revenues. The increase in property taxes resulting from the CPVVS would be 3.9 to 4.4 percent of the County's total FY 2008 tax revenue. No significant adverse fiscal impacts are expected to result from project operations.

#### 5.10.2.4.6 Impacts on Education

The schools in the Vacaville Unified School District and the Travis Unified School District are currently not considered overcrowded (Flores, 2008; Hatcher, 2008). Even assuming that all 31 operational employees reside within the City of Vacaville, CPVVS operation is not expected to create any significant adverse impacts to the local school system. Assuming an average family size of 2.76 persons per household for Vacaville (DOF, 2008a) would imply the addition of approximately only 24 children to the local schools. This would constitute a negligible percent increase in school enrollment. Any industrial development within the Vacaville Unified School District, in addition, is currently charged a one-time assessment fee of \$0.33 per square foot of principal building area (Flores, 2008). Any development (industrial or residential) within the Travis Unified School District is currently charged a one-time assessment fee of \$0.42 per square foot of principal building area (Hatcher, 2008). Based on 7,500 square feet of occupied structures, CPVVS will pay \$5,625 in school impact fees. With the payment of these fees, impacts will be less than significant, as described in Section 5.10.4.

#### 5.10.2.4.7 Impacts on Public Services and Facilities

Project operation will not make any new significant demands on public services or facilities even if all of the operational employees move to Vacaville. The Solano County Office of Emergency Services did not express any concerns about increased service demands during plant operations (Ives, 2007). The CPVVS's operation is not expected to result in significant impacts to the Solano County Office of Emergency Services. Copies of the records of conversation with the Office of Emergency Services are included in Appendix 5.10B. CPVVS's operation would not create significant adverse impacts on medical resources in the area due to the safety record of power plants and few operations staff.

#### 5.10.2.4.8 Impacts on Utilities

CPVVS operation will not make significant adverse demands on local water, sanitary sewer, electricity, or natural gas because adequate supply and capacity currently exist.

#### 5.10.2.4.9 Environmental Justice

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

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

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

According to the guidelines established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, 1996) to assist federal agencies to develop strategies to address this circumstance, a minority and/or low-income population exists if the minority and/or low-income population percentage of the affected area is 50 percent or more of the area's general population. The guidance suggests using two or three standard deviations above the mean as a quantitative measure of disparate effects.

A screening-level analysis of environmental justice is presented in Appendix 5.10A. According to that analysis, the CPVVS does not create significant and adverse impacts. Therefore, there are no environmental impacts that are likely to fall disproportionately on minority and/or low-income members of the community.

### 5.10.3 Cumulative Effects

A cumulative impact refers to a proposed project's incremental effect together with other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects whose impacts may compound or increase the incremental effect of the proposed project (Pub. Resources Code § 21083; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 15064(h), 15065(c), 15130, and 15355). Cumulative socioeconomic impacts may occur when more than one project has an overlapping

construction schedule that creates a demand for workers that cannot be met by local labor, resulting in an influx of non-local workers and their dependents.

There are currently no other applications for power plants on the scale of the CPVVS that are before the Energy Commission and proposed for the Solano County area and that could compete with CPVVS for skilled labor. Although several proposed residential projects will require a labor supply for construction, there is a sufficient supply of skilled labor in Solano County, however, such that significant cumulative impacts are unlikely to occur as a result of labor demand from the CPVVS combining with demand from other projects. Other kinds of cumulative socioeconomic impacts are also unlikely, as the CPVVS's effects on housing, schools, and public services would be negligible. For these reasons, the CPVVS will not cause any adverse cumulative socioeconomic impacts.

#### **5.10.4 Mitigation Measures**

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

However, since the project would be located within the Vacaville Unified School District and Travis Unified School District service area, the project would be subject to school impact fees. Any industrial development within the Vacaville Unified School District is currently charged a one-time assessment fee of \$0.33 per square foot of principal building area (Flores, 2008). Any industrial developments within the Vacaville Travis Unified School District are currently charged a one-time assessment fee of \$0.42 per square foot of principal building area (Hatcher, 2008). Based on 7,500 square feet of occupied structures, CPVVS will pay \$5,625 in school impact fees. These school impact fees are considered full mitigation for any project impacts to these school districts.

#### **5.10.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards**

A summary of the LORS, including the project's conformance to them, is presented in Table 5.10-13.

##### **5.10.5.1 Federal LORS**

Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," requires federal agencies to consider whether the project may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on any minority or low-income population. Although the CEC is not obligated as a matter of law to conduct an environmental justice analysis, since the signing of the Executive Order 12898, the CEC has typically included this topic in its power plant siting decisions to ensure that any potential adverse impacts are identified and addressed.

##### **5.10.5.2 State LORS**

Government Code Sections 65996 and 65997 provide the exclusive methods of considering and mitigating impacts on school facilities that might occur as a result of the development of real property. Education Code Section 17620, listed in Government Code Section 65997 as an approved mitigation method, allows school districts to levy a fee or other requirement against construction within the boundaries of the school district for the purpose of funding construction of school facilities.

TABLE 5.10-13  
Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards for Socioeconomics

LORS	Requirements/Applicability	Administering Agency	AFC Section Explaining Conformance
<b>Federal</b>			
Civil Rights Act of 1964	Prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin.  Applies to all federal agencies and agencies receiving federal funds.	Office of Civil Rights	Section 5.10.2
Executive Order 12898	Avoid disproportionately high and adverse impacts to minority and low-income members of the community.  Applies only to federal agencies.	EPA	Section 5.10.2.4.9
<b>State</b>			
Government Code Sections 65996-65997	Establishes that the levy of a fee for construction of an industrial facility be considered mitigating impacts on school facilities.  Vacaville Unified and Travis Unified School Districts may charge a one-time assessment fee to mitigate potential school impacts.	Vacaville Unified and Travis Unified School Districts	Section 5.10.2
Education Code Section 17620	Allows a school district to levy a fee against any construction within the boundaries of the district for the purpose of funding construction of school facilities.  Vacaville Unified and Travis Unified School Districts may charge a one-time assessment fee to mitigate potential school impacts.	California Department of Education	Section 5.10.2
<b>Local</b>			
Solano County General Plan (1980 and 2008 Draft)	Comprehensive long-range plan to serve as the guide for the physical development of the County.  Applies to facilities constructed and operated within Solano County boundaries.	Solano County	Section 5.10.5.3

### 5.10.5.3 Local LORS

#### 5.10.5.3.1 Solano County

The existing Solano General Plan (Solano, 1980) does not contain an economic development element and does not have specific goals and policies that pertain to socioeconomics.

However, Solano County is currently updating its general plan and as part of this process has issued the 2008

Components of the 2008 Draft General Plan (Solano, 2008c) relevant to socioeconomics include Chapter 6, Economic Development. Fifteen policies have been identified in the Draft General Plan including encouraging growth of businesses and attracting new business to locate within Solano County, locating these new developments within near proximity to residents and workers, targeting economic development toward particular industries or services areas with special importance to the future of Solano County's economy, encouraging industrial development to locate in areas with adequate services (including appropriate infrastructure), and improving infrastructure to support economic development.

### 5.10.6 Agencies and Agency Contacts

Table 5.10-14 provides a list of agencies and contacts of potentially responsible agencies. Copies of records of conversation are provided in Appendix 5.10B.

TABLE 5.10-14  
Agency Contacts for Socioeconomics

Issue	Agency	Contact
Property valuation	California Board of Equalization 3321 Power Inn Road Suite 210 Sacramento, CA 95826	David Young Senior Specialist Property Appraiser (916) 445-4982
Property tax rate	Solano County Assessor/Recorder 675 Texas Street, Suite 2700 Fairfield, CA 94533	Lance Houser Assistant Assessor Recorder (707) 784-6202 rlhouser@solanocounty.com
School impact fees, School enrollment data, Potential enrollment impacts	Vacaville Unified School District 751 School St. Vacaville, CA 95688	Theresa Flores (707) 403-6121
School impact fees, School enrollment data, Potential enrollment impacts	Travis Unified School District 2751 De Ronde Dr. Fairfield, CA 94533	Kelly Hatcher Administrative Assistant for Business & Operations (707) 437-8229 khatcher@travisusd.k12.ca.us
Available resources, potential impacts to resources and average response times	Vacaville Fire Department 650 Merchant St. Vacaville, CA 95668	Staci Kendrick Management Analyst (707) 447-2252
Available resources, potential impacts to resources and average response times	Solano County Sheriff's Department 530 Union Avenue, Suite 1100 Fairfield, CA 94533	Paulette DuClair Sheriff Secretary (707) 421-7030

TABLE 5.10-14  
Agency Contacts for Socioeconomics

Issue	Agency	Contact
Available resources, potential impacts to resources	Solano County Office of Emergency Services 530 Clay Street Fairfield, CA 94533	Kevin Ives Emergency Services Technician (707) 784-1600 knives@solanocounty.com
Availability of labor	Napa Solano Building Trade Council 2540 North Watney Way Fairfield, CA 94533	Lou Franchimon Business Manager (707) 426-6454

### 5.10.7 Permits and Permit Schedule

Permits dealing with the effects on public services are addressed as part of the building permit process. For example, school development fees are typically collected when the Applicant pays in-lieu building permit fees to the County. No permits are required to comply with the socioeconomic impacts of the project.

### 5.10.8 References

California Board of Equalization (BOE). 2008. California City and County Sales and Use Tax Rates *Publication 71*. Internet site: <http://www.boe.ca.gov/pdf/pub71.pdf>

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[http://www.ci.vacaville.ca.us/\\_documents/forms\\_reports/CurrentBudget/Budget06\\_07.pdf](http://www.ci.vacaville.ca.us/_documents/forms_reports/CurrentBudget/Budget06_07.pdf)

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DuClair, P. 2008. Personal communication between John Putrich of CH2M HILL and Paulette DuClair, Secretary, Solano County Sheriff's Department. May 14.

Flores, T. 2008. Personal communication between John Putrich of CH2M HILL and Theresa Flores, Facilities Department, Vacaville Unified School District. May 19.

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