See Packet 3 for encl.

Handouts fm Columbus

AGENDA

EIGHTH BIMONTHLY MEETING
WITH SALT STATES REPRESENTATIVES AND NRC

NOVEMBER 15-16, 1984

Thursday, November 15 - Project Management Center (13-4-160)

9:00 - 9:45 a.m.	Program Update (Mission Plan, Guidelines, Environmental Assessments, Defense Waste Report)	T. J. Taylor DOE
9:45 - 10:30 a.m.	Data Management System, Catalog	S. E. Starr DOE
10:30 - 10:45 a.m.	BREAK	
10:45 - ~~12:00~~ 11:00 noon	NRC Presentation (including DOE-NRC Site Specific Agreement)	S. Grace NRC
12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	LUNCH - Cafeteria Room 3	
1:30 - 2:45 p.m.	Socioeconomic Analysis in Environmental Assessments	M. E. Darrough DOE
2:45 - 3:00 p.m.	BREAK	
3:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Salt Management (Handling, Salt Pile Management, Salt Disposal)	J. R. Williams DOE

Friday, November 16 - Project Management Center (13-4-160)

8:30 - 10:45 a.m.	Environmental Assessment Interactions (Briefings, Distribution of EAs, Hearings, Comment/Response)	L. K. McClain DOE
10:45 - 11:00 a.m.	BREAK	
11:00 - 12:00 noon	→ RUSCHE Remarks Financial Assistance Grants (Guidelines, Funding Levels, Grantee Reporting Requirements)	J. Gervers/State T. J. Taylor DOE
12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	LUNCH (with States Caucus in 13-6-080)	
1:30 - 2:30 p.m.	States Response and Discussion	
2:30	ADJOURN	

WM Record File 10.1 WM Project 16
Docket No.
PDR ✓
LPDR ✓

Distribution:
handouts fm salt meeting 11/15-16/84
(Return to WM, 623-SS)
RJohnson-2 pmattson
SGrace

775

See folder for Cover Page of the Agenda 11/15-16/84

SALT REPOSITORY PROJECT

ANNOTATED OUTLINE

AND

SUMMARY OF

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT -

SOCIOECONOMIC ANALYSIS

By M. Darrough

STATES BIMONTHLY MEETING

NOVEMBER 15, 1984

Socioeconomic Data for EA Analysis

1. Socioeconomic Data Base Report for the Permian Basin, ONWI-461, January, 1984

2. Socioeconomic Data Base Report for the Paradox Basin, ONWI-471, November, 1984

3. Socioeconomic Data Base Report for Mississippi, ONWI-499, November, 1984

4. Socioeconomic Data Base Report for Louisiana, ONWI-565, November, 1984

Socioeconomic analysis methods for EA Analysis

- Population In-Migration Model
- Economic Multipliers
- Community Service Projections
- Qualitative Analysis of Social Conditions

CHAPTER 3 THE SITE AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

3.6 Socioeconomic Conditions

The size of the socioeconomic study area is defined and the basis for using the particular study area is discussed. In addition, this introductory paragraph identifies the major socioeconomic topics that will be presented: demography, economy, community services, government, and social structure.

3.6.1 Population Density and Distribution

1. Population Density

   - Population density for counties and communities.

2. Population Distribution

   - Size and characteristics of the baseline population, age, sex, and race.

3. Population Projections

   - Population projections for counties and communities.

4. Seasonal Population

   - Temporary population in the study area.

3.6.2 Economic Conditions

1. Employment

   - Employment by economic sector.

2. Unemployment

   - Historic and current unemployment rates.

3. Income Trends

   - Per capita personal income for counties.

4. Business Activity

   - Data on gross retail sales in the study area.

3.6.3 Community Services and Facilities

1. Housing

   - Number and type of housing units.
   - Vacancy rates for both rental and homeowner units.
   - Number of hotels/motels.

2. Education

   - Physical capacity, student/teacher ratios, excess capacity.
   - Average daily attendance.

3. Health Services

   - Number of hospitals and licensed beds.
   - Physician/population ratio.

4. Recreation

   - Amount of land devoted to recreation.
   - Number and types of developed recreation areas.

5. Protective Services

   - Number of police officers and firefighters.
   - Service ratios for police and fire protection.

6. Sewage and Water Treatment/Solid Waste

   - Type and capacity of sewage treatment facilities.
   - Types and number of solid waste disposal facilities.
   - Sources of water and water treatment.

3.6.4 Social Structure

- History and culture of the region.
- Social problems such as crime, and drug abuse.

3.6.5 Fiscal Conditions and Government Structure

- County revenues and expenditures.
- Types of revenue including intergovernmental transfers and local taxes.

4.2.2 Expected Socioeconomic Effects

Discussion of project information, and impacts on demography, economy, community services, social structure, government structure. This chapter identifies the types of changes that will result from site characterization activities.

Project Information

- Estimates of labor force range from 300-400.
- Project phases.
- Proportion of local people to be hired.

Demography

- Number of new people moving into the area ranges from 700-800.
- Model projections are presented
- Communities where new people will relocate to are identified.

Economic

- Displacement of economic activity.
- Grants in lieu of property taxes.
- Changes in business activity, and local purchases.
- Number of project jobs estimated for local residents.

Community Services

- Need for housing and community services is evaluated.
- Vacancy rates and capacities of services provide the basis for analysis.

Social Structure

- Impact of the new population on community lifestyles and social problems.

Government and Fiscal

- Changes in cost and revenues as a result of inmigrating workers.
- Funds from the grants in lieu of taxes provision in NWPA.

Summary of Socioeconomic Impacts from Site Characterization Activities

The socioeconomic impacts are based on the cumulative effects of geologic, environmental, and exploratory shaft activities during site chracterization.

Cypress Creek: Highlights of Table 4-26

- 330 in-migrating workers would relocate to the area during peak activities (the first year). This would result in a total of 715 in-migrants, including family members.
- The new residents are projected to locate in Hattiesburg (48%), Laurel (7%), Beaumont (4%), Petal (9), and New Augusta (12%).
- New Augusta will be most affected with an increase of 13% in the town's 1985 projected population. Additional housing will be needed and a potential increase of 1 teacher is projected.

Davis Canyon: Highlights of Table 4-29

- 360 in-migrating workers would relocate to the area during peak activities (the first year). This would result in a total of 790 in-migrants, including family members.
- The new residents are projected to locate in Moab (46%), Monticello (31%), and Blanding (23%).
- Monticello would experience the greatest population growth with an increase of 13% in the town's 1985 projected population. Additional service demands would be the greatest in Moab.

Deaf Smith: Highlights of Table 4-27

- 320 in-migrating workers would relocate to the area during peak activities (the first year). This would result in a total of 695 in-migrants, including family members.
- The new residents are projected to locate in Amarillo (64%), Hereford (23%), Canyon (6%), and Vega (4%).
- Vega would experience the greatest population growth with an increase of 26% in the town's 1985 projected population. Additional service demands will be the greatest in Amarillo, but this increased demand can be met by existing services.

Lavender Canyon: Highlights of Table 4-30

- 360 in-migrating workers would relocate to the area during peak activities (the first year). This would result in a total of 790 in-migrants, including family members.
- The new residents are projected to locate in Moab (46%), Monticello (31%), and Blanding (23%).
- Monticello would experience the greatest population growth with an increase of 13% in the town's 1985 project population. Additional service demands would be the greatest in Moab.

Richton: Highlights of Table 4-26

- 329 in-migrating workers would relocate to the area during peak activities which occur in the first year. This would result in a total of 715 in-migrants, including family members.
- The new residents are projected to relocate in Hattiesburg (40%), Laurel (15%), Richton (20%), and Petal (10%).
- Richton will be most affected with an increase of 11% in the town's 1985 projected population. Additional housing will be needed and a potential increase of 1 teacher is projected.

Swisher: Highlights of Table 4-28

- 320 in-migrating workers would relocate to the area during peak activities (the first year). This would result in a total of 695 in-migrants, including family workers.
- The new residents are projected to locate in Tulia (42%), Amarillo (35%), Plainview (10%), and Canyon (6%).
- Tulia will be most affected with an increase of (6%) in the town's 1985 projected population. Additional housing will be needed and, 1 additional police officer and fire service staff is projected, and the services of water and sewage treatment will need to be provided.

Vacherie: Highlights of Table 4-26

- 320 in-migrating workers would relocate to the area during peak activities (the first year). This would result in a total of 695 in-migrants, including family members.
- The new residents are projected to relocate in Shreveport (40%), Bossier City (15%), Minden (23%), and Heflin (5%).
- Heflin would be the most affected with an increase of 12% in the community's 1985 projected population. Additional housing will be needed and the services of water and sewage treatment will need to be provided.

CHAPTER 5 REGIONAL AND LOCAL EFFECTS OF LOCATING A REPOSITORY AT THE SITE

5.4 Expected Effects on Socioeconomic Conditions

5.4.1 Population Density and Distribution

5.4.2 Economic Conditions

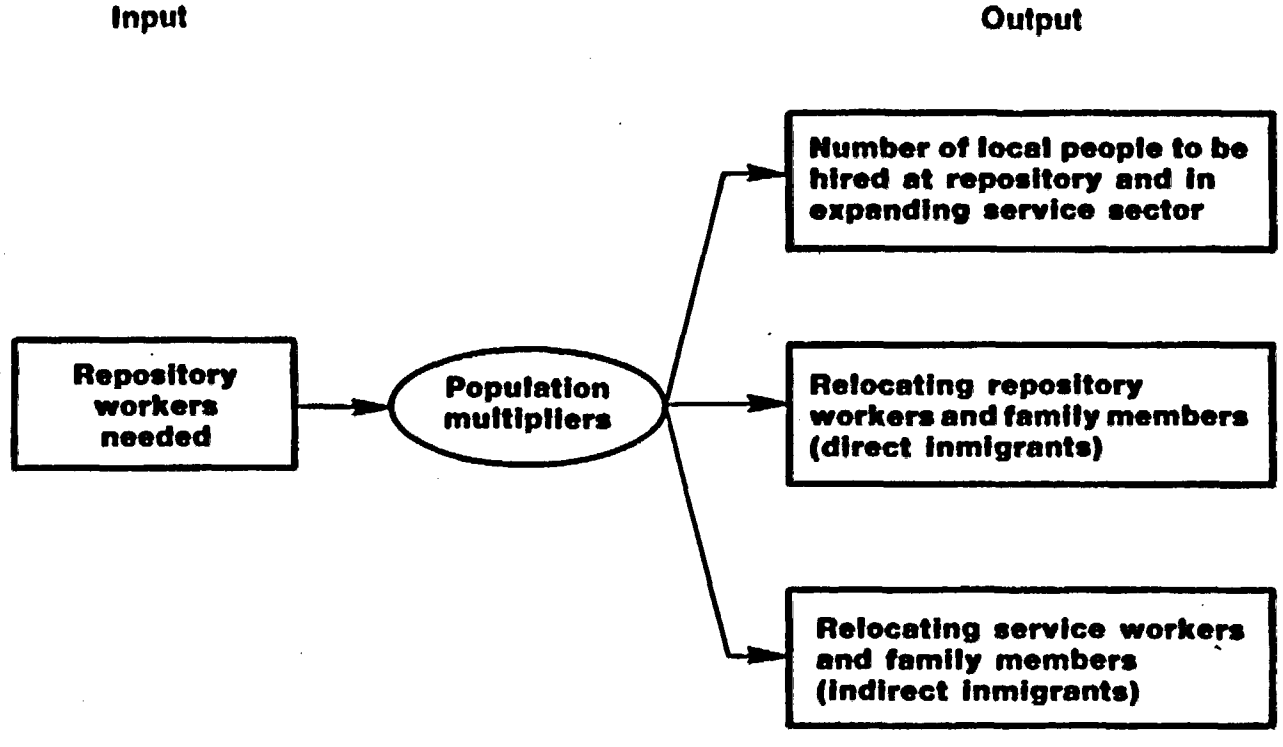
5.4.3 Community Services

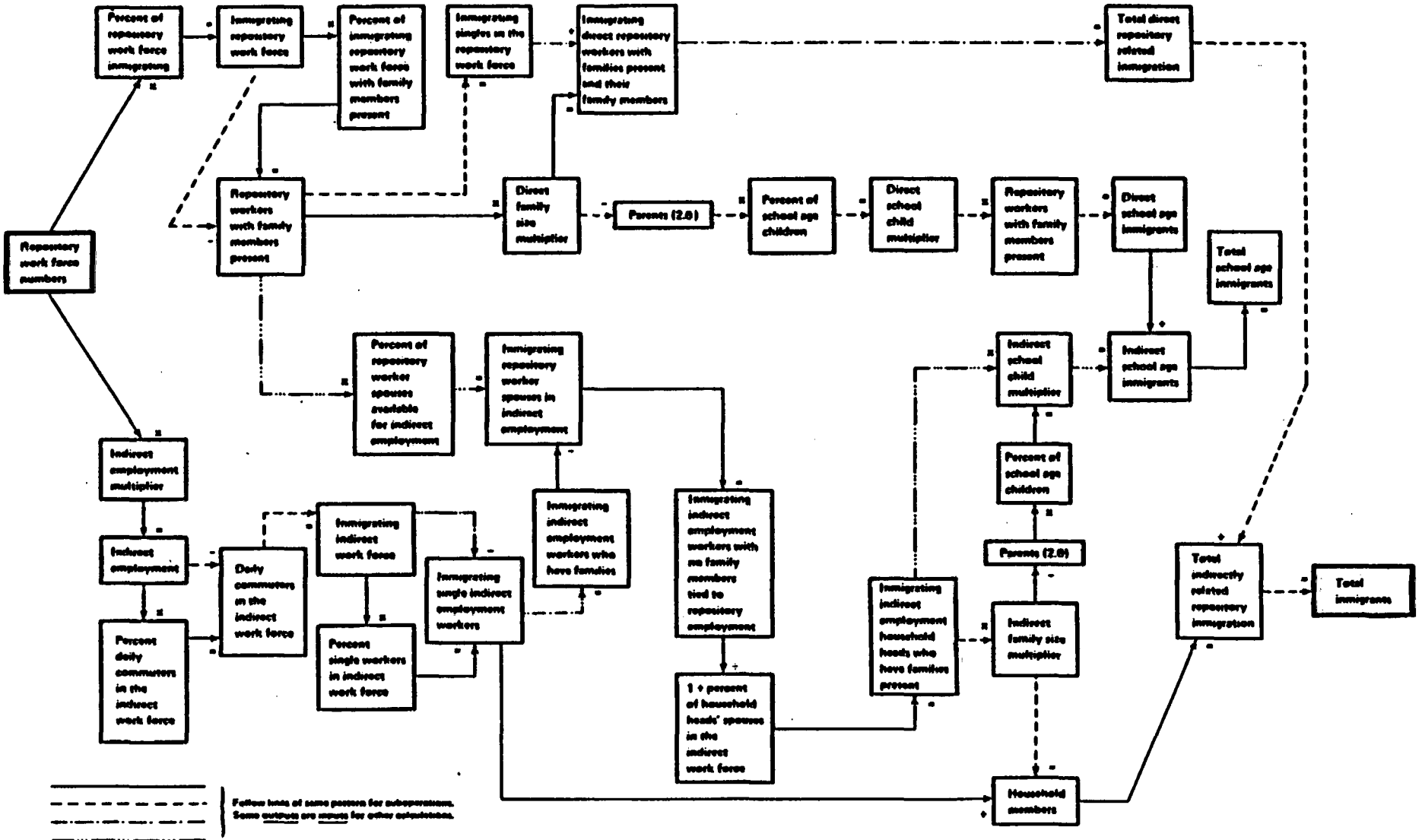
5.4.4 Social Conditions

5.4.5 Fiscal Conditions and Government Structure

NOTE: The methods and approach used are similar to those described in the Chapter 4 outline. A more detailed description of the Population In-Migration Model is provided in this Chapter.

Population Inmigration Model





INMIGRATION MODEL
LOGIC OF CALCULATIONS

SUMMARY OF SOCIOECONOMIC REPOSITORY IMPACTS

Cypress Creek: Highlights of Table 5-24

I. Repository Construction

- In-migration during peak construction will result in a total increase of 2,190 persons (workers and families) in the area.
- In-migration to urban areas is projected to be 1,051 persons (48 percent) to Hattiesburg, 88 persons (4 percent) to Beaumont, 197 persons (9 percent) to Petal, 153 persons (7 percent) to Laurel, and 263 persons (12 percent) to New Augusta.
- The population change in Hattiesburg, Petal, and Laurel will be 2 percent or less than the population base in the peak year of construction; New Augusta will experience a projected 40 percent increase.
- Population in-migration for the communities identified will require an increase in services, including 632 housing units, 21 teachers, 4 police officers, 2 physicians, 8 hospital beds, 0.26 million gallons per day water capacity, 175.1 thousand gallons per day sewage treatment capacity, and 2.7 acres of parks in the study area.

II. Repository Operations

- In-migration during peak operation will result in a total increase of 2,570 persons (workers and families) in the area.
- In-migration is projected to be 1,234 persons (48 percent) to Hattiesburg, 308 persons (12 percent) to New Augusta, 231 persons (9 percent) to Petal, 180 persons (7 percent) to Laurel, and 103 persons (4 percent) to Beaumont.
- Most of the additional community infrastructure need will have been built during this construction phase.

Davis Canyon: Highlights of Table 5-25

I. Repository Construction

- Approximately 5,150 in-migrating workers and families are expected to be present during peak construction.
- In-migration to urban areas is expected to be 2,299 persons (47 percent) to Moab, 1,223 persons (25 percent) to Monticello, 1,370 persons (28 percent) to Blanding.
- The percent change from 1994 baseline population; related to the project will be 30 percent in Moab, 70 percent in Monticello, and 30 percent in Blanding.
- Population in-migration for the communities identified will require an increase in services including 1,800 housing units, 64 teachers, 10 police officers, 4 firefighters, 4 physicians, 24 hospital beds, 0.74 million gallons per day water capacity, 0.49 million gallons per day sewage treatment, and 7.2 acres of playgrounds in the study area.
- Possible perception of noise 8 kilometers (5 miles) into the park; some of the visitors to Davis and Lavender Canyons will be affected.

II. Repository Operation

- During the peak of operations a total of 4,510 in-migrants, including workers and families, will be present.
- In-migration is projected to be 1,971 persons to Moab, 1,071 persons to Monticello, and 1,243 persons to Blanding.
- Most of the additional community infrastructure needed will have been built during the construction phase.
- Possible perception of noise 8 kilometers (5 miles) from the site under average meteorological conditions; some of the visitors to Davis and Lavender Canyons affected.

Deaf Smith: Highlights of Table 5-48

I. Repository Construction

- In-migration during peak construction will result in a total increase of 2,290 persons (workers and families) in the area.
- By the peak year of construction 1,460 persons will have relocated to Amarillo (64 percent), 530 persons (25 percent) will have relocated to Hereford, 130 persons (6 percent) to Canyon, and 90 persons (3 percent) to Vega.
- The population change in Amarillo and Canyon will be 1 percent of the projected population baseline in the peak year; Hereford will have a 3 percent change and Vega will experience a 6 percent change in the baseline population.
- Population in-migration for the communities identified will require an increase in services including 840 housing, 29 teachers, 4 police officers, 1 firefighter, 2 physicians, 11 hospital beds, .3 million gallons per day water capacity, .17 million gallons per day sewage treatment, and 2 acres of parks in the study area.

II. Repository Operation

- In-migration during peak operation will results in a total increase of 2,670 persons.
- In-migration is projected to be 1,700 persons in Amarillo, 610 persons in Hereford, 150 persons in Canyon, and 90 persons in Vega.
- Most of the additional community infrastructure need will have been built during the construction phase.

Lavender Canyon: Highlights of Table 5-25

I. Repository Construction

- Approximately 5,150 in-migrating workers and families are expected to be present during peak construction.
- In-migration to urban areas is expected to be 2,299 persons (47 percent) to Moab, 1,223 persons (25 percent) to Monticello, 1,370 persons (28 percent) to Blanding.
- The percent change from 1994 baseline population; related to the project will be 30 percent in Moab, 70 percent in Monticello, and 30 percent in Blanding.
- Population in-migration for the communities identified will require an increase in services including 1,800 housing units, 64 teachers, 10 police officers, 4 firefighters, 4 physicians, 24 hospital beds, 0.74 million gallons per day water capacity, 0.49 million gallons per day sewage treatment, and 7.2 acres of playgrounds in the study area.
- Possible perception of noise 8 kilometers (5 miles) into the park; some of the visitors to Davis and Lavender Canyons will be affected.

II. Repository Operation

- During the peak of operations a total of 4,510 in-migrants,including workers and families, will be present.
- In-migration is projected to be 1,971 persons to Moab, 1,071 persons to Monticello, and 1,243 persons to Blanding.
- Most of the additional community infrastructure needed will have been built during the construction phase.
- Possible perception of noise 8 kilometers (5 miles) from the site under average meteorological conditions; some of the visitors to Davis and Lavender Canyons affected.

Richton: Highlights of Table 5-24

I. Repository Construction

- In-migration during peak construction will result in a total increase of 2.190 persons (workers and families) in the area.
- In-migration to urban areas is projected to be 876 persons (40 percent) to Hattiesburg, 438 persons (20 percent) to Richton, 219 persons (10 percent) to Petal, and 320 persons (15 percent) to Laurel.
- The population change in Hattiesburg, Petal and Laurel will be 2 percent or less than the existing population. Richton will have a 35 percent change in population.
- Population in-migration for the communities identified will require an increase in services, including 692 housing units, 25 teachers, 5 police officers, 2 physicians, 9 hopsital beds, 0.25 MGD of water, 448.0 thousand gallons of sewage treatment, and 1.52 acres of parks.

II. Repository Operation

- In-migration during peak operation will result in a total increase of 2,570 persons (workers and families) in the area.
- In-migration is projected to be 1,028 persons (40 percent) to Hattiesburg, 514 persons (20 percent) to Richton, 257 persons (10 percent) to Petal, and 386 persons (15 percent) to Laurel.
- Most of the additional community infrastructure need will be built during construction phase.

Swisher: Highlights of Table 5-48

I. Repository Construction

- In-migration during peak construction will result in a total increase of 2,290 persons (workers and families) in the area.
- In-migration to urban areas is projected to be 970 persons (42 percent) to Tulia, 800 persons (35 percent) to Amarillo, 220 persons (10 percent) to Plainview, and 130 persons (6 percent) to Canyon.
- The population change in amarillo, Plainview, and Canyon will be less than 1 percent increase from the baseline population. Tulia will have a 17.5 percent increase in population.
- Population in-migration for the communities identified will require an increase in services, including 820 housing units, 29 teachers, 4 police officers, 2 firefighters, 2 physicians, 11 hospital beds, 0.25 million gallons of water per day, 0.21 million gallons of sewage treatment per day, and 2 acres of parks.

II. Repository Operation

- In-migration during peak operation will result in a total increase of 2,670 persons (workers and families) in the area.
- In-migration is projected to be 1,130 persons to Tulia, 930 persons to Amarillo, 260 persons to Plainview, and 150 persons to Canyon.
- Most of the additional community infrastructure need will be built during the construction phase.

Vacherie: Highlights of Table 5-24

I. Repository Construction

- In-migration during peak construction will result in a total increase of 1,100 persons (workers and families) in the area.
- In-migration to urban areas is projected to be 448 persons (40 percent) to Shreveport, 258 persons (23 percent) to Minden, 168 persons (15 percent) to Bossier City, and 56 persons (5 percent) to Heflin.
- The population change in Minden and Bossier City will be 1.6 percent of the existing baseline population in the peak year of construction; Heflin will experience a projected 18 percent increase in population.
- Population in-migration will require an increase in community services, including 363 housing units, 13 teachers, 2 police officers, 1 physician, 3 hospital beds, 0.15 million gallons per day water capacity, 93.4 thousand gallons per day sewage treatment capacity, and 1.3 acres of parks in the study area.

II. Repository Operation

- In-migration during peak operation will result in a total increase of 974 persons (workers and families) in the area.
- In-migration is projected to be 422 persons (40 percent) to Shreveport, 243 persons (23 percent) to Minden, 158 persons (15 percent) to Bossier City, and 53 persons (5 percent) to Heflin.
- All of the additional community infrastructure need will be built during the construction phase.