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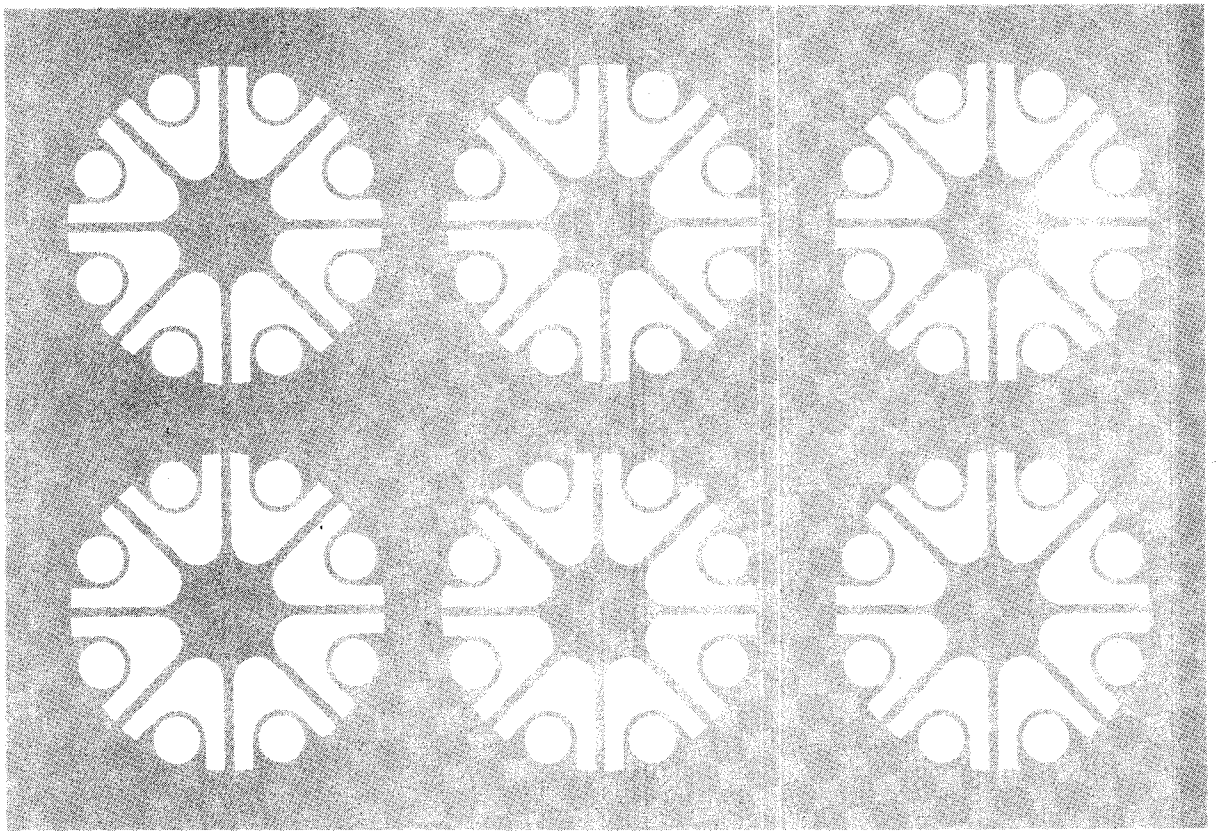
A Framework for Monitoring the Social and Economic Impacts Associated with the Construction of the Skagit Nuclear Project in Skagit County, Washington



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A Framework for Monitoring the Social and Economic Impacts Associated with the Construction of the Skagit Nuclear Project in Skagit County, Washington

Prepared for the
U.S. Department of Energy
Under Contract EY-76-C-06-1830

By

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Marjorie Greene

Working Paper
September 30, 1977

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SKAGIT NUCLEAR PROJECT MONITORING SYSTEM

I. Introduction

This paper discusses an information system which has been developed to monitor the social and economic impacts associated with the construction of twin nuclear reactors in Skagit County, Washington, by Puget Sound Power and Light Company (hereafter referred to as the Skagit Nuclear Project). The monitoring system has been specifically designed to track the social and economic impacts of the Skagit Nuclear Project as they occur. Knowledge of Washington State environmental legislation (particularly the state Environmental Policy Act), the state Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) requirements, and knowledge of Skagit County (its population composition, location with respect to major urban areas, existing services and facilities, etc.) have been incorporated into this monitoring system.

The discussion has been organized into five sections. Included in this introduction are: (1) a general description of the Skagit Nuclear Project and Skagit County; (2) definitions; and (3) an overview of social and economic impact assessment, monitoring, and management. Section II presents the rationale for this monitoring system. Section III discusses the major characteristics of the Skagit monitoring system. Data collection and analysis are the subject of Section IV. Lastly, Section V presents a summary.

1.1 Definitions: the definitions of terms used throughout this paper are as follows:

Impact Assessment is the process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the impacts on a community's or region's social and economic environments associated with the construction and operation of large-scale facilities or technologies. In this report nuclear power plants are the subject of the discussed impact assessments.

Impact Management is the development, analysis and evaluation of a management and planning framework, including specific tools and strategies, to ameliorate adverse social and economic impacts. Evaluation criteria include feasibility, ease of implementation, and cost effectiveness.

Impact Monitoring: is the systematic collection of social and economic data at various time intervals to determine the actual impact a large facility is having on a community or area.

Impact Communities are the communities most likely to be directly affected by the project. Criteria used to determine this are: 1) proximity to the site; 2) size, and 3) location of major thoroughfares near the site. In Skagit County the impact communities are the towns of Anacortes, Burlington, Mt. Vernon and Sedro Woolley.

1.2 Skagit County and the Skagit Nuclear Project: An Overview

Skagit County is primarily rural; agriculture, food processing and forest products are the major employment sectors. Total population is approximately 56,000 persons, slightly more than half of whom live in incorporated areas. Seattle (64 miles south) and Vancouver, B.C. (68 miles northwest) are very accessible via I-5 and provide a major urban influence on the county. Until recently population growth has been very slow, usually less than 1 percent per year. The employment level has varied between 82 percent and 89 percent (1970-1976) annually. Averaged into these figures is substantial seasonal unemployment due to the nature of the major industries.

Schools and law enforcement are community services which may be impacted most severely because these services are already running near capacity. Housing is another sector which may be heavily impacted, depending on that sector's ability to expand and absorb new population. Naturally, the sewer and water systems will also be influenced by any change that occurs in the housing sector. Recreation and medical services may be the least impacted. There are numerous outdoor recreation opportunities available with federal and state parks and several waterways for boating and fishing. There are three public hospitals servicing Skagit County; all are within the immediate impact area of Anacortes, Burlington, Mt. Vernon and Sedro Woolley.

The Skagit Nuclear Project is a two-unit nuclear power plant. Each unit will generate a maximum net electrical output of 1,288 MW. Both will have cooling towers. Water will be obtained from the Skagit River.

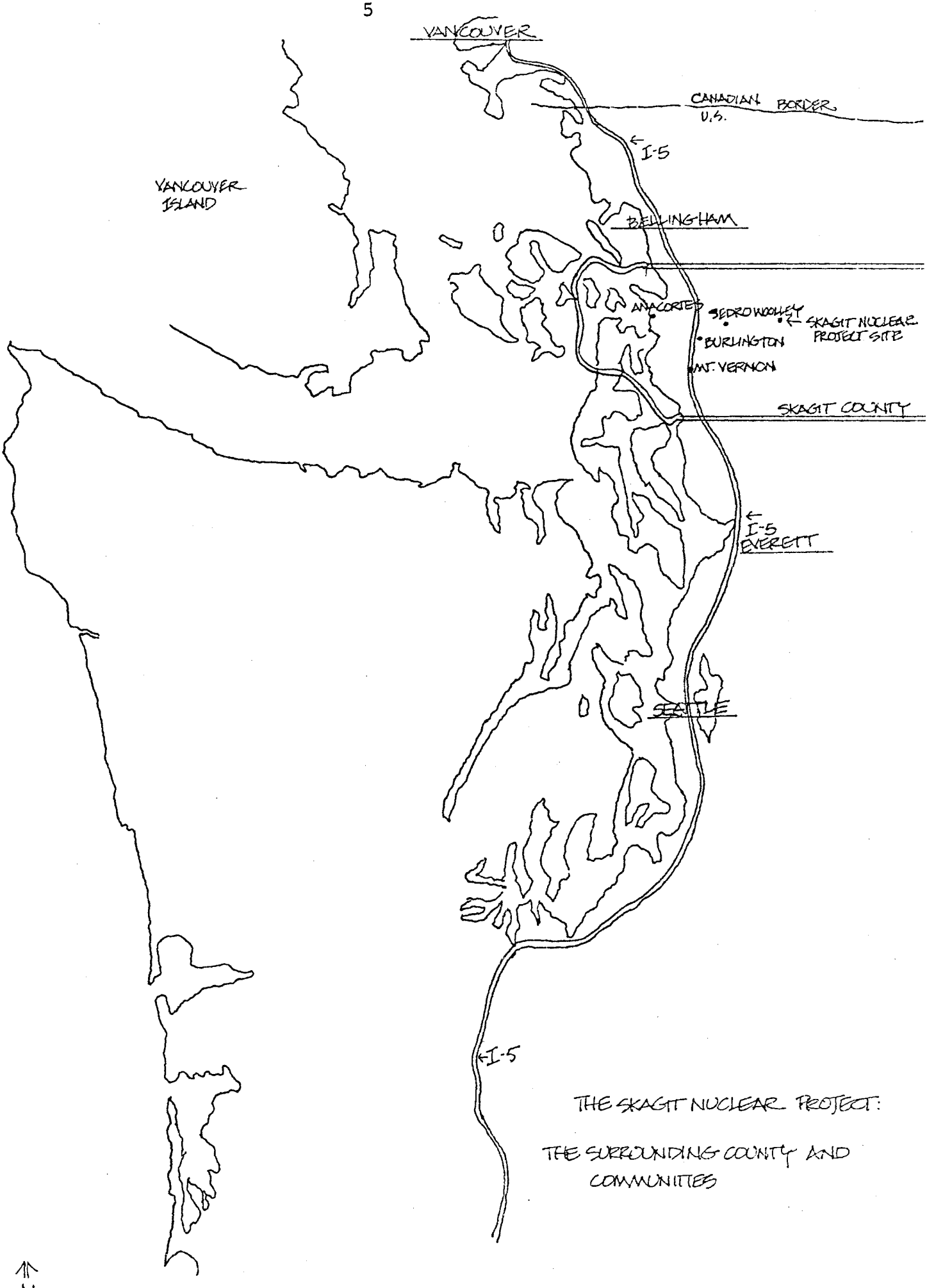
The site is 6 miles ENE of Sedro Woolley (pop. 5,260), 3 miles ENE of Lyman (pop. 325), 6 miles west of Hamilton (pop. 223), and 10 miles ENE of Burlington (pop. 3,400). Mt. Vernon (pop. 10,300), the county seat, is 13 miles SW of the site.

Access to the site is by I-5 and SR20. A general map of the area is included on page 5.

1.3 Social and Economic Impacts - Assessment, Monitoring, and Management

The area of social and economic impact assessment has received increasing attention since the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) in 1971. Both require consideration of social and economic impacts associated with large-scale developments. With respect to energy development, social and economic impact assessment has become particularly important since many developments are accompanied by large construction forces which can present severe strains on the host community's infrastructure, its ability to provide services, and its social structure. (See Williams, 1976; Freudenberg, 1976; Gilmore and Duff, 1975).

Attention to the management of impacts is a more recent development. Consideration of mitigative measures is now normally included in the preparation of an EIS in Washington



THE SKAGIT NUCLEAR PROJECT:

THE SURROUNDING COUNTY AND COMMUNITIES

State. This has been the result of actions taken by the Washington State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) and an awareness that many communities need additional financial or technical management strategies to respond to rapid growth in an orderly fashion. In addition, utilities are beginning to understand the importance of providing assistance in one form or another for mitigating the impacts that are associated with their projects.

This problem of project-induced rapid growth is compounded by the fact that it is relatively short-term in nature--approximately eight years for average size twin reactors. Careful attention must be paid to planning for a balance between additional temporary and permanent facilities and services so that communities are not "strapped" with under facilities and services after the construction work force leaves. With sufficient lead time for advance planning, the availability of technical and financial resources, and coordination between the various agencies, communities are better able to mitigate or manage project-related impacts and thereby reduce the level of community disruption.

The relationship between social and economic impact assessment and impact planning or management has been emphasized in recent literature (Cox, et al, 1976; Curry, et al., 1977; Campbell, 1976) and management is coming to be seen by many people as an integral part of impact assessment (Reiff, 1976; Gilmore and Duff, 1975; Runyan, 1977; and Rapp, 1976).

The most recent development in social and economic impact assessment is the incorporation of impact monitoring into this "process." While an assessment provides information on "what is likely to occur," monitoring provides information on "what is occurring."

1.4 Other Impact Monitoring Efforts

Impact monitoring is taking place at several power plant sites across the country. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has set up an extensive monitoring and mitigation program for the construction and operation of its Hartsville Nuclear Plant. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) required the TVA to institute a monitoring program for this project as a condition of licensing. TVA funds the staff for a Hartsville Project Coordinating Committee (HPCC) composed of mayors and judges from the five-county impact area and funds a Hartsville Project Coordinator who resides in the impact area. The range of areas which TVA is attempting to monitor includes: education, health services, transportation, utilities, housing, and local government budgets and operations (including planning). Information to be used in the monitoring program is obtained from TVA staff, the Hartsville Project Coordinating Committee and staff, TVA's Hartsville Project Coordinator, and various local officials (Fowler, 1977).

The Pennsylvania Power and Light Company (PP&L) has also set up a social and economic impact monitoring system for its Susquehanna Steam Electric Station, a two-unit nuclear power

plant to be in operation in 1980. Construction began in 1973 so the utility has been able to make some preliminary conclusions as to the impact that construction is having on the impacted counties. To establish some baseline figures, a personnel survey was taken of Bechtel (main contractor for the plant) and PP&L employees. It was a thorough survey, including type of residence, shopping patterns and several attitudinal questions. In addition, interviews were conducted with area residents/ leaders to help identify local concerns and attitudes. Local officials were contacted to provide additional data for the baseline profile and the monitoring effort. Social and economic impact areas which are being monitored include: the labor market, the commuter shed, employment, purchase of goods and services, expenditures with local vendors, local taxes, school services, the housing market, and health services (Community Affairs Department, Pennsylvania Power and Light, 1976).

San Diego Gas and Electric Company, building the Sundesert nuclear power plant in California, also has set up a social and economic impact monitoring and mitigation program. Although construction is still several years off, the utility has already involved the community actively in developing the monitoring program. San Diego Gas and Electric set up the Desert Valley Impact Committee (DVIC) a local citizens body which is charged with the responsibility of community impact management. The monitoring system will provide information to the DVIC and its task forces so that they can then develop management strategies.

The system itself has been structured to include the following items: a) surveys--worker surveys and public opinion surveys; b) development and growth impacts--industry impact, construction activity, housing, assessed valuation, water utility, sewer utility and solid waste; c) business impacts--business conditions, construction loans/mortgage money, cost of living; and d) service impacts--local government, schools, community college, fire protection, health care, library, recreation, airports, roads and traffic, public assistance, unemployment rate (Colston, 1977).

In Washington, the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) is developing a monitoring system for its Nuclear Projects 3 and 5 (WNP-3/5) near Satsop, as a condition of state approval. The Supply System will monitor primary and secondary socioeconomic impacts of the project during construction and will report the results quarterly to the state EFSEC. The Supply System made an agreement with the Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission that certain socioeconomic monitoring and evaluation activities will be conducted by the staff of the Regional Planning Commission. In addition, the agreement provides for the staff of the Planning Commission to do a one time baseline assessment program so that an accurate picture of the social and economic conditions of the area can be obtained. Characteristics which are presently being monitored for a five-county area include population, employment, sales tax revenues, housing data and school district enrollments.

In a two-county area, additional characteristics are monitored, including government services, political organizations and representation, income, real estate, crime and justice, traffic, human resources and activities and land use. In addition, the Supply System is monitoring the construction force with information such as the payroll, suppliers and number of workers (WPPSS, 1977).

Thus, in Washington State, the two most recent site certifications issued by EFSEC have required that the developer implement monitoring systems. The Skagit Nuclear Project's site certification specifically requires that socioeconomic conditions be monitored, unlike the previous site certification (WNP 3/5, discussed above) which only requires a monitoring system without specifying the conditions. In addition, Puget Power also needs to develop this monitoring system so that it can monitor specifically impacts on schools and law enforcement. This is because Puget Power and Skagit County entered into a Rezone Contract* which specifies that prepayment of taxes will be made by Puget Power for any impacts on schools and law enforcement in the county. Three data files will be maintained by Puget Power during construction: 1) a daily worker census; 2) a census of subcontractors on the project; 3) demographic information on the construction workers.

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*The Rezone Contract is an innovative tool for impact mitigation and an example of a county using its zoning powers as a mechanism to insure that its overall objectives are represented in a siting decision. This contract, signed in March 1974, set a number of restrictions and requirements on Puget Power, as a condition for obtaining a new zoning classification for

(footnote continued on following page)

Footnote, continued

(Residential and Forest/Recreation rezoned to Industrial) for the land designated as the site. In addition to restricting any reprocessing or permanent storage of wastes on the site and requiring county approval of all emergency and evacuation plans, the Rezone Contract required "impact payments" by Puget Power in the form of prepayment of taxes for impacts on schools and law enforcement. According to a formula, Puget Power will make monthly payments for each "construction impact student." finance portable classrooms/campuses, remodel previously unused school buildings, bus children, etc., if necessary. Payments for additional law enforcement costs will also be established by a commission comprised of the Skagit County Sheriff, the Sedro Woolley Chief of Police, and the Presiding Judge of the Skagit County Superior Court. Procedures for the arbitration of disputes over payments are also set forth.

II. Rationale

Impact monitoring systems are increasingly used with large energy developments for several reasons. First, all potential impacts, including their magnitude and severity, are not usually identified or projected accurately. Substantial impacts may be anticipated in an area where no impact actually occurs, or unanticipated problems may surface as the project begins. A monitoring system can identify impacts and changes as they are actually occurring. This is a very useful planning tool for the affected community(ies) as it represents an accurate and current data base that can be used to help a community decide how it best wants to accommodate project-related growth. In fact, the necessity to develop community impact mitigation and management programs on the basis of accurate information is a primary impetus to the development of a monitoring system. For example, as an impact begins to surface through the monitoring system, additional funds could be budgeted to alleviate the problem, such as the hiring of an additional police officer or other staff. Or an allocation could be made for a planning study leading to the preparation of a formal request for assistance from another government agency or level, or the project developer.

In addition, data which are collected through the use of a monitoring system can sometimes be used as the basis from which to determine the need for some form of impact payment

or other equalizing arrangement among the project developer and the affected communities. However, if this is to be one purpose of a monitoring system, it must be carefully designed to identify separately those changes which can be attributed to plant construction and operation from the total change that is occurring. Information only on construction and operating labor force characteristics, such as commuting patterns, type of housing, number of school age children, etc., would be one possible way to look only at project-induced changes.

Also, from a research standpoint, monitoring allows for the validation of the projections which were made prior to construction. To date, most social impact research has focused upon how to make the projections under various conditions. Few researchers have attempted to analyze what actually occurs as compared to the projections (See Purdy, et al., 1975). In addition, the information collected in a monitoring system assists researchers in understanding the dynamics of the situation. A more thorough knowledge of the accuracy of projections as well as the change process itself can contribute much to the field of social and economic impact research.

The monitoring system described in this report will present two basic types of data. First, prior to monitoring the construction phase of the Skagit Nuclear Project it is necessary to establish a comprehensive baseline profile, obtaining time series when available, of Skagit County,

Anacortes, Burlington, Mt. Vernon, and Sedro Woolley. This comprehensive profile identifies trends and existing conditions in Skagit County and provides a baseline against which to measure change during construction. Using estimates and projections of work force characteristics, the conditions, services, and facilities in Skagit County likely to be impacted can be identified; in addition existing planning and management capabilities can be identified. Secondly, during the construction phase project-related impacts will be identified through the monitoring of a select number of indicators. The intent of this system is to try and pinpoint those aspects of community life in Skagit County which will be impacted most severely. To accomplish this, some conditions will be monitored more frequently than others (see Chart 1); however, the system will remain flexible enough that changes can easily be made in the frequency with which a characteristic is monitored.

The system has several points which should encourage its use. First, the data are obtained from published sources and/or agencies responsible for collecting the data. Therefore, cost is substantially reduced since surveys are not required to collect the data.

Secondly, many pieces of data required for the baseline profile are usually collected sometime during the environmental impact statement (EIS) process in Washington State. Therefore, the data need not be collected again unless significant changes have occurred or are anticipated to occur. For instance,

the number of hospital beds and capacities of the water, sewer or school systems will not change unless additions to the systems will be made, such as new wings, schools, or treatment facilities.

Also, the system incorporates sensitivity and flexibility in two ways. First, as unanticipated problems arise, additional data can be incorporated into the monitoring system. Secondly, the two different monitoring time intervals (quarterly and annually) help identify fluctuating and rapidly changing conditions .

Another major strength of this monitoring system is that it incorporates information necessary for impact management or mitigation. Most of this information relevant to management is incorporated into the baseline profile. For instance, information on the existence of federal or state financial and/or technical assistance (by type and amount of aid) is an important factor when considering a community's ability to cope with growth. A community's planning capabilities (financial and administrative resources) must also be evaluated. This information can then be used to determine a community's readiness for rapid growth; it can indicate, along with other items in the baseline profile, those areas where the community may have to obtain additional resources and personnel in order to effectively manage the expected growth.

III. Elements of the Monitoring System

The attached chart (Chart 1) presents the variables to be monitored or observed through the Skagit Monitoring System. The data to be collected are organized into six general categories. Within each general category are a number of characteristics, each having one or more specific indicators or measures. These characteristics are discussed briefly below; Section IV addresses data collection procedures for and problems with the indicators.

3.1 General Categories, Characteristics and Indicators

There are six general categories for which data are collected: 1) Demography; 2) Economy; 3) Housing; 4) Public Services; 5) Community Structure; and 6) Social Well-Being. Within each category are relevant characteristics which describe more specific aspects of a community. For instance, within the category of Demography are: 1) Population Size; 2) Sex Ratio; 3) Age Distribution; 4) Family size, etc. Public Services include: 1) Government; 2) Public Works - Sewers, Water; 3) Education; 4) Police and Fire Protection, etc. Housing includes 1) Housing Value; 2) Housing Availability, etc. See Chart 1 for a complete listing of all categories and characteristics.

Indicators have been identified for each of these characteristics. Generally, these are standard indicators which are used by local, state, and some federal agencies. For example, the student/teacher ratio has long been used as an indicator of educational quality and is annually updated by individual

schools or the school district. See Chart 1 for a listing of all the indicators.

There is important additional information required to carefully monitor the effect of the Skagit Nuclear Project in the county which does not appear in the chart because it is more qualitative in nature and not easily presented in chart form. This is information on the organizational structure of Skagit County (its political and planning bodies, both county-wide and in each of the impact communities), and the decision-making processes of these organizations. In addition, one must understand the budget process and methods of revenue generation which are used or available. This information is necessary to assess accurately the severity and magnitude of social and economic impacts in the county, as well as to determine the ability of the local governments to cope with the impacts. A later report will address these issues.

Information on the construction work force is also necessary, but absent from the chart. At least the following pieces of information are required: 1) number of workers; 2) family size; 3) age of children, if present; and 4) place of residence. In its monitoring system, which it has been required to develop by the State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC), Puget Sound Power and Light Co., will have a daily census of workers, a questionnaire including the personal data listed above which is completed at the time a worker is hired, and information on contractors and subcontractors for the project. However, at this time, Puget Power's monitoring system has not

been finalized or approved by EFSEC, thus at this time we cannot state the form in which construction force information might be available from the utility.

IV. Data Collection and Analysis

4.1 Frequency

Data on each of the 73 indicators shown in Chart 1 will be collected before the project begins, to establish a baseline picture or profile of the county. From this baseline profile change can be measured more accurately as the impacts occur.

Then, as Chart 1 indicates, some social and economic variables will be monitored at quarterly and annual intervals. The determination of which characteristics are monitored when depends on anticipated magnitude of impact in that area and the availability of data. However, the system is flexible enough so that if a significant impact was indicated for a characteristic that was to be monitored only annually, a change could be made to monitor that characteristic more often. The two interval periods (quarterly and annually) also allow for sensitivity in the monitoring system. Some conditions are more susceptible to rapid change or fluctuation, such as employment. These conditions should be monitored more frequently than a more stable condition such as the property tax base, although this will be subject to eventual change and should be monitored several times during the life of the project.

4.2 Level of Aggregation and Data Availability

The data are collected for Skagit County, and the four "impact communities" of Anacortes, Burlington, Mt. Vernon, and Sedro Woolley. In some instances, the data are most relevant at the county level of aggregation. In other instances, the

data must be displayed by impact community. For example, housing is a critical factor when evaluating and monitoring the impact of large-scale developments, particularly in rural areas. Thus it is not sufficient to know the types and availability of housing at the county level. Rather, the specific housing situation within each impact community must be identified. Vacancy rates, for instance, must be monitored periodically. Building permit data (available at the community level) can be good indicators of new housing construction and the location of growth.

An additional factor in the determination of what level of aggregation to use for each indicator is data availability. If data is only available at a county level, for example, then it will most likely be collected at that level. If it is felt that an impact will be particularly severe for a characteristic and it thus needs to be monitored at several levels of aggregation not typically available, the additional time for primary data collection or hopefully extrapolation from existing data may be justified.

This monitoring system does attempt to rely primarily on data which are published or collected by various federal, state or local agencies. Therefore, the high costs associated with performing surveys or other primary data collection techniques are not incurred. Most of the information presented in Chart 1 comes from published sources, primarily reports available from state and local agencies. Some information comes from public agencies that have the data, although not in report form, and

that are willing to release the data. However, there are some problems which can arise because of this dependence on secondary data. First, some reports and other published materials are several years old and either no new data have been collected to update the reports, or they have been collected at inconsistent time intervals, thereby reducing their quality as time series data. Secondly, collection procedures can influence the reliability and therefore the validity of the data, and by using secondary data we have no control over data collection methods.* In addition, secondary data are often not available at the most useful level of aggregation, or in the precise form most useful.

To briefly summarize, while there can be serious difficulties with the use of secondary data, we feel that these disadvantages outweigh the enormous costs and organizational problems in primary data collection. However, as the monitoring system is used, there may be one or several characteristics for which information is necessary, and primary data collection will be required.

4.3 Data Analyses

Various quantitative and qualitative analyses will be performed on the data as the characteristics are monitored. First, trends and rates of change will be established for many

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*Validity refers to the degree of correspondence between a concept, such as quality of education, and its operational definition. Validity asks the question, "Are we really measuring what we want to measure?" Reliability refers to the extent to which repeated measurements produces the same results. More generally, reliability refers to the amount of measurement error.

of the baseline characteristics in order to determine how Skagit County and its impact communities have been changing prior to plant construction. Trends and rates of change will also be determined for the characteristics which are monitored during the construction of the Skagit Nuclear Project.

Second, data will be compared to state averages. This will provide an indication of how Skagit County is faring with respect to the state.* National averages are available; however, they are not as sensitive to Skagit County's situation as those for Washington State.

Another analysis which is presently being considered is more qualitative in nature. Changes which are occurring within the county and impact communities, based on the trends and rates of change analyses, may be compared to the perceptions of citizens of what they feel is occurring. Information on perceptions would be obtained through the media, primarily newspapers. However, one drawback with this method of analysis is that bias is involved due to how and what news is reported. In addition, local citizens who write to the editor, for instance, may be more verbal or motivated than the average citizen.

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*We are presently determining for which baseline characteristics state averages are available.

V. Summary

This report has provided an overview of the monitoring system currently being developed by Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers to monitor the social and economic impacts associated with the Skagit Nuclear Project. The system has been developed to use secondary data which are generally readily available so that replication of the system will be possible.

In addition to this effort by Battelle, staff of Puget Sound Power and Light Company are in the process of constructing their own monitoring system for social and economic impacts, and the county also intends to monitor social and economic changes. One reason for these two additional systems is that Puget Power and the county have a contract rezone agreement which stipulates that Puget Power will prepay taxes to pay for any impacts on the schools and law enforcement, particularly caused by their project. Thus there is great interest by all involved parties in carefully monitoring these impacts to determine if and when they occur.

The Battelle system described here is intended to be an "objective observer" system; information gathered through this effort will ultimately be used to help advance current social impact assessment methods by pointing out where predictions of impacts are more and less accurate. The system will also help focus on those impacts that seem to be most severe and long-lasting. The monitoring system should also serve as a valuable

planning and management tool for those responsible for managing any impacts caused by the power plant development.

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CHART 1. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION ON SKAGIT COUNTY

Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
I. DEMOGRAPHY							
*A. Population Size	1. Number of inhabitants by race			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management (OPP&FM), Population Studies Division, State of Washington Population Trends 1976, August 1976.	Annual
B. Sex Ratio	1. Number of males per 100 females	X			County	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Vol. 1, Part 49, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1973.	Every 10 years
*C. Age Distribution	1. Number of inhabitants by age grouping	X			County	Washington State Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management (OPP&FM), Population Studies Division, State of Washington Population Trends 1976, August 1976.	Annual
D. Degree of Urbanization	1. Proportion of the population living in incorporated areas of the county			X	County	Washington State Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management (OPP&FM), Population Studies Division, State of Washington Population Trends 1976, August 1976.	Annual
E. Family Size	1. Number of persons per family			X	County	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Vol. 1, Part 49, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1973.	Every 10 years

*Normally included in EIS process

Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
F. Educational Attainment	1. Median number of school years completed by persons 25 years or older	X			County	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Vol. 1, Part 49, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1973.	Every 10 years
G. Migration	1. Proportion of the population not moving in the previous 5 years			X	County	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Vol. 1, Part 49, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1973. Other Possible Source: School Districts, Annually.	Every 10 years
II. ECONOMY							
A. Gross Income	1. Gross income by sector and number of units			X	County	Washington State Department of Revenue, Research and Information Division, " "Quarterly Statistical Report of the Revenue from Excise Taxes," 1972-1976.	Quarterly
B. Economic Base and Diversity	1. Employment by industrial sector			X	County	Washington State Employment Security Department, Research and Statistics Section, "Employment and Payrolls in Washington State by County and by Industry," Quarterly, 1971-1976.	Quarterly
*C. Employment Rate	1. Proportion of the labor force employed		X		County	Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market Development, 1970-1976.	Monthly

*Normally included in EIS process

Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
D. Job Availability	1. Number of job openings reported to the public employment office per 1,000 persons in the labor force		X		County	Presently unavailable. Possible Source: Washington State Employment Security Department, Research and Statistics Section, Monthly	
E. Job Distribution	1. Proportion of labor force with professional, managerial, technical jobs	X			County	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Vol. 1, Part 49, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1973.	Every 10 years
F. Income	1. Per capita income	X			County	Washington State Department of Revenue, Personal Income Estimates for Washington State, State and County Data, 1965-1974.	Annual
G. Cost of Living	1. Consumer Price Index			X	SMSA (Seattle)	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers - Seattle, Washington," 1976.	Quarterly
H. Retail Facilities	1. Number of "everyday necessity" stores - by type			X	Impact communities	Windshield survey (anticipated)	
I. Property Tax Base	1. Total assessed value of real estate			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Research Council, "1977 Citizens' Guide to County (City) Budgeting," 1976. Other Possible Source: County Assessor, Annually.	Annual

*Normally included in EIS process

Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s
III. HOUSING							
*A. Value	1. Mean value of all owner occupied units				County and impact communities	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Vol. 1, Part 49, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1973.	Every 10 years
*B. Vacancy Rate	1. Proportion of all dwelling units unoccupied by type of unit		X		County and impact communities	Skagit Regional Planning Council, Housing Assistance Plan for Skagit County 1977. Other Possible Source: County Planning Department, Annually.	Annual
*C. Distribution	1. Number of dwelling units by type of unit		X		County and impact communities	Skagit Regional Planning Council, Housing Assistance Plan for Skagit County 1977. Other Possible Source: County Planning Department, Annually.	Annual
D. Public Housing	1. Number of subsidized dwelling units			X	County and impact communities	Skagit Regional Planning Council, Housing Assistance Plan for Skagit County 1977. Other Possible Sources: County Planning Department and local Housing Authorities, Annually.	Annual
E. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of System Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual

*Normally included in EIS process

Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
						Other Possible Source for A.1. - A.1.4: Municipal System, Quarterly.	
B. Water System							
*1. General	1. Number of districts and service boundaries	X			Public Utility District	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once Only-1975
	2. Demand		X		Public Utility District	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once Only-1975
	3. Capacity	X			Public Utility District	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once Only-1975
	4. Expenditures per capita			X	Municipal system	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual

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Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Quarterly	Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
IV. PUBLIC SERVICES							
A. Sewer System							
*1. General	1. Number of districts and service boundaries	X			Municipal system	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975
	2. Demand		X		Municipal system	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975
	3. Capacity	X			Municipal system	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975
	4. Expenditures per capita			X	Municipal system	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual
2. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual

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Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
2. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977. Other Possible Source for B.1.1 - B.2.1: Public Utility District, Quarterly.	Annual
C. Government							
1. Employment	1. Number of employees by department			X	County and impact communities	Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington, Washington City and County Employee Salaries and and Benefit Survey for 1975, 1976.	Annual
2. Budget	1. Revenues by budget category			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual
	2. Expenditures by budget category			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual
D. Education							
*1. General	1. Number of school districts and boundaries	X			School district	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975

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Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
	2. Capacity by school	X			School district	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975
*2. Enrollment	1. Number of students enrolled by school		X		School district	Skagit Regional Planning Council, Population, Households, and Housing Trends, 1976.	Annual
						U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975
3. Quality	1. Average student per teacher ratio			X	School district	Presently unavailable. Possible Source: School districts. Other Possible Source for D.1.1 - D.3.1: School districts, Quarterly.	
E. Police and Fire Protection							
*1. Employment	1. Number of officers per 1,000 population			X	County and impact communities	Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington, Washington City and County Employee Salaries and Benefit Survey for 1975, 1976.	Annual

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Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
2. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977. Other Possible Source for E.1.1 - E.2.1: Police Department, Quarterly.	Annual
F. Physical Health Services							
*1. General	1. Number and location of hospitals	X			County and impact communities	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975
	2. Number of hospital beds by hospital	X			County and impact communities	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975
	3. Type of emergency service	X			County and impact communities	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975

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Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Quarterly	Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
*2. Utilization	1. Occupancy rates by hospital			X	Impact communities	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975. Other Possible Source for F.1.1 - F.2.1: Puget Sound Health Systems Agency or local hospitals.	Once only - 1975
*3. Physicians	1. Number of physicians per 1,000 population			X	County and impact communities	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975. Skagit County phone book. Other Possible Source: Puget Sound Health Systems Agency, Annually.	Once only - 1975
4. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual
G. Mental Health Services (Alcohol and Drug Abuse)							
1. General	1. Number of clinics and location	X			County and impact communities	Tri-County Alcoholism Council, Alcoholism Treatment Plan, 1976.	Annual

aseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
	2. Capacity	X			County and impact communities	Presently unavailable. Possible Source: Tri-County Alcoholism Council, Quarterly.	
2. Utilization	1. Number of enrollees			X	County and impact communities	Tri-County Alcoholism Council, Alcoholism Treatment Plan, 1976.	Annual
3. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977. Other Possible Source for G.1.1 - G.3.1: Alcohol Information and Referral Service, Annually.	Annual
H. Parks, Recreation, Culture							
*1. General	1. (Parks and forests, etc.) Number of acres, type, location	X			County and impact communities	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975.	Once only - 1975
	2. Utilization rates (Visitors)			X	County and impact communities	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Final Environmental Statement, Skagit Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2, Docket Nos. 50-522 and 50-523, May 1975. Other Possible Source for H.1.1 - H.2.1: Washington State Interagency Commission for Outdoor Recreation, Annually.	Once only - 1975

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Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
2. Indoor and Outdoor Recreation	1. Type--e.g., pools, community centers, ballparks, etc.	X			County and impact communities	Partially available Possible Source for additional information: Local Parks and Recreation Departments.	
	2. Utilization rates			X	County and impact communities	Presently unavailable. Possible Source: Local Parks and Recreation Departments.	
3. Culture	1. Number of libraries and museums	X			Impact communities	Skagit County Development Association, discussion with Mr. Ian Munce, former Director (present Executive Director, Skagit Regional Planning Council), September 1977. Other Possible Source: County Planning Department, Annually.	
4. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual
	2. Existence of recreation plan	X			County	Skagit County Development Association, discussion with Mr. Ian Munce, former Director (present Executive Director, Skagit Regional Planning Council), September 1977.	

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Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
I. Transportation							
1. Public Parking	1. Number of spaces			X	Impact communities	Presently partially available. Possible Sources for additional information: County Planning Department; County Engineering Department; Local Parking Commissions.	
*2. Streets and Roads	1. Expenditures per capita			X	Impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual
	2. ADT or VPD figures			X	Site area major routes	Washington State Highway Commission, Department of Highways, Annual Traffic Report 1976, 1977.	Annual
J. Social Services (Public and Private)							
1. General	1. Type of service	X			Impact communities	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Community Service Directory, 1977.	Annual
	2. Expenditures per capita			X	Impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual

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Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
2. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977.	Annual
V. COMMUNITY STRUCTURE							
A. Associations							
1. General	1. Total number by type	X			Impact communities	Local Chambers of Commerce; Skagit County phone book.	Annual
B. Mass Media (Television, Radio, and Newspapers)							
1. General	1. Number of stations and newspapers	X			Impact communities	Skagit County Development Association, personal correspondence with Mr. Ian Munce, former Director (present Executive Director, Skagit Regional Planning Council).	
	2. Newspaper circulation	X			Impact communities	Circulation Department, Skagit Valley Herald Newspaper.	Every 6 months or annual
VI. SOCIAL WELL-BEING							
A. Crime and Delinquency							
1. Personal	1. Number of violent crimes per 1,000 population			X	County and impact communities	Northwest Regional Council, Comprehensive Law and Justice Plan 1977, 1976.	Annual
2. Property	1. Number of property crimes per 1,000 population		X		County and impact communities	Northwest Regional Council, Comprehensive Law and Justice Plan 1977, 1976.	Annual

Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
3. Conduct	1. Number of arrests for DWI and disorderly conduct			X	County and impact communities	Northwest Regional Council, Comprehensive Law and Justice Plan 1977, 1976. Other Possible Source for A.1.1 - A.3.1: Local Police Departments, Quarterly.	Annual
B. Mental Health							
1. Utilization (General Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol Abuse)	1. Number of contacts by type		X		County and impact communities	Tri-County Alcoholism Council, Alcoholism Treatment Plan, 1976. Other Possible Source: Alcohol Information and Referral Service, Quarterly.	Annual
C. Educational Difficulties							
1. Truancy	1. Number of incidents		X		School in impact communities	Presently unavailable. Possible Source: School districts,	
2. Vandalism	1. Number of incidents		X		School in impact communities	Presently unavailable. Possible Source: School districts.	
D. Poverty	1. Proportion of all families below official poverty line	X			County	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Vol. 1, Part 49, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1973.	Every 10 years
	2. Proportion of all families receiving public welfare			X	County	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Office of Program Analysis, Income Maintenance, Community Social Services and Medical Assistance, Monthly Reports, 1976.	Annual

Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
VII. PLANNING							
A. Local							
1. General	1. Existence of planning department and organization	X			County and impact communities	Skagit County Development Association, personal correspondence with Mr. Ian Munce, former Director (present Executive Director, Skagit Regional Planning Council).	
	2. Number of planners			X	County and impact communities	Skagit County Development Association, personal correspondence with Mr. Ian Munce, former Director (present Executive Director, Skagit Regional Planning Council).	
	3. Number of administrators			X	County and impact communities	Skagit County Development Association, personal correspondence with Mr. Ian Munce, former Director (present Executive Director, Skagit Regional Planning Council).	
2. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State Office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977. Other Possible Source for A.1.1 - A.2.1: County Planning Department, Annually.	Annual
B. Regional							
1. General	1. Existence of regional planning bodies and organization (by type--COG, health, council)	X			Appropriate unit	Skagit County Development Association, personal correspondence with Mr. Ian Munce, former Director (present Executive Director, Skagit Regional Planning Council.	

Baseline Characteristics	Indicators	Monitoring Period: Once Only	Monitoring Period: Quarterly	Monitoring Period: Annual	Level of Aggregation	Data Source(s)	Availability of Present Data Source(s)
	2. Number of planners			X	Appropriate unit	Skagit County Development Association, personal correspondence with Mr. Ian Munce, former Director (present Executive Director, Skagit Regional Planning Council).	
	3. Number of administrators			X	Appropriate unit	Skagit County Development Association, personal correspondence with Mr. Ian Munce, former Director (present Executive Director, Skagit Regional Planning Council).	
2. Resources	1. Existence of federal or state assistance (financial or technical) by type of program and amount of aid			X	County and impact communities	Washington State office of the State Auditor, Division of Systems Development and Research, Local Government Comparative Statistics, 1974-1977. Other Possible Source for B.1.1 - B.2.1: Skagit Regional Planning Council, Annually.	Annual