

Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant, Units 3 & 4
COL Application
Part 3 - Environmental Report

socioeconomic effects, which include public safety, social services, public services, economy, noise, and recreational resources, are SMALL or beneficial.

The impacts of plant construction on transportation are expected to be SMALL and are mainly centered on the roads closest to the plant: FM 56. Because no minority or low-income populations are located along those roads near the plant, there are no disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income populations.

The impacts of plant construction on the housing market in ~~Somervell and Hood counties~~the economic region are expected to be ~~LARGE~~SMALL to MODERATE ~~based on an estimated deficit in the number of available houses due to the amount of temporary and permanent housing available. However, this effect is expected to last only during the construction phase.~~ Based on the distribution pattern of minorities and low-income populations, the construction related housing impact ~~of this housing deficit~~ on minority populations is not disproportionate. However, competition for rental and temporary housing and market-driven rate increases ~~are anticipated to could~~ impact low-income populations. The nearest low-income population that meets the LIC-203 criteria is located in the town of Dublin in Erath County. The majority of the in-migrating construction workforce to Erath County are expected to reside in Stephenville rather than Dublin (see Subsection 4.4.2.4). Based on these distribution patterns, any housing related impact on the low-income population residing in Dublin are expected to be minimal. The only other identified low-income population located within the economic region are in the Ft. Worth area. Due to the availability of housing in Tarrant County, as described in Subsection 2.5.2.6, the effects of availability rising housing cost are anticipated to be negligible.

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As shown in **Table 2.5-1**, the population within 16 km (10 mi) in 2007 is 32,451 people. If all of the in-migrating people that are associated with construction move into that radius (3763 people) there is a population increase of 11.6 percent. In **Table 2.5-2**, the next radius is 40 km (25 mi) resulting in a population increase of 4.4 percent. The number of available houses is proportional to the population. The affect on the housing market of adding population numbers to the area decreases as the distance from the site increases. Therefore, the effects are reduced at the distances that the low-income populations start to appear.

The impacts on the local education system are expected to be SMALL to MODERATE. Because these impacts affect every school in the two-county area, there are no disproportionate impacts on minority or low-income populations.

Because the remainder of the impacts are small or beneficial, and because of the distribution of minorities and low-income populations among the majority populations in the region, disproportionate socioeconomic impacts in these categories on minority and low-income populations are SMALL.

Several positive socioeconomic impacts, principally applicable to the counties in the region, would be realized by the construction of Units 3 and 4 at the CPNPP. These are described in **Subsection 4.4.2**, and include increased employment opportunities, as well as possible income increases, both directly and indirectly related to plant construction.

Minority and low-income populations are distributed among the majority population and are not disproportionately impacted due to any benefits.