2.5 Socioeconomics

This section describes the socioeconomic resources that have the potential to be impacted by the construction and operation of STP 3 & 4. This section is divided into four subsections: demographics, community characteristics, historic properties, and environmental justice. These subsections include discussions of spatial (e.g., regional, vicinity, and site) and temporal (e.g., 10-year increments of population growth) considerations, where appropriate.

For purposes of socioeconomic analysis, STPNOC has assumed that the residential distribution of the STP 3 & 4 construction and operational workforces would resemble the residential distribution of STPNOC's current workforce. As of January 2007, approximately 83% of the STP employees reside within two counties—Matagorda (60.7%) and Brazoria (22.4%). The remaining 17% are distributed across at least 18 other counties, with less than 5% of the employees per county (Table 2.5-1). The socioeconomic effects would be most evident in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties, so socioeconomic characteristics are analyzed only for those counties. For the remainder of the counties, the number of current operations workers residing in each of those counties represents a very small percentage of those counties' 2000 populations.

2.5.1 Demography

Within this subsection, demographic characteristics are presented as follows: population data by sector, population data by political jurisdiction, population density, and transient populations. Migrant populations are characterized in Subsection 2.5.4, Environmental Justice.

2.5.1.1 Population Data by Sector

The population surrounding the STP site, up to a 50-mile radius, was estimated based on the 2000 United States Census Bureau (USCB) decennial census data (Reference 2.5-1). The population distribution was estimated in 10 concentric bands at 0–1 mile, 1–2 miles, 2–3 miles, 3–4 miles, 4–5 miles, 5–10 miles, 10–20 miles, 20–30 miles, 30–40 miles, and 40–50 miles from the midpoint between STP 2 & 3, and in 16 directional sectors, each direction consisting of 22.5 degrees. The population estimates for years 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, and 2060 were projected using an exponential growth rate calculated from state population projections. In general, the U.S. Census Bureau is the preferred source of information for use in socioeconomic analyses because it provides a greater level of consistency across geopolitical boundaries than other data sources. Bureau information is based on the direct collection of information, while other information sources often rely either on some form of the Bureau information or on proxies such as telephone and electrical connections to households and businesses. The information for a particular variable provided by local and state agencies or private vendors can differ, sometimes significantly, because of the use of different methods, source data, level of detail, and terminology. In addition, Census Bureau information is readily available and updated population estimates are available annually.

The population distribution within 50 miles of the site was computed by overlaying the 2000 census block points data (the smallest unit of census data) on the grids shown in

Figures 2.5-1 and 2.5-2. Figure 2.5-1 shows a 10-mile radius sector chart superimposed over an STP site map. On this map, the midpoint between STP 2 & 3 is at the center, surrounded by concentric circles representing radii of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 miles. The radius is divided into 16 directional sectors with each sector centered on one of the 16 compass points (e.g., N, NNE, NE, E, etc.). The new plant footprint (the centerline of STP 3 & 4) would be approximately 775 feet north and 2150 feet west of the center of the STP 1 & 2 containment buildings. Thus, STPNOC chose to use the midpoint between STP 2 & 3 as the basis for the demographic analysis of the new units. Figure 2.5-2 is the 50-mile radius sector chart, divided into 10-mile radii. Each radius is divided into sectors as described for the vicinity radii.

SECPOP2000, a code developed for the NRC by Sandia National Laboratories to calculate population by emergency planning zone sectors, was used to determine the 2000 resident population by sector (Reference 2.5-2). The transient population (see FSAR Subsection 2.1S.3.3.1) for 0–10 miles was added to the 2000 resident population for use in the projections, and is reflected in Table 2.5-2. The population projections for radii of more than 10 miles include only residents.

Once the 2000 population (resident and transient, as appropriate) was determined for each sector, projections were made for years 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2060, 2070, and 2080. The projected commercial startup dates for STP 3 & 4 are 2015 and 2016, respectively. However, to develop a bounding analysis should delays in construction or startup occur, STPNOC is estimating the latest possible startup to be 2020. Assuming 40 years of operation under the new licenses and a possible additional 20 years under license renewal, STP 3 & 4 could produce electricity to 2080.

Growth rates were calculated for each county based on county projections obtained from the Texas State Data Center. Projections scenarios provided by the Texas State Data Center include a Zero Migration Scenario, a One-Half 1990-2000 Migration (0.5) Scenario, a 1990-2000 Migration (1.0) Scenario, and a 2000–2004 Migration Scenario. The Texas State Data Center presented the One-Half 1990–2000 Migration Scenario as the most appropriate scenario for most counties for use in long-term planning. Likewise, STPNOC considered the One-Half 1990-2000 Migration Scenario as the most realistic because migration is expected, but the 1990–2000 rate is not expected to be maintained over the coming years. The 2000–2004 Migration Scenario was based on estimates and represented too few years upon which to base a meaningful long-term trend. Therefore, the projections made under the One-Half 1990-2000 Migration Scenario were used in this analysis. Once county growth rates were determined, GIS software (ArcGIS® 9.1) was used to determine the total land area within a sector, and the percentage of the land area in each sector occupied by a particular county. The population in a sector was assumed to be evenly distributed. In sectors spanning more than one county, the percent of population equivalent to the percent of county land within a sector was multiplied by that county's growth rate to determine the projected population of that segment of the sector population. The populations of all segments in a sector were summed to determine the population of that sector (i.e., if 40% of the sector was in one county with a growth rate of 1.6 and 60% of the sector was in another county with a growth rate of 0.5, 40% of the population in the sector was multiplied by 1.6 and 60% was multiplied by 0.5, and the

totals summed to get the sector population). Table 2.5-2 presents the population projections to 2080 by sector.

2.5.1.2 Population Data by Political Jurisdiction

Though not required by regulation or guidance, STPNOC has included population data by political jurisdiction to facilitate analyses in the socioeconomic sections of this Environmental Report. Population data in a sector format is not as useful for socioeconomic analyses.

The area defined by a 50-mile radius from the midpoint between STP 2 & 3 (Figure 2.5-2) includes all or part of nine counties in Texas (Table 2.5-3).

The STP site is located in south-central Matagorda County, 70 miles southwest of Houston. (All mileage estimates given in Section 2.5 reflect the approximate distance from point to point as opposed to distance that one would travel using the most direct roadway route.) The nearest population concentration is the Matagorda-Sargent Census County Division (CCD), 8 miles south-southeast of the STP site, with a 2000 population of 3335 (Reference 2.5-3). A CCD is a subdivision of a county that is a relatively permanent statistical area established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. It is used for presenting decennial census statistics in those states that do not have well-defined and stable minor civil divisions that serve as local governments. The nearest municipality with more than 15,000 residents is Bay City, Texas, 13 miles north-northeast of the STP site, with a 2000 population of 18,667 (Reference 2.5-4). Other municipalities in the 50-mile region, their 2000 populations, and locations relative to STP, are presented in Table 2.5-4.

The 50-mile vicinity includes, in its entirety, the Bay City, Texas micropolitan statistical area (MiSA) and portions of the Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas metropolitan statistical area (MSA), the Victoria, Texas MSA, and the El Campo, Texas MiSA (Reference 2.5-5).

The Bay City, Texas MiSA is characterized as primarily rural, with a 2000 population of 37,957 (Reference 2.5-5). The Bay City, Texas MiSA was the 352nd largest MiSA in the United States (out of 560 MiSAs). From 1990 to 2000, the MiSA grew 2.8% (Reference 2.5-5).

The Houston-Baytown-Sugarland, Texas MSA is characterized as primarily urban and suburban, with fewer rural areas, and a 2000 population of 4,715,407 (Reference 2.5-5). The Houston-Baytown-Sugarland, Texas MSA was the 8th largest MSA in the United States (out of 362 MSAs). From 1990 to 2000, the MSA grew 25.2% (Reference 2.5-5).

The Victoria, Texas MSA had a 2000 population of 111,663 (Reference 2.5-5). The Victoria, Texas MSA was the 305th largest MSA in the United States. (out of 362 MSAs). From 1990 to 2000, the MSA grew 12.3% (Reference 2.5-5).

The El Campo, Texas MiSA had a 2000 population of 41,188 (Reference 2.5-5). The El Campo, Texas MiSA was the 303rd largest MiSA in the United States (out of 560 MiSAs). From 1990 to 2000, the MiSA grew 3.1% (Reference 2.5-5).

Table 2.5-5 presents historical and projected population data and growth rate data for Matagorda and Brazoria Counties. For the purpose of comparison, population data for the state of Texas is included in this table. From 1990 to 2000, the population of Matagorda and Brazoria Counties grew at average annual growth rates of 0.3% and 2.3%, respectively. For the same period, the population of Texas grew at an average annual rate of 2.1%.

Population projections are provided by the Texas State Population Estimates and Projections Program. The Program's projections of the population of Texas and of each county in Texas were prepared by the Office of the State Demographer and the Texas State Data Center in the Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (Reference 2.5-6).

The population projections were completed using a cohort-component projection technique. Figure 2.5-3 provides a brief explanation of the technique, as provided by the Office of the State Demographer. A more detailed explanation of the technique is provided at the Texas State Data Center website (Reference 2.5-6).

Between 2010 and 2040, the average annual growth rate of Matagorda County's population is projected to slow from 0.9% to 0.3%. Brazoria County's average annual rate is expected to slow from 1.8% to 1.1%.

Table 2.5-6 lists the age distributions of the populations in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties in 2000 and compares them to the age distribution of the population in the state of Texas.

2.5.1.3 Population Density for Socioeconomic Analyses

To provide a basis for the socioeconomic analyses, STPNOC reviewed the population characterization technique used in the Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants (NUREG-1437) (Reference 2.5-7), and determined it was an appropriate methodology for characterizing the population around the STP site, as discussed below.

NUREG-1437, Appendix C characterizes populations based on two factors: "sparseness" and "proximity." "Sparseness" describes population density and city size within 20 miles of a site as follows:

Demographic Categories Based on Sparseness

		Category
Most sparse	1.	Less than 40 people per square mile and no community with 25,000 or more people within 20 miles
	2.	40 to 60 people per square mile and no community with 25,000 or more people within 20 miles
	3.	60 to 120 people per square mile or less than 60 people per square mile with at least one community with 25,000 or more people within 20 miles
Least sparse	4.	Greater than or equal to 120 people per square mile within 20 miles

Source: NUREG-1437

"Proximity" describes population density and city size within 50 miles as follows:

Demographic Categories Based on Proximity

		Category
Not close	1.	No city with 100,000 or more people and less than 50 persons per square mile within 50 miles
	2.	No city with 100,000 or more people and between 50 and 190 persons per square mile within 50 miles
	3.	One or more cities with 100,000 or more people and less than 190 persons per square mile within 50 miles
Close	4.	Greater than or equal to 190 people per square mile within 50 miles

Source: NUREG-1437

NUREG-1437 then uses the following matrix to rank the population as low, medium, or high.

Sparseness and Proximity Matrix

Sparseness Category	Proximity Category 1	2	3	4
1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4

Low Population Area	Medium Population Area	High Population Area

Source: NUREG-1437

STPNOC used 2000 census data and GIS software (ArcGIS 9.1®) to calculate the population within 50 miles of the STP site. STPNOC calculated that 38,607 people lived within 20 miles of the STP site resulting in a population density of 31 people per square mile within 20 miles and, therefore, falling into the most sparse category, Category 1 (less than 40 people per square mile and no community with 25,000 or more people within 20 miles). STPNOC calculated that, approximately 258,738 people live within 50 miles of the STP site resulting in a population density of 33 people per square mile within 50 miles. The STP site proximity falls into Category 1 (no city with 100,000 or more people and less than 50 people per square mile within 50 miles). Therefore, with sparseness Category 1 and proximity Category 1, the STP site is in a low population area.

2.5.1.4 Transient Populations

NRC's Regulatory Guide 4.7, General Site Suitability Criteria for Nuclear Power Stations, Section C.4 defines transient populations as people (other than those just passing through the area) who work, reside part-time, or engage in recreational activities in a given area, but are not permanent residents of the area. Under this definition, transients could include people in:

- Institutional settings, such as correctional institutions and nursing homes.
- Noninstitutionalized settings, such as college dormitories and military quarters.
- Workplaces.
- Places where people reside part-time, such as hotels and motels and seasonal housing.
- Recreational areas or at special events.

However, in its 2000 decennial census, the United States Census Bureau also includes people in institutional and noninstitutional settings in its population counts. Therefore, these two populations are already included in the population counts in Table 2.5-2. The remainder of this analysis focuses on the three remaining bullets above.

Transient information is presented in two ways: quantitatively within the 0- to 10-mile radius, and qualitatively within the 10- to 50-mile radius. The transient population within 10 miles was estimated to be 1622, based on major employers (other than STPNOC), overnight accommodations, major recreation areas, and marinas. These transient populations are included in Table 2.5-2. Transients within the 10- to 50-mile radius are not included in Table 2.5-2 but are discussed, qualitatively, here and throughout Section 2.5. The transient discussion encompasses Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Wharton, and Calhoun Counties because they are the counties primarily within the 50-mile radius.

Subsection 2.5.2.1 identifies the largest employers in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties. Data for Calhoun, Jackson, and Wharton Counties is provided by the Labor Market and Career Information Division of the Texas Workforce Commission (Reference 2.5-8) and is presented here. In Jackson County, two companies employ over 1000 workers, no companies employ 500 to 999 workers, and two companies employ 100 to 499 workers. In Wharton County, no companies employ over 1000 workers, no companies employ 500 to 999 workers, and 17 companies employ 100 to 499 workers. In Calhoun County, three companies employ over 1000 workers, no companies employ 500 to 999 workers, and 11 companies employ 100 to 499 workers. Migrant populations are discussed in Subsection 2.5.4.2.

Within the 50-mile radius, most hotels and motels are located in cities and towns. Subsection 2.5.2.6 presents data on hotels and motels in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties. The Gulf Coast population within 50 miles of the STP site increases approximately 10% to 15% during the summer months. Subsection 2.5.2.6 quantifies seasonal housing in the coastal counties (Matagorda and Brazoria).

Recreational facilities and major special events in the 50-mile region are described in Subsection 2.5.2.5.

2.5.2 Community Characteristics

Based on the residential distribution of current STP 1 & 2 employees, Matagorda and Brazoria Counties have the greatest potential to be socioeconomically affected by employment increases at the STP site. This section addresses the following community characteristics for the two counties: economy, transportation, taxes, land use, aesthetics and recreation, housing, community infrastructure and public services, and education. Sections 4.4 and 5.8 provide information about and characterization of incremental onsite labor, peak number of workers and duration of the peak, the number of workers expected to commute daily, the number of workers expected to require temporary and permanent housing for both construction (Section 4.4) and operation (Section 5.8) of STP 3 & 4.

2.5.2.1 Economy

The principal economic centers include Bay City (Matagorda County county seat), Angleton (Brazoria County county seat), Brazosport (a section of Brazoria County which includes the towns of Brazoria, Clute, Freeport, Jones Creek, Lake Jackson, Oyster Creek, Quintana, Richwood, and Surfside Beach), and northeast Brazoria County, which includes Alvin and Pearland (Reference 2.5-8).

Matagorda County's economy is based primarily on ranching (cattle), farming agriculture (rice, cotton, sorghum, and corn), oil and natural gas production and refinement, petrochemical production, electricity generation, and commercial fishing and fisheries. Brazoria County's economy is largely based on petroleum and chemical production, mineral resource extraction (oil, gas, sulfur, salt, lime, sand, and gravel), tourism, cattle ranching, and agriculture (rice, beans, sorghum, nursery plants, corn, cotton, and timber). The Brazosport area is heavily dependent on the chemical industry, while Alvin and Pearland are more closely linked to Houston's economy. Pearland is about 15 miles from downtown Houston. Houston has a large influence on the economy of northeast Brazoria County.

In Matagorda and Brazoria counties, combined, the government and government enterprises industry employs the greatest number of workers (14.6% total of employment in the two counties). Other important sectors of employment include state and local government (13.6%), construction (12.6%), and retail trade (12.0%), (Reference 2.5-9). Table 2.5-7 details employment by industry in the two counties. The U.S. Department of Labor collects data on construction workforce sizes by state and by selected MSAs. Employment in the U.S. Department of Labor category of Construction and Extraction Occupations, based on data gathered in 2002 through 2005, was 141,650 for the Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land MSA (Reference 2.5-10).

The top employers in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties are listed in Table 2.5-8. The area within 10 miles of the STP site is generally rural and characterized as farmland, which is primarily pastureland used for livestock ranching. In addition to STPNOC, there are only two other large employers within the 10-mile radius. First, is the OXEA Corporation, formerly the Celanese Corporation (Bay City Plant), located approximately five miles north-northeast of the STP site. The plant produces industrial chemicals and employs approximately 155 workers. The second employer is Lyondell Chemical (Equistar), located approximately seven miles east of the STP site, which produces polyethylene chemicals, and also employs approximately 194 workers.

Table 2.5-9 details employment trends in Matagorda and Brazoria counties. In 2005, the labor force was 150,367, increasing at an average annual rate of 2.0% between 1995 and 2005. The labor force in the state of Texas increased at an average annual rate of 1.6% over the same time period. In 2005, 8870 people in the two counties were unemployed. From 1995 to 2005, the combined unemployment rate of the two counties decreased from 8.5% to 5.9%. In Texas, the number of unemployed workers increased over the same period, but the unemployment rate declined from 6.1% to 5.3% (Reference 2.5-11).

In 2004, per capita personal income was $28,985 in Brazoria County and $22,362 in Matagorda County (Table 2.5-10). The Texas average income was $30,732 (Reference 2.5-12). From 1990 to 2004, Matagorda and Brazoria Counties' per capita personal incomes increased at average annual rates of 2.9% and 3.7%, respectively. Texas' rate increased 4.1% for the same period.

In 2005, the average annual pay for construction workers in Matagorda County was $35,988 and, in Brazoria County, the average annual pay for construction workers was $40,640 (Reference 2.5-13).

2.5.2.2 Transportation

The STP site is served by a transportation network of state highways, U.S. highways, and Farm-to-Market (FM) roads, and county roads, as well as two railroad networks. Nine public airports are located in the 50-mile region and the STP site can also be reached by waterway via the Lower Colorado River.

2.5.2.2.1 Roads

Figure 2.5-4 shows the road and highway transportation system in the 50-mile region. No interstate highways are located within the 50-mile vicinity, but there are two US highways: Highway 59, which runs northeast-southwest connecting Fort Bend, Wharton, Jackson and Victoria counties and Highway 87 which runs northwest-southeast and connects Victoria and Calhoun counties. A number of FM and County Roads intersect these highways and connect to the towns within these counties, providing outlying areas access to the state and U.S. Highway system. For example, state Highway 60 runs north-south connecting Highway 59 to FM 521, providing access to the STP site. All roadways in the area, including FM 521, are composed of a treated bituminous surface, load limit rated to withstand over 58,000 pounds of load weight in a 24-hour period (Reference 2.5-14).

2.5.2.2.2 Road and Highway Mileage within Matagorda and Brazoria Counties

Table 2.5-11 shows the highway mileage in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties. Of a total 3675 miles of road, 8% are state routes, 47% are country roads, 31% are city streets, 12% are farm or ranch to market roads, and the remaining 1% are pass, parks, recreation, and frontage roads (Reference 2.5-17).

Workers commuting from Matagorda County would take one of five routes that connect to FM 521 and access to the site. Table 2.5-12 lists the Matagorda County roadways that STP workers would use to access the plant, the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) road classifications for each road, the number of lanes, and the 2005 Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) counts. Figure 2.5-5 locates the AADT counts. Workers arriving from the east side of Matagorda County and all of Brazoria County would likely take Highway 60 south, exiting onto FM 521 west to the STP site. As indicated on Figure 2.5-5, workers could also take less direct routes and exit Highway 60 at other points. Workers from the north would likely travel Highway 35 west exiting onto FM 1468 south or FM 1095 south, intersecting FM 521 east to the site entrance. Workers arriving from the west side of Matagorda County would likely travel south on Highway 35 and east on FM 521.

Most of the roads in Matagorda and Brazoria counties are rural and fed from urban roadways. The STP site is in a rural area and almost all the roads are paved, two-lane roadways. Roads surrounding the STP site do not traverse any parks, National Forests, or other protected areas.

2.5.2.2.3 Public Transportation

Public transportation in Matagorda County is provided by RTransit. RTransit provides services by appointment to the rural general public, elderly, and persons with disabilities (Reference 2.5-16).

2.5.2.2.4 Traffic Conditions

Vehicle volume on the roads, as measured by AADT counts within a 24-hour period and the “Functional Class” system, reflect the urban and rural character of the counties. In Matagorda County, which is primarily rural, AADT counts are generally equivalent throughout the county. There is no Transportation Research Board “Level of Service” determination for these Texas roads (Reference 2.5-17) however TXDOT maintains capacity data for these roads, using AADT and the functional class system.

The 2000 Matagorda County population was 37,957 and is expected to increase by 9% by 2010 and 18% by 2020 (Table 2.5-5); however, because most of the traffic on FM 521 is site-related and because of the conservative assumptions STPNOC has made regarding the timing of plant traffic on FM 521, local traffic was not factored into the analysis.

In addition to the construction and operations work force analyzed in Sections 4.4 and 5.8, an average outage work force of approximately 1500 to 2000 additional workers for STP 1 & 2 would use FM 521 for approximately one month during every refueling outage, scheduled for each reactor.

The northeastern portion of Brazoria County has considerably more traffic than the rest of the Brazoria County because of its proximity to the city of Houston. However, the western half of Brazoria County, within the 50-mile radius of the STP site, consists of primarily rural roadways. The AADT counts decrease as traffic travels from the Houston area westward on country roads (Reference 2.5-17).

2.5.2.2.5 Hurricane Evacuation Routes

The designated Hurricane Evacuation Routes for Matagorda County are State Highway 60, State Highway 35, State Highway 71 and FM 1095 (Figure 2.5-4). In Brazoria County, the evacuation routes are State Highway 36 and State Highway 288 (Figure 2.5-4) (Reference 2.5-18).

2.5.2.2.6 Rail

Neither Matagorda nor Brazoria Counties have passenger rail service, but commodities and goods are delivered by rail to businesses and industry. Two main rail lines are located near the STP site (see Figure 2.5-5). The Burlington Northern Santa Fe line, runs north-south ending in Matagorda. The other rail line, owned by Union

Pacific Railroad runs east-west from Brazoria County and continuing westward into Jackson County, eventually turning southward along the Texas Gulf Coast and heading towards Mexico. Spurs off these rail lines lead to industrial facilities identified in Subsection 2.2.2.1 as well as one spur to STP (Reference 2.5-19).

A nine-mile railroad spur (Figure 2.5-5) that is currently “out-of-service” formerly served the STP site. This railway heads north from the STP site to a commercial rail service that runs east-west directly north of the site. The only railcars with access to this railroad spur are consigned to the STP site. Upgrades to the railroad spur are anticipated to support construction of STP 3 & 4.

2.5.2.2.7 Waterways

The STP site is located 10 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico on the west side of the Lower Colorado River (Figure 2.5-1). This area is within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Galveston District. The primary waterway in the vicinity of the STP site is the Lower Colorado River, and it is used primarily for barge traffic. The U.S. Coast Guard has the authority to enforce federal regulations in this area and would be the principal enforcer of barges delivering material and equipment to STP. The Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD) also patrols the river and enforces state boating and navigation regulations. The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) manages the water quality and supply of the river.

There is a barge slip on the Lower Colorado River located on the east side of the STP site (Figure 2.5-5). This slip was used for the delivery of major equipment during the construction of STP 1 & 2 and is expected to support delivery of large components for the construction of STP 3 & 4. STPNOC would use barge transport contractors licensed by the U.S. Coast Guard for deliveries and would coordinate shipments with the above listed agencies.

2.5.2.2.8 Airports

No major commuter airports occur in the 50-mile region, and most of the public airports in the 50-mile region primarily support agricultural aviation. Nine public airports are within 50 miles of the STP site (Figure 2.5-6): two in Matagorda County, one in Brazoria County, one in Calhoun County, one in Jackson County, and four in Wharton County (References 2.5-20 and 2.5-21).

2.5.2.3 Taxes

Several tax revenue categories would be affected by the construction, operation, and decommissioning of STP 3 & 4. These include franchise taxes on corporate profits, sales and use taxes on construction- and operations-related purchases and on the purchases made by project-related workers; property taxes related to the construction and operation of STP 3 & 4; and property taxes on owned real property. The following subsections describe each type of tax and its application in Matagorda and Brazoria counties, and discuss revenues and expenditures by category for local jurisdictions.

2.5.2.3.1 Personal Income and Corporate Franchise Taxes

Texas does not have a personal income tax (Reference 2.5-22).

The franchise tax is the state's primary business tax and is imposed on each corporation and limited liability company chartered or organized in Texas or doing business in Texas (Reference 2.5-23). Currently, the franchise tax rate is figured as the greater of 0.25% per year of net taxable capital (the corporation's stated capital plus surplus) or 4.5% of net taxable earned surplus (corporation's federal net taxable income plus compensation paid to officers and directors of the corporation) (Reference 2.5-24). In 2006, the state of Texas received $2.6 billion (3.6% of its total net revenue of $72.4 billion) from franchise taxes (Reference 2.5-25).

In 2006, the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 3 to amend the Texas Tax Code, Chapter 171, to revise the franchise tax by "changing the tax base, lowering the rate, and extending coverage to active businesses receiving state law liability protection" (Reference 2.5-26). The revisions to the tax base, or the sum of taxable activities, will be to the taxable entity's margin (defined by the company's revenues and expenses in Texas). To determine the margin for each taxable entity, the least of three calculations will be used: 1) total revenue minus cost of goods sold, 2) total revenue minus compensation, or 3) 70% of total revenue. The new rates will be 0.5% of the margin for retail and wholesale trades and 1% of the margin for all other taxable entities. These revisions will be effective starting January 1, 2008 (Reference 2.5-26).

2.5.2.3.2 Sales and Use Taxes

The sales and use tax (sales tax) imposed on most taxable goods and services consists of a state sales tax and, where applicable, a local sales tax. The state sales tax rate is 6.25% of the sale price of taxable goods and services, and this rate is uniformly applied to taxable retail transactions throughout the state (Reference 2.5-27). The state of Texas received $18.3 billion (25% of its revenue) from sales tax collections in 2006 (Reference 2.5-25). Table 2.5-13 shows the revenues generated from the State sales tax in Matagorda County.

The sales taxes collected by the state of Texas are remitted directly to the State by the collecting sellers. While these funds are not returned to county or city governments for their direct use, the State allocates sales tax and other revenues throughout the state to support a variety of services. In 2006, State expenditures in Matagorda County totaled $87 million. Approximately 44% was for public assistance, provided by the Health and Human Services Commission, the Department of Aging and Disability Services, and other agencies. Intergovernmental payments accounted for 26%, mostly from the Texas Department of Education (Reference 2.5-28). Table 2.5-13 provides details of the State expenditures in Matagorda County, while Figure 2.5-7 illustrates the allocation of expenditures by category.

Local jurisdictions, including cities, counties, transit authorities, and some special purpose districts, may also impose a local sales tax after voter approval. (A special purpose district is a voter-approved district governed by an elected board that provides infrastructure and public services such as water, health, community colleges, or

economic development). However, the sum of all local sales taxes may not exceed 2% anywhere in the state; thus, the maximum allowable sales tax in Texas is 8.25%. Cities, counties, and special purpose districts each have the authority to levy a local sales tax of up to 2%, while transit authorities may levy a local sales tax up to 1%. The state has the authority to govern taxation by local jurisdictions and to ensure that the sum of local sales taxes does not exceed the two percent cap (Reference 2.5-22).

According to the Overview of Local Taxes in Texas, a document published by the Texas Legislature Council's Research Division, the imposition of a local sales tax must be approved by the voters residing in the jurisdiction in which the sales tax is to be imposed. Local sales tax revenues can be used for a variety of purposes including general funds, property tax relief, health care for the indigent, crime control, economic development, support of public libraries, emergency services, street maintenance, and support of public transit (Reference 2.5-22).

Voters in about half of the counties in Texas have approved the imposition of a county sales tax (up to 0.5% for counties with a city territory, and up to 1% for counties without a city territory) for property tax relief (Reference 2.5-22). Neither Matagorda County, nor the special purpose districts in the county, levy sales tax (Reference 2.5-29).

Cities in Texas may impose additional sales tax, up to the maximum of 2%, for the following purposes: sales tax for general fund purposes (1%); additional sales tax for property tax reduction (up to 0.5%); sales tax for street maintenance (0.25%); sales tax for industrial and economic development (up to 0.5%); and sales tax for sports and community venues (up to 0.5%) (Reference 2.5-22). The cities of Bay City and Palacios in Matagorda County impose the maximum 2% tax rate, making the total sales tax 8.25% in these cities (Reference 2.5-30).

Over-the-counter drugs and medicines are exempt from state and local sales tax (Reference 2.5-29). A few items are exempt from state sales tax but may be taxed locally. Natural gas and electricity for residential and agricultural use are exempt from state sales tax (Reference 2.5-31), but local jurisdictions have the authority to levy sales tax on these items (Reference 2.5-22). Matagorda County does not tax the residential use of gas and electricity, but the cities of Bay City and Palacios do impose the 2% sales tax on these items (Reference 2.5-32).

Telecommunications are subject to the state sales tax and can be taxed by local jurisdictions for services between locations in Texas only (Reference 2.5-33). Neither Matagorda County nor special purpose districts in Matagorda County tax telecommunications. However, the cities of Bay City and Palacios do currently impose the 2% sales tax on telecommunications services; the local tax applies only to in-state communications (Reference 2.5-33).

2.5.2.3.3 Other Sales and Use-Related Taxes

The state of Texas currently imposes a 6% hotel occupancy tax on rooms or space in a hotel costing at least $15 per day (Reference 2.5-34). Stays of at least 30 consecutive days are exempt from the tax (Reference 2.5-22). Texas received $308 million (0.4% of its revenue) from the hotel occupancy tax in 2006 (Reference 2.5-25).

All cities, and some counties, are eligible to adopt a hotel occupancy tax on rooms costing at least $2 per day (Reference 2.5-34). Adoption of a hotel occupancy tax by a city or county requires a majority vote to adopt by the governing body, but it does not require voter approval. According to the "Overview of Local Taxes in Texas" (Reference 2.5-22), hotel occupancy tax revenues must be used to directly promote tourism and the convention and hotel industry. Specifically, revenues should be used for a convention center, tourism advertising and promotion, programs to enhance the arts, and historic preservation projects that promote tourism. Tax revenues may not be used for general revenue purposes or for activities not directly related to promoting tourism. The Texas Tax Code, §352.002, lists a number of criteria under which a county may impose this tax. As a county that borders the Gulf of Mexico (Provision (a)(6)), Matagorda County is authorized to assess a county hotel occupancy tax. However, Provision (d) prohibits collection of the county hotel occupancy tax within municipalities (Reference 2.5-35 and Reference 2.5-36). The City of Bay City has imposed a 7% sales tax on eligible hotel rooms.

With voter approval, a separate hotel occupancy tax may be imposed by cities, counties, and sports and community venue districts to finance sports and community venue projects. Another separate hotel occupancy tax may be imposed by a county without voter approval to finance a county development district (Reference 2.5-22).

Manufacturers of manufactured homes or industrialized housing who conduct business in Texas must apply for a permit to collect manufactured housing sales tax. This tax is imposed by the state at a current rate of 3.25% of the sales price. Additionally, manufactured homes purchased outside of Texas for use within the state are subject to a use tax imposed at the same rate of 3.25%. Manufactured homes purchased in Texas for use in another state are not subject to the tax (Reference 2.5-31).

2.5.2.3.4 Property Taxes — Counties and Special Districts

According to the "Overview of Local Taxes in Texas," all privately owned property in Texas is subject to property taxation by the county and school district in which it is located, unless specifically exempted by the Texas Constitution. However, most private property owners in Texas pay property taxes to additional local jurisdictions. Examples include: the city, hospital district, and junior college district. Property tax revenues are the major tax revenue source for cities, counties, school districts, and special purpose districts. The sole local source of tax revenue for school districts is the property tax. Exemptions from property taxes are governed by the state (Reference 2.5-22).

The "Overview of Local Taxes in Texas" states that county appraisal districts determine the value of properties, and local jurisdictions set the tax rates. Each county appraisal district sets property values and sends those values to the local taxing jurisdictions within that county. The governing body of each local jurisdiction sets the tax rates for that jurisdiction that, when applied to property values, will generate the needed property tax revenues. Tax rates are stated as an amount per $100 of assessed value. The annual property tax levy in any jurisdiction is derived by multiplying the total

taxable value in the jurisdiction by the total tax rate per $100 of value. The total tax rate may include a rate for day-to-day maintenance and operations—the "M&O rate"—and a rate for debt service payments—often called the "I&S rate" or Interest and Sinking Fund rate. Districts that have no outstanding debt do not levy a debt service tax. Some special districts with other revenue sources do not levy a maintenance and operations tax (Reference 2.5-22).

Matagorda County collects property taxes, based on assessed valuations, from the property owners within its boundaries. These taxes are used for county operations, and portions are disbursed to the state and other agencies as required by Texas law. The appraised value of a property, as determined by the Matagorda County Appraisal District, is used to calculate property tax assessments for all taxing districts within the county. The 2005 total county property tax rate for Matagorda County was $0.31 per $100 of assessed value, all part of the M&O rate. Matagorda County has not had debt service payments included in the tax rate since 1993 (Reference 2.5-37). The 2006 property tax rate was $0.26829 (Reference 2.5-38).

Between 2001 and 2005, Matagorda County levied approximately $8.1 to $8.2 million annually in property taxes (Reference 2.5-37). The owners of the STP facility are the largest property taxpayers in Matagorda County, and its presence substantially increases the county's tax base. For the years 2000 through 2005, the owner's property tax payments to the county alone (not including payments to the hospital district or other special districts) have represented approximately three-fourths of Matagorda County's total tax revenues (Reference 2.5-37, Reference 2.5-39). Generally, the owners make a consolidated payment to the Matagorda County Tax Assessor, who distributes the funds to the special districts. Table 2.5-14 shows the total property taxes collected by the county, the total property taxes STPNOC has paid to Matagorda County, and the percent of the total county property taxes that are paid by STPNOC.

In 2001, the STP owners negotiated an agreement with Matagorda County (to begin in 2002) to remit a county service fee in lieu of property taxes to the county, with a revenue cap of $6.1 million. The owners have a similar agreement with the local hospital district, capped at $2.7 million, to compensate the hospital for its extensive support of STP's emergency response requirements. The STP site is also within the boundaries of four additional special taxing districts (Navigation District #1, Drainage District #3, the Palacios Seawall District, and the Coastal Plains Groundwater Conservation District), and the STP owners pay taxes to them in addition to taxes paid to Matagorda County and to the hospital district. The owners pay the standard millage rates assigned by the taxing districts each year. Table 2.5-14 shows the districts, tax rates, and owner payments to each taxing entity for 2001 through 2006.

The Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997 established the HUBZone (Historically Underutilized Business Zone) Empowerment Contracting Program to stimulate economic development and create jobs in economically distressed areas. The program, administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration, establishes preferences for qualified small businesses within these zones for federal contracting opportunities (Reference 2.5-40). The federal government has designated Matagorda

County as a HUBZone, and Texas has designated it as a Strategic Investment Area. Because of these designations, Matagorda County currently has a property tax abatement policy, giving 5 to 10 years of tax abatement to new businesses or expansions depending on the investment and jobs created (Reference 2.5-41). At the time the policy was enacted, power plants were not eligible for this abatement, so the owner do not currently receive property tax abatement.

2.5.2.3.5 Property Taxes — Independent School Districts

According to the Texas Comptroller's website (Reference 2.5-42), Texas funds school districts according to district wealth which is determined by the assessed valuation of property taxes. After a county appraisal district sets a district's total assessed valuation, and it is validated by the State Property Tax Board, the district's total assessed valuation is divided by the total number of students (weighted average daily attendance) to determine its wealth per student. Each year, the Texas Legislature establishes a wealth benchmark to determine if a school district is to be designated as a "property-rich" or "property-poor" district, according to the guidelines of Texas Education Code (TEC) Chapter 41 or Chapter 42. Districts with a wealth per student at or above the benchmark fall under Chapter 41 and are designated as "property-rich" school districts. Districts with a wealth per student below the benchmark are designated as "property-poor" school districts and are governed by the provisions of Chapter 42. The state's funding formula is applied to each district. The state requires Chapter 41 school districts to send a share of their local tax monies to the state as a part of the equalization of wealth provisions stipulated by law. Chapter 42 school districts receive funding from the state (Reference 2.5-43).

Like other property taxes, school property tax rates also consist of two components: M&O and I&S. "Property-rich" school districts are allowed to retain all of their I&S collections; this portion of tax revenues is not subject to the wealth-sharing requirement (Reference 2.5-44).

Although there are five independent school districts (ISD) in Matagorda County, these districts can only tax properties within their boundaries. Therefore, the STP owners pay taxes only to the Palacios ISD, where it is the largest property taxpayer, representing between 68% and 81% of the district's total valuation between 2001 and 2006 (Table 2.5-15) (Reference 2.5-44).

The large valuation of STP 1 & 2 renders the Palacios ISD a "property-rich" (Chapter 41) school district, so the ISD must send part of its local tax collections to the state for redistribution to "property-poor" districts. The taxes are paid in full to the Palacios ISD, which distributes the required portion to the state of Texas. Table 2.5-16 shows Palacios ISD's total revenues, the portion sent to the state, and the STP owners' contributions between 2000 and 2006 (2006 ISD revenues are not yet available). Over this period, the STP owners have paid $85.7 million. Of this, $48.5 million has remained in the Palacios ISD, and $37.2 million has been sent to the state for redistribution (Reference 2.5-45).

During the years 2000 to 2005, the payments from STP to the Palacios ISD represented 71% to 99% of the ISD's property tax revenues. The average proportion paid by the STP owners during that period was 83%.

The Texas legislature has recently attempted to provide property tax relief by implementing an annual cap on ISD property tax rates used to fund M&O. If a local ISD board sets a property tax rate above the state cap, the rate must be approved by the voters in a special "rollback" election. The election is automatic, and does not require a petition process. The exception to this requirement is an ISD's need to respond to a recent disaster (hurricanes, floods, and similar events, but not droughts). The M&O portion of the rollback tax rate is the tax rate that would be needed to raise 8 percent more operating funds than the unit levied in the preceding year. It is not possible at this time to determine how rollback elections would affect the ISDs in the ROI.

2.5.2.3.6 Revenues and Expenditures – Local Area Jurisdictions

The City of Bay City

Bay City's sales tax collections rose by an annual average of 2.2% between 1996 and 2005, while total tax collections rose by an average of 2.3% (see Table 2.5-17). Sales tax revenues have ranged from 43% to 52% of total tax revenues during that decade. In 2005, Bay City's total revenues were $8.6 million, with sales and hotel taxes providing 43% and property taxes and penalties yielding 26% of the total (Reference 2.5-46). Details are shown in Table 2.5-18, and Figure 2.5-8 shows the revenues by source. Bay City's total expenditures were $10.4 million, with public safety accounting for more than 27% and capital outlay, 22% (Reference 2.5-46). Table 2.5-19 and Figure 2.5-9 present the expenditures by category.

The City of Palacios

Unlike Bay City, the City of Palacios receives approximately half of its revenues from property taxes, accounting for 50.6% of 2007's total revenues of $1.8 million. The Palacios proposed budget for 2008 showed a 31.4% increase in property tax revenues over the adopted budget for 2007. In Palacios, whose population as of the 2000 Census was roughly one-fourth the size of Bay City's (Reference 2.5-3), sales taxes accounted for only 12.1% of total revenues, reflecting the much smaller retail sector. Table 2.5-43 and Figure 2.5-23 illustrate Palacios revenues by source. Total budgeted expenditures in Palacios for 2007 were nearly $2.2 million, with 37.4% spent on public safety, 21.2% on general government, and 22.1% on Infrastructure and Environmental Services. Expenditures by category are summarized in Table 2.5-44 and shown in Figure 2.5-24.

Matagorda County

In 2006, Matagorda County's total general revenues were $17.1 million. The County receives 91% of its general revenues from property taxes. Table 2.5-20 and Figure 2.5-10 show the details by revenue source. Expenditures were $17.9 million, as shown in Table 2.5-21 and Figure 2.5-11 (Reference 2.5-47).

Brazoria County

Brazoria County is part of the Houston metropolitan area, and is more urbanized than Matagorda County. In 2006, Brazoria County's General Fund revenues were $66.5 million, with property taxes contributing 84%. Table 2.5-22 and Figure 2.5-12 show the details by revenue source. Expenditures for 2006 were $66.5, with salaries and benefits expenses as the largest components as shown in Table 2.5-23 and Figure 2.5-13 (Reference 2.5-48).

Land Use

The STP site is in south-central Matagorda County, eight miles north-northwest of the town of Matagorda, 11 miles north-northeast of Palacios, 13 miles south-southwest of Bay City, 80 miles southwest of Houston, and 14 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico (Figure 2.5-2). The site sits between FM 1095 to the west, and the Colorado River to the east (Figure 2.5-5). The site is approximately 12,220 acres and includes the plant, a railroad spur, a barge slip, and a cooling reservoir.

The counties with the greatest potential to be impacted socioeconomically are Matagorda County, where the site is located and where 60.7% of the STP 1 & 2 employees reside, and Brazoria County, where 22.4% of the STP 1 & 2 employees reside. Therefore, this discussion on land use focuses on these two counties.

2.5.2.4 Matagorda County

Located in the coastal prairie region of Texas, Matagorda County is bounded on the north by Wharton County, on the east by Brazoria County and the Gulf of Mexico, on the west by Calhoun and Jackson counties, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Tres Palacios, Matagorda, and East Matagorda Bays. Matagorda County is 1612 square miles—1114 square miles of land and 498 square miles of water, including Matagorda Bay (Subsection 2.2.3.1). Bay City, the county seat and largest city, is at the convergence of State Highways 35 and 60; 50 air miles southwest of Houston. The Colorado River bisects the county from north to south. In 2002, 70% of Matagorda County was farms and ranches with an average size of 625 acres (Subsection 2.2.3.1). Current land use in Matagorda County is characterized in greater detail in Subsections 2.2.1 and 2.2.3.

No formal land use planning or zoning exists on the county, city, or town level in Matagorda County; only subdivision regulations exist in Bay City and Palacios. Bay City is in the process of forming a planning committee to look at land use planning and zoning over the next several years.

2.5.2.4.1 Brazoria County

Located at the mouth of the Brazos River in the coastal prairie region of Texas, Brazoria County is bordered by Matagorda, Fort Bend, Harris, and Galveston Counties. Brazoria County is 1597 square miles: 1386 square miles of land and 211 square miles of water (Reference 2.5-4). Angleton, the county seat, is at the center of Brazoria County. Other principal towns include: Alvin, Amsterdam, Brazoria, Damon, Pearland, Rosharon, West Columbia, Holiday Lake, Old Ocean, Bailey's Prairie, Iowa

Colony, Bonney, Hillcrest Village, Brookside Village, Danbury, Liverpool, Manvel, and Sweeny; the towns that constitute Brazosport (see Subsection 2.5.1.4). The Gulf Intracoastal Waterway crosses Brazoria County near the coast. The Brazos River divides the county into two sections: the western one-third is hardwood, and the rest is generally prairie. In 2002, 60% of Brazoria County consisted of farms and ranches with an average size of 250 acres. Two national wildlife refuges, the Brazoria and San Bernard, are near the Gulf. Current land use in Brazoria County is characterized in greater detail in Subsection 2.2.3.

There is no formal land use planning or zoning on the county level in Brazoria County. However, there are subdivision ordinances for areas outside of city limits. Some cities and towns have land use planning and/or zoning and subdivision ordinances to guide development.

There is an informal land management plan developed for STP. STPNOC conducts an informal internal land management program with an emphasis on forestry and wildlife. In general, the program dedicates undeveloped areas of the site to non-jurisdictional natural wetlands and non-jurisdictional existing man-made wetland communities. STPNOC's informal land management program also considers the necessity of plant security, project management, construction, and power generation. This informal land management program went into effect in 1995 and is periodically updated.

Additional information on construction land use impacts is discussed in Sections 4.1 and 4.4. Additional information on operations land-use impacts is discussed in Sections 5.1 and 5.8.

2.5.2.5 Aesthetics and Recreation

This section characterizes the aesthetics and recreational opportunities in the 50-mile region.

2.5.2.5.1 Recreation

The STP site is approximately 10 miles north of Matagorda Bay. The area surrounding the STP site is coastal plain characterized by farmland and pasture. The topography of the area is by fairly flat (Reference 2.5-49). The region has a mild climate with mild winters and long summers.

Table 2.5-24 lists state parks and wildlife management areas (WMA) within 50 miles of the STP site.

The Matagorda Island WMA, an offshore barrier island and bayside marsh, is jointly owned by the Texas General Land Office and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (Reference 2.5-50). A portion of the island is operated as a park for year-round recreational activities (Reference 2.5-51). Approximately 15 miles of Matagorda Island is within the 50-mile radius of the STP site.

The Mad Island WMA is fresh to brackish marsh with sparse brush and flat coastal prairie (Reference 2.5-52). It is located approximately nine miles east of Collegeport in Matagorda County (Reference 2.5-53).

The Peach Point WMA is part of the Central Coast Wetlands Ecosystem Project. It is west of Freeport near Jones Creek in Brazoria County, approximately 50 miles from the STP site (Reference 2.5-54).

The D. R. Winterman WMA is in Wharton County near Egypt (Reference 2.5-55). This WMA is flat coastal prairie and is used as a laboratory for wetlands management (Reference 2.5-56).

The Mad Island Marsh Preserve is located south-east of Collegeport in Matagorda County. The preserve's upland prairies represent a portion of the remaining 2% of the original tallgrass coastal prairies once found across Texas (Reference 2.5-57).

The Big Boggy National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) is located near Wadsworth in Brazoria County, bordering Matagorda Bay. Approximately 15 miles from the STP site, this NWR is generally closed to visitors; however, waterfowl hunting is allowed in season (Reference 2.5-58).

The San Bernard NWR is in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties, about 12 miles west of Freeport. The refuge is a stop on the Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail and includes trails for hikers and auto tour loops. San Bernard NWR also allows fishing and waterfowl hunting (Reference 2.5-59).

The Brazoria NWR, the western border of which is just within 50 miles of the STP site, consists of coastal estuarine and coastal prairie habitat near the city of Angleton in Brazoria County. This NWR is open year round and offers hiking trails, wildlife observation points, auto tours, waterfowl hunting, and recreational fishing (Reference 2.5-59).

The closest state park to the STP site is Brazos Bend in Needville in Fort Bend County, approximately 45 miles from the STP site (Reference 2.5-59).

The LCRA operates three parks within 50 miles of the STP site: Hollywood Bottom, Matagorda Bay Nature Park, and FM 521 River Park. Hollywood Bottom is on the banks of the Colorado River south of the town of Wharton. It offers beaches, river views, canoeing, and kayaking. (Reference 2.5-60). Matagorda Bay Nature Park is at the mouth of the Colorado River on the Matagorda Peninsula. The park has about two miles of frontage on the Gulf of Mexico, two miles of river frontage, and hundreds of acres of coastal marshes and dunes. It is one of the best birding areas in the nation. The park allows fishing, has a beach, and has 70 RV sites with full utility hookups (Reference 2.5-61). The FM 521 River Park is four miles west of Wadsworth on FM 521 adjacent to the Colorado River. Campers and day-use pavilions are available. There is also a boat ramp, jogging and walking trails, and day-use picnic areas scattered throughout the park (Reference 2.5-62).

Birdwatching is a major tourist activity in the areas surrounding STP. Matagorda County has ranked first in the North American Audubon Christmas Bird Count for the past nine years (Reference 2.5-63). The Christmas bird count draws approximately 100 visitors to Matagorda County.

The Matagorda Birding Nature Center in Bay City comprises 34 acres on the Colorado River. It has a variety of gardens and ecosystems (Reference 2.5-64). The Matagorda Birding Nature Center also offers nature trails, gardens, boardwalks, bridges, and an outdoor education center (Reference 2.5-65).

The Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail goes through many areas within 50 miles of STP. Fourteen state-recognized sites are located in Matagorda County, nine of which are in and around the immediate Palacios area (Reference 2.5-65). The STP site is a stop along the Birding Trail, with 110 acres of man-made seasonally flooded prairie wetlands that host many species of wintering ducks and roosting geese. In the spring, migrant shorebirds and other water birds can be seen on site (Reference 2.5-66).

Bay City and Palacios have municipal recreational facilities. Bay City has ball fields, tennis courts, a swimming pool, and several parks including Riverside Park with 74 campsites (40 full-service for recreational vehicles and 34 with electricity and water supplies) (Reference 2.5-67). Palacios has two parks, a public pier, and a swimming pool (Reference 2.5-68).

A variety of annual events are held in Bay City. The Matagorda County Fair and Rodeo takes place in March. Other annual events held in Bay City that attract outside visitors include the Bay City Chamber Annual Fishing Tournament in May, the Jazz Festival in July, the Shrimporee and Blessing of the Fleet in August, the Bull Blast in October, and the Fisherman's Festival in December (Reference 2.5-69).

2.5.2.5.2 Aesthetics

STP 1& 2 do not have cooling towers, but do have a 7000-acre Main Cooling Reservoir (MCR). The 145-foot high reactor containment domes are the tallest structures at the site (Reference 2.5-70). The MCR is four miles in diameter at its widest point, and the top of the embankment surrounding the MCR varies from elevation 65.75 MSL to elevation 67 feet MSL (Reference 2.5-70). FM 521 is the closest roadway from which the public can see the site and containment domes. The embankment of the MCR is the only structure related to the site that is visible from offsite areas to the southeast along the Colorado River. This embankment is approximately 13 miles long and is visible from many points surrounding the site (Reference 2.5-70). No site facilities can be seen from Matagorda Bay or the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Since the topography surrounding the site is relatively flat and treeless, there is little to no screen for the site from area roadways. The STP 1 & 2 containment domes are clearly visible from secondary roads 6.5 to 7 miles to the southwest.

2.5.2.6 Housing

2.5.2.6.1 Permanent Housing

Approximately 83% of current STP 1 & 2 employees reside in two counties in Texas: Matagorda (60.7%) and Brazoria (22.4%). The remaining 17% are distributed across at least 18 other counties, with numbers ranging from 1 to 61 employees per county.

Within Matagorda and Brazaria Counties, residential areas are found in cities, towns, and smaller communities, with farms interspersed throughout. In both counties, the eastern half of each county has more residential development than the western half. Brazoria County, with the larger total population (Table 2.5-25), has more available housing.

Rental property is scarce in the rural areas, but is available in the larger municipalities such as Bay City, Palacios, Angleton, Pearland, Alvin, and the Brazosport area. In the vicinity of the STP site, housing structures are generally isolated, single-family homes. Newer residential developments are primarily associated with the towns or cities in the region.

Table 2.5-25 provides the number of housing units and housing unit vacancies for Matagorda and Brazoria Counties for 1990 and 2000. In 2000, there were 109,239 housing units in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties. Of the 109,239 units, 12% were vacant (13,384 units); 4710 in Matagorda County and 8674 in Brazoria County. Between 1990 and 2000, both Matagorda and Brazoria Counties experienced declines in vacant housing at (–)1.3% and (-)1.9%, respectively. The U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 Census provides the latest, reliable information at the county and sub-county level of the detailed information required for this analysis. The 2000 data include detailed housing characteristics such as age and size of housing units, value or rental cost, tenure, and other characteristics that are important in determining impacts. The Census data are based on methodologies that are consistent across geopolitical boundaries, and are available for all jurisdictions.

Of 4710 vacant housing units in Matagorda County in 2000, 685 were for rent and 244 were for sale (Reference 2.5-71). Also, of the 4710 vacant units, 709 were mobile homes and 224 were in the category of RVs, boats, vans, etc. (Reference 2.5-72). Of 8674 vacant housing units in Brazoria County, 3168 were for rent and 984 were for sale (Reference 2.5-71). Of the 8674 vacant units, 1535 were mobile homes and 176 were in the category of RVs, boats, vans, etc. (Reference 2.5-72). A total of 5081 vacant housing units were available for sale or rent in the two counties.

Table 2.5-26 presents 1970 and 2000 census data on vacant housing in the communities closest to the STP site: Bay City and Palacios. Of 1201 vacant housing units in Bay City, 517 were for rent. Of 315 vacant housing units in Palacios, 36 were for rent (Reference 2.5-71).

2.5.2.6.2 Seasonal Housing

In 2000, there were 2407 vacant housing units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use in Matagorda County and 1496 in Brazoria County (Reference 2.5-71).

2.5.2.6.3 Hotels and Motels

Hotel/Motel data for Matagorda and Brazoria Counties is presented in Table 2.5-27. In the first quarter of 2007, Matagorda County had 16 hotels or motels, offering approximately 64,700 room nights per quarter, with an average occupancy rate of 64% (Reference 2.5-73). In the first quarter of 2007, Brazoria County had 32 hotels or

motels, offering approximately 163,700 room nights per quarter, with an average occupancy rate of 63.3% (Reference 2.5-73).

2.5.2.6.4 Real Estate Inventory, by Price

A 2000 real estate inventory, by price, in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties is presented in Table 2.5-28. In Matagorda County, the largest housing inventories fall within the $40,000 to $89,999 price range and the median housing price is $61,500. In Brazoria County, the largest housing inventories fall within the $40,000 to $174,999 price range, and the median housing price is $88,500. The inventory of housing priced $100,000 or more is lower in Matagorda County (at 15.4% of total housing) than Brazoria County (at 40.3% of total housing).

2.5.2.7 Community Infrastructure and Public Services

Public services and community infrastructure include public water supply and wastewater treatment systems, police and fire departments, medical facilities, social services, and schools. They are typically located within municipalities or near population centers. Schools are described in Subsection 2.5.2.8. The other services are described below.

2.5.2.7.1 Public Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment Systems

Because the STP site is located in Matagorda County, and most of the current STP 1 & 2 employees reside in Matagorda or Brazoria Counties, the discussion of public water supply systems will be limited to those two counties. Water assessment and planning in Texas is performed on a regional basis; therefore, Matagorda and Brazoria Counties are discussed within the context of their respective regions. Table 2.5-29 details water suppliers in the two counties, their current capacities, and their average daily production. Table 2.5-30 details wastewater treatment facilities in the two counties. Currently, there is excess production capacity in all of the major water supply facilities and in most wastewater facilities.

2.5.2.7.1.1 Public Water Supply

In 1957, in response to the drought of the 1950s, the Texas legislature created the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to develop water supplies and to prepare plans to meet the state’s future water needs. In 1997, the legislature established a water planning process to address water supply issues in light of Texas’ population growth trends. The state's population is expected to increase to more than 39 million people by the year 2050 (Reference 2.5-74).

The TWDB divided Texas into 16 water planning regions, “Region A” through “Region P.” Each region is represented by a Regional Water Planning Group that prepares a regional water plan for its region. Regional Water Planning Groups are composed of representatives from a variety of interests, including agriculture, industrial, environmental, public, municipality, business, water district, river authority, water utility, county, and power generation. Regional Water Planning Group plans have engineering, socioeconomic, hydrological, environmental, legal, and institutional

components. They include direction for water conservation strategies, meeting future water supply needs, and responding to future droughts (Reference 2.5-74).

Matagorda County

Matagorda County is one of 14 counties included in Region K, The Lower Colorado Regional Planning Area (Figure 2.5-14). Region K stretches from Mills County to Matagorda County, following the Colorado River Basin. Major cities in the region include Austin, Bay City, Pflugerville, and Fredericksburg. A summary of Region K demand and supply is provided below, as presented in the state's 2007 water plan (Reference 2.5-75).

Region K Demand and Water Needs

By 2010, approximately 5% of the Texas population is projected to reside in Region K. Between 2010 and 2060, Region K's population is projected to increase nearly 100%: to 2,713,905. Water demands, however, are projected to increase less significantly. By 2060, the region's total water demand is projected to increase by 21%, from 1,078,041 acre-feet in 2010 to 1,301,682 acre-feet (Table 2.5-31). Agricultural irrigation water use accounts for the largest share of demands through 2060. Municipal demand is projected to increase by 95% from 2010 to 2060, rising from 226,437 acre-feet to 442,110 acre-feet. Steam-electric water demand will increase by 45%, from 153,522 acre-feet to 222,058 acre-feet in the same time period. Agricultural irrigation demand is expected to decline by 21%, from 589,705 acre-feet in 2010 to 468,763 acre-feet in 2060 (Reference 2.5-75).

Water user groups in the Lower Colorado Region are anticipated to need 246,055 acre-feet of additional water in 2010 and 557,311 acre-feet by 2060 under drought conditions (Table 2.5-32). However, about 61% of the 2060 needs can be met by renewing current water supply contracts with wholesale providers. Four of the seven water use sectors (municipal, county-other, manufacturing, and steam-electric) show needs for additional water by 2060 over 2010 water needs. By 2010, the agricultural irrigation sector will have the largest additional needs: 218,550 acre-feet or 89% of the total. However, in 2060, municipal has approximately half the needs: 277,674 acre-feet, due to population growth over the planning period. Irrigation needs in 2060 will decline to 116,320 acre-feet (Reference 2.5-75).

Region K Supply

The region has a large number of surface water and groundwater sources available. In 2010, surface water is projected to provide about 77% of supply and groundwater about 23%. The principal surface water supply sources are the Colorado River and its tributaries, including the Highland Lakes system. There are nine reservoirs in Region K from which water supply is obtained. In determining water supply from the Colorado River, the planning group assumed voluntary subordination of its major senior water rights to those in Region F for planning purposes only. There are 10 major and minor aquifers that supply groundwater to users in Region K. The five major aquifers providing groundwater supplies are the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) and Trinity in the western portion of the region, the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) and Carrizo-Wilcox

in the central portion, and the Gulf Coast in the eastern portion. The total supply to the planning area is estimated to be 1,182,078 acre-feet in 2010, declining 25% to 887,972 acre-feet in 2060, because of reservoir sedimentation and expired water supply contracts (Table 2.5-33, Reference 2.5-75).

Region K Water Management Strategies

Water management strategies included in the Lower Colorado Regional Water Plan would provide 861,930 acre-feet of additional water supply by the year 2060 at a total capital cost of approximately $358 million for the region's portion of the project. These strategies include, but are not limited to reuse, seawater desalination, conservation, and the LCRA/San Antonio Water System Project. The LCRA/San Antonio Water System Project is the primary recommended water management strategy and it consists of off-channel reservoirs, agricultural water conservation, additional groundwater development, and new and/or amended surface water rights. The majority of new surface water would be captured in off-channel reservoirs for use by San Antonio, while the groundwater would remain within the region to meet agricultural needs.

Conservation strategies represent 23% of the total amount of water resulting from all recommended water management strategies. Water conservation was included as a strategy for every municipal water user group with a need and water use greater than 140 gallons per capita per day. The plan recommends that all nonmunicipal water user groups with needs reduce their water use through conservation by 3%, 5%, and 7% in 2010, 2020, and 2030, respectively (Reference 2.5-75).

STP Site

STPNOC withdraws groundwater for potable water primarily from the deep-confined aquifer within the Beaumont formation (Subsection 2.3.2). In 2005, STP withdrew 422,333,662 gallons of water from five active onsite groundwater wells. Five percent of this water was used for "sanitary and drinking" uses. STPNOC is permitted to withdraw an average of 2.7 million gallons per day (Subsection 2.3.2).

Brazoria County

Brazoria County is one of 15 counties in planning Region H, which includes portions of the Trinity, San Jacinto, and Brazos river basins (Figure 2.5-14). The Houston metropolitan area is located within this region. A summary of Region H demand and supply as presented in the state's 2007 water plan is provided below, (Reference 2.5-75).

Region H Demand and Water Needs

Approximately 23% of the state's population is projected to reside in the region in 2010. By 2060, Region H is projected to grow 89% to 10.9 million. Total water demand for the region is projected to increase 47%, from 2,314,094 acre-feet in 2010 to 3,412,457 acre-feet in 2060. The largest consumers of water in the region are the 264 municipal entities, and municipal demand is expected to grow 65%, from 897,553 acre-feet in 2010 to 1,480,339 acre-feet in 2060 (Table 2.5-34). Manufacturing also constitutes a

large share of the region's demand and is projected to grow 31% over the planning period, from 722,873 acre-feet in 2010 to 950,102 acre-feet in 2060 (Reference 2.5-75).

In 2010, Region H is projected to have a need of 279,996 acre-feet, with municipalities accounting for approximately 25% of the total, or 69,659 acre-feet (Table 2.5-35). By 2060, water supply needs are projected to total 1,119,307 acre-feet. Municipal users will account for 46% of that need, or 518,646 acre-feet. Total manufacturing needs are projected to be 92,372 acre-feet, or 33%, of total needs in 2010 and 251,836 acre-feet, or 22%, of total needs by 2060 (Reference 2.5-75).

Region H Supply

In 2010, the total water supply is projected to be 2,712,744 acre-feet, decreasing approximately 6% to 2,562,755 acre-feet by 2060 (Table 2.5-36). This decrease is primarily due to reduced supplies in the Gulf Coast Aquifer because of district subsidence regulations. The decline in groundwater supply will result in the increased use of surface water to meet future needs. In 2010, surface water is projected to provide 2,051,666 acre-feet of supplies and, groundwater, 661,078 acre-feet. By 2060, surface water is projected to provide 2,053,040 acre-feet and groundwater 509,715 acre-feet. Region H has four major reservoirs, with the largest supplies of available surface water coming from the Lake Livingston/Wallisville System in the Trinity River Basin and run-of-river water rights in the Trinity and Brazos river basins (Reference 2.5-75).

Region H Water Management Strategies

The Region H Planning Group has recommended 23 water management strategies that would provide 1,300,639 acre-feet of additional water supply to meet all projected needs by the year 2060, at a total capital cost of $5,460,520,392, including, but not limited to reuse, seawater desalination, and conservation (Reference 2.5-75).

With respect to conservation, the planning group first considered water user groups with water supply needs. Recommended municipal and irrigation water conservation strategies provide for 178,868 acre-feet per year of needs. Municipal conservation accounts for 100,987 acre-feet of savings and irrigation conservation is recommended to save almost 77,881 acre-feet per year by 2060 (Reference 2.5-75).

2.5.2.7.1.2 Wastewater Treatment Systems

Wastewater is the spent or used water from homes, communities, farms and businesses. Wastewater includes both domestic sewage and industrial waste from manufacturing sources. Waste water treatment in the region is provided by local jurisdictions and primarily regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Wastewater treatment capacity depends on two factors: water supply and the availability of infrastructure. As stated previously, there is currently excess capacity in most of the wastewater treatment systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties. The TCEQ issues permits for water treatment facilities, with the rated capacity based on average usage over a period of time. Therefore, short-term usage may exceed the rated capacity.

Supply - Table 2.5-30 details public wastewater treatment facilities, the average flow rates for their plant designs, and their average monthly processing. The rural areas of each county are on septic systems.

Infrastructure - In the event that capacity limits may be approached or exceeded, Texas Administrative Code §3505.126(a) directs that, "Whenever flow measurements for any sewage treatment plant facility in the state reaches 75% of the permitted average daily or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the average daily or annual average flow reaches 90% of the permitted average daily flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities."

2.5.2.7.2 Police and Fire

Table 2.5-37 provides police and fire protection data for the Matagorda and Brazoria counties. In Matagorda and Brazoria Counties, most police officers are paid employees and most firefighters are volunteers. Emergency management officials consider police and fire protection adequate at this time.

The Matagorda County Emergency Management Office (MCEMO) is the lead agency responsible for emergency management planning in Matagorda County. The MCEMO coordinates with the Governor's Division of Emergency Management and the STP Emergency Response Organization when responding to emergencies. The Brazoria County Office of Emergency Management is the lead agency responsible for emergency management in Brazoria County.

2.5.2.7.3 Medical

Table 2.5-38 presents hospital use and medical practitioner data by county. Matagorda County has 41 physicians, two hospitals (on in Bay City and one in Palacios), 83 staffed beds, and a hospital census (the average number of inpatients receiving care each day) of 23 (Reference 2.5-76 and Reference 2.5-77). Brazoria County has 766 physicians, four hospitals (in Alvin, Angleton, Lake Jackson, and Sweeny), 213 staffed beds, and a hospital census of 84 (Reference 2.5-76 and Reference 2.5-77). Comparing the number of beds to the census yields use rates of approximately 28% for Matagorda County and approximately 39% for Brazoria County.

Low-income residents are able to access low-cost medical care through two organizations in Matagorda County: the Matagorda County Hospital District Public Health Clinic (Public Health Clinic) and the Matagorda Episcopal Health Outreach Program (MEHOP). The Public Health Clinic is a county organization that assists residents through three programs: the Indigent Care Program, the Low-Income Program, and Reduced Rates for the Uninsured Program (Reference 2.5-78). MEHOP is funded and operated by a faith-based nongovernmental organization and provides mobile medical services to low-income and uninsured populations (Reference 2.5-79).

Low-income residents in Brazoria County are able to access low-cost medical care from the Brazoria County Health Department.

2.5.2.7.4 Social Services

Social services in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties are provided by state and local governmental and nongovernmental organizations. The Matagorda County United Way lists these organizations (e.g., Bay City Housing Authority and Matagorda County WIC Program) on its website (Reference 2.5-79). Brazoria County's social services are listed on the Brazoria County United Way website (Reference 2.5-80).

There are several state-level organizations that provide social services. The primary organization is the Texas Health and Human Services Commission. The Commission oversees the Department of Aging and Disability Services, the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Family and Protective Services, and the Department of State Health Services, which, collectively, provide the following services: Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Food Stamps and Nutritional Programs, Family Violence Services, Refugee Services, and Disaster Assistance (Reference 2.5-81).

2.5.2.8 Education

2.5.2.8.1 Public Schools – Pre-Kindergarten through Grade 12

The public school systems in Brazoria and Matagorda Counties are organized into Independent School Districts (ISDs). Table 2.5-39 provides information on the number and types of schools in each county. Table 2.5-40 summarizes the information on student population and available capacity presented below for each ISD.

The USDA Food & Nutrition Service supports a free and reduced-price lunch program to ensure that all school children have access to proper nutrition during the school day. The USDA guidelines for program eligibility are based on household size and income, and are set at 130% and 185%, respectively, of the federal poverty thresholds for each household size. For this reason, participation is not necessarily a good reflection of actual poverty within a school population, because many children whose families are not below the poverty guidelines are eligible for the lunch program. For example, according to the 2000 Census, the percent of individuals below the poverty threshold was 18.5% for Matagorda County and 10.2% for Brazoria County, while 51.9% and 38.7%, respectiviely, of public school students were eligible for the lunch program in each county.

Table 2.5.2-40a presents the numbers and percentages of students in each ROI school district who are eligible for the free and reduced-price lunch program. Free-lunch students comprise the majority (from 66.7% to 89.8%) of program-eligible students. The percentage of free-lunch eligible students ranges from 40% to 51.4% in Matagorda County (the Matagorda ISD does not participate in the program), and from 15.7% to 46.3% in Brazoria County.

2.5.2.8.1.1 Matagorda County

Matagorda County has five ISDs with a pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 7686 students in October 2005 (Reference 2.5-82). Figure 2.5.15 shows the boundaries of all ISDs in Matagorda County along with all school locations.

Bay City ISD

The Bay City ISD had a pre-K through grade 12 total enrollment of 4140 students in October 2005 (Reference 2.5-82). According to the Bay City ISD superintendent, the district has a current enrollment of approximately 4000 students. In the past five years, the Bay City ISD has built a new high school and consolidated their two junior high schools into the old high school building. The Bay City ISD has no building development plans in the works. Beside ongoing maintenance projects, the most immediate future need will be to evaluate the existing junior high school located in the old high school building. This building is approximately 60 years old and in need of a new roof. In the next two to three years, the Bay City ISD board will have to make a decision to either repair the roof of the old building or build a new junior high school.

The Bay City ISD experienced an enrollment of approximately 4900 students at the height of the construction of STP 1 & 2. The current ISD infrastructure could support approximately 4600 to 4700 students. However, if enrollments reach the historical peaks experienced during the construction of STP 1 & 2, the existing infrastructure would not be sufficient and some portable buildings would be necessary.

For the 2004–2005 school year, the Bay City ISD received 38.24% of its revenue from local property taxes, 7.62% from other local and intermediate taxes (as a result of services rendered to other school districts), 41.51% from state funding, and 12.63% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Matagorda ISD

The Matagorda ISD, made up of only Matagorda Elementary, had a pre-K through grade 6 enrollment of 56 students in October 2005 (Reference 2.5-82). According to the superintendent, the ISD is at 50% capacity and the Board of Trustees has recently called for a bond election to improve and enlarge the existing facilities. Due to the recent growth potential, the ISD is also considering expanding classes to include 7th and 8th grades.

For the 2004–2005 school year, the Matagorda ISD received 86.03% of its revenue from local property taxes, 1.91% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 4.48% from state funding, and 7.58 % from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Palacios ISD

The Palacios ISD had a pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 1638 students in October 2005 (Reference 2.5-82). According to the Director of Business Services for the Palacios ISD, the current enrollment in the district is approximately 1540 students. The

enrollment decreased from 2005 by approximately 100 students—indicative of a downward trend in their enrollment numbers.

For the 2004–2005 school year, the Palacios ISD received 58.24% of its revenue from local property taxes, 20.68% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts),12.13% from state funding, and 8.95% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Tidehaven ISD

The Tidehaven ISD has a current pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 871 students (Reference 2.5-84). The district's Program and Facilities Committee is developing a recommendation concerning the facility needs of the district. The district has the capacity to handle approximately 1050 students. Based on the current enrollment, this would leave an available capacity of approximately 180 students.

For the 2004–2005 school year, Tidehaven ISD received 62.34% of its revenue from local property taxes, 3.11% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 26.42% from state funding, and 8.13% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Van Vleck ISD

The Van Vleck ISD had a pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 963 students in October 2005 (Reference 2.5-82).

For the 2004–2005 school year, the Van Vleck ISD received 43.28% of its revenue from local property taxes, 4.70% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 46.56% from state funding, and 5.47% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

2.5.2.8.1.2 Brazoria County

Brazoria County has eight ISDs with a pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 54,578 students in October 2005 (Reference 2.5-85). Figure 2.5-16 shows the boundaries of all ISDs in Brazoria County along with all school locations.

Alvin ISD

The Alvin ISD has a current pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 14,300 students. The Board of Trustees estimates that enrollment will increase by approximately 12,000 students in the Alvin ISD in the next ten years (Reference 2.5-86). As a result, the Alvin ISD has an extensive building development program underway. Construction continues, with plans for a new elementary school to open in August 2007. Two new junior high schools are scheduled to open in 2008—one in Alvin and one in Shadow Creek Ranch. The new two-story academic building at Alvin high school is slated for occupancy in December 2007. When the two new junior high schools open in 2008, all junior high schools will be reconfigured to serve grades 6 through 8, and the elementary schools will serve Pre-K through grade 5 (Reference 2.5-86).

For the 2004–2005 school year, Alvin ISD received 34.84% of its revenue from local property taxes, 5.14% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 51.85% from state funding, and 8.17% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Angleton ISD

The Angleton ISD has a current pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 6380 students (Reference 2.5-87). As part of a Master Planning project conducted by the Angleton School District in January 2007, the available capacity for each school was calculated. The early childhood campus only has enough available capacity to accommodate 64 additional students; however the elementary school, middle school, intermediate school, and high school all have additional capacities available ranging from approximately 450 students to 900 students in the middle school and high school, respectively (Reference 2.5-88).

For the 2004–2005 school year, the Angleton ISD received 68.24% of its revenue from local property taxes, 5.34% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 17.13% from state funding, and 9.29% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Brazosport ISD

The Brazosport ISD has a current pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 13,043 students (Reference 2.5-89). A bond passed in 2002 to improve ISD infrastructure has recently been completed. This bond enabled the construction of a new elementary school, a new intermediate school, and a new middle/intermediate school. These schools were built primarily to alleviate overcrowding and address growth, realign grade levels, and update old facilities. In addition to the brand new schools, renovations are taking place at the high schools and one of the existing middle schools to include additional classrooms. Renovations planned for the future will address the degradation of the existing infrastructure. Due to the construction and renovations, the Brazosport ISD would have capacity for additional students.

For the 2004–2005 school year, Brazosport ISD received 74.60% of its revenue from local property taxes, 4.61% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 10.78% from state funding, and 10.01% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Columbia-Brazoria ISD

The Columbia-Brazoria ISD has a current pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 3107 students (Reference 2.5-85). The district recently opened a new junior high and a new elementary school as replacements for older buildings, and the Board of Trustees is nominating members to a Facility Task Force Committee to study future building development plans. The district currently has four schools with available capacities ranging from approximately 120 students to 55 students.

For the 2004–2005 school year, the Columbia-Brazoria ISD received 40.34% of its revenue from local property taxes, 6.04% from other local and intermediate taxes (a

result of services rendered to other school districts), 43.71% from state funding, and 9.91% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Damon ISD

The Damon ISD had a pre-K through grade 8 enrollment of 164 students in October 2005 (Reference 2.5-85). The ISD is at maximum capacity with no official building development plans established. However, the Damon ISD recognizes the need to address building development in the next year or two.

For the 2004–2005 school year, the Damon ISD received 28.59% of its revenue from local property taxes, 3.43% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 55.76% from state funding, and 12.21% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Danbury ISD

The Danbury ISD has a current pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 777 students (Reference 2.5-85). The Danbury ISD is a small district surrounded by the much larger Angleton ISD. The district is preparing a facilities study. Renovations or new construction will take place in the district in the next five years.

For the 2004–2005 school year, Danbury ISD received 28.99% of its revenue from local property taxes, 5.07% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 62.31% from state funding, and 3.63% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Pearland ISD

The Pearland ISD has a current pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 16,116 students (Reference 2.5-85). The district plans to open two additional elementary schools, one middle school, one junior high school, and one high school between the fall of 2007 and the fall of 2008. Once these new schools are used, the district will have an available capacity of over 1300 students in elementary schools, and over 1000 students each in both junior high and high schools.

For the 2004–2005 school year, the Pearland ISD received 67.08% of its revenue from local property taxes, 4.77% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 23.89% from state funding, and 4.26% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

Sweeny ISD

The Sweeny ISD had a pre-K through grade 12 enrollment of 2086 students in October 2005 (Reference 2.5-85). The high school is currently undergoing renovations and should be complete before the start of the 2008–2009 school year. The new high school will be able to accommodate over 800 students, increasing the capacity of the existing high school by approximately 150 students. In addition, there is available capacity at both the junior high and elementary schools.

For the 2004–2005 school year, the Sweeny ISD received 69.72% of its revenue from local property taxes, 12.43% from other local and intermediate taxes (a result of services rendered to other school districts), 9.54% from state funding, and 8.32% from federal funding (Reference 2.5-83).

2.5.2.8.2 Colleges

There are two institutions of higher learning within approximately a 50-mile radius of the STP site. Brazosport College, located approximately 54 miles from the STP site in Lake Jackson is accredited to grant both Baccalaureate and Associate Degrees. Brazosport College had an enrollment of 29,280 students in both credit and non-credit courses in 2004 (Reference 2.5-90). Wharton County Junior College, located approximately 55 miles from STP in Wharton, Texas, is accredited to grant Associate Degrees only. Wharton County Junior College had a fall 2006 enrollment of 6089 students (Reference 2.5-91). Wharton Community Junior College and Brazosport College are working towards developing a 2-year power technology degree that is academically transferable to Texas A&M's 4-year engineering programs.

With the potential for new nuclear power plants in Texas, coupled with aging workforces at existing nuclear power plant facilities, STPNOC has partnered with community leadership, independent school district leaders, educators, colleges, business owners, and other industry in the development of a community- and regional-based education alliance called the Gulf Coast Industry Education Alliance. STPNOC's long-term vision is to develop a workforce pipeline that would support attrition challenges and operational expansion strategies. The Gulf Coast Industry Education Alliance has expanded into three main community and regional based committees including: "Grow Your Own," comprised primarily of the education community including Wharton County Junior College, Victoria College, Brazosport College and local independent school districts, Resource Committee, and the Marketing/Outreach committee, along with supporting subcommittees that address education resources, marketing, and outreach strategies, grow your own initiatives, and funding resources. One component of community-based workforce is providing the region's middle schools and high schools with relevant science, technology, engineering, and math curricula required for a successful career in the nuclear energy industry. This dovetails with the strategy being implemented by local and regional colleges to develop 2- and 4-year power and process technology degrees that complement junior and high school curriculum and are directly transferable to meet our industry's present and emerging needs. The Gulf Coast Industry Education Alliance is also working with appropriate state and national funding agencies in identifying available startup funds that would be used for: expanding existing laboratories, developing student skills, attracting and retaining of STEM teachers. Funding streams include enterprise funding, skills development funding, department of energy grants, WIRED grants, and state appropriations.

2.5.3 Historic Properties

2.5.3.1 Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project Site

Cultural resource investigations of approximately 12,350 acres were conducted in 1973 by the Texas Archaeological Survey for the proposed construction of STP 1 & 2. The area investigated included sufficient acreage to construct an additional two reactor units. The investigations included a pedestrian surface survey with limited subsurface testing and an historic records search. Those investigations determined that the study area did not include any resources that were listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. It also concluded that no resources of local, regional, or state significance were in the study area. A probable grave site was noted in the southeast portion of the study area. No investigation was conducted on the grave site because it was outside the area required for ground disturbance. These findings were included in the FES issued by the NRC in March 1975 (Reference 2.5-92).

All activities associated with construction of STP 3 & 4 would be conducted on land that was disturbed by construction of STP 1 & 2. The area to be used for construction and operation was included in the cultural resource investigations conducted in 1973. Thus, it is unlikely that any historic properties or other significant cultural resources are within the Area of Potential Effect that would be disturbed by construction of STP 3 & 4.

On December 12, 2006, STPNOC contacted the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and requested additional review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the proposed construction activities associated with STP Units 3 and 4. Information provided to the SHPO included:

- Property ownership information
- Project location including county and address
- General location map that shows in detail where the project area lies in relation to a major city or where it is within a county
- U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map depicting the location and boundary of the construction area
- Project description, including the proposed impacts that will occur to the ground surface, noting the surface area that will be impacted and the depth of impact.
- Anticipated construction dates
- Aerial photography of the project area
- Brief history of the property
- Indication that the project area did not includes buildings eligible for or listed in the National Register

- Indication that the site is not a designated landmark under the Antiquities Code of Texas

The SHPO reviewed the information submitted by STPNOC and evaluated the potential for disturbance of historic properties or cultural resources. On January 19, 2007, the SHPO indicated that no historic properties would be affected and that the project may proceed. Following this approval, STPNOC took further steps to protect any on-site cultural resources that could be potentially impacted by construction by developing and implementing internal procedures for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during ground disturbing activities.

2.5.3.2 Significant Cultural Resources within 10 Miles of the Project Site

There are five types of designations within the County of Matagorda to recognize and protect significant historic and prehistoric properties. National Historic Landmarks and properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places are designated by the National Park Service (NPS). The Texas Historical Commission (THC) offers three additional types of designations. These are: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, State Archaeological Landmark, and Historic Texas Cemetery. The County of Matagorda has a Historical Commission, but they do not maintain a listing of important cultural properties.

A search of records maintained by the NPS, the THC, and the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory was conducted to identify significant cultural properties within 10 mile of the proposed project site. Eight such properties were identified (Table 2.5-41).

The National Register of Historic Places (Reference 2.5-93), which is maintained by the NPS, is the official list of National Historic Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places properties. There are no National Historic Landmarks and only one National Register-listed property within a 10-mile radius of the proposed project site. That property, the Matagorda Cemetery, was listed in the National Register on June 15, 2006, and is in the town of Matagorda, approximately 8.9 miles southeast of the STP site.

The Texas Historic Sites Atlas, which is maintained by the THC, contains the lists of Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and Historic Texas Cemeteries (Reference 2.5-94). There are two cemeteries and six landmarks designated within a 10-mile radius of the STP site. These properties are listed in Table 2.5-41.

The Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas at Austin maintains the records of State Archaeological Landmarks and properties that have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register. They also maintain records of all previously recorded archaeological sites in the state. No state archaeological landmarks or properties determined eligible for listing on the National Register are within 10 miles of the STP site.

Thirty-five archaeological properties have been recorded within 10 miles of the STP site; however, none of these have been determined as eligible for listing on the national or state registers. Twenty-five of these are in the Mad Island Wildlife Management

Area, 7 to 10 miles south of the STP site. Six are in the McNab and Gottschalk Lakes area, 8.9 to 10 miles southeast of the STP site. One is located near Tres Palacios Bay, just north of Collegeport, 8.3 miles to the southwest. The remaining three sites are between Port of Bay City and Wadsworth, ranging in distance from 4.1 to 5.3 miles northeast of the STP site. Twenty-three of the sites are shell middens: 11 with associated artifacts and 12 without artifacts. Five sites are artifact scatters and three sites are based on one projectile point each. The remaining four sites are historic, and consist of a cistern, farmstead ruins, historic refuse scatter, and a homestead ruin with associated family cemetery.

2.5.3.3 Transmission Corridors and Offsite Areas

As discussed in Subsection 2.2.2.2, no new transmission lines, expansion of existing rights-of-way, or substantial changes to existing transmission infrastructure would be required to support the new units. During preparation of the 1986 FES-OP, Houston Lighting and Power (HL&P) consulted with the THC to ensure there would be no impacts to significant historic or archaeological resources. The Commission concurred that ongoing operations and maintenance activities would have no effect on any historic properties. There are no offsite areas associated with STP 3 & 4.

2.5.4 Environmental Justice

2.5.4.1 Methodology

Environmental justice is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (Reference 2.5-95). Concern that minority or low-income populations might be bearing a disproportionate share of adverse health and environmental impacts led President Clinton in 1994 to issue Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” to address these issues. The order directs federal agencies to make environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. The Council on Environmental Quality has provided guidance for addressing environmental justice (Reference 2.5-96). NRC has also issued guidance on environmental justice analysis in “Procedural Guidance for Preparing Environmental Assessments and Considering Environmental Issues” (Reference 2.5-97). STPNOC used NRC’s guidance in determining the minority and low income composition in the environmental impact area.

NRC previously concluded that a 50-mile radius could reasonably be expected to contain potential impact areas, and that the state was appropriate as a geographic area for comparative analysis. NRC’s methodology involves identifying minority and low-income populations within the 50-mile region and then determining if these populations could receive disproportionately high adverse impacts from the proposed action. STPNOC has adopted this approach for identifying the minority and low-income populations and associated impacts that could be affected by the proposed action.

This section locates populations. Potential adverse impacts are identified and discussed in Subsections 4.4.3 and 5.8.3.

STPNOC used ArcGIS® 9.1 software and 2000 census data to determine minority and low-income characteristics by block group within 50 miles of the STP site. STPNOC included a block group if any part of its area was within 50 miles of the proposed site. The 50-mile radius includes 230 block groups.

2.5.4.2 Minority Populations

The NRC's "Procedural Guidance for Preparing Environmental Assessments and Considering Environmental Issues" defines a "minority" population as: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; Black races; and Hispanic ethnicity (Reference 2.5-97). Additionally, NRC's guidance states that "other" may be considered a separate category and requires that the multiracial and aggregate minority categories be analyzed separately. The guidance indicates that a minority population exists if either of the following two conditions exists:

(1) The minority population percentage of the block group or environmental impact area exceeds 50%.

(2) The minority population percentage of the environmental impact area is significantly greater (typically at least 20 percentage points) than the minority population percentage in the geographic area chosen for comparative analysis.

For each of the 230 block groups within the 50-mile radius, STPNOC calculated the percent of the block group's population represented by each minority. STPNOC selected the entire state of Texas as the geographic area for comparative analysis, and calculated the percentage of each minority category for the state. If any block group minority percentage exceeded its corresponding state percentage by more than 20% or exceeded 50%, the block group was identified as containing a minority population.

Census data for Texas characterizes 11.5% of the population as Black or African American, 0.6% as American Indian or Alaskan Native, 2.7% as Asian, 0.1% as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, 11.7% as "some other race," 2.5% as multiracial (two or more races), 29.0% as aggregate of minority races, and 32.0% as Hispanic ethnicity.

Table 2.5-42 and Figures 2.5-17 through 2.5-22 present the results of the analysis. Nineteen census block groups within the 50-mile radius have significant Black or African American populations (Figure 2.5-17). One block group has a significant Asian minority population (Figure 2.5-18) and six block groups have a significant "some other race" population (Figure 2.5-19).

Thirty census block groups within the 50-mile radius have significant Hispanic ethnicity populations (Figure 2.5-20). Twenty-two block groups within the 50-mile radius have significant aggregate minority population percentages (Figure 2.5-21). Based on the "more than 20%" or the "exceeded 50%" criteria, no American Indian or Alaskan

Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or multiracial minorities exist in the geographic area. In addition, there are no American Indian Reservations within 50 miles of the STP site.

Seasonal agricultural workers may make up a portion of the low-income population within the 50-mile radius. While migrant worker population counts are not available from the USCB, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has collected information on farms that employ migrant labor. Farms in the following Texas counties that fall completely or partially within the 50-mile radius employ migrant labor: Brazoria (20 farms), Calhoun (2), Colorado (29), Fort Bend (3), Jackson (1), Lavaca (11), Matagorda (72), and Wharton (40). However, according to the Matagorda County Agricultural Extension Agency and the Texas Workforce Commission, there are few, if any, migrant workers are employed within 10 miles of the plant.

2.5.4.3 Low-Income Populations

NRC guidance defines low-income households based on statistical poverty thresholds. A block group is considered low-income if either of the following two conditions is met:

1. The low-income population percentage in the census block group or the environmental impact site exceeds 50%.

2. The percentage of households below the poverty level in an environmental impact site is significantly greater (typically at least 20 percentage points) than the low-income population percentage in the geographic area chosen for comparative analysis.

STPNOC divided USCB low-income households in each census block group by the total number of households for that block group to obtain the percentage of low-income households per block group. Using the state of Texas as the geographical area for comparative analysis, STPNOC determined that 14.0% of households are low-income. Six census block groups within the 50-mile radius have a significant percentage of low-income households. Table 2.5-42 identifies and Figure 2.5-22 locates the low-income block groups.

2.5.4.4 Potential for Disproportionate Impacts

In September 2007, STPNOC contacted local government officials, the staff of social welfare agencies, and members of minority communities concerning unusual resource dependencies or practices that could result in potentially disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income populations making them uniquely vulnerable to impacts from proposed STP construction and operations activities. Many agencies had no information concerning activities and health issues of minority populations. Successful interviews were conducted with the Matagorda County Hospital District, the Matagorda County Health Department, the Matagorda County Extension Service, the United Way of Matagorda County, the Texas Parks and Wildfire Department, the Salvation Army Food Pantry, and the United Way of Brazoria County. In addition, the pastor of a predominantly Hispanic church and a Vietnamese community leader were interviewed to gain insight into these minority communities.

No agency reported dependencies or practices, as subsistence agriculture, hunting, or fishing, through which the populations could be disproportionately adversely affected by the construction project. No unique customs or practices, pre-existing health issues, or other vulnerabilities were identified through interviews.

The only distinctive community identified in the area includes a large Vietnamese population surrounding the city of Palacios. According to a local Vietnamese community leader, approximately 50 percent of the Vietnamese population in Matagorda County make their living shrimping, but the catch is mostly sold for profit (rather than for personal use). Approximately 40 percent of the population is employed on the docks in other trades (e.g., welders). The contact also stated that a lot of the people within the Vietnamese community have small gardens, but did not think they depended on these gardens for the majority of their food needs.

Health statistics issued by the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) were reviewed to determine if pre-existing health conditions may make local minority or low-income populations more susceptible to negative impacts from construction and operation of new units at the STP site. Overall, the Matagorda County health statistics indicated that the county population is in better health than Texas as a whole. The percentage of infants born with low birth weights was lower and fertility rates were higher than Texas rates. A greater percentage of deaths from cardiovascular disease and cancer were recorded in 2004 for Matagorda County, but the county also contains a higher percentage of elderly individuals than the State of Texas. There was a smaller percentage of deaths from all other causes in Matagorda County (TDSHS 2007). The percentage of cases of communicable diseases was lower in Matagorda County than Texas, with the exception of Hepatitis A (TDSHS 2007), possibly due to increased consumption of raw seafood in the area.

While health statistics by race or income are not available for Matagorda County, overall county statistics indicate that there are no pre-existing health conditions in the area that would cause disproportionately high and adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations in the vicinity of the STP site.

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Table 2.5-1 STP Employee Residence Information

County	Percent of Total Number of Employees	Cumulative Percent	County Population, 2000
Matagorda	60.7%	60.7%	37,957
Brazoria	22.4%	83.2%	241,767
Wharton	4.5%	87.6%	41,188
Fort Bend	4.1%	91.7%	354,452
OTHER	2.3%	94.0%	N/A
Calhoun	1.6%	95.6%	20,647
Jackson	1.3%	96.9%	14,391
Victoria	1.2%	98.1%	84,088
Harris	0.8%	98.9%	3,400,578
Aransas	less than 0.1%	99.0%	22,497
Austin	less than 0.1%	99.2%	23,590
Fayette	less than 0.1%	99.3%	21,804
Galveston	less than 0.1%	99.5%	250,158
Cass	less than 0.1%	99.6%	30,438
Colorado	less than 0.1%	99.6%	20,390
DeWitt	less than 0.1%	99.7%	20,013
Goliad	less than 0.1%	99.8%	6,928
Hood	less than 0.1%	99.9%	41,100
Lavaca	less than 0.1%	99.9%	19,210
Williamson	less than 0.1%	100.0%	249,967
Total	**100%**	–	–

Source: Reference 2.5-98

Table 2.5-2 Current Populations and Projections to 2080

		Radii/Distances (miles)											
Sectors		**0-1**	**1-2**	**2-3**	**3-4**	**4-5**	**5-10**	**0-10**	**10-20**	**20-30**	**30-40**	**40-50**	**0-50**
N	2000	0	0	15	0	0	32	47	1237	536	14097	5445	21362
	2010	0	0	16	0	0	34	50	1311	563	14899	6121	22944
	2020	0	0	17	0	0	36	53	1397	596	15866	6946	24858
	2030	0	0	18	0	0	38	56	1484	629	16867	7914	26950
	2040	0	0	19	0	0	41	60	1583	667	18048	9103	29461
	2050	0	0	20	0	0	44	64	1681	706	19276	10482	32209
	2060	0	0	22	0	0	46	68	1792	744	20573	12145	35322
	2070	0	0	23	0	0	49	72	1903	783	21939	14094	38791
	2080	0	0	25	0	0	52	77	2026	828	23543	16500	42974
NNE	2000	0	0	0	0	205	542	747	21441	1120	2540	10968	36816
	2010	0	0	0	0	217	575	792	22727	1207	2917	13351	40994
	2020	0	0	0	0	232	613	845	24228	1310	3374	16273	46030
	2030	0	0	0	0	246	650	896	25729	1420	3912	19841	51798
	2040	0	0	0	0	262	694	956	27444	1545	4548	24265	58758
	2050	0	0	0	0	279	737	1016	29160	1677	5277	29545	66675
	2060	0	0	0	0	297	786	1083	31089	1829	6155	36110	76266
	2070	0	0	0	0	316	835	1151	33019	1993	7181	43962	87306
	2080	0	0	0	0	336	889	1225	35163	2177	8397	53732	100694
NE	2000	0	0	0	0	31	99	130	931	6687	11447	24758	43953
	2010	0	0	0	0	33	105	138	987	7527	13164	28556	50372
	2020	0	0	0	0	35	112	147	1052	8531	15225	33122	58077
	2030	0	0	0	0	37	119	156	1117	9682	17628	38466	67049
	2040	0	0	0	0	40	127	167	1192	10997	20376	44614	77346
	2050	0	0	0	0	42	135	177	1266	12458	23466	51565	88932

Table 2.5-2 Current Populations and Projections to 2080 (Continued)

		Radii/Distances (miles)											
Sectors		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	0-50
	2060	0	0	0	0	45	144	189	1350	14181	27129	59839	102688
	2070	0	0	0	0	48	152	200	1434	16148	31365	69435	118582
	2080	0	0	0	0	51	162	213	1527	18377	36173	80426	136716
ENE	2000	0	0	0	0	0	472	472	271	2480	16635	62994	82852
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	287	2732	19130	72443	95092
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	533	533	306	3032	22125	83782	109778
	2030	0	0	0	0	0	566	566	325	3366	25618	97011	126886
	2040	0	0	0	0	0	604	604	347	3748	29610	112129	146438
	2050	0	0	0	0	0	642	642	369	4164	34102	129138	168415
	2060	0	0	0	0	0	684	684	393	4651	39425	149296	194449
	2070	0	0	0	0	0	727	727	417	5195	45580	172604	224523
	2080	0	0	0	0	0	774	774	444	5810	52567	199061	258656
E	2000	0	0	0	15	3	245	263	83	1243	87	46	1722
	2010	0	0	0	16	3	260	279	88	1322	99	53	1841
	2020	0	0	0	17	3	277	297	94	1415	114	61	1981
	2030	0	0	0	18	4	294	316	100	1510	132	71	2129
	2040	0	0	0	19	4	314	337	106	1618	151	82	2294
	2050	0	0	0	20	4	333	357	113	1728	174	94	2466
	2060	0	0	0	22	4	355	381	120	1852	200	109	2662
	2070	0	0	0	23	5	377	405	128	1979	230	126	2868
	2080	0	0	0	25	5	402	432	136	2120	264	145	3097
ESE	2000	0	0	0	99	164	146	409	2	0	0	0	411
	2010	0	0	0	105	174	155	434	2	0	0	0	436
	2020	0	0	0	112	185	165	462	2	0	0	0	464

Table 2.5-2 Current Populations and Projections to 2080 (Continued)

		Radii/Distances (miles)											
Sectors		**0-1**	**1-2**	**2-3**	**3-4**	**4-5**	**5-10**	**0-10**	**10-20**	**20-30**	**30-40**	**40-50**	**0-50**
	2030	0	0	0	119	197	175	491	2	0	0	0	493
	2040	0	0	0	127	210	187	524	3	0	0	0	527
	2050	0	0	0	135	223	199	557	3	0	0	0	560
	2060	0	0	0	144	238	212	594	3	0	0	0	597
	2070	0	0	0	153	253	225	631	3	0	0	0	634
	2080	0	0	0	162	269	239	670	3	0	0	0	673
SE	2000	0	0	0	3	248	2055	2306	13	0	0	0	2319
	2010	0	0	0	3	263	2178	2444	14	0	0	0	2458
	2020	0	0	0	3	280	2322	2605	15	0	0	0	2620
	2030	0	0	0	4	298	2466	2768	16	0	0	0	2784
	2040	0	0	0	4	317	2630	2951	17	0	0	0	2968
	2050	0	0	0	4	338	2795	3137	18	0	0	0	3155
	2060	0	0	0	4	360	2680	3044	19	0	0	0	3063
	2070	0	0	0	5	382	3165	3552	20	0	0	0	3572
	2080	0	0	0	5	407	3370	3782	21	0	0	0	3803
SSE	2000	0	0	0	0	0	204	204	117	0	0	0	321
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	216	216	124	0	0	0	340
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	132	0	0	0	363
	2030	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	140	0	0	0	385
	2040	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	150	0	0	0	411
	2050	0	0	0	0	0	277	277	159	0	0	0	436
	2060	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	170	0	0	0	466
	2070	0	0	0	0	0	314	314	180	0	0	0	494
	2080	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	192	0	0	0	527

Table 2.5-2 Current Populations and Projections to 2080 (Continued)

		Radii/Distances (miles)											
Sectors		**0-1**	**1-2**	**2-3**	**3-4**	**4-5**	**5-10**	**0-10**	**10-20**	**20-30**	**30-40**	**40-50**	**0-50**
S	2000	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	40
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	0	0	0	0	42
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
	2030	0	0	0	0	0	48	48	0	0	0	0	48
	2040	0	0	0	0	0	51	51	0	0	0	0	51
	2050	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	0	0	0	54
	2060	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	58
	2070	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	0	0	0	0	62
	2080	0	0	0	0	0	66	66	0	0	0	0	66
SSW	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
~~SW~~	2070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	2080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
SW	2000	0	0	1	0	0	118	119	345	0	1111	628	2203
	2010	0	0	1	0	0	125	126	366	0	1189	672	2353
	2020	0	0	1	0	0	133	134	390	0	1255	710	2489
	2030	0	0	1	0	0	142	143	414	0	1344	760	2661
	2040	0	0	1	0	0	151	152	442	0	1433	810	2837
	2050	0	0	1	0	0	161	162	469	0	1522	860	3013

Table 2.5-2 Current Populations and Projections to 2080 (Continued)

		Radii/Distances (miles)											
Sectors		**0-1**	**1-2**	**2-3**	**3-4**	**4-5**	**5-10**	**0-10**	**10-20**	**20-30**	**30-40**	**40-50**	**0-50**
	2060	0	0	1	0	0	171	172	500	0	1622	917	3211
	2070	0	0	2	0	0	182	184	531	0	1722	973	3410
	2080	0	0	2	0	0	194	196	566	0	1844	1042	3648
WSW	2000	0	0	0	4	6	240	250	5671	1074	14758	3240	24993
	2010	0	0	0	4	6	254	264	5999	1142	15784	3474	26663
	2020	0	0	0	5	7	271	283	6378	1206	16676	3683	28226
	2030	0	0	0	5	7	288	300	6762	1285	17852	3953	30152
	2040	0	0	0	5	8	307	320	7186	1364	19029	4226	32125
	2050	0	0	0	5	8	326	339	7624	1446	20212	4503	34124
	2060	0	0	0	6	9	348	363	8105	1535	21538	4813	36354
	2070	0	0	0	6	9	370	385	8585	1624	22866	5126	38586
	2080	0	0	0	7	10	394	411	9124	1732	24484	5504	41255
W	2000	0	0	0	5	0	130	135	261	829	1302	3614	6141
	2010	0	0	0	5	0	138	143	275	870	1373	3925	6586
	2020	0	0	0	6	0	147	153	292	920	1457	4272	7094
	2030	0	0	0	6	0	156	162	310	970	1542	4652	7636
	2040	0	0	0	6	0	166	172	328	1020	1629	5064	8213
	2050	0	0	0	7	0	177	184	348	1078	1729	5512	8851
	2060	0	0	0	7	0	189	196	369	1136	1830	5993	9524
	2070	0	0	0	8	0	200	208	390	1194	1933	6507	10232
	2080	0	0	0	8	0	213	221	413	1260	2051	7089	11034
WNW	2000	0	0	0	0	4	878	882	1181	492	9669	1259	13483
	2010	0	0	0	0	4	931	935	1248	517	10152	1325	14177
	2020	0	0	0	0	5	992	997	1327	546	10733	1403	15006

Table 2.5-2 Current Populations and Projections to 2080 (Continued)

		Radii/Distances (miles)											
Sectors		**0-1**	**1-2**	**2-3**	**3-4**	**4-5**	**5-10**	**0-10**	**10-20**	**20-30**	**30-40**	**40-50**	**0-50**
	2030	0	0	0	0	5	1054	1059	1406	576	11313	1482	15836
	2040	0	0	0	0	5	1124	1129	1492	605	11893	1562	16681
	2050	0	0	0	0	5	1194	1199	1583	640	12570	1654	17646
	2060	0	0	0	0	6	1273	1279	1681	674	13247	1747	18628
	2070	0	0	0	0	6	1352	1358	1780	708	13923	1841	19610
	2080	0	0	0	0	7	1440	1447	1890	748	14697	1948	20730
~~N~~NW	2000	0	0	0	19	30	227	276	477	787	1455	222	3217
	2010	0	0	0	20	32	241	293	505	826	1528	230	3382
	2020	0	0	0	21	34	257	312	537	874	1615	240	3578
	2030	0	0	0	23	36	272	331	569	921	1702	250	3773
	2040	0	0	0	24	38	291	353	606	975	1801	261	3996
	2050	0	0	0	26	41	309	376	644	1030	1903	272	4225
	2060	0	0	0	28	44	329	401	685	1085	2005	283	4459
	2070	0	0	0	29	46	350	425	725	1140	2107	295	4692
	2080	0	0	0	31	49	372	452	771	1203	2223	308	4957
NNW	2000	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	484	4469	11928	2211	19126
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	512	4692	12524	2305	20069
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	38	38	545	4961	13240	2415	21199
	2030	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	577	5229	13956	2526	22329
	2040	0	0	0	0	0	44	44	615	5542	14791	2653	23645
	2050	0	0	0	0	0	46	46	653	5854	15626	2780	24959
	2060	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	694	6167	16461	2907	26278
	2070	0	0	0	0	0	52	52	735	6480	17296	3040	27603
	2080	0	0	0	0	0	56	56	781	6838	18250	3183	29108

Table 2.5-2 Current Populations and Projections to 2080 (Continued)

		Radii/Distances (miles)											
Sectors		**0-1**	**1-2**	**2-3**	**3-4**	**4-5**	**5-10**	**0-10**	**10-20**	**20-30**	**30-40**	**40-50**	**0-50**
TOTAL	2000	0	0	16	145	691	5462	6314	32515	19717	85029	115385	258960
	2010	0	0	17	153	732	5790	6692	34446	21398	92759	132455	287750
	2020	0	0	18	164	781	6172	7135	36696	23391	101680	152907	321809
	2030	0	0	19	175	830	6554	7578	38952	25588	111866	176926	360910
	2040	0	0	20	185	884	6992	8081	41512	28081	123309	204769	405752
	2050	0	0	21	197	940	7429	8587	44091	30781	135857	236405	455721
	2060	0	0	23	211	1003	7620	8857	46971	33854	150185	274159	514026
	2070	0	0	25	224	1065	8412	9726	49852	37244	166142	318003	580967
	2080	0	0	27	238	1134	8958	10357	53059	41093	184493	368938	657940

Table 2.5-3 Counties within 50 Miles of the STP site

Colorado	Lavaca	Matagorda
Fort Bend	Brazoria	Victoria
Wharton	Jackson	Calhoun

Table 2.5-4 Municipalities in the 50-Mile Region

Municipality	County	2000 Population	Distance from STP (miles)	Direction
Angleton	Brazoria	18,130	45	NE
Bay City	Matagorda	18,667	12	NNE
Edna	Jackson	5,899	38	WNW
El Campo	Wharton	10,945	31	NNW
Freeport	Brazoria	12,708	43	ENE
Lake Jackson	Brazoria	26,386	40	NE
Matagorda-Sargent CCD	Matagorda	3,335	8	SSE
Palacios City	Matagorda	5,153	11	SW
Port Lavaca	Calhoun	12,035	37	SW
Wharton	Wharton	9,237	36	N

Source: Reference 2.5-8

Table 2.5-5 Population Growth in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties and the State of Texas, 1970 to 2040

	Matagorda		Brazoria		Texas	
Year	Population	Annual Percent Growth	Population	Annual Percent Growth	Population	Annual Percent Growth
1970	27,913	N/A	108,312	N/A	11,196,730	N/A
1980	37,828	3.1%	169,587	4.6%	14,229,191	2.4%
1990	36,928	-0.2%	191,707	1.2%	16,986,510	1.8%
2000	37,957	0.3%	241,767	2.3%	20,851,820	2.1%
2010	41,406	0.9%	287,643	1.8%	24,330,612	1.6%
2020	44,715	0.8%	335,925	1.6%	28,005,788	1.4%
2030	47,062	0.5%	383,598	1.3%	31,830,589	1.3%
2040	48,664	0.3%	429,766	1.1%	35,761,201	1.2%

Source: Reference 2.5-6

Table 2.5-6 Age Distribution of Population in 2000 for Matagorda and Brazoria Counties and the State of Texas

Age Group	Matagorda		Brazoria		Texas	
	2000	Percent of Total	2000	Percent of Total	2000	Percent of Total
Under 18	11,382	30.0%	69,103	28.6%	5,886,759	28.2%
18 to 24	3,361	8.9%	20,865	8.6%	2,198,881	10.5%
25 to 44	10,210	26.9%	78,408	32.4%	6,484,321	31.1%
45 to 64	8,293	21.8%	52,061	21.5%	4,209,327	20.2%
65 and over	4,711	12.4%	21,330	8.8%	2,072,532	9.9%
Totals	**37,957**	**100.0%**	**241,767**	**100.0%**	**20,851,820**	**100.0%**

Source: Reference 2.5-99

Table 2.5-7 Employment by Industry, 2005

Unit Industry	Matagorda	Brazoria	Total
Total employment	16,323	116,533	132,856
Wage and salary employment	11,026	85,139	96,165
Proprietors employment	5,297	31,394	36,691
Farm proprietors employment	987	2,166	3,153
Non-farm proprietors employment	4,310	29,228	33,538
Farm employment	1,340	2,488	3,828
Non-farm employment	14,983	114,045	129,028
Private employment	12,285	97,313	109,598
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	955	563	1,518
Mining	159	1,044	1,203
Utilities	(D)	304	304
Construction	852	15,866	16,718
Manufacturing	516	12,093	12,609
Wholesale trade	294	2,625	2919
Retail trade	1727	14,248	15,975
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	3,686	3,686
Information	109	840	949
Finance and insurance	405	3,179	3,584
Real estate and rental and leasing	578	5,365	5,943
Professional and technical services	488	6,267	6,755
Management of companies and enterprises	40	98	138
Administrative and waste services	943	6,800	7,743
Educational services	(D)	1,105	1,105
Health care and social assistance	(D)	7,341	7,341
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	149	1,584	1,733
Accommodation and food services	1,066	6,559	7,625
Other services, except public administration	1,297	7,746	9,043
Government and government enterprises	2,698	16,732	19,430
Federal, civilian	96	500	596
Military	86	676	762
State and local	2,516	15,556	18,072
State government	100	2,843	2,943
Local government	2,416	12,713	15,129

Source: Reference 2.5-11
Note (D): As reported by the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis, “not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.”

Table 2.5-8 Top Employers in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties

Employer	Private/Public	Type	Number
Matagorda County [1]			
South Texas Project	Private	Electric Generation and Transmission	1365
Bay City Independent School District	Public	Education	700
Matagorda County Hospital District	Public	Hospital	475
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	Private	Retail	300
Palacios Independent School District	Public	Education	270
HEB Grocery	Private	Retail	260
Matagorda County	Public	Public Service	260
Lyondell Chemical Company (Equistar)	Private	Chemical	155
OXEA Corporation – Advent International (Formerly Celanese)	Private	Chemical	194
Brazoria County [2]			
The Dow Chemical Company	Private	Chemical	4570
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	Public	Prison System	2440
Infinity Group	Private	Specialty Contractor	2413
Brazosport Independent School District	Public	Education	2015
Wal-Mart Associates Inc.	Private	Retail	1880
Pearland Independent School District	Public	Education	1810
Alvin Independent School District	Public	Education	1758
Brazoria County	Public	Public Service	1313
Industrial Specialists Inc.	Private	Specialty Contractor	1069
ConocoPhillips	Private	Refining	900
Angleton Independent School District	Public	Education	813
Gulf States, Inc.	Private	Specialty Contractor	746
British Petroleum	Private	Chemical	711
Solutia, Inc.	Private	Petrochemical Manufacturing	650

Table 2.5-8 Top Employers in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

Employer	Private/Public	Type	Number
BASF Corporation	Private	Chemical	596
Brazosport Memorial Hospital	Private	Hospital	555
Alvin Community College	Public	Education	550
Zachry Construction	Private	Specialty Contractor	550
Kroger Food Stores	Private	Grocery	470
Columbia-Brazoria Independent School District	Public	Education	425
Chevron Phillips Chemical Company	Private	Chemical	400
Benchmark Electronics	Private	Contract Manufacturing	363
Brazosport College	Public	Education	355
Ron Carter Automotive	Private	Automotive	340
Sweeny Independent School District	Public	Education	294
Angleton Danbury Medical Center	Public	Hospital	245

[1] Data was collected in 2007.

[2] Data undated. Source of data was a website where data was presented as current.

Source: Reference 2.5-100

Table 2.5-9 Employment Trends 1995–2005

	Matagorda			Brazoria			Two-County Total			Texas		
	1995	2005	Ave. Annual Growth Percent	1995	2005	Ave. Annual Growth Percent	1995	2005	Ave. Annual Growth Percent	1995	2005	Ave. Annual Growth Percent
Labor Force	17,430	16,573	–0.5%	105,654	133,794	2.4%	123,084	150,367	2.0%	9,572,436	11,225,882	1.6%
Employment	14,921	15,209	0.2%	97,672	126,288	2.6%	112,593	141,497	2.3%	8,985,635	10,626,606	1.7%
Unemployment	2,506	1,364	–5.9%	7,982	7,506	–0.6%	10,488	8,870	–1.7%	586,801	896,276	0.2%
Unemployment Rate	14.4%	8.2%	–	7.6	5.6%	–	8.5%	5.9%	–	6.1%	5.3%	–

Source: Reference 2.5-11

Table 2.5-10 Per Capita Personal Income 1990, 2000, and 2004

	Matagorda	Brazoria	Texas
1990	$14,917	$17,344	$17,421
2000	$20,548	$27,022	$28,313
2004	$22,362	$28,985	$30,732
Avg. Annual Growth % (1990-2004)	2.9%	3.7%	4.1%

Source: Reference 2.5-13

Table 2.5-11 Road and Highway Mileage (2007)

Mileage							
County	Total Road Mileage	State Routes	County Roads	City Streets	Farm or Ranch to Market Roads	Frontage Roads	Pass, Park and Recreation Roads and Spurs
Matagorda	1116	99	584	212	220	0	0
Brazoria	2559	206	1155	933	237	28	0.376
Total Mileage	3675	305	1739	1143	457	27	0.376
Total Percentages	100%	8.30%	47.32%	31.10%	12.44%	0.73%	0.02%

Source: Reference 2.5-17

Table 2.5-12 Statistics for Most Likely Routes to STP Site

Roadway and Location [1]		Number of Lanes	Type	TXDOT Road Classification	Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) for 2005 [2]	Threshold Capacity (passenger cars per hour) [3]
Matagorda County						
1	Highway 60 south to FM 521 west	2	Undivided	Rural Major Collector	3880	2,300
2	FM 2078 west to FM 2668 south	2[4]	Undivided	Rural Minor Arterial	450	4,200
3	FM 2668 south to FM 521 west	2	Undivided	Rural Major Collector	1100	2,300
4	FM 521 west to Highway 35 west	2	Undivided	Rural Major Collector	1330	2,300
5	FM 1468 south to FM 521 east	2[4]	Undivided	Rural Minor Arterial	600	4,200
6	FM 1095 south to FM 521 east	2	Undivided	Rural Major Collector	480	2,300
7	FM 2853 south to FM 521 east	2	Undivided	Rural Major Collector	580	2,300
8	FM 521 west	2	Undivided	Rural Major Collector	2530	2,300
9	FM 521 east	2	Undivided	Rural Major Collector	1543	2,300

Source: Reference 2.5-16.

[1] The traffic counts (AADTs) identified on Fig. 2.5-5 correspond to those listed in this table.

[2] Traffic counts for a 24-hour time period.

[3] Capacity used in travel demand modeling by TXDOT, metropolitan planning organizations, and local governments. The capacity is typically based on level of service C (stable flow) based on the Transportation Research Board *Highway Capacity Manual*. Level of service A or B (free flow to reasonably free flow) may also be used as the threshold capacity level in less congested urban areas. (TXDOT Sep 2001).

[4] Rural Minor Arterial value form Suburban Fringe column.

Table 2.5-12a Matagorda County Sales Tax Information

Year	Gross Sales	Amount Subject to State Tax	State Sales Tax Revenue
2002	$483,026,125	$175,279,285	$10,954,955
2003	$500,851,920	$185,936,843	$11,621,053
2004	$531,471,630	$186,179,857	$11,636,241
2005	$536,654,235	$195,498,321	$12,218,645
2006	$587,615,882	$220,073,158	$13,754,572
2007	$1,098,985,175	$262,028,280	$16,376,768

Source: Reference 2.5-101

Table 2.5-13 Texas State Expenditures in Matagorda County, 2006

Payment Category and Source	Major Sources by Category	% of Category	County Total	% of County Total
Intergovernmental Payments			**$ 22,312,302**	**25.7%**
Texas Education Agency	$ 19,726,027	88.4%		
Texas Department of Public Safety	557,307	2.5%		
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	503,809	2.3%		
Comptroller-State Fiscal	356,094	1.6%		
Texas Juvenile Probation Commission	334,035	1.5%		
Others	835,030	3.7%		
Labor Costs			**10,460,311**	**12.0%**
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	4,624,026	44.2%		
Parks and Wildlife Department	1,593,293	15.2%		
Texas Department of Transportation	1,027,542	9.8%		
Texas Department of Public Safety	439,166	4.2%		
Department of Family and Protective Services	418,310	4.0%		
Health and Human Services Commission	414,665	4.0%		
Others	1,943,309	18.6%		
Public Assistance			**37,889,207**	**43.6%**
Health and Human Services Commission	17,945,872	47.4%		
Department of Aging and Disability Services	9,842,948	26.0%		
Attorney General	4,269,868	11.3%		
Texas Workforce Commission	2,995,869	7.9%		
Department of State Health Services	1,260,511	3.3%		
Department of Family and Protective Services	465,140	1.2%		
Others	1,108,999	2.9%		
Highway Construction/Maintenance			**12,582,722**	**14.5%**
Texas Department of Transportation (all)	12,582,722	100.0%		
Operating Expenses			**1,039,820**	**1.2%**
Texas Department of Transportation	737,110	70.9%		
General Land Office-Fiscal	75,000	7.2%		
Parks and Wildlife Department	71,304	6.9%		
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	50,692	4.9%		
Others	105,714	10.2%		
Capital Outlays			**296,660**	**0.3%**
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	280,200	94.5%		
Parks and Wildlife Department	16,460	5.5%		
Miscellaneous			**2,399,633**	**2.8%**
General Land Office	1,135,868	47.3%		
Texas Lottery Commission	650,328	27.1%		
Parks and Wildlife Department	163,967	6.8%		
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	127,018	5.3%		
Attorney General	100,800	4.2%		
Others	221,652	9.2%		
Total	**$ 86,980,655**		**86,980,655**	**100.0%**

Table 2.5-14 STP Owner Payments, Matagorda County Property Tax, 2000-2006

Year [1]	Taxing District	Rate/$100 of Assessed Valuation	Levy	Other Fees	Total STP Payment
2001	Matagorda County	$0.29340	$3,357,644	$2,608,909	$5,966,553
	Matagorda County Hospital	0.12524	1,433,236	1,119,554	2,552,790
	Navigation District #1	0.03981	455,582	0	455,582
	Drainage District #3	0.01900	217,435	206,212	423,647
	Palacios Seawall	0.03487	399,049	369,018	768,067
	Total STP Owner Payments		$5,862,946	$4,303,693	$10,166,639
2002	Matagorda County	$0.32160	$2,958,537	$3,141,463	$6,100,000
	Matagorda County Hospital	0.15070	1,386,354	1,000,000	2,386,354
	Navigation District #1	0.03981	366,229	0	366,229
	Drainage District #3	0.02460	226,306	0	226,306
	Palacios Seawall	0.04220	388,216	0	388,216
	Coastal Plains Groundwater [2]	0.00500	45,997	0	45,997
	Total STP Owner Payments		$5,371,639	$4,141,463	$9,513,102
2003	Matagorda County	$0.31837	$2,883,623	$3,216,377	$6,100,000
	Matagorda County Hospital	0.16140	1,461,132	1,000,000	2,461,132
	Navigation District #1	0.03981	360,394	0	360,394
	Drainage District #3	0.02760	249,859	0	249,859
	Palacios Seawall	0.04540	411,000	0	411,000
	Coastal Plains Groundwater	0.00500	45,264	0	45,264
	Total STP Owner Payments		$5,411,272	$4,216,377	$9,627,649
2004	Matagorda County	$0.31837	$2,315,358	$3,784,642	$6,100,000
	Matagorda County Hospital	0.20999	1,526,807	1,000,000	2,526,807
	Navigation District #1	0.03981	289,453	70,957	360,410
	Drainage District #3	0.03220	234,121	15,748	249,869
	Palacios Seawall	0.04540	330,097	80,921	411,018
	Coastal Plains Groundwater	0.00500	36,354	8,912	45,266
	Total STP Owner Payments		$4,732,190	$4,961,180	$9,693,370
2005	Matagorda County	$0.30852	$1,951,576	$4,148,425	$6,100,001
	Matagorda County Hospital	0.21240	1,343,558	1,000,000	2,343,558
	Navigation District #1	0.03981	251,822	0	251,822
	Drainage District #3	0.03220	203,684	0	203,684
	Palacios Seawall	0.03540	223,926	0	223,926
	Coastal Plains Groundwater	0.00500	31,628	0	31,628
	Total STP Owner Payments		$4,006,193	$5,148,425	$9,154,618
2006	Matagorda County	$0.26829	$2,442,652	$3,657,348	$6,100,000
	Matagorda County Hospital	0.17214	1,567,253	1,000,000	2,567,253
	Navigation District #1	0.03758	342,148	0	342,148
	Drainage District #3	0.02200	200,299	0	200,299
	Palacios Seawall	0.02528	230,162	0	230,162
	Coastal Plains Groundwater	0.00433	39,422	0	39,422
	Total STP Owner Payments		$4,821,936	$4,657,348	$9,479,284

[1] Year levy and rate for the following budget year. STP owners pay the standard mileage rate.
[2] Coastal Plains Groundwater Conservation District established in 2002.
Sources: Reference 2.5-39
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 2.5-14a Matagorda County Property Tax Information, 2000-2005

Year	Total Taxable Value	Total County Levy	STP Payments to County [1]	STP Payments as % of Total [1]
2001	$2,787,887,203	$8,179,661	$5,966,553	72.9%
2002	2,558,599,533	8,228,456	6,100,000	74.1%
2003	2,580,310,475	8,214,934	6,100,000	74.3%
2004	2,551,417,774	8,122,946	6,100,000	75.1%
2005	2,655,002,333	8,191,213	6,100,000	74.5%
2006	N/A	N/A	6,100,000	N/A

Sources: References 2.5-37 and 2.5-39.
[1] Reflects payments only to Matagorda County; does not include payments to the Hospital District or other special districts.

Table 2.5-15 Palacios ISD Property Tax Values, 2001–2005

Year	Palacios ISD Total Property Value	STP Facility Assessed Valuation [1]	STP Facility Valuation as Percent of ISD Total
2001	$1,420,780,087	$1,144,391,275	80.55%
2002	1,181,912,318	919,943,097	77.84%
2003	1,153,077,829	905,745,830	78.55%
2004	1,025,633,440	727,253,824	70.89%
2005	932,190,787	632,560,612	67.86%
2006	1,308,958,566	910,452,705	69.56%

[1] STP's assessed valuation is estimated for 2001 based on data from the Matagorda County Tax Assessor

Sources: References 2.5-45

Table 2.5-16 Palacios Independent School District Property Tax Values 2000–2006

Year	Total District Revenue [1]	Excess Percentage (goes to State)	Revenue Remaining in District	STP Owner Total Pmts to ISD	STP Owner Portion Remaining in District [1]	STP Owner Payments as % of Revenues Remaining in District	STP Owner Payments as a Portion of Revenues to State
2000	14,899,403	42.09%	8,628,349	$12,781,794	$7,402,026	85.79%	$5,379,768
2001	15,942,573	54.11%	7,315,531	15,775,182	7,238,721	98.95%	8,536,462
2002	15,289,218	44.69%	8,456,263	12,936,298	7,154,894	84.61%	5,781,403
2003	14,916,215	42.13%	8,632,710	12,400,875	7,176,966	83.14%	5,223,909
2004	13,870,667	35.62%	8,930,235	10,546,373	6,789,983	76.03%	3,756,390
2005	12,881,012	29.56%	9,073,797	9,192,321	6,475,365	71.36%	2,716,956
2006	n/a	48.03%	n/a	12,068,104	6,271,330	n/a	5,796,774
Total (2000 to 2006)				$85,700,948	$48,509,285		$37,191,662

[1] Palacios ISD revenues are not yet available for 2006.

Source: Reference 2.5-44.

Table 2.5-17 Bay City Sales Taxes, 1996-2005

Year	Sales Tax	Total Tax	Sales Tax as Percent of Total
1996	2,963,304	6,864,694	43%
1997	3,110,349	7,032,977	44%
1998	3,414,822	6,575,579	52%
1999	3,303,759	7,045,968	47%
2000	3,537,725	7,495,728	47%
2001	3,533,056	7,406,307	48%
2002	3,409,118	7,045,625	48%
2003	3,497,516	7,085,616	49%
2004	3,601,228	8,244,884	44%
2005	3,681,595	8,597,596	43%
Average Annual Percent Change	2.2%	2.3%	

Source: Reference 2.5-46

Table 2.5-18 Bay City General Revenues by Source, 2005

Source	2005	Source as Percent of Total
Property Taxes and Penalties	$2,244,178	26.1%
Sales & Hotel Taxes	3,681,595	42.8%
Franchise Taxes	854,694	9.9%
Licenses and Permits	6,310	0.1%
Fines and Forfeitures	190,963	2.2%
Fees and Charges for Services	221,828	2.6%
Intergovernmental	472,716	5.5%
Interest on Investments	108,794	1.3%
Other	816,518	9.5%
Total	**$8,597,596**	**100.0%**

Source: Reference 2.5-46

Table 2.5-19 Bay City Expenditures by Function, 2005

Function	2005	Function as Percent of Total
General Government	$1,447,739	13.9%
Public Safety	2,848,285	27.4%
Public Works	796,747	7.7%
Public Activities and Recreation	1,295,179	12.5%
Cultural Arts and Public Benefits	1,137,233	10.9%
Capital Outlay	2,304,762	22.2%
Debt Service	569,385	5.5%
Total	**$10,399,330**	**100%**

Source: Reference 2.5-46

Table 2.5-20 Matagorda County General Revenues by Source, 2006

Source	2006	Source as Percent of Total
Property taxes	$ 8,174,199	91.0%
Miscellaneous	103,303	1.2%
Unrestricted investment earnings	704,318	7.8%
Total General Revenues	**$ 8,981,820**	**100.0%**

Source: References 2.5-47 and 2.5-101

Table 2.5-21 Matagorda County Expenditures by Function, 2006

Function	2006	Function as Percent of Total
General Government	$ 2,591,435	14.5%
Justice System	3,275,243	18.3%
Public Safety	3,264,707	18.2%
Corrections and Rehabilitation	2,477,072	13.8%
Health and Human Services	1,281,386	7.2%
Community and Economic Development	1,166,624	6.5%
Infrastructure and Environmental Services	3,823,861	21.4%
Interest on Long-Term Debt	23,980	0.1%
Total County Expenditures	**$ 17,904,308**	**100.0%**

Source: Reference 2.5-47

Table 2.5-22 Brazoria County General Fund Budget Revenues by Source, 2006

Source	2006	Source as Percent of Total
Property Tax Revenue	$ 56,234,054	84.5
Licenses and Permits	900,100	1.4
Intergovernmental Revenue	627,000	0.9
Fees of Office	4,496,850	6.8
Fines and Forfeitures	2,501,000	3.8
Investment Income	480,000	0.7
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,020,000	1.5
Transfer from others	275,000	0.4
Total	$ 66,536,010	100.0%

Source: Reference 2.5-48

Table 2.5-23 Brazoria County General Fund Budget Expenditures by Function, 2006

Function	2006	Function as Percent of Total
Salaries and Benefits	$ 45,534,612	68.4
Operating Expenditures	19,063,537	28.7
Capital Outlay	968,191	1.5
Transfer to Others	967,614	1.5
Total	$ 66,533,954	100%

Source: Reference 2.5-48

Table 2.5-24 Recreation Areas Within 50-Miles of STP

Name	Acreage	Location	Annual Visitors	Overnight Facilities
Wildlife Management Areas				
Matagorda Island	56,688	Calhoun County	1,100	Primitive Camping
Mad Island	7,200	9 miles east of Collegeport – Matagorda County	1,200	None
Peach Point	11,938	West of Freeport near Jones Creek, Brazoria County	2,700	None
D.R. Winterman	246	Egypt, Wharton County	Less than 10	None
Mad Island Marsh Preserve	7,063	South east of Collegeport, Matagorda County	1,700	None
Big Boggy National Wildlife Refuge	5,000	Wadsworth, Brazoria County	250	None
San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge	34,679	Matagorda and Brazoria Counties	32,000	None
Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge	43,388	Angleton, Brazoria County	35,000	None
Nannie M. Stringfellow Wildlife Management Area	3,664	8 miles from Brazoria, Brazoria County	300	None
Parks				
Brazos Bend State Park	5,000	Needville, Fort Bend County	206,000	Campsites with water and electricity
LCRA Hollywood Bottom	36	Along the Colorado River south of Wharton, Wharton County	3,700	Camping with limited facilities
LCRA Matagorda Bay Nature Park	1,600	Mouth of the Colorado River on the Matagorda Peninsula - Matagorda County	25,000[1]	Tent camping on beach 70 site RV-park with full utility hook-ups
LCRA FM-521 River Park	13	Four miles west of Wadsworth on FM 521-Matagorda County	3,000	40 site RV-park with full services 34 sites with electricity and water only

1. This number reflects how many overnight RV stays that have occurred since the park opened.

Sources: References 2.5-50, 2.5.-51, 2.5-52, 2.5-53, 2.5-54, 2.5-55, 2.5-56, 2.5-58, 2.5-59, 2.5-60, 2.5-61, 2.5-62, 2.5-63, 2.5-64, 2.5-65, 2.5-66, 2.5-102, 2.5-103.

Table 2.5-25 Housing 1990–2000

	Matagorda			Brazoria			Two-County Total		
	1990	2000	Ave. Annual Growth Percent	1990	2000	Ave. Annual Growth Percent	1990	2000	Annual Growth Percent
Total Housing Units	18,540	18,611	0.04%	74,504	90,628	2.0%	93,044	109,239	1.6%
Occupied	13,164	13,901	0.5%	64,019	81,954	2.5%	77,183	95,855	2.2%
Owner-Occupied	8,559	9,282	0.8%	44,317	60,674	3.2%	52,876	69,956	2.8%
Renter-Occupied	4,605	4,619	0.03%	19,702	21,280	0.8%	24,307	25,899	0.6%
Vacant Units	5,376	4,710	–1.3%	10,485	8,674	–1.9%	15,861	13,384	–1.7%

Sources: References 2.5-104 and 2.5-3.

Table 2.5-26 Housing 1990–2000

	Bay City			Palacios		
	1990	2000	Avg. Annual Growth Percent	1990	2000	Avg. Annual Growth Percent
Total Housing Units	8189	8113	–0.1%	1896	1976	0.4%
Occupied	6649	6912	0.4%	1460	1661	1.3%
Owner-Occupied	3479	3635	0.4%	978	1149	1.6%
Renter-Occupied	3170	3277	0.3%	482	512	0.6%
Vacant Units	1540	1201	–2.5%	436	315	-3.2%

Sources: References 2.5-105 and 2.5-3.

Table 2.5-27 Hotel/Motel Data, 2007, First Quarter

City	Rate	Number of Hotels [1]	Room Nights Available [2]	Occupancy (%)
Matagorda County				
Bay City	$00–39.99	7	32,200	64.1
	$40–49.99	1	5,100	66.5
	$50–59.99	1	10,800	59.0
	$60–69.99	1	3,700	68.8
	$80–69.99	1	5,200	76.5
Matagorda	$50–59.99	1	1,000	47.4
	$130.00+	1	400	17.2
Midfields	$90–99.99	1	800	75.8
Palacios	$00–39.99	2	5500	57.9
Totals		16	64,700	64.0
Brazoria County				
Alvin	$00–39.99	1	7,700	63.6
	$40–49.99	2	11,200	58.2
	$60–69.99	1	3,600	71.1
	$70–79.99	1	3,600	71.9
	$100–110	1	900	49.6
Angleton	$50–59.99	1	3,600	80.1
	$70–79.99	1	4,100	81.5
Clute	$00–39.99	3	17,800	69.8
	$40–49.99	1	12,200	68.7
	$60–69.99	1	4,000	81.2
	$70–79.99	2	10,100	83.3
Freeport	$00–39.99	1	3,600	49.0
Lake Jackson	$40–49.99	1	8,700	52.1
	$50–59.99	1	12,800	79.2
	$80–89.99	1	5,300	87.4
Pearland	$70–79.99	1	4,100	78.2
	$80–89.99	1	5,300	80.7
	$100–110	1	5,500	81.3
Quintana	$100–110	1	500	36.7
Surfside Beach	$00–39.99	1	2,300	61.5
	$70–79.99	1	4,500	28.6
	$90–99.99	3	9,000	28.5
West Columbia	$40–49.99	2	5,100	61.0
	$50–59.99	1	3,600	61.4
	$60–69.99	1	14,600	29.6
Totals		**32.0**	**163,700**	**63.3**

[1] Only properties with revenues exceeding $18,000 in the current quarter.
[2] Room Nights Available -- the number rooms in a hotel multiplied by the number of nights in the current quarter.

Source: Reference 2.5-73

Table 2.5-28 2000 Housing Value Inventory

	Brazoria County		Matagorda County	
Value	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Less than $10,000	219	0.5	159	2.3
$10,000 to $14,999	300	0.6	164	2.4
$15,000 to $19,999	418	0.9	178	2.6
$20,000 to $24,999	689	1.4	245	3.5
$25,000 to $29,999	940	2.0	283	4.1
$30,000 to $34,999	1,200	2.5	323	4.7
$35,000 to $39,999	1,181	2.5	317	4.6
$40,000 to $49,999	3,214	6.7	759	11.0
$50,000 to $59,999	3,465	7.2	882	12.7
$60,000 to $69,999	3,955	8.2	1,007	14.6
$70,000 to $79,999	4,530	9.4	521	7.5
$80,000 to $89,999	4,569	9.5	661	9.6
$90,000 to $99,999	4,025	8.4	361	5.2
$100,000 to $124,999	6,384	13.3	347	5.0
$125,000 to $149,999	4,824	10.1	234	3.4
$150,000 to $174,999	3,195	6.7	212	3.1
$175,000 to $199,999	1,724	3.6	88	1.3
$200,000 to $249,999	1,685	3.5	111	1.6
$250,000 to $299,999	845	1.8	49	0.7
$300,000 to $399,999	416	0.9	0	0.0
$400,000 to $499,999	81	0.2	0	0.0
$500,000 to $749,999	45	0.1	0	0.0
$750,000 to $999,999	7	0.0	18	0.3
$1,000,000 or more	39	0.1	0	0.0
Total	**47,950**	**100**	**6919**	**100**
Median Price	**$88,500**	**–**	**$61,500**	**–**

Source: Reference 2.5-105

Table 2.5-29 Major Public Water Suppliers

System Name	Population Served [3,1]	Primary Water Source [1]	Total Production (MGD) [2]	Max Purchased Capacity (MGD) [2]	Average Daily Consumption (MGD) [2]
Matagorda County					
City of Bay City	19,263	Groundwater	8.856	4.403	2.409
City of Palacios	5,100	Groundwater	1.973	1.224	0.542
Brazoria County					
City of Alvin	17,916	Groundwater	8.739	4.75	1.307
City of Angleton	19,167	Purchased Surface Water	5.112	2.016	1.910
City of Clute	13,836	Purchased Surface Water	2.080	0.000	0.361
City of Freeport	25,058	Purchased Surface Water	0.000	2.000	1.400
City of Lake Jackson	25,890	Purchased Surface Water	6.696	2.000	3.100
City of Pearland	56,877	Purchased Surface Water	13.54	0.000	3.140

[1] Reference 2.5-106

[2] Reference 2.5-107

[3] Systems serving more than 5000 people. Year of data not provided. Data extracted from TCEQ database that is updated continuously.

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
Matagorda County			
City of Palacios (10593001)	0.80	0.42	December 2005
		0.41	January 2006
		0.39	February 2006
		0.41	March 2006
		0.42	April 2006
		0.47	May 2006
		0.65	June 2006
		0.71	July 2006
		0.46	August 2006
		0.49	September 2006
		0.77	October 2006
		0.43	November 2006
		0.53	December 2006
Matagorda County WCID No. 6 (10663001)	0.193	0.059	December 2005
		0.062	January 2006
		0.057	February 2006
		0.061	March 2006
		0.058	April 2006
		0.061	May 2006
		0.089	June 2006
		0.076	July 2006
		0.059	August 2006
		0.068	September 2006
		0.083	October 2006
		0.046	November 2006
		0.060	December 2006
City of Bay City (10123004)	4.3	2.332	December 2005
		2.53	January 2006
		2.048	February 2006
		2.153	March 2006
		2.195	April 2006
		2.41	May 2006
		2.76	June 2006
		2.93	July 2006
		2.309	August 2006
		2.317	September 2006
		2.988	October 2006
		2.109	November 2006
		2.285	December 2006
		3.866	January 2007

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
Markham MUD (10580001)	0.30	0.03	December 2005
		0.04	January 2006
		0.03	February 2006
		0.03	March 2006
		0.03	April 2006
		0.04	May 2006
		0.05	June 2006
		0.07	July 2006
		0.03	August 2006
		0.04	September 2006
		0.06	October 2006
		0.04	December 2006
Matagorda County WCID No. 5 (10217001)	0.075	0.032	December 2005
		0.043	January 2006
		0.032	February 2006
		0.029	March 2006
		0.029	April 2006
		0.033	May 2006
		0.055	June 2006
		0.038	July 2006
		0.030	August 2006
		0.070	September 2006
		0.086	October 2006
		0.043	November 2006
		0.062	December 2006
Beach Road MUD (13563001)	0.05	0.01	December 2005
		0.01	January 2006
		0.009	February 2006
		0.01	March 2006
		0.01	April 2006
		0.02	May 2006
		0.02	June 2006
		0.03	July 2006
		0.01	August 2006
		0.02	September 2006
		<0.02	October 2006
		0.15	November 2006
		0.01	December 2006
Lower Colorado River Authority (14401001)	0.025	0.003	August 2006
		0.003	September 2006
		0.002	October 2006
		0.002	November 2006
		0.003	December 2006

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
Brazoria County			
Oak Manor MUD (10700001)	0.08	0.026	December 2005
		0.024	January 2006
		0.024	February 2006
		0.020	March 2006
		0.018	April 2006
		0.029	May 2006
		0.023	June 2006
		0.029	July 2006
		0.018	August 2006
		0.020	September 2006
		0.045	October 2006
		0.021	November 2006
		0.035	December 2006
		0.054	January 2007
City of Sweeny (10297001)	0.975	0.330	December 2005
		0.343	January 2006
		0.318	February 2006
		0.330	March 2006
		0.305	April 2006
		0.298	May 2006
		0.396	June 2006
		0.514	July 2006
		0.383	August 2006
		0.401	September 2006
		0.587	October 2006
		0.351	November 2006
		0.522	December 2006
City of Alvin (10005001)	5.0	2.157	January 2006
		2.204	February 2006
		2.058	March 2006
		1.968	April 2006
		2.223	May 2006
		2.460	June 2006
		3.057	July 2006
		2.158	August 2006
		2.100	September 2006
		3.296	October 2006
		2.036	November 2006
		3.038	December 2006
		4.092	January 2007

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
Commodore Cove Improvement District (10798001)	0.06	0.016	December 2005
		0.017	January 2006
		0.015	February 2006
		0.018	March 2006
		0.017	April 2006
		0.022	May 2006
		0.026	June 2006
		0.037	July 2006
		0.027	August 2006
		0.031	September 2006
		0.037	October 2006
		0.022	November 2006
		0.024	December 2006
City of Brazoria (14581001)	0.75	0.251	December 2005
		0.236	January 2006
		0.232	February 2006
		0.279	March 2006
		0.234	April 2006
		0.236	May 2006
		0.364	June 2006
		0.653	July 2006
		0.282	August 2006
		0.460	September 2006
		0.891	October 2006
		0.363	November 2006
		0.828	December 2006
City of Lake Jackson (10047001)	4.0	2.503	December 2005
		2.439	January 2006
		2.341	February 2006
		4.339	March 2006
		2.371	April 2006
		2.444	May 2006
		2.600	June 2006
		3.607	July 2006
		2.587	August 2006
		2.867	September 2006
		3.361	October 2006
		2.570	November 2006
		2.888	December 2006
		2.870	January 2007

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
City of West Columbia (10312001)	1.6	0.438	December 2005
		0.393	January 2006
		0.456	February 2006
		0.557	March 2006
		0.484	April 2006
		0.459	May 2006
		0.616	June 2006
		0.880	July 2006
		0.510	August 2006
		0.564	September 2006
		1.378	October 2006
		0.538	November 2006
		0.918	December 2006
Brazoria County FWSD No. 1 (11130001)	0.14	0.034	December 2005
		0.039	January 2006
		0.034	February 2006
		0.034	March 2006
		0.033	April 2006
		0.031	May 2006
		0.031	June 2006
		0.034	July 2006
		0.028	August 2006
		0.031	September 2006
		0.044	October 2006
		0.032	November 2006
		0.031	December 2006
City of Pearland (STP No. 2) (10134002)	3.1	1.036	January 2006
		1.195	February 2006
		1.109	March 2006
		1.090	April 2006
		1.314	May 2006
		1.626	June 2006
		2.212	July 2006
		1.146	August 2006
		1.356	September 2006
		2.670	October 2006
		1.441	November 2006
		2.003	December 2006

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
City of Pearland (STP No. 3) (10134003)	1.75	1.704	January 2006
		1.582	February 2006
		1.44	March 2006
		1.42	April 2006
		1.645	May 2006
		1.87	June 2006
		2.212	July 2006
		1.493	August 2006
		1.365	September 2006
		2.65	October 2006
		1.269	November 2006
		1.65	December 2006
City of Freeport (10882001)	2.25	0.499	December 2005
		0.466	January 2006
		0.444	February 2006
		0.548	March 2006
		0.611	April 2006
		0.654	May 2006
		0.800	June 2006
		1.600	July 2006
		0.822	August 2006
		1.158	September 2006
		1.693	October 2006
		0.621	November 2006
		0.654	December 2006
City of Freeport (10882002)	0.30	0.004	December 2005
		0.003	January 2006
		0.003	February 2006
		0.003	March 2006
		0.002	April 2006
		0.003	May 2006
		0.005	June 2006
		0.016	July 2006
		0.004	August 2006
		0.008	September 2006
		0.025	October 2006
		0.006	November 2006
		0.008	December 2006

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
City of Clute (10044001)	4.0	2.179	December 2005
		2.144	January 2006
		2.232	February 2006
		2.301	March 2006
		2.062	April 2006
		2.195	May 2006
		2.526	June 2006
		3.670	July 2006
		2.736	August 2006
		3.375	September 2006
		4.112	October 2006
		2.429	November 2006
		2.774	December 2006
		4.185	January 2007
City of Hillcrest Village (10420001)	0.15	0.076	December 2005
		0.075	January 2006
		0.069	February 2006
		0.076	March 2006
		0.082	April 2006
		0.076	May 2006
		0.063	June 2006
		0.142	July 2006
		0.070	August 2006
		0.093	September 2006
		0.099	October 2006
		0.052	November 2006
		0.083	December 2006
		0.101	January 2007
City of Angleton (10548004)	3.6	1.327	December 2005
		1.10	January 2006
		0.855	February 2006
		1.11	March 2006
		1.070	April 2006
		1.356	May 2006
		1.664	June 2006
		2.043	July 2006
		1.769	August 2006
		1.543	September 2006
		2.158	October 2006
		1.307	November 2006
		1.606	December 2006
		2.541	January 2007

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
City of Angleton (10548002)	0.25	0.094	December 2005
		0.09	January 2006
		0.07	February 2006
		0.083	March 2006
		0.066	April 2006
		0.101	May 2006
		0.012	June 2006
		0.170	July 2006
		0.123	August 2006
		0.081	September 2006
		0.144	October 2006
		0.073	November 2006
		0.106	December 2006
City of Danbury (10158001)	0.504	0.165	December 2005
		0.165	February 2006
		0.150	March 2006
		0.116	April 2006
		0.120	May 2006
		0.184	June 2006
		0.195	July 2006
		0.141	August 2006
		0.143	September 2006
		0.204	October 2006
		0.155	November 2006
City of Oyster Creek (11837001)	0.500	0.142	December 2005
		0.129	January 2006
		0.135	February 2006
		0.143	March 2006
		0.143	April 2006
		0.149	May 2006
		0.219	June 2006
		0.281	July 2006
		0.202	August 2006
		0.229	September 2006
		0.320	October 2006
		0.182	November 2006
		0.191	December 2006

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
City of Pearland (12295001)	0.95	0.466	December 2005
		0.415	January 2006
		0.408	February 2006
		0.406	March 2006
		0.440	April 2006
		0.418	May 2006
		0.413	June 2006
		0.500	July 2006
		0.463	August 2006
		0.443	September 2006
		0.590	October 2006
		0.467	November 2006
		0.517	December 2006
Brazoria County MUD No. 3 (12332001)	2.4	1.060	December 2005
		0.995	January 2006
		0.998	February 2006
		0.962	March 2006
		1.001	April 2006
		0.996	May 2006
		1.047	June 2006
		1.195	July 2006
		1.090	August 2006
		1.055	September 2006
		1.299	October 2006
		1.021	November 2006
		1.103	December 2006
		1.209	January 2007
City of Pearland (10134007)	2.0	1.27	December 2005
		1.33	January 2006
		1.274	February 2006
		1.23	March 2006
		1.27	April 2006
		1.4	May 2006
		1.523	June 2006
		1.773	July 2006
		1.56	August 2006
		1.20	September 2006
		1.77	October 2006
		1.141	November 2006
		1.26	December 2006

Table 2.5-30 Wastewater Treatment Systems in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties (Continued)

System Name (TPDES #) [1]	Plant Designed Average Flow (MGD)	Monthly Average - Wastewater Processed (MGD)	Months
City of Pearland (10134008)	0.25	0.246	December 2005
		0.264	January 2006
		0.281	February 2006
		0.289	March 2006
		0.244	April 2006
		0.269	May 2006
		0.330	June 2006
		0.392	July 2006
		0.385	August 2006
		0.355	September 2006
		0.516	October 2006
		0.356	November 2006
		0.408	December 2006
City of Manvel (13872001) Outfall 001A* and City of Manvel (13872001) Outfall B**	0.10	0.044	December 2005*
		0.049	January 2006*
		0.039	February 2006*
		0.046	March 2006*
		0.048	April 2006*
		0.051	May 2006*
		0.055	June 2006*
		0.074	July 2006*
		0.060	August 2006*
		0.062	September 2006*
		0.114	October 2006*
		0.041	November 2006*
		0.076	December 2006*
		0.076	December 2006**
		0.068	January 2007**
Brazoria County MUD 21 (14222001)	0.25	0.111	December 2005
		0.104	January 2006
		0.104	February 2006
		0.104	March 2006
		0.110	April 2006
		0.114	May 2006
		0.123	June 2006
		0.142	July 2006
		0.135	August 2006
		0.130	September 2006
		0.152	October 2006
		0.133	November 2006
		0.149	December 2006
		0.175	January 2007

[1] Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination System

Table 2.5-31 Region K-Projected Water Demands for 2010–2060

Category	2010 (acre-feet)	2060 (acre-feet)	Percent change in demand 2010–2060	Percent of overall demand in 2010	Percent change in relative share of overall demand 2010–2060
Municipal	226,437	442,110	+95	+21	+13
County-other	26,200	42,060	+61	+2	+1
Manufacturing	38,162	85,698	+125	+4	+3
Mining	30,620	27,598	–10	+3	-1
Irrigation	589,705	468,763	–21	+55	–19
Steam-electric	153,522	222,058	+45	+1	+3
Livestock	13,395	13,395	0	+1	0
Region	1,078,041	1,301,682	+21	–	–

Source: Reference 2.5-75

Table 2.5-32 Region K – Additional Water Needs (Acre-Feet per Year) by County and Type of Use in Years 2010 and 2060

County	Total		Municipal		County-other		Manufacturing		Steam-electric		Mining		Irrigation		Livestock	
	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060
Bastrop	4,420	29,032	–	10,629	–	9,576	8	60	–	8,750	4,293	–	119	17	–	–
Blanco	123	264	–	–	122	263	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burnet	1,618	10,120	296	6,584	611	2,615	–	–	–	–	688	898	–	–	23	23
Colorado	62,601	24,972	–	–	105	90	–	–	–	–	8,569	4,867	53,902	19,990	25	25
Fayette	332	33,230	37	2,083	208	16	45	162	–	30,908	–	29	20	10	22	22
Gillespie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hays	2,066	18,779	1,307	8,708	759	9,738	–	333	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Llano	805	2,666	740	2,527	–	74	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	62
Matagorda	97,503	131,554	2	2	–	–	–	13,515	–	52,766	–	–	97,445	65,215	56	56
Mills	697	544	357	357	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	339	186	–	–
San Saba	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travis	7,825	273,042	3,444	244,504	–	–	4,257	8,013	–	20,443	–	–	124	82	–	–
Wharton	66,601	30,828	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	66,601	30,820	–	–
Williamson	1,464	2,275	1,464	2,275	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Region	246,055	557,311	7,647	277,674	1805	22,372	4315	22,096	–	112,867	13,550	5794	218,550	116,320	188	188

Source: Reference 2.5-75

Table 2.5-33 Region K - Existing Major Water Supply Sources Supplies for 2010 and 2060

Water Supply Source	2010 (acre-feet)	2060 (acre-feet)
Surface water		
Colorado River run-of-river	464,601	471,402
Highland Lakes system	380,106	72,477
Colorado River combined run-of-river irrigation	25,629	25,629
Other local supply	18,378	26,124
Other surface water	26,330	26,807
Surface water subtotal	**915,044**	**622,439**
Groundwater		
Gulf Coast Aquifer	158,936	158,511
Hickory Aquifer	22,920	22,920
Ellenburger-San Saba Aquifer	21,384	21,365
Marble Falls Aquifer	15,147	15,147
Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	13,768	13,650
Other groundwater	34,879	33,940
Groundwater subtotal	**267,034**	**265,533**
Region total	**1,182,078**	**887,972**

Source: Reference 2.5-75

Note: Water supply sources are listed individually if 10,000 acre-feet per year or greater in 2010. Values include only water supplies that are physically and legally available to users during a drought of record.

Table 2.5-34 Region H - Projected Water Demands for 2010–2060

Category	2010 (acre-feet)	2060 (acre-feet)	Percent change in demand 2010–2060	Percent of overall demand in 2010	Percent change in relative share of overall demand, 2010–2060
Municipal	897,553	1,480,339	+65	+39	+5
County-other	82,991	252,269	+204	+4	+4
Manufacturing	722,873	950,102	+31	+31	–3
Mining	57,043	69,457	+22	+2	0
Irrigation	450,175	430,930	–4	+19	–7
Steam-electric	91,231	217,132	+138	+4	+2
Livestock	12,228	12,228	0	+1	0
Region	2,314,094	3,412,457	+47	–	–

Source: Reference 2.5-75

Table 2.5-35 Region H - Additional Water Needs (Acre-Feet per Year) by County and Type of Use in Years 2010 and 2060

County	Total		Municipal		County-other		Manufacturing		Steam-electric		Mining		Irrigation		Livestock	
	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060	2010	2060
Austin	435	1,392	192	626	191	595	43	146	–	–	9	25	–	–	–	–
Brazoria	92,249	233,681	2,994	23,553	8,245	17,194	47,629	164,097	–	–	805	2,141	32,511	26,696	65	–
Chambers	43,584	61,675	1,217	3,012	368	324	8,551	13,871	–	–	6,395	16,715	27,053	27,753	–	–
Fort Bend	28,081	174,376	19,828	92,584	6,816	76,681	1,386	4,240	–	–	51	871	–	–	–	–
Galveston	14,211	15,532	4,033	5,648	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	77	10,143	9,792	–	15
Harris	61,593	409,686	28,058	305,107	–	11,464	33,264	62,535	–	29,786	271	794	–	–	–	–
Leon	411	1,310	192	461	50	81	169	768	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberty	15,966	34,498	297	2,183	636	4,643	97	440	2,962	8,195	116	415	11,858	18,622	–	–
Madison	126	575	31	158	39	223	55	193	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Montgomery	19,371	170,249	11,902	80,072	6,931	78,323	458	2,442	–	8,999	80	413	–	–	–	–
Polk	337	1,544	69	345	263	1188	–	–	–	–	5	11	–	–	–	–
San Jacinto	831	1,669	230	787	100	361	9	29	–	–	–	–	492	492	–	–
Trinity	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walker	1,536	4,633	160	334	685	1,299	690	2,999	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Waller	1,260	8,487	451	3,776	388	3,502	21	76	–	–	–	–	400	1,133	–	–
Region	279,996	1,119,307	69,659	518,646	24,712	195,878	92,372	251,836	2,962	46,980	7,769	21,464	82,457	84,488	65	15

Source: Reference 2.5-75

Table 2.5-36 Region H - Existing Major Water Supply Sources Supplies for 2010 and 2060

Water Supply Source	2010 (acre-feet)	2060 (acre-feet)
Surface water		
Lake Livingston-Wallisville system	985,142	985,116
Brazos River run-of-river	452,185	452,239
Lake Houston	159,014	159,014
Brazos River Authority main stem system	138,913	138,913
Trinity River run-of-river	78,886	78,886
Sam Rayburn-B.A. Steinhagen Reservoir system	60,727	60,727
San Jacinto River run-of-river	34,428	34,428
Trinity-San Jacinto River run-of-river	34,232	34,232
San Jacinto-Brazos River run-of-river	33,291	33,291
Other local supply	27,061	27,061
Neches-Trinity River run-of-river	21,129	21,129
Lake Conroe	19,097	19,097
Other surface water	7,561	8,907
Surface water subtotal	**2,051,666**	**2,053,040**
Groundwater		
Gulf Coast Aquifer	627,584	476,848
Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer	23,423	23,008
Other groundwater	10,071	9,859
Groundwater subtotal	**661,078**	**509,715**
Region total	**2,712,744**	**2,562,755**

Source: Reference 2.5-75

Note: Water supply sources are listed individually if 10,000 acre-feet per year or greater in 2010. Values include only water supplies that are physically and legally available to users during a drought of record.

Table 2.5-37 Police and Fire Protection

County	Total Population (2000)	Police Protection Personnel (2002)	Ratio of Residents per Police Protection Personnel	Fire Protection Personnel (full time and volunteer) (2007)	Ratio of Residents per Fire Protection Personnel
Matagorda	37,957	100	380	175	217
Brazoria	241,767	578	418	507	477

Source: Reference 2.5-108

Table 2.5-38 Hospital Use [1] and Physician [2] Data for Matagorda and Brazoria Counties

Facility Name	Staffed Beds	Admissions [3]	Census [4]	Outpatient Visits [3]	Personnel [5]	No. of Physicians
Matagorda County						
Matagorda County General Hospital	66	2,222	21	34,912	329	NA
Palacios Community Medical Center	17	391	2	5,846	27	NA
Total	83	2,613	23	40,758	356	41
Brazoria County						
Alvin Diagnostic and Urgent Care Center	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Angleton Danbury Medical Center	43	2,385	21	46,745	257	NA
Brazosport Regional Health System	156	5,812	61	107,883	491	NA
Sweeny Community Hospital	14	274	2	15,560	123	NA
Total [3]	213	8471	84	170,188	871	766

[1] Reference 2.5-76
[2] Reference 2.5-77
[3] Total during a recent 12-month period (2005–2006)
[4] Average daily census during a recent 12-month period.
[5] Hospital personnel list does not include doctors that serve patients in the hospital, but are not employed by the hospital.
NA – Not Available

Table 2.5-39 Public Grade Schools in Brazoria and Matagorda County

	Primary/Elementary		Middle/Intermediate/ Junior High		High School		Alternative/ Magnet	Total
ISD	**Current**	**Proposed**	**Current**	**Proposed**	**Current**	**Proposed**		
Brazoria County [1]								
Alvin [3]	12	1	5	2	2	1	4	23
Angleton [4]	6	0	2	0	1	0	4	13
Brazosport	11	0	5	0	2	0	3	21
Columbia-Brazoria	3	Not available	1	Not available	1	Not available	1	6
Damon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Danbury	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Pearland	11	2	8	2	1	1	4	24
Sweeny [1]	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Matagorda County [4]								
Bay City	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	8
Matagorda	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Palacios	1	Not available	2	Not available	1	Not available	2	6
Tidehaven	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	5
Van Vleck	1	Not available	2	Not available	1	Not available	1	5

[1] Reference 2.5-82
[2] Reference 2.5-86
[3] Reference 2.5-88
[4] Reference 2.5-85

Table 2.5-40 Public Grade Schools in Brazoria and Matagorda County Use and Capacity

ISD	Students	Capacity	Available Capacity
Brazoria County			
Alvin	14,300	[1]	[2]
Angleton	6380	8700	2,300 (25%)
Brazosport	13,043	13,043+	[2]
Columbia-Brazoria	3,107	3,450 to 3,600	350–500
Damon	164	164	0 (0%)
Danbury	777	Not available at this time	[3]
Pearland	16,116	19,500	3,300 (17%)
Sweeny	2086	2,300+	200+ (10%)
Matagorda County			
Bay City	4,000	4,600	600 (15%)
Matagorda	56	112	56 (50%)
Palacios	1,540	Not available at this time	[4]
Tidehaven	871	1,050	179 (17%)
Van Vleck	963	Not available at this time	Not available at this time

[1] Student population expected to nearly double in the next 10 years. Extensive building development program is underway.

[2] Some excess capacity once ongoing building program completed.

[3] District is in the process of preparing a facilities study. New construction expected in the next 5 years.

[4] District is in the process of preparing a facilities study.

Sources: References 2.5-82, 2.5-84, 2.5-85, 2.5-86, 2.5-87, 2.5-88, 2.5-89

Table 2.5-40a Eligibility for Free and Reduced Lunch Program, Public ISDs in the ROI, 2005-06 School Year

Independent School District	Total Students in ISD	Free Lunch Eligible		Reduced Lunch Eligible		Free and Reduced Lunch Total	
		Number	Percent of Total Students	Number	Percent of Total Students	Number	Percent of Total Students
Matagorda County							
Bay City ISD	4,140	2,128	51.4%	243	5.9%	2,371	57.3%
Matagorda ISD	56	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Palacios ISD	1,638	975	59.5%	145	8.9%	1,120	68.4%
Tidehaven ISD	889	412	46.3%	107	12.0%	519	58.4%
Van Vleck ISD	963	385	40.0%	115	11.9%	500	51.9%
County total	**7,686**	**3,900**	**50.7%**	**610**	**7.9%**	**4,510**	**58.7%**
Brazoria County							
Columbia-Brazoria ISD	13,266	5,155	38.9%	1,194	9.0%	6,349	47.9%
Angleton ISD	6,444	2,510	39.0%	538	8.3%	3,048	47.3%
Brazosport ISD	13,260	5,482	41.3%	1,259	9.5%	6,741	50.8%
Columbia-Brazoria ISD	3,056	1,129	36.9%	253	8.3%	1,382	45.2%
Damon ISD	164	76	46.3%	38	23.2%	114	69.5%
Danbury ISD	759	158	20.8%	44	5.8%	202	26.6%
Pearland ISD	15,543	2,445	15.7%	847	5.4%	3,292	21.2%
Sweeny ISD	2,086	593	28.4%	215	10.3%	808	38.7%
County total	**54,578**	**17,548**	**32.2%**	**4,338**	**8.0%**	**21,936**	**40.2%**
Statewide	**4,523,873**	**1,809,295**	**40.0%**	**372,402**	**8.2%**	**2,181,697**	**48.2%**

Table 2.5-41 Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and Historic Texas Cemeteries within 10 Miles of the Project Site

Resource Name	Description	Designation	Town	Approximate Distance to Project Site
Matagorda Cemetery	1830 to present	HTC, NRHP	Matagorda	8.9 miles SE
Collegeport Cemetery	1909 to present	HTC	Collegeport	9.2 miles SW
Culver House	1895 Classic Revival home	RTHL	Matagorda	8.8 miles SE
Dale-Rugeley-Sisk House	1830 Vernacular cottage	RTHL	Matagorda	8.9 miles SE
Fisher-Sargent-Gottschalk-Dansby House	1832 Late Victorian home	RTHL	Matagorda	9 miles SE
St. Francis Catholic Church	1896 Late Victorian church	RTHL	near Wadsworth	6 miles E
Old U.S. Post Office	1856 Early West Commercial	RTHL	Matagorda	8.9 mile SE
Yeamans-Stallard House	1859 Vernacular house	RTHL	NE of Palacios	6.1 miles W

Source: Reference 2.5-93

NRHP - National Register of Historic Places
RTHL - Recorded Texas Historic Landmark
HTC - Historic Texas Cemetery

Table 2.5-42 Summary of Minority and Low-Income Block Groups within 50 Miles of STP

County Name	Number of Block Groups	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multi-Racial	Aggregate	Hispanic	Low-Income Households
Brazoria	103	7	0	0	0	1	0	8	12	1
Calhoun	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Colorado	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Bend	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Jackson	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lavaca	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matagorda	36	3	0	1	0	4	0	4	5	2
Victoria	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wharton	38	7	0	0	0	1	0	8	5	3
TOTALS	**230**	**19**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**22**	**30**	**6**

Table 2.5-43 City of Palacios Revenues by Source, 2006

Source	2007[1]	Percent of Total
Property Taxes and Penalties	$916,360.00	50.6%
Sales Tax	219,500.00	12.1%
Franchise Taxes	140,000.00	7.7%
Licenses and Permits	14,000.00	0.8%
Fines and Forfeitures	100,500.00	5.6%
Fees and Charges for Services	95,940.00	5.3%
Intergovernmental	303,560.00	16.8%
Interest on Investments	8,000.00	0.4%
Other	12,000.00	0.7%
Total	**$1,809,860.00**	**100.0%**

Source: Ref. 2.5.2-109 [Palacios 2007-2008 Budget, 2008]

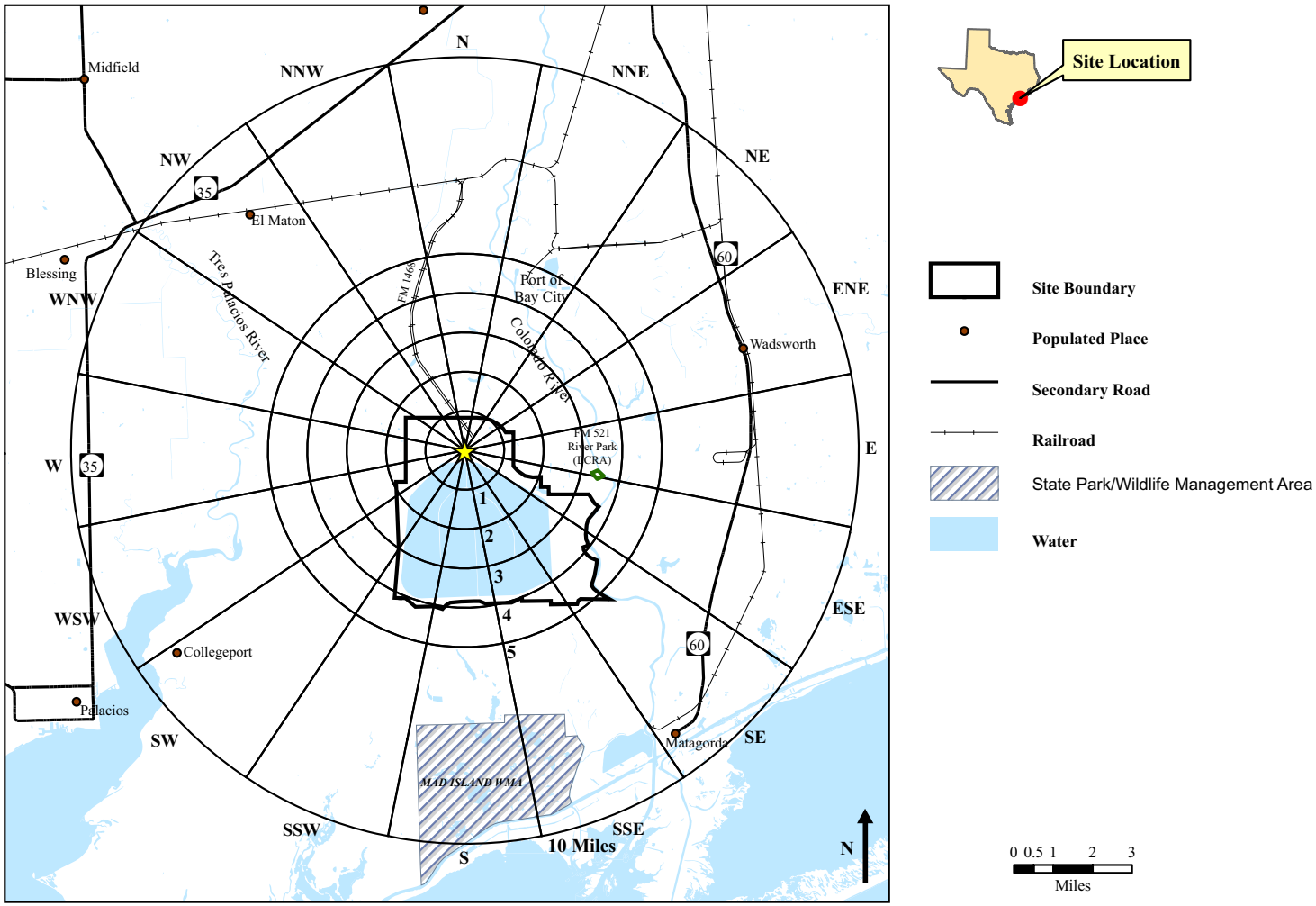
[1] Adopted Budget, 2006-2007

Table 2.5-44 City of Palacios Expenditures by Function, 2006

Function	2007[1]	Percent of Total
General Government	$460,280.00	21.2%
Justice System	91,870.00	4.2%
Public Safety	810,060.00	37.4%
Infrastructure and Environmental Services	479,380.00	22.1%
Community Services	189,300.00	8.7%
Other	137,100.00	6.3%
Total	**$2,167,990.00**	**100.0%**

Source: Ref. 2.5.2-109 [Palacios 2007-2008 Budget, 2008]

[1] Adopted Budget, 2006-2007



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

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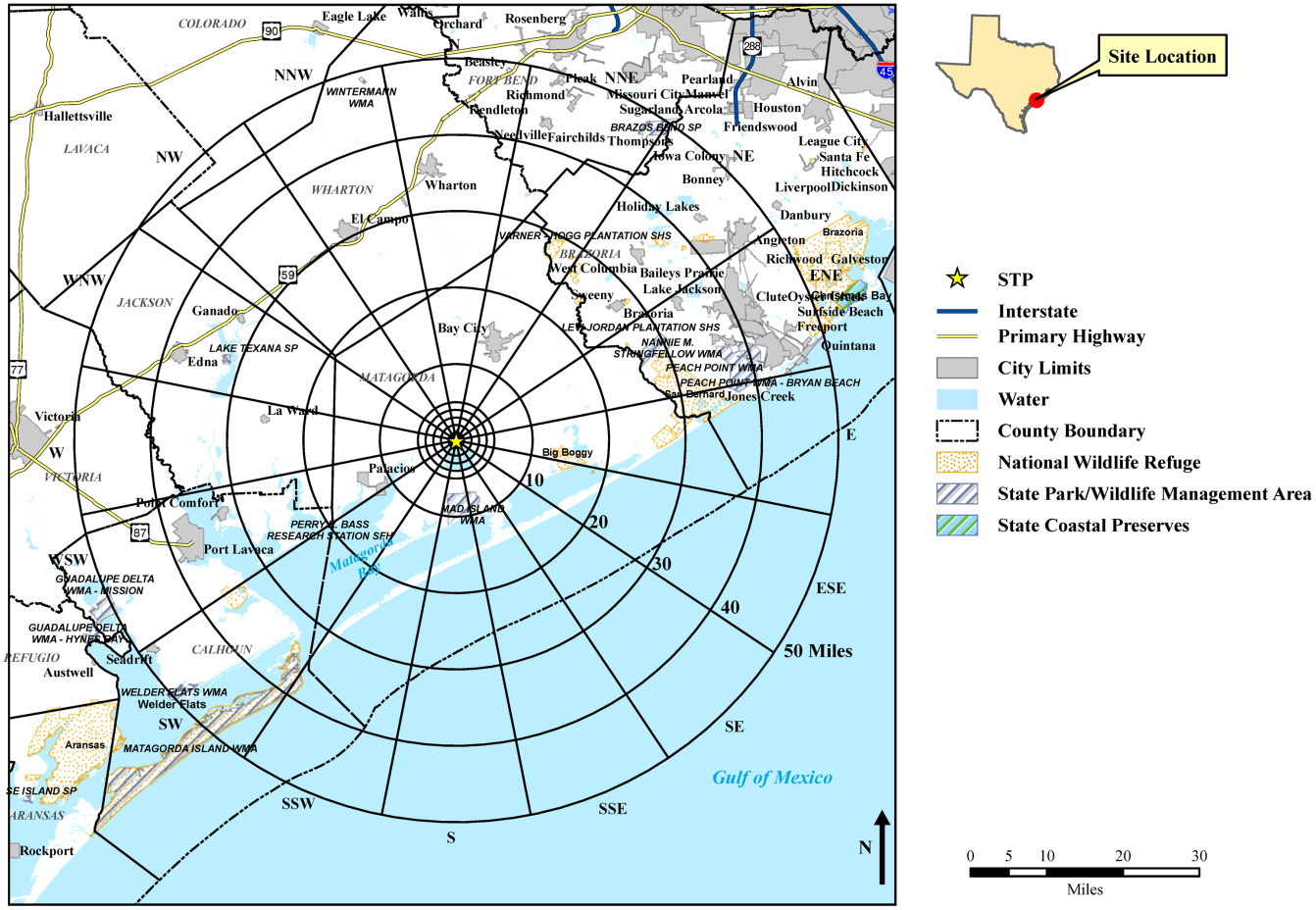
Figure 2.5-1 10-Mile Vicinity with Direction Sectors



0 5 10 20 30
Miles

SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

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Drawing N0.

Figure 2.5-2 50-Mile Region with Direction Sectors

Office of the State Demographer - Population Projection Methodology

The basic characteristics of this technique are the use of separate cohorts--persons with one or more common characteristics--and the separate projection of each of the major components of population change--fertility, mortality, and migration--for each of the cohorts. These projections of components for each cohort are then combined in a demographic equation as follows:

$$P_{t2} = P_{t1} + B_{t1 - t2} - D_{t1 - t2} + M_{t1 - t2}$$

Where:

P_{t2} = the population projected at some future date t_1 - t_2 years hence
P_{t1} = the population at the base year t_1
$B_{t1 - t2}$ = the number of births that occur during the interval t_1 - t_2
$D_{t1 - t2}$ = the number of deaths that occur during the interval t_1 - t_2
$M_{t1 - t2}$ = the amount of net migration that takes place during the interval t_1 - t_2

When several cohorts are used, P_{t2} may be seen as:

$$P_{t2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{ci\,,\,t2}$$

Where:

P_{t2} is as in the equation above
$P_{ci,t2}$ = population of a given cohort at time t_2 and
$P_{ci\,,\,t2} = P_{ci\,,\,t1} + B_{ci\,,\,t1 - t2} - D_{ci,\,t1 - t2} + M_{ci\,,\,t1 - t2}$

Where:

all terms are as noted above but are specific to given cohorts c_i
In this, as in any other use of the cohort-component technique at least four major steps must be completed:

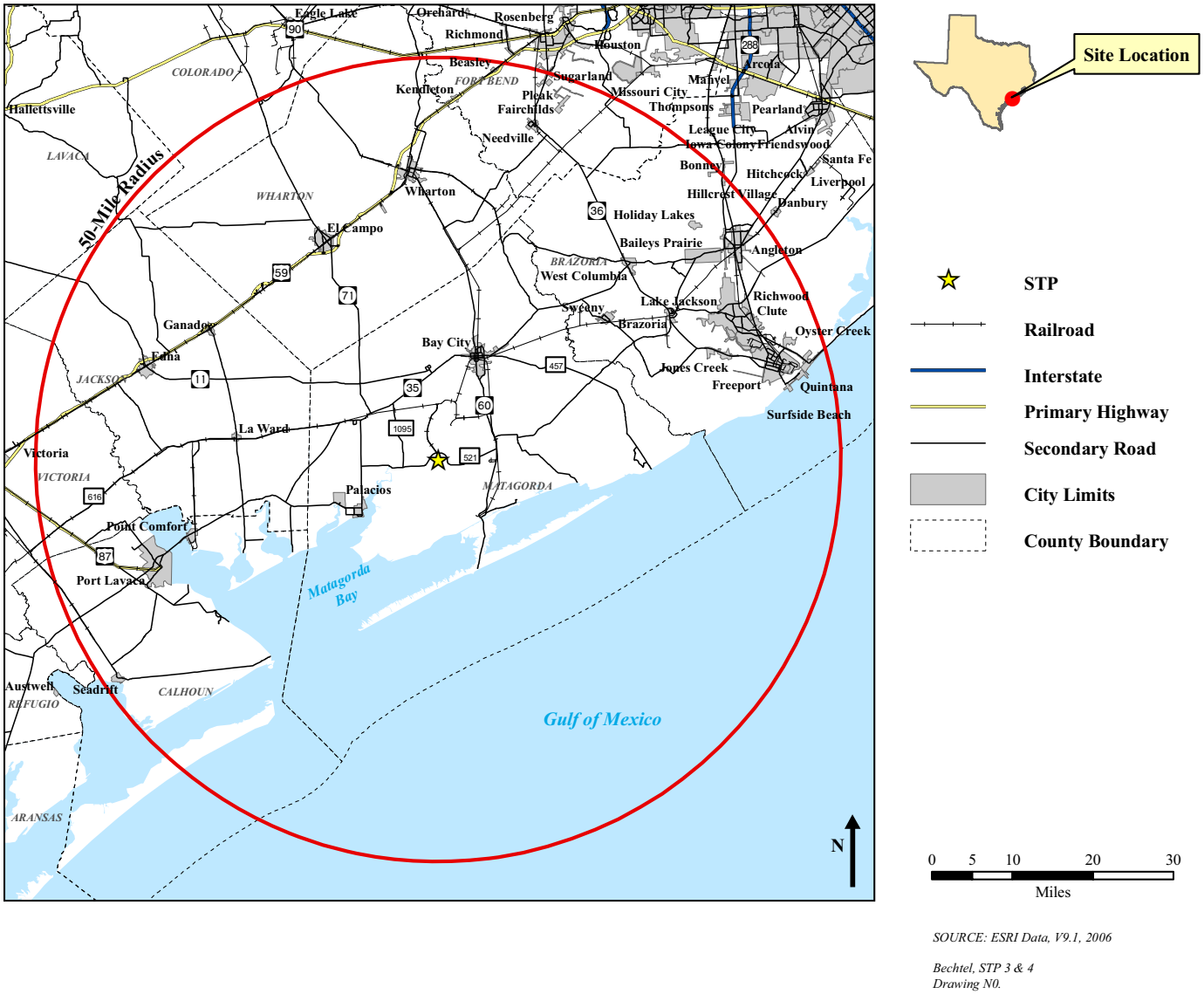
1. The selection of a baseline set of cohorts for the projection area or areas of interest for the baseline time period (usually the last census and for other dates for which detailed base data are available);
2. The determination of appropriate baseline migration, mortality, and fertility measures for each cohort for the baseline time period;
3. The determination of a method for projecting trends in fertility, mortality and migration rates over the projection period;
4. The selection of a computational procedure for applying the rates to the baseline cohorts to project the population for the projection period.

Ref 2.5.4.4-37

Note: In performing their projection analyses, the State Demographer's Office provided projections based on four different scenarios, which produce four alternative sets of population values. These scenarios assume the same set of mortality and fertility assumptions in each scenario but differ in their assumptions relative to net migration. The net migration assumptions made for three scenarios are derived from 1990-2000 patterns which have been altered relative to expected future population trends. This is done by systematically and uniformly altering the adjusted (as noted above) 1990-2000 net migration rates by age, sex and race/ethnicity. The scenarios so produced are referred to as the zero migration (0.0) scenario, the one-half 1990-2000 (0.5) scenario, and the 1990-2000 (1.0) scenario. The fourth scenario uses 2000 to 2004 estimates of net migration with the 2004 population values being taken from the Texas State Data Center age, sex and race/ethnicity estimates.

STP selected the one-half 1990-2000 (0.5) scenario because it is the scenario recommended by the State Demographer's Office for long term planning. This scenario was prepared as an approximate average of the zero (0.0) and 1990-2000 (1.0) scenarios. It assumes rates of net migration one-half of those of the 1990s. The reason for including this scenario is that many counties in the State are unlikely to continue to experience the overall levels of relative extensive growth of the 1990s. This scenario suggests slower than 1990-2000, but steady growth.

Figure 2.5-3 Population Projection Methodology



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

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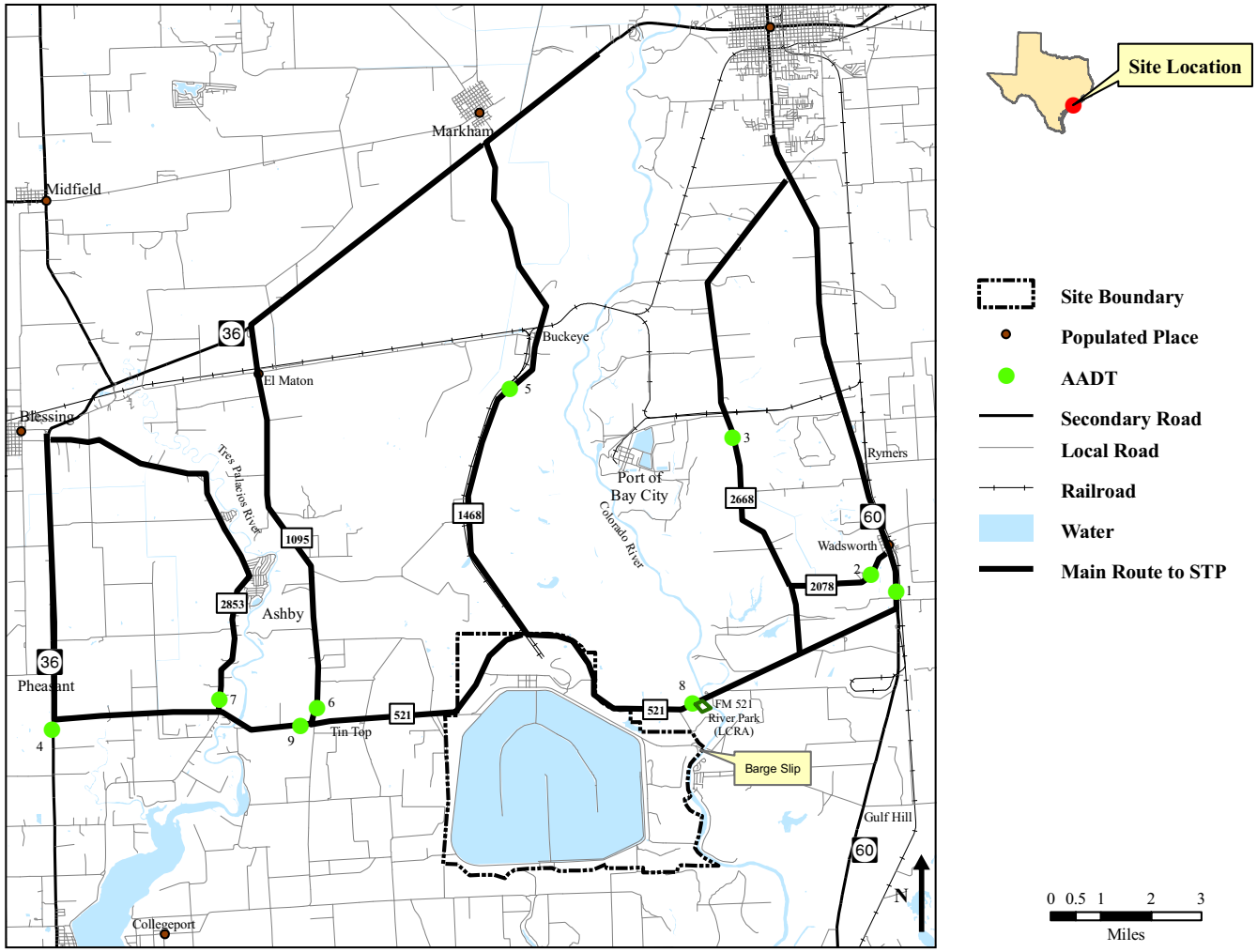
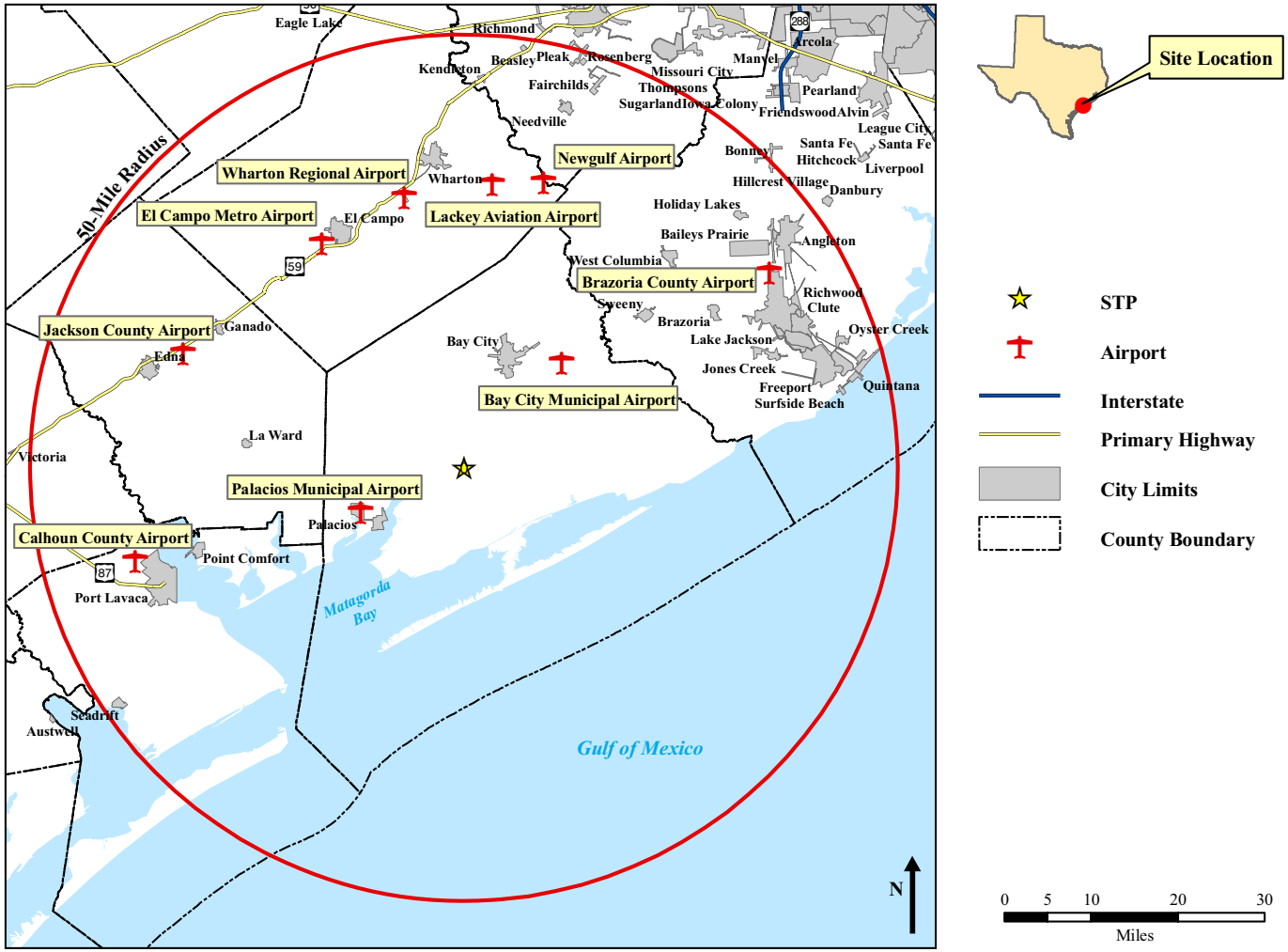
Figure 2.5-4 Road, Highway, and Rail Transportation System in the 50-Mile Region



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
Drawing N0.

Figure 2.5-5 Main Routes to STP



0 5 10 20 30
Miles

SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
Drawing N0.

Figure 2.5-6 Public Airports in the 50-Mile Region

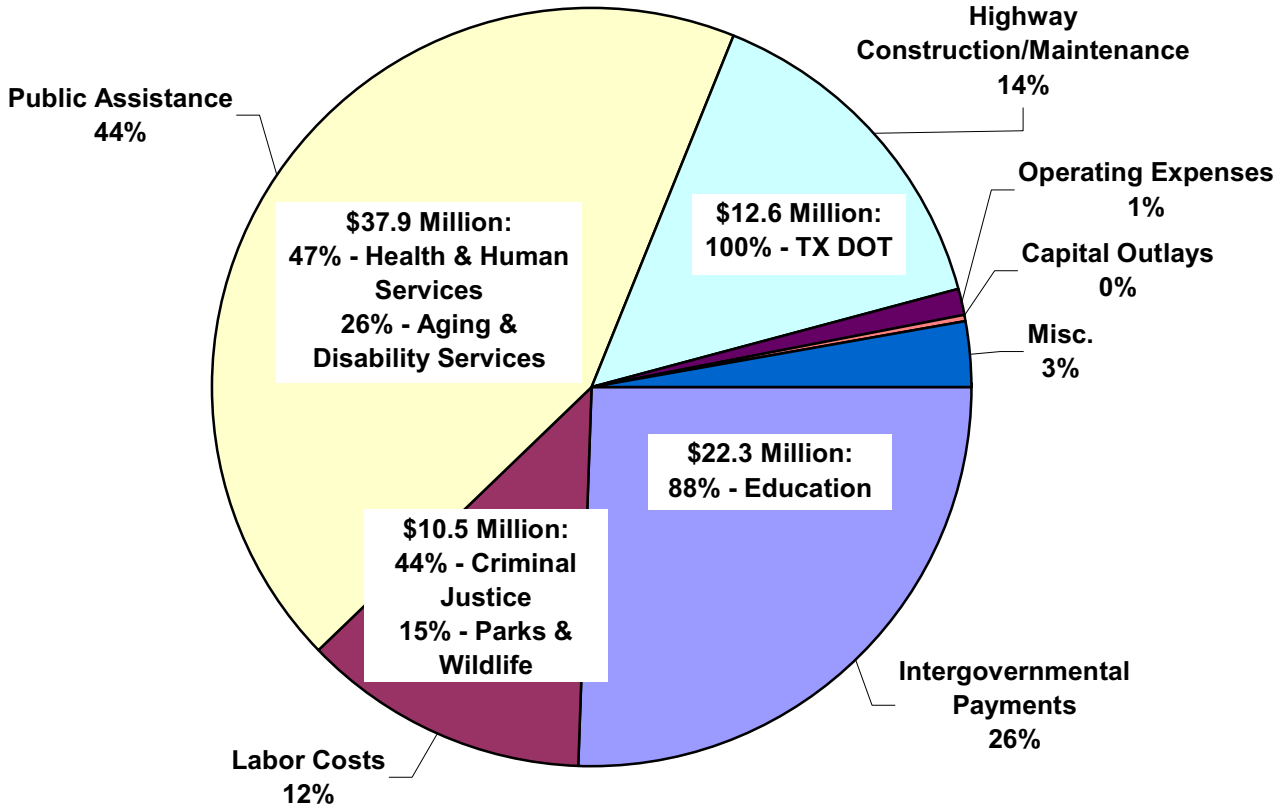


Figure 2.5-7 Texas State Expenditures, Matagorda County, 2006 Total Expenditures: $87 Million

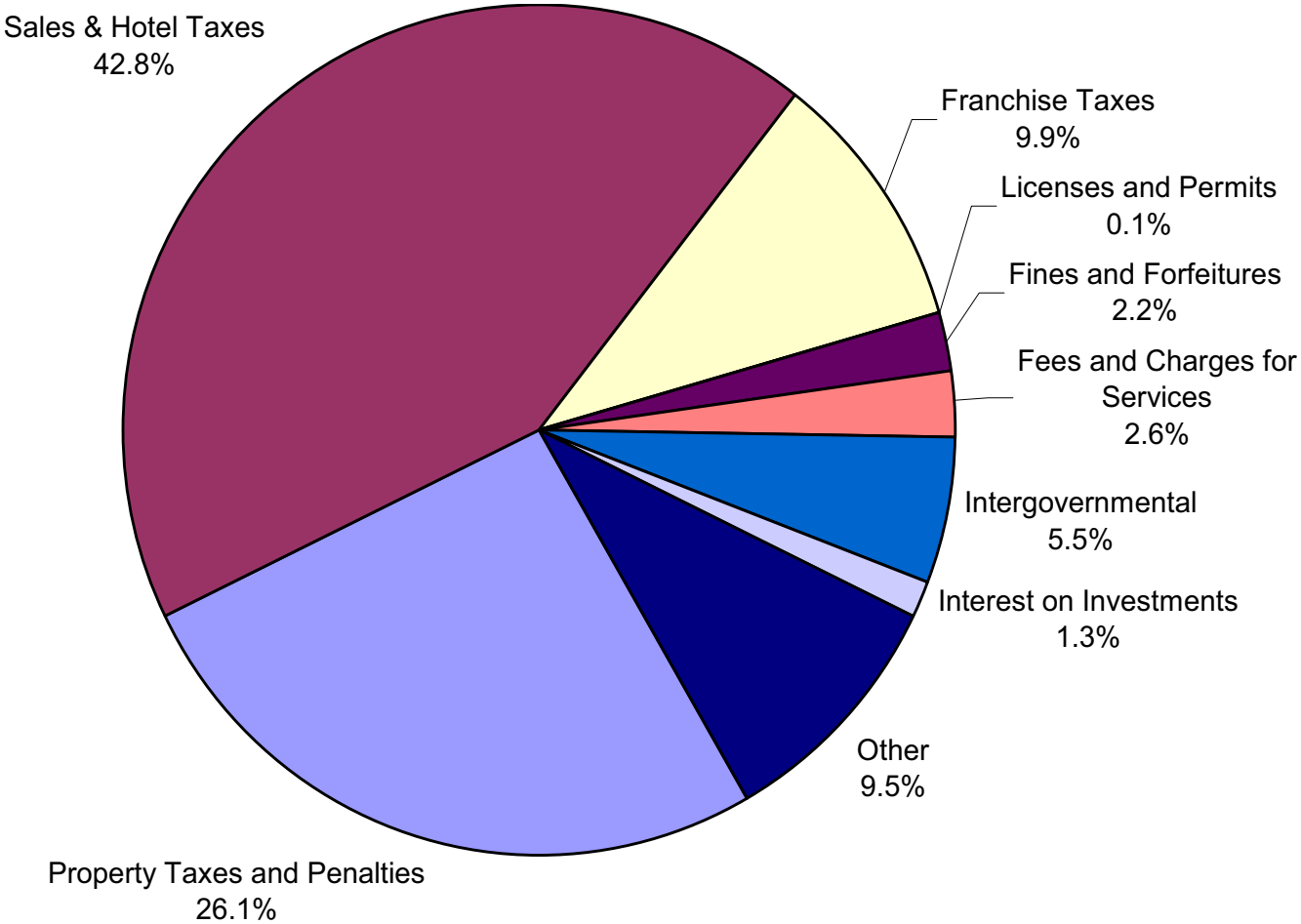


Figure 2.5-8 Bay City Revenues by Source, 2005 Total Revenues: 8.6 Million

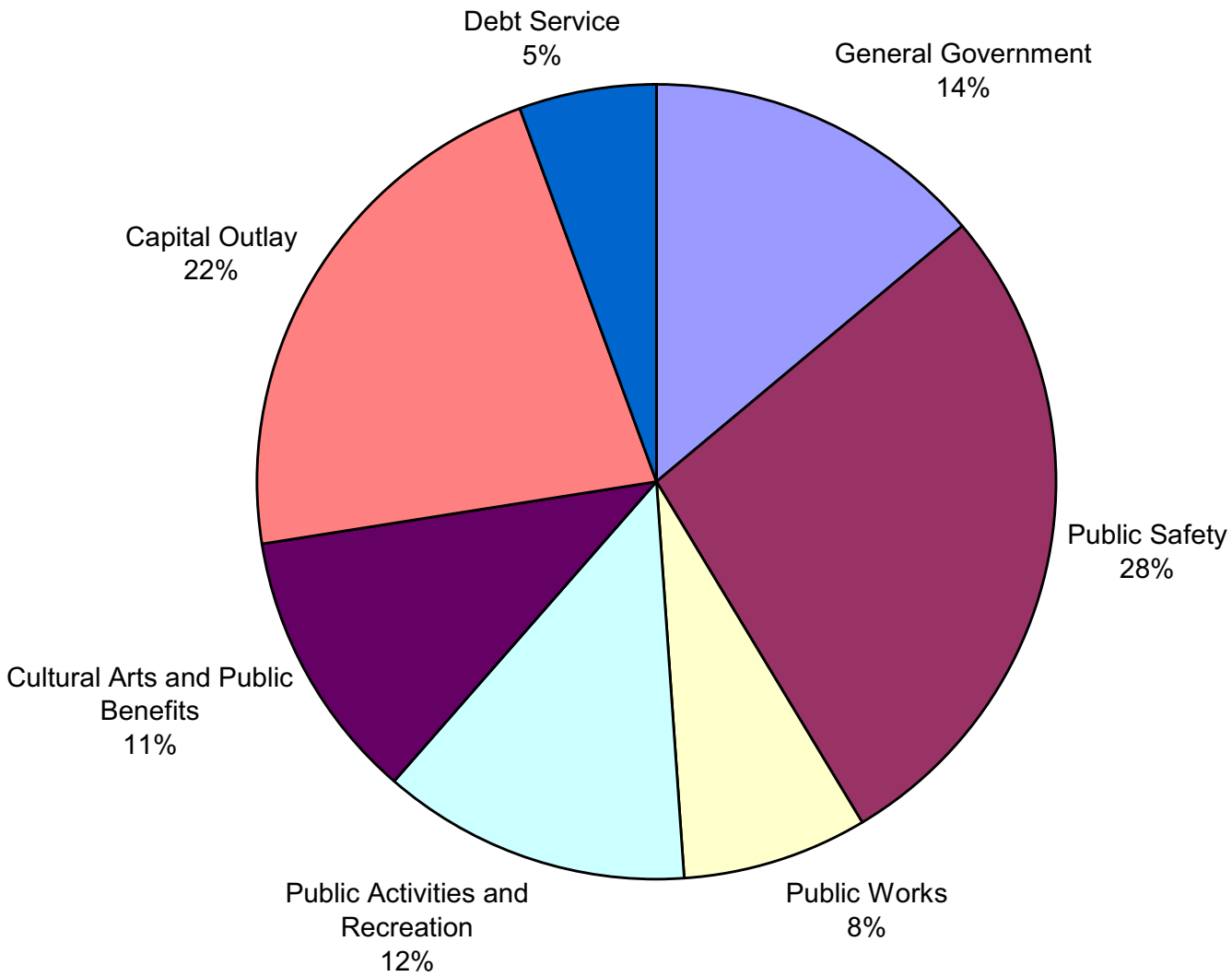


Figure 2.5-9 Bay City Expenditures by Function, 2005 Total Expenditures: $10.4 Million

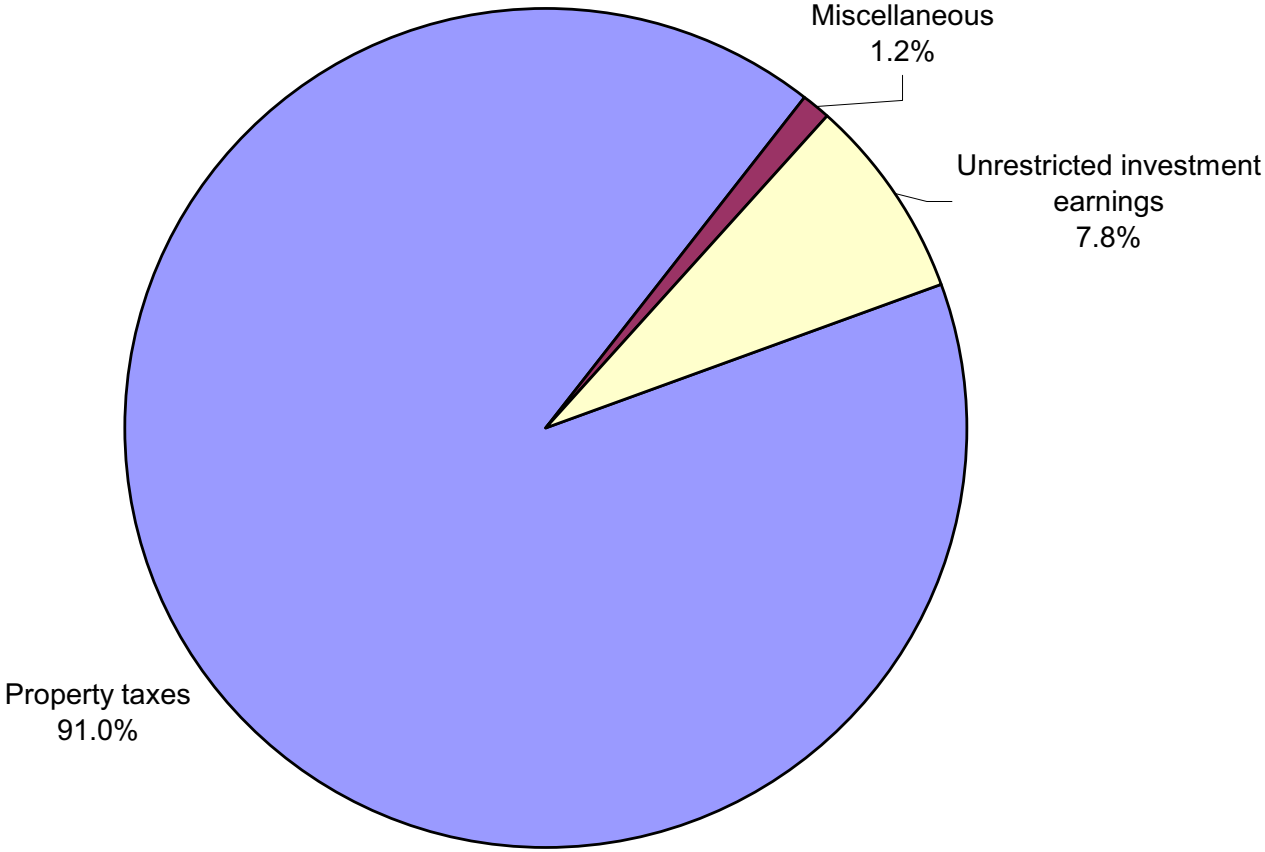


Figure 2.5-10 Matagorda County General Revenues by Source, 2006 total Revenues: 8.1 Million

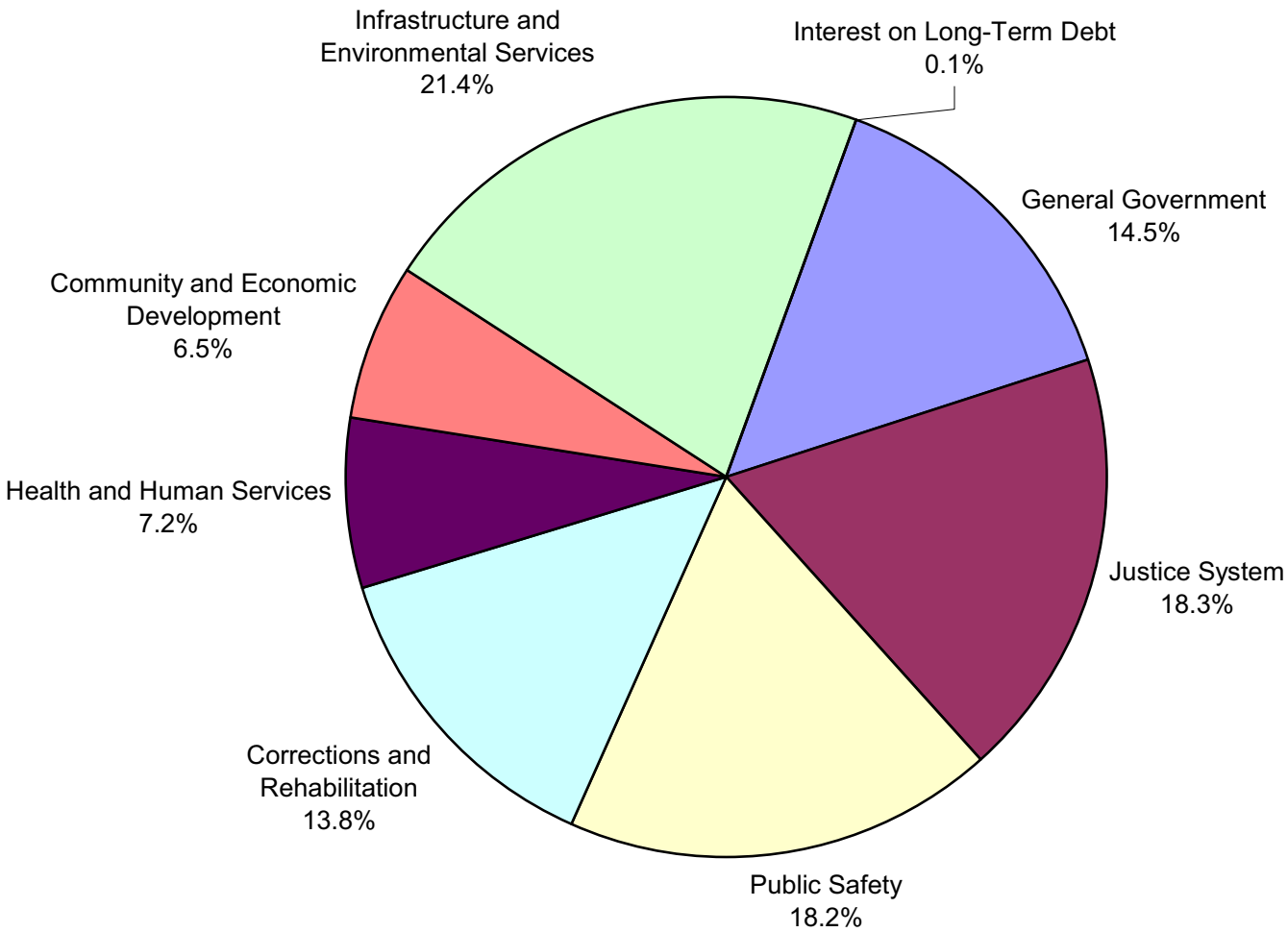


Figure 2.5-11 Matagorda County Expenditures by Function, 2006 Total Expenditures: $17.9 Million

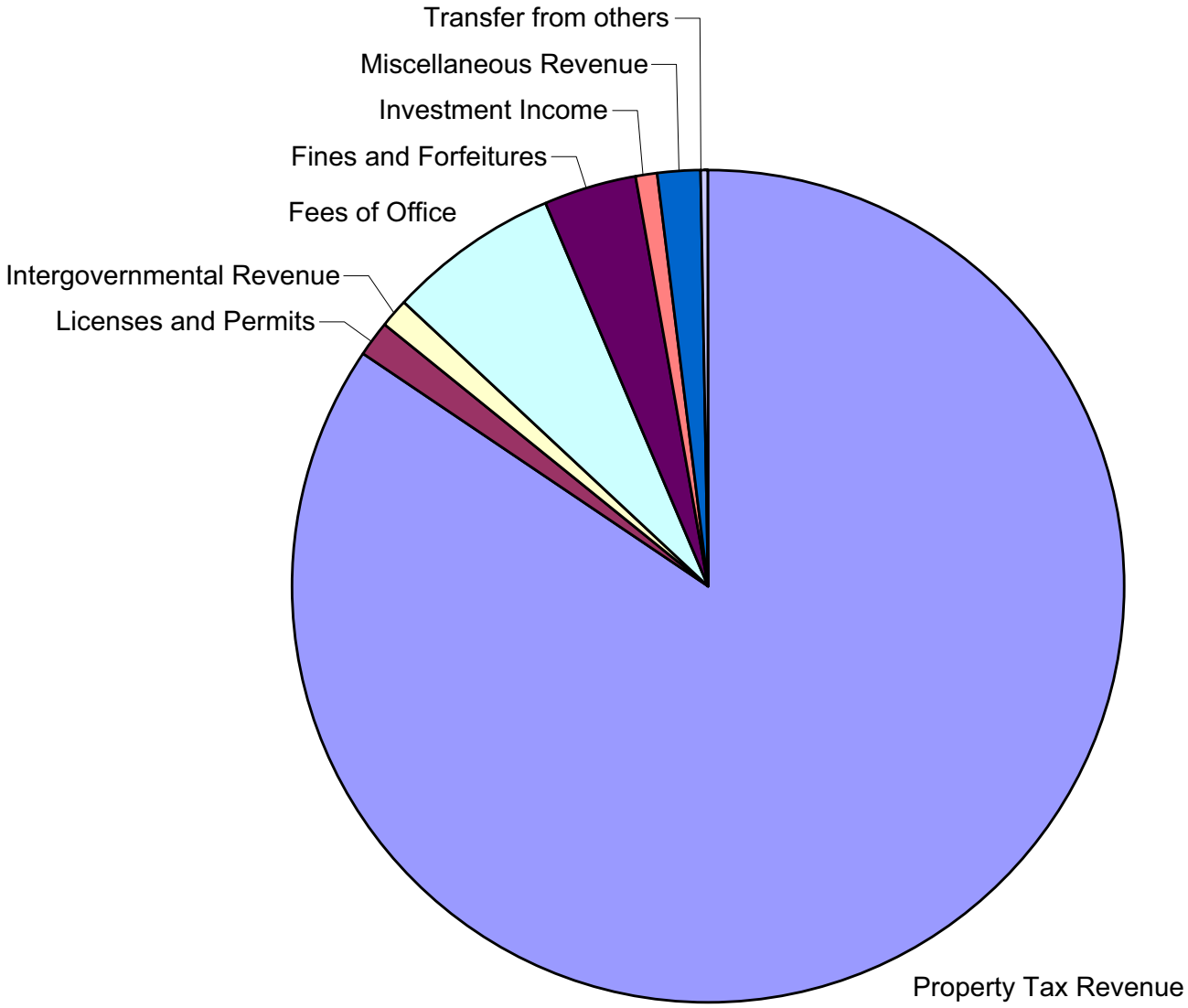


Figure 2.5-12 Brazoria County Revenues by Source, 2006 Total Revenues: $66.5 Million

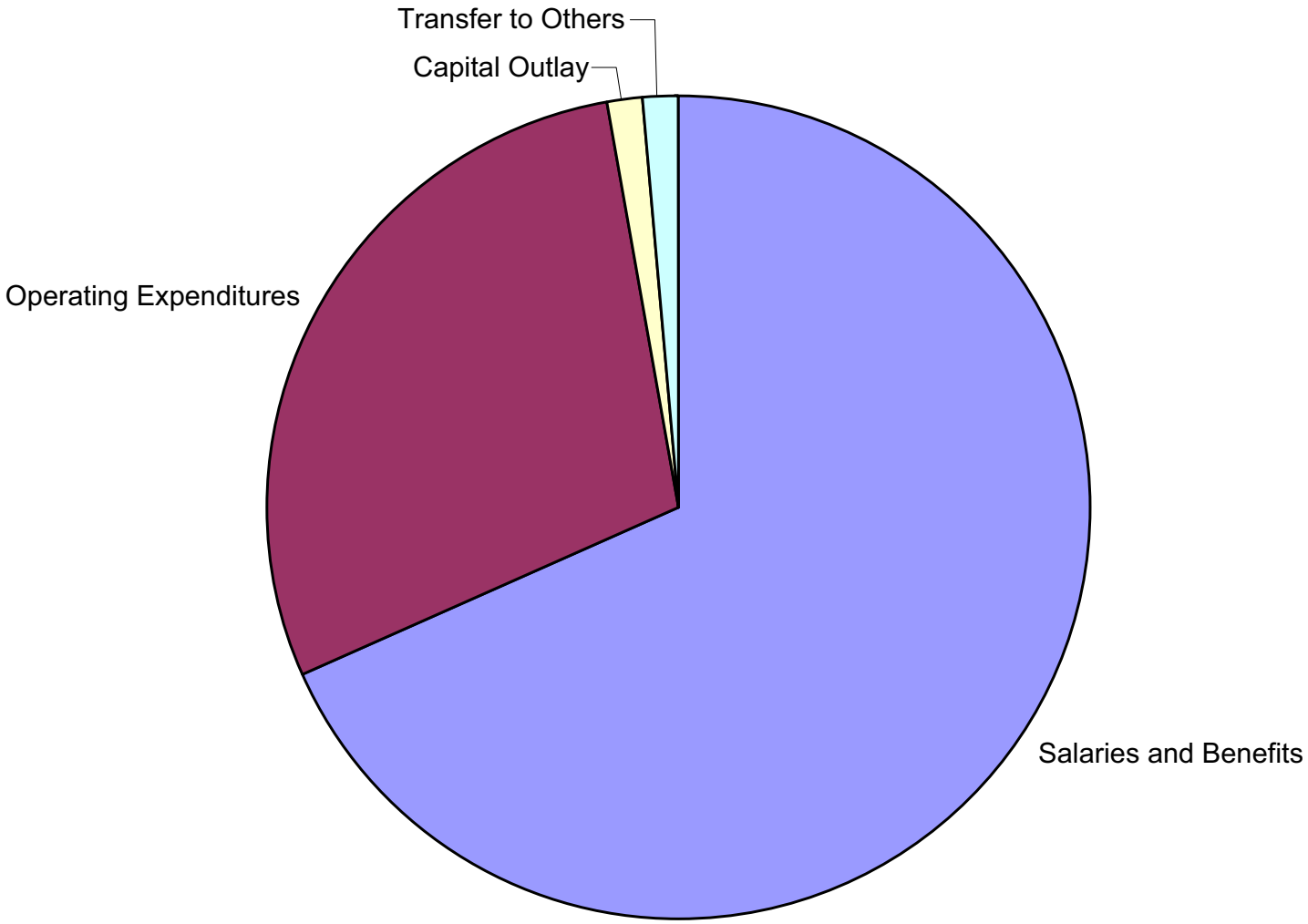
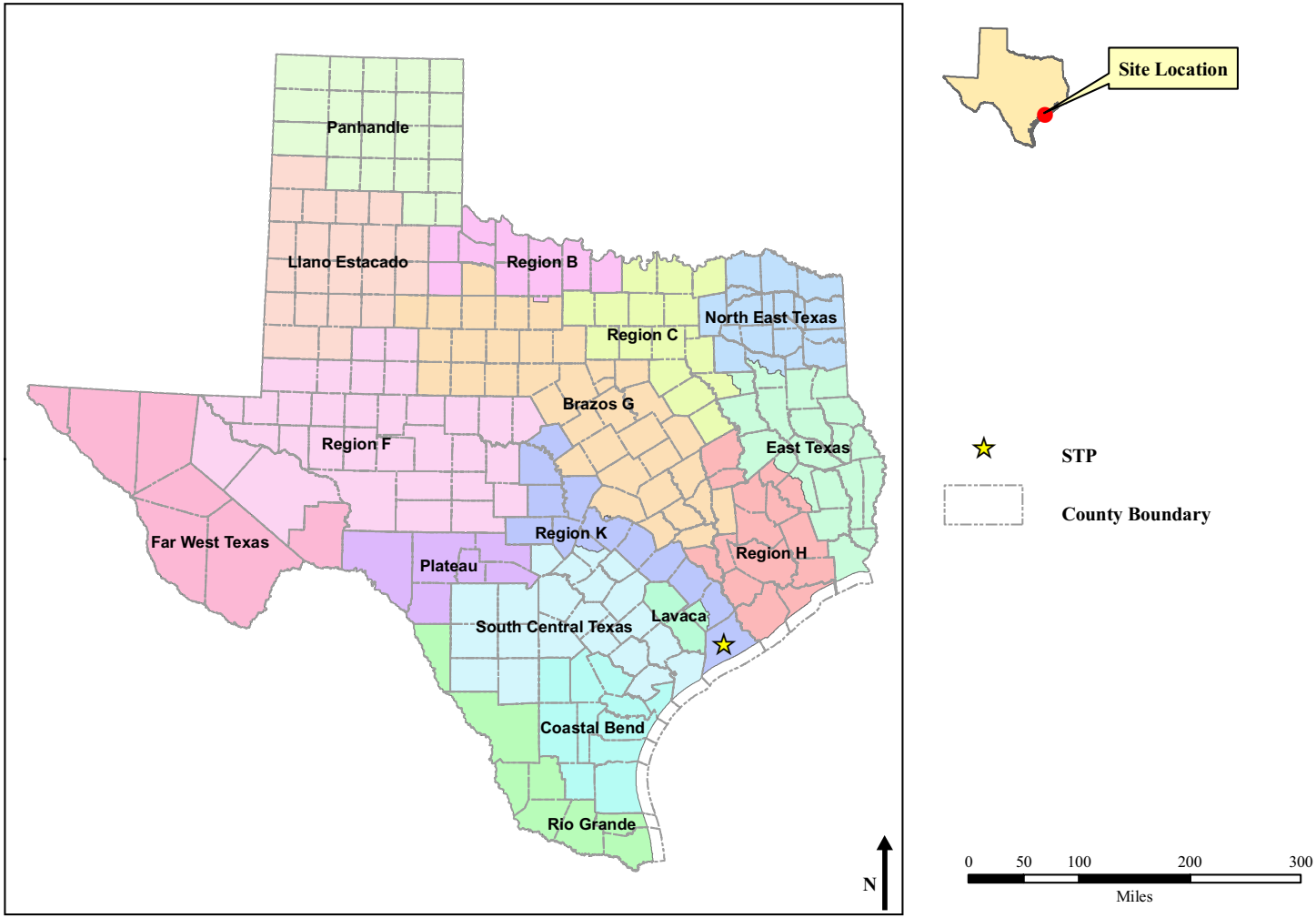


Figure 2.5-13 Brazoria County Expenditures by Function, 2006 Total Expenditures: $66.5 Million



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

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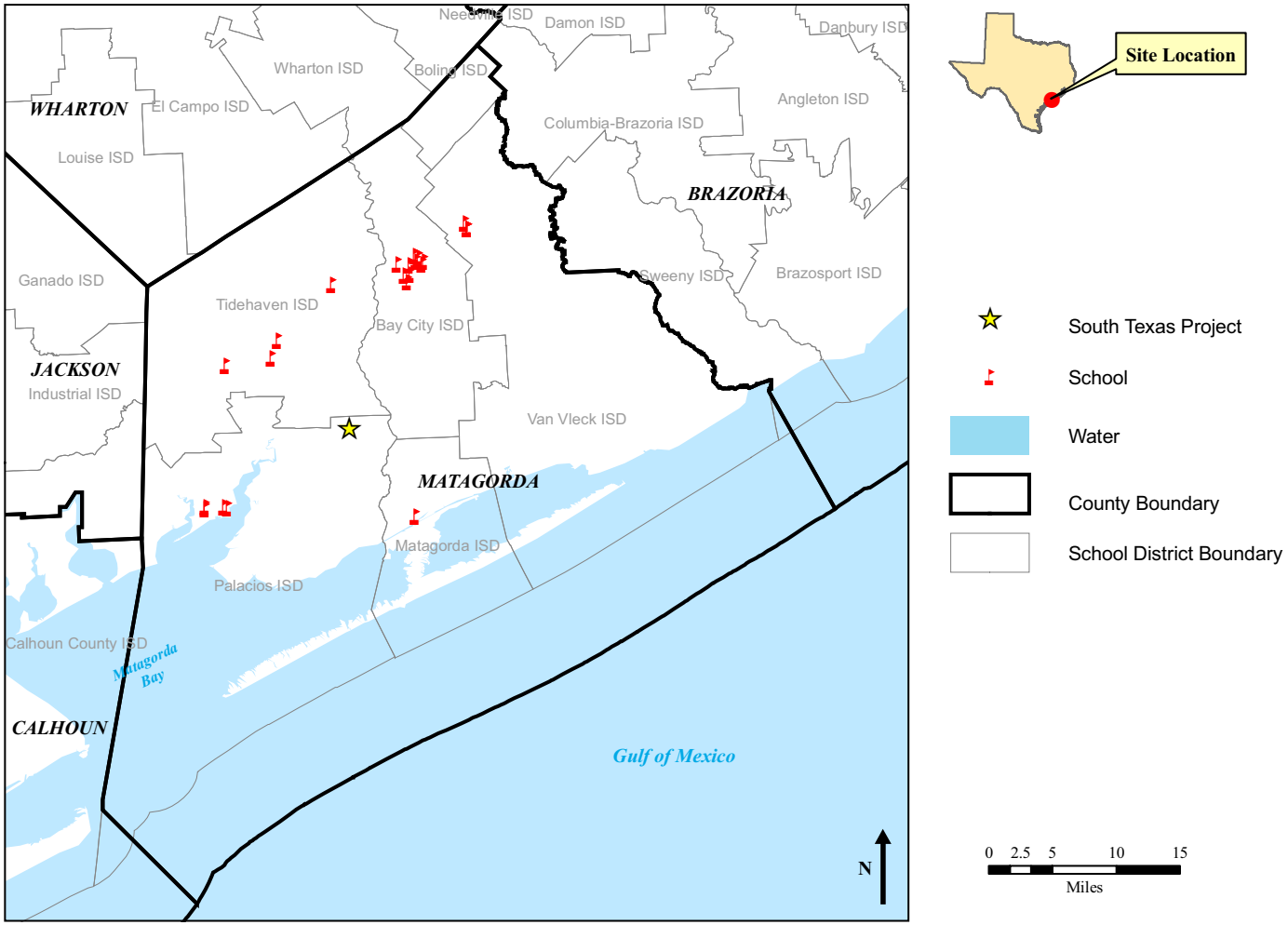
Figure 2.5-14 Regional Water Planning Areas



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
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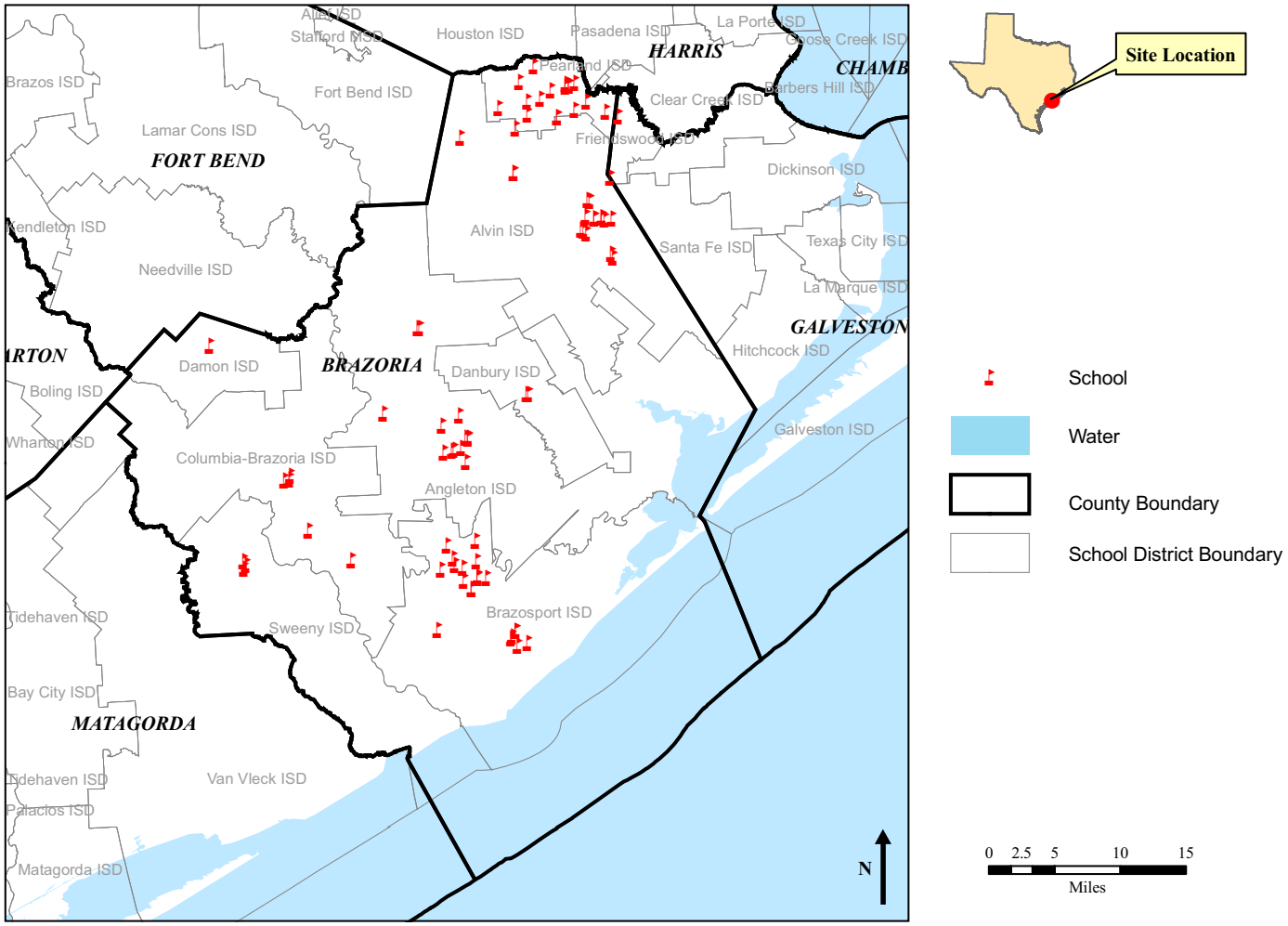
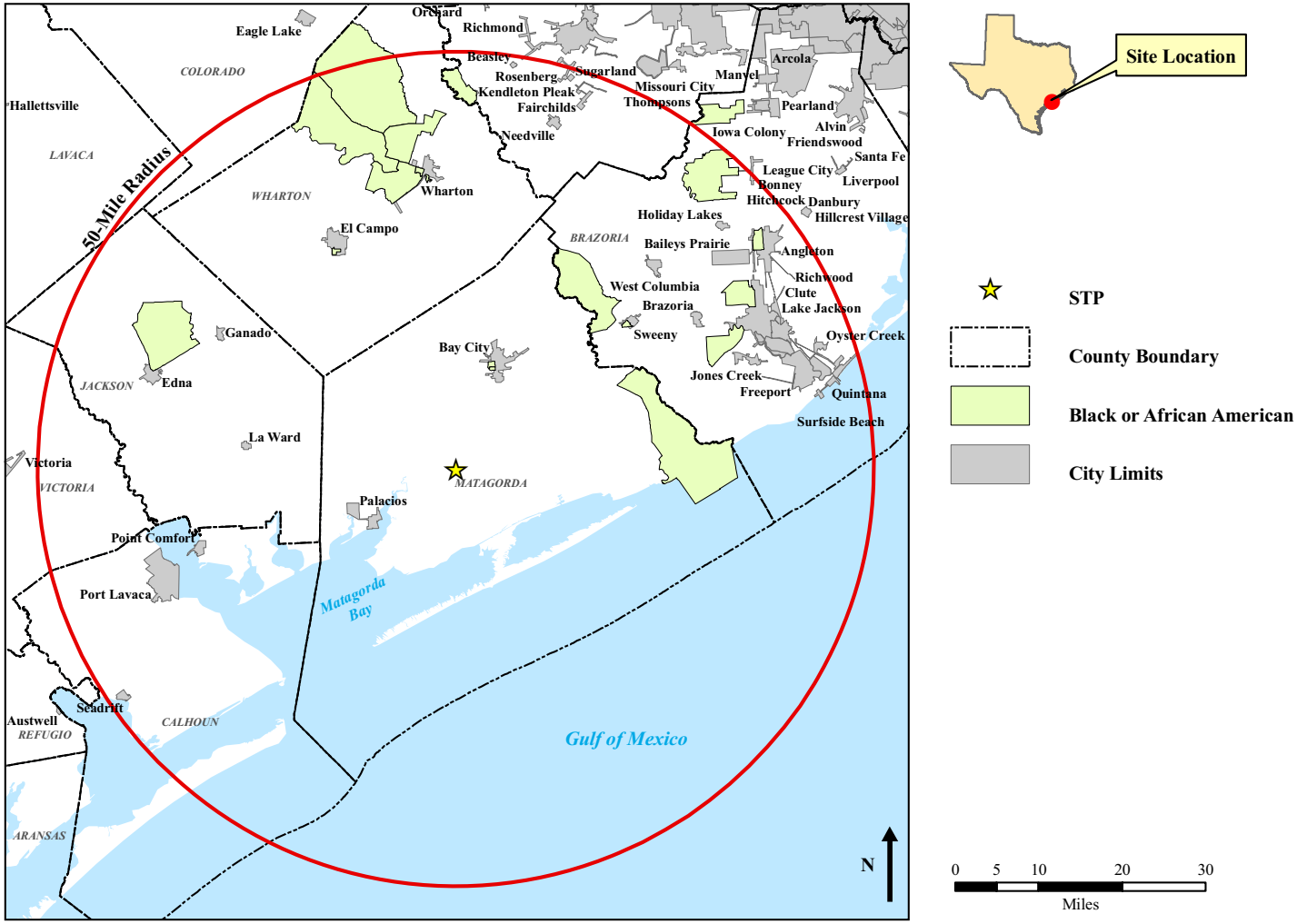
Figure 2.5-15 Matagorda Schools and School Districts



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
Drawing N0.

Figure 2.5-16 Brazoria Schools and School Districts



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
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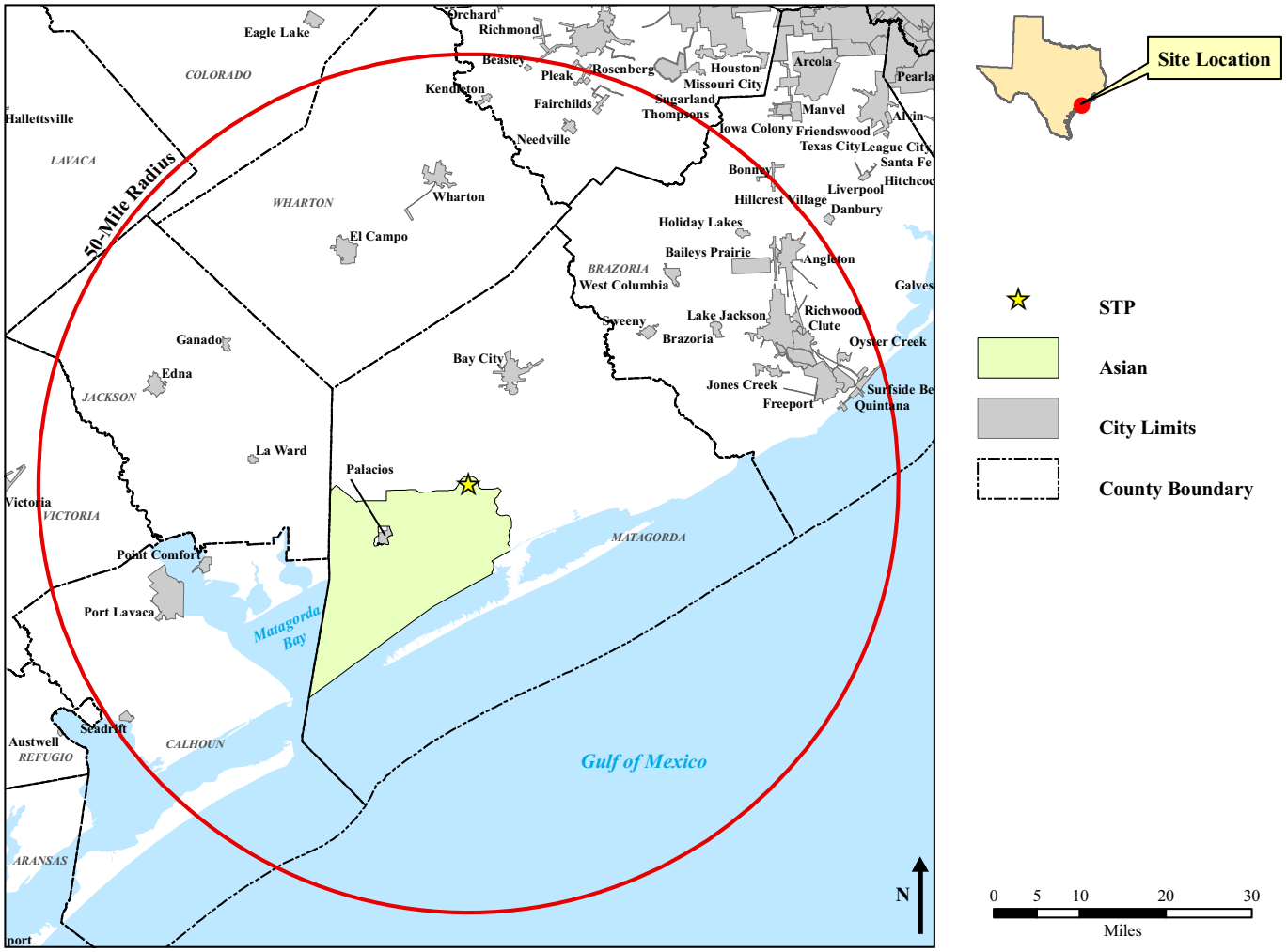
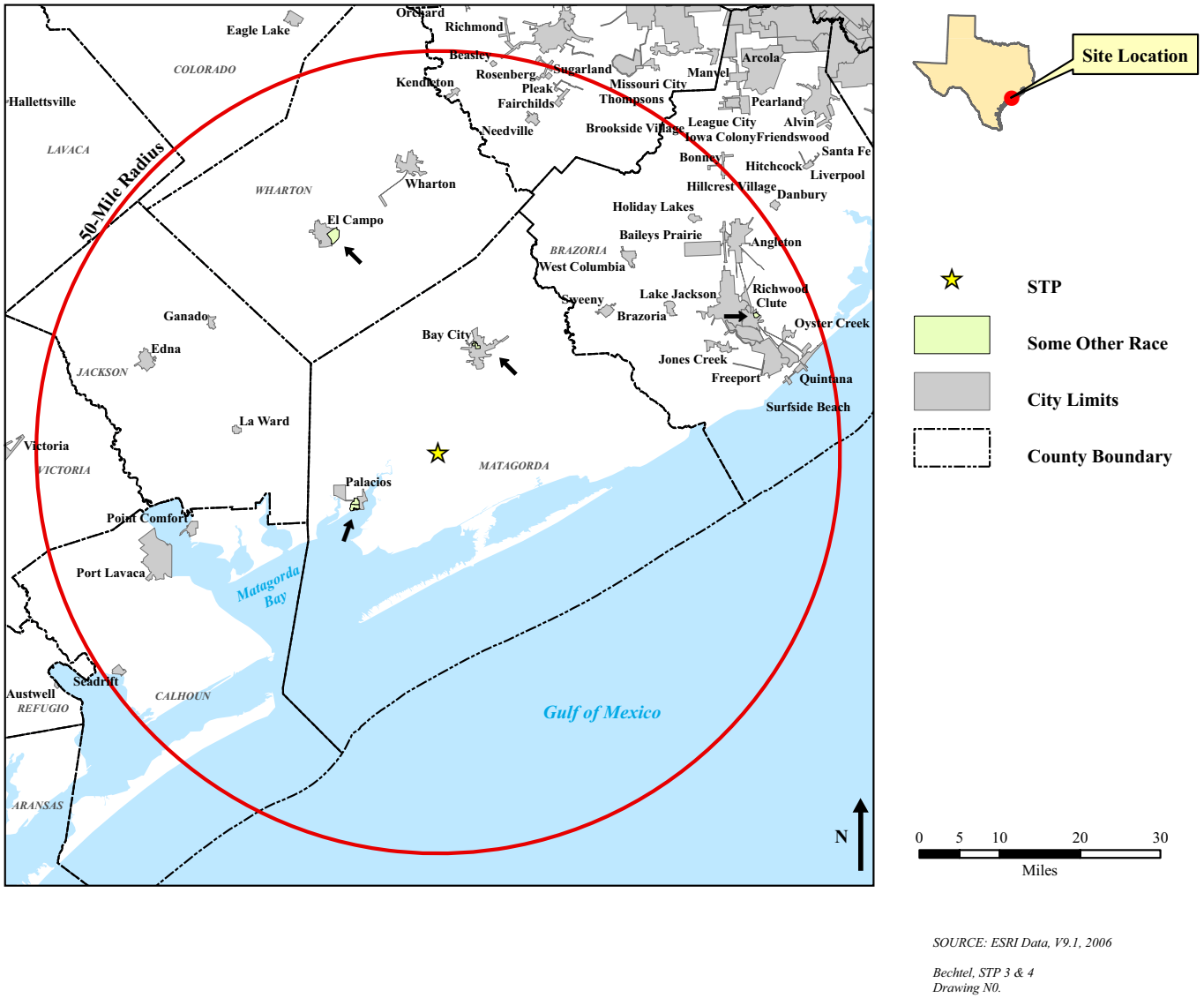
Figure 2.5-17 Black or African American Block Groups in the 50-Mile Region



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
Drawing N0.

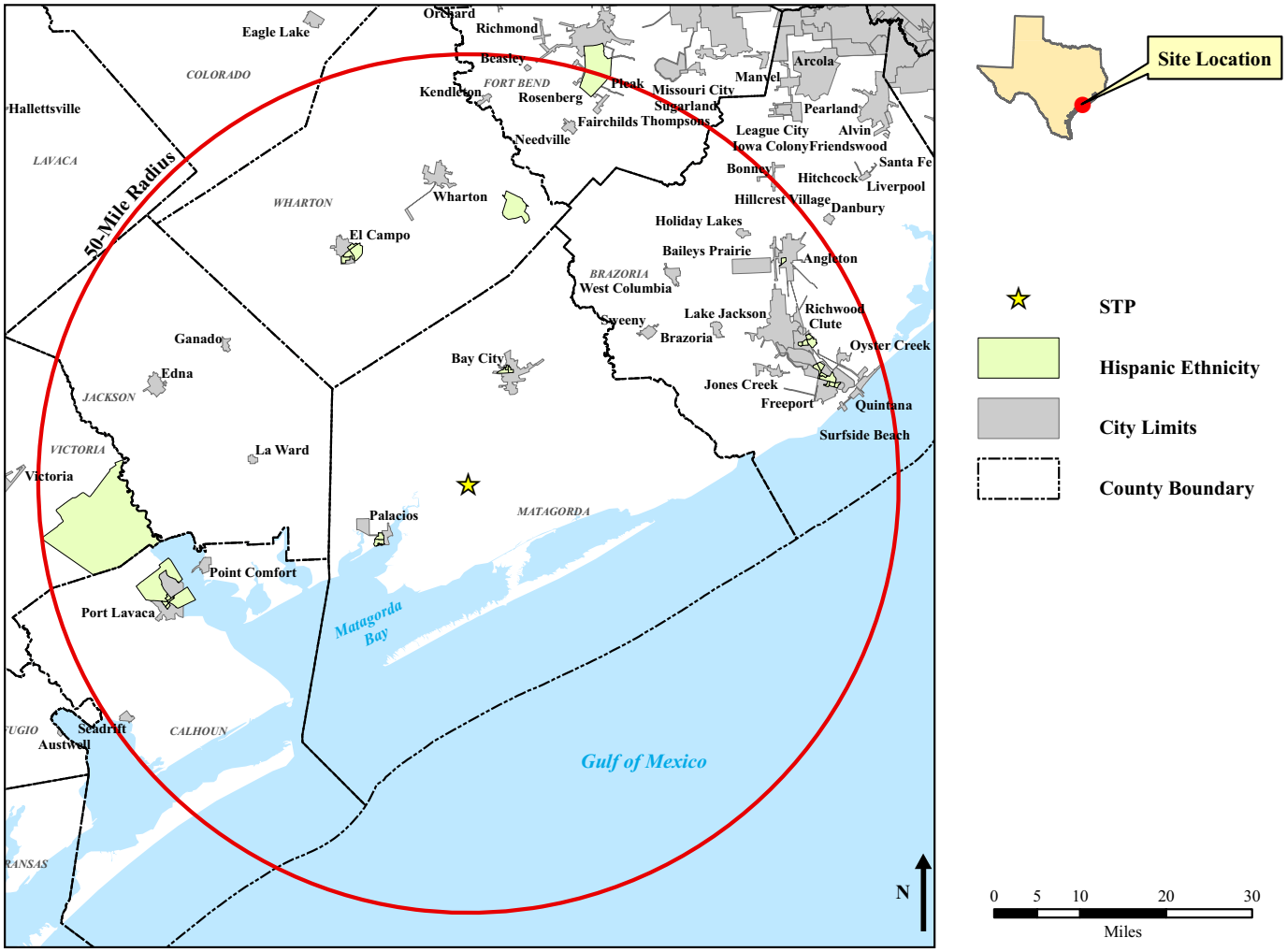
Figure 2.5-18 Asian Block Groups in the 50-Mile Region



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
Drawing N0.

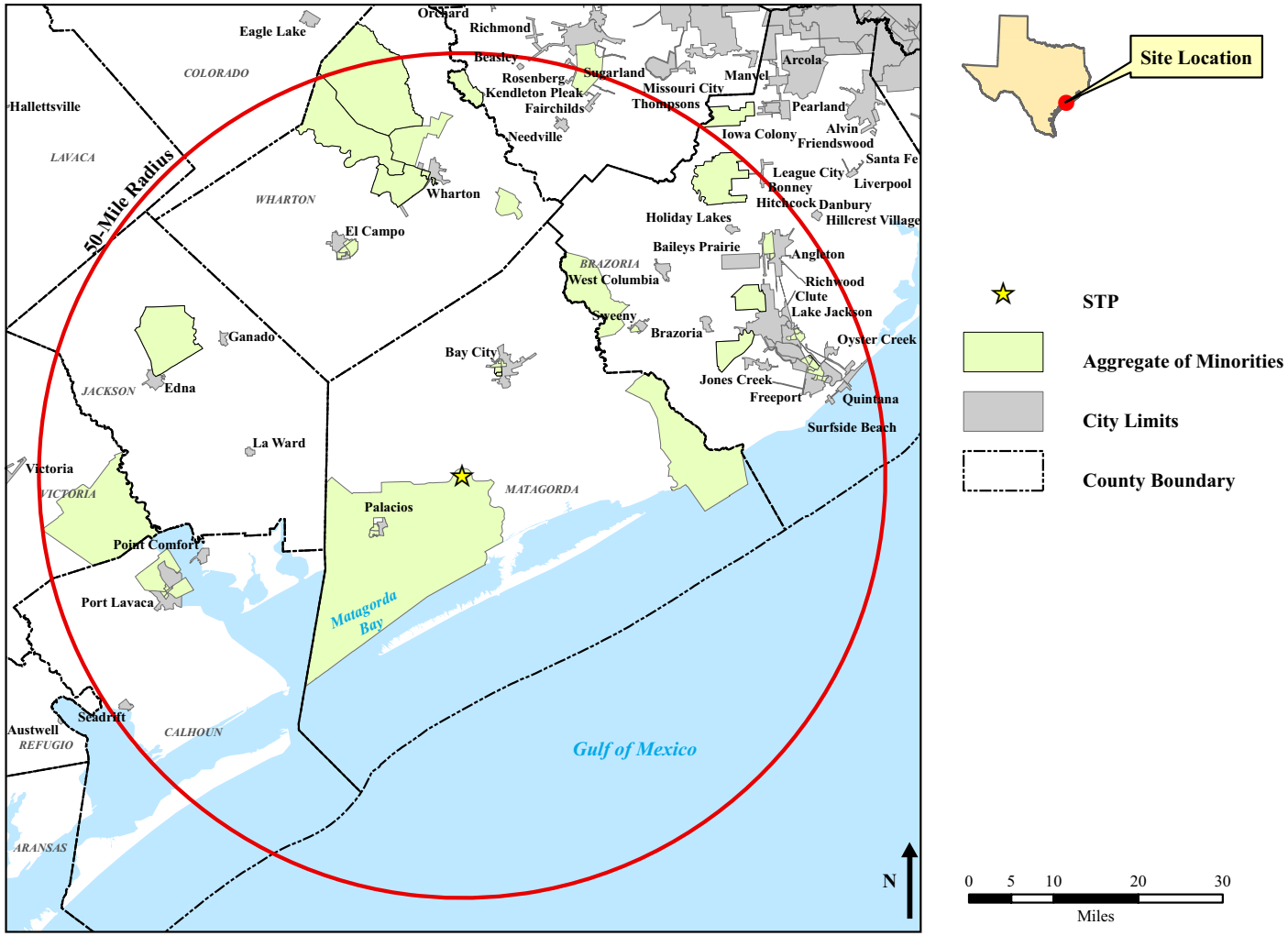
Figure 2.5-19 Some Other Race Block Groups in the 50-Mile Region



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
Drawing N0.

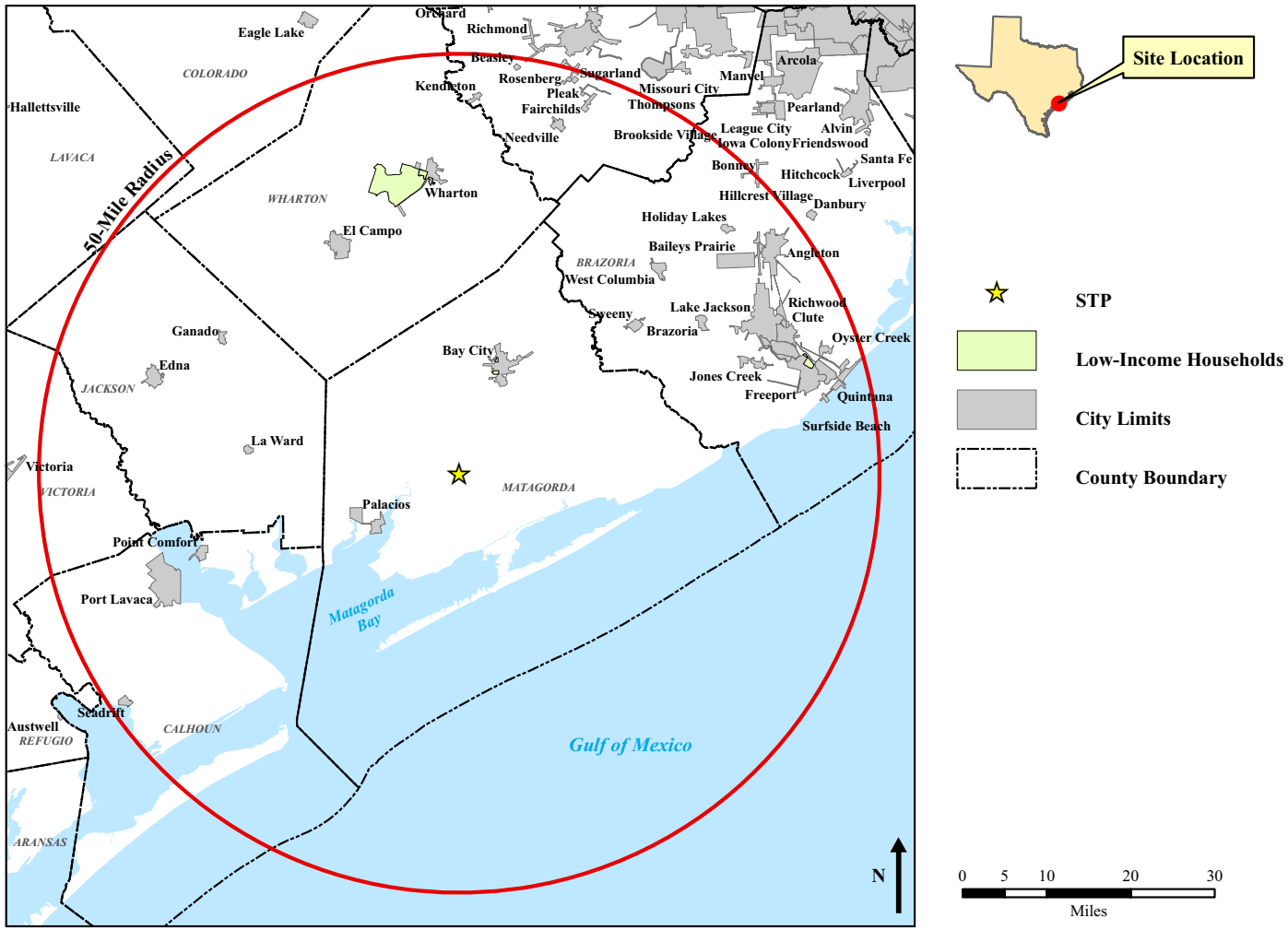
Figure 2.5-20 Hispanic Ethnicity Block Groups in the 50-Mile Region



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
Drawing N0.

Figure 2.5-21 Aggregate of Minorities Block Groups in the 50-Mile Region



SOURCE: ESRI Data, V9.1, 2006

Bechtel, STP 3 & 4
Drawing N0.

Figure 2.5-22 Low- Income Household Block Groups in the 50-Mile Region

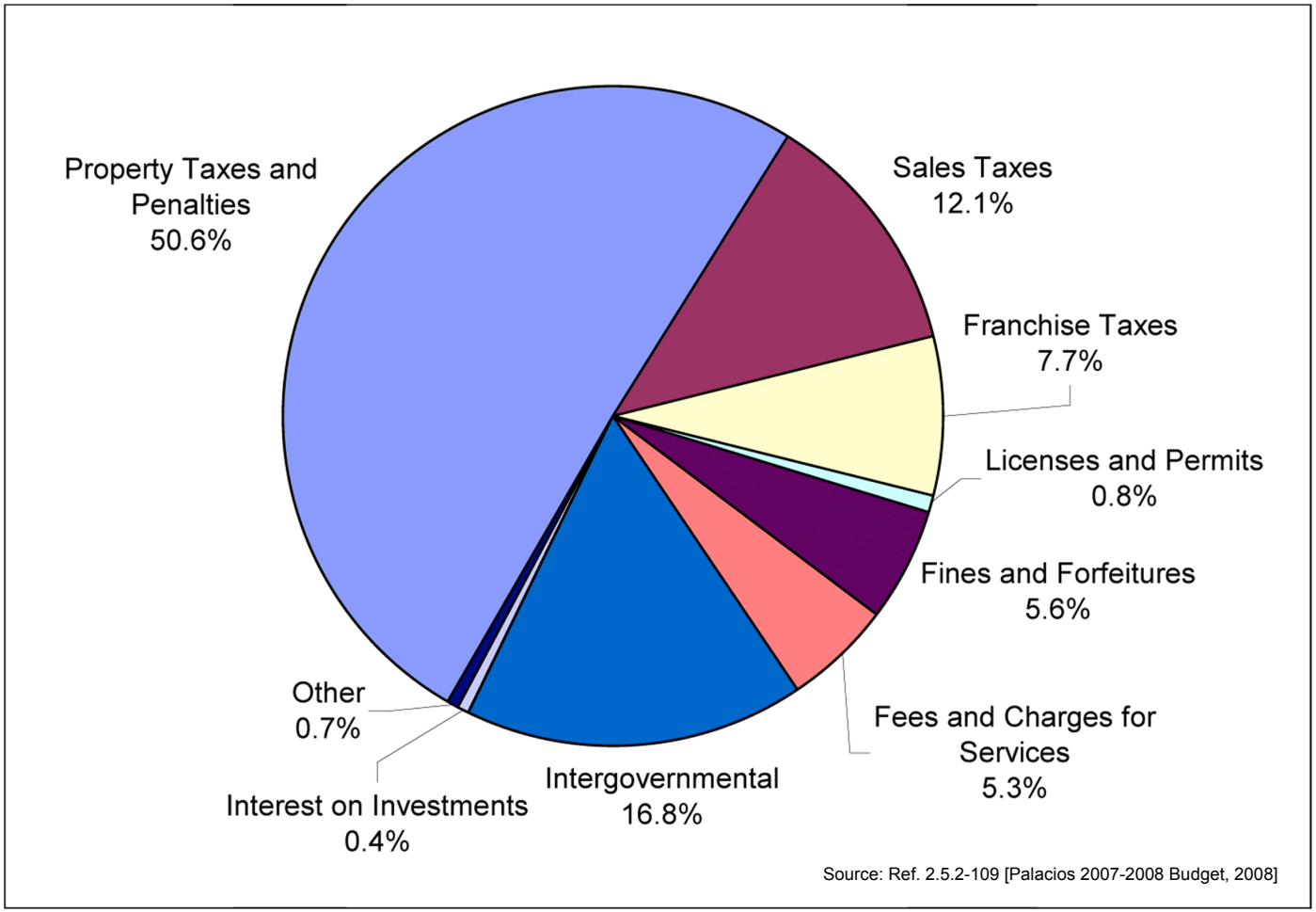


Figure 2.5-23 Palacios Revenues by Source, 2007, Total Revenues: $1.8 Million

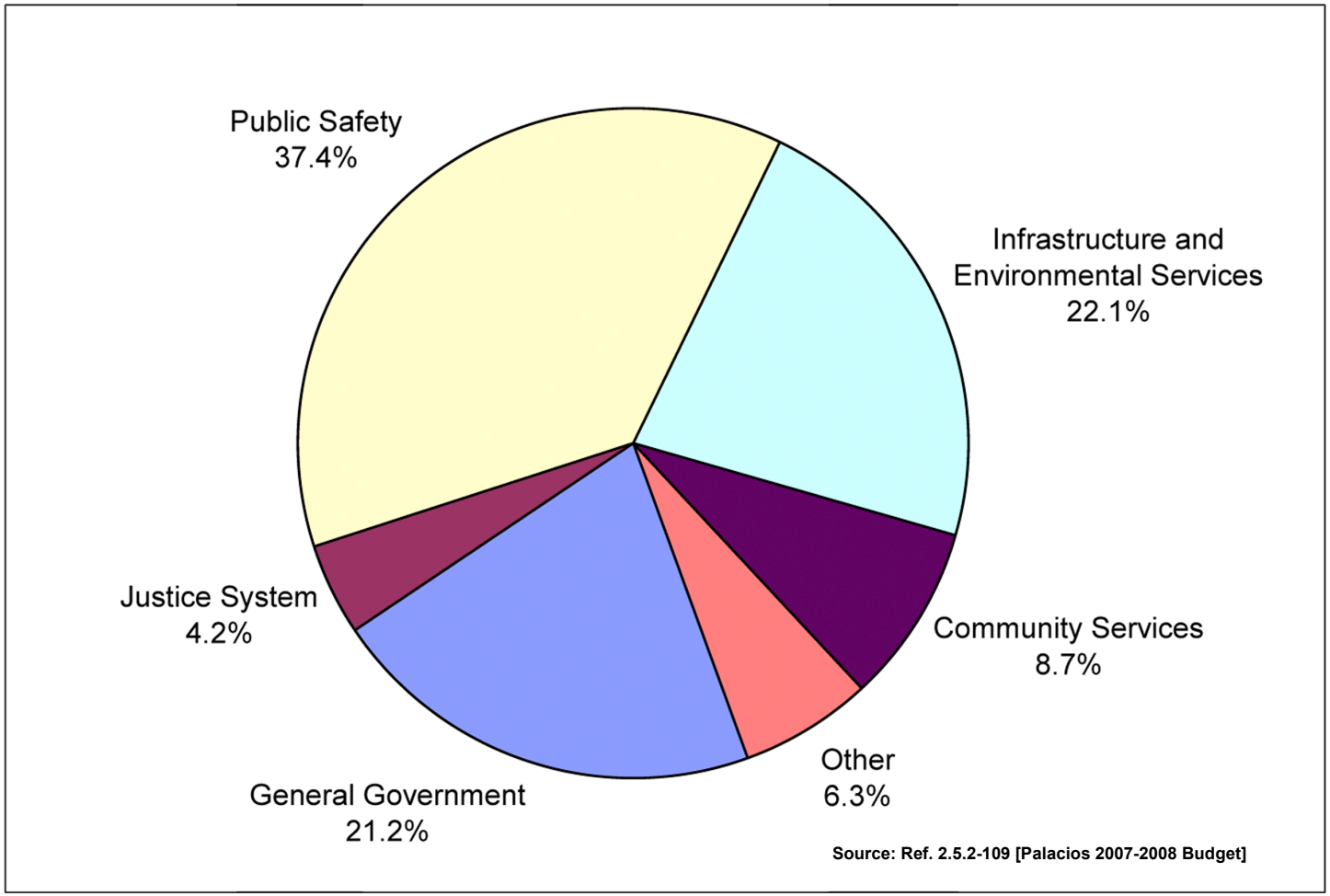


Figure 2.5-24 Palacios Expenditures by Function, 2007, Total Expenditures: $2.2 Million