



## **VALLEY LATERAL PROJECT**

### ***DRAFT RESOURCE REPORT 5*** *Socioeconomics*

*FERC Docket No. PF15-23-000*

**August 2015**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CPV	CPV Valley, LLC
EJ	Environmental Justice
FERC or Commission	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
HDD	horizontal directional drill
Millennium	Millennium Pipeline Company, L.L.C.
MP	Milepost
NYSOJ	New York State Office of Environmental Justice
Project	Valley Lateral Project
RV	recreational vehicle
U.S.	United States

<b>RESOURCE REPORT 5 -- SOCIOECONOMICS</b>	
<b>Filing Requirement</b>	<b>Location in Environmental Report</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the socioeconomic impact area. (§ 380.12(g)(1))</li> </ul>	Section 5.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate the impact of any substantial immigration of people on governmental facilities and services and plans to reduce the impact on the local infrastructure. (§ 380.12(g)(2))</li> </ul>	Section 5.2.1.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe on-site manpower requirements and payroll during construction and operation, including the number of construction personnel who currently reside within the impact area, would commute daily to the site from outside the impact area, or would relocate temporarily within the impact area. (§ 380.12(g)(3))</li> </ul>	Section 5.2.1.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine whether existing housing within the impact area is sufficient to meet the needs of the additional population. (§ 380.12(g)(4))</li> </ul>	Section 5.2.1.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the number and types of residences and businesses that would be displaced by the project, procedures to be used to acquire these properties, and types and amounts of relocation assistance payments. (§ 380.12(g)(5))</li> </ul>	Section 5.2.1.6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a fiscal impact analysis evaluating incremental local government expenditures in relation to incremental local government revenues that would result from construction of the project. Incremental expenditures include, but are not limited to, school operating costs, road maintenance and repair, public safety, and public utility costs. (§ 380.12(g)(6))</li> </ul>	Sections 5.2.1.3 and 5.2.1.4

## 5.0 SOCIOECONOMICS

Millennium Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (Millennium) is seeking authorization from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act<sup>1</sup> to construct, install, own, operate, and maintain the Valley Lateral Project (Project). The Project will provide firm transportation of natural gas to the new 650 megawatt gas-powered CPV Valley Energy Center being constructed by CPV Valley, LLC (CPV) in the town of Wawayanda, New York. The Project, as proposed, includes approximately 7.8 miles of new natural gas pipeline that will extend from Millennium's existing main line pipeline north to the CPV Valley Energy Center, as well as ancillary aboveground facilities. The target in-service date for the Project is April 2017.

The Project consists of the following components and facilities:

- approximately 7.8 miles of new 16-inch diameter pipeline in Orange County, New York;
- one delivery meter station and associated piping at the CPV Valley Energy Center, approximate milepost (MP) 7.8;
- one launcher facility (MP 0.0); and
- one receiver facility at the CPV Valley Energy Center (MP 7.8).

### 5.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section contains a summary of the socioeconomic conditions existing in the Project area. The Project area for the socioeconomic data focuses on the county in which the Project will be located. Sources of information used to identify existing socioeconomic conditions in the Project area include the latest available data from the United States (U.S.) Census Bureau and other Census Bureau information, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

#### 5.1.1 Population

Population density, an indication of the extent of development, is high throughout this region of New York State, including Orange County. The population density in Orange County is 459.3 persons per square mile, with a low of 27.5 persons per square mile (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012b). With respect to population trends, this part of New York experienced a population increase of 0.9 percent since 2010 (see Table 5A-1 in Appendix 5A). The proposed pipeline alignment passes through portions of the towns of Minisink and Wawayanda. Although suburban, the majority of the proposed route traverses areas that are less developed. The Project would be mostly located in forested, agricultural, and rural lands.

#### 5.1.2 Economy and Employment

Table 5A-2 in Appendix 5A provides information on the economy and employment in the Project area. Per capita income in Orange County is approximately \$30,582, which is \$3,200 less than that of the overall

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<sup>1</sup> 15 U.S.C. § 717f(c) (2012).

state, while residents of Minisink and Wawayanda earn \$35,602 and \$33,999 per capita, respectively (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012b). Unemployment in Orange County was 5.1 percent as of July 2014, also lower than the overall state unemployment rate which was 5.8 percent (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014).

Table 5A-3 in Appendix 5A provides reported revenues from the county's ad valorem and sales taxes, permits, fees, and other revenue sources, as well as expenditures for administration, fire, police, community services, etc.

### **5.1.3 Housing**

Table 5A-4 in Appendix 5A provides rental and other (non-rental) temporary housing options such as hotels, motels, campgrounds, and recreational vehicle (RV) parks within the Project area. The average rental vacancy rate in Orange County is 4.2 percent; the town of Minisink has a higher rate of 6.1 and in Wawayanda the rate is lower at 2.5 percent. The number of vacant housing units reported in 2010 in the Project area was 2,427 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012a). In addition to vacant housing, there are a total of 160 hotels/motels and 63 campgrounds/RV parks within Orange County, although none are located in either town to be traversed by the Project (HotelMotels.info, 2014 and Yellowbook, 2014).

### **5.1.4 Public Services**

Table 5A-5 in Appendix 5A provides a summary of local community services in the Project area. Local communities typically have adequate infrastructure and community services such as police, fire, and medical to accommodate Project needs. In addition, Table 5A-6 and Table 5A-7 include a detailed inventory of the school districts and school enrollment in the Project area. This information is described below.

#### *5.1.4.1 Hospitals*

Orange County has four hospitals with a total of 842 beds. However, none of these hospitals are in Minisink or Wawayanda. The closest hospital to Minisink is located 10.2 miles away in Port Jervis, New York. From Wawayanda, the nearest hospital is in Goshen, New York, 9.7 miles away (see Table 5A-5 in Appendix 5A) (Hospitals Center, 2014).

#### *5.1.4.2 Police and Fire*

There are a total of 29 police departments and 43 fire departments which serve Orange County. Police departments from Middletown, New York serve Minisink and Wawayanda and fire departments in Unionville and Slate Hill service Minisink and Wawayanda, respectively. Most of the fire departments throughout the county consist of primarily volunteers and some career employees (see Table 5A-5 in Appendix 5A) (USA Cops, 2013 and Fire Department Directory, 2014).

#### *5.1.4.3 Education*

Table 5A-6 and Table 5A-7 in Appendix 5A list the number of public schools within Orange County and provides detailed information on the school districts and school enrollment. Orange County has a total of

86 schools serving 64,888 students. The nearest school is a pre-school facility located approximately 0.9 miles from the proposed Project route.

## **5.2 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION**

While there may be both short- and long-term socioeconomic impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Project, it has been designed in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to the extent practicable. Short-term impacts may include the potential increase in use of public services such as traffic safety personnel for traffic control. The increase in the use of public services will be offset by the benefits derived from increased short-term revenue streams. During construction, there will be minor, temporary increases in the local population, demand for temporary housing and use of services. There will also be an increase in expenditures for local goods and services. Millennium anticipates approximately 60 percent of the construction workforce for the pipeline and 40 percent of the construction workforce for the meter station will be local hires. This provides additional positive short-term socioeconomic benefits in terms of increased payrolls and employment.

Sufficient services exist within and adjacent to the affected towns to support the needs of the construction crews and personnel associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project facilities. The proposed facilities will incorporate its own fire prevention and control features, which will minimize the potential for increasing demands on local emergency and fire personnel services.

Long-term socioeconomic benefits associated with the continued operation of these facilities include payment of ad valorem taxes; purchases of services, materials, and supplies from local businesses; and periodic temporary employment for various construction, operation and maintenance activities.

### **5.2.1 Construction**

#### *5.2.1.1 Project Workforce*

The Project will be constructed using one construction spread for the pipeline lateral, and a separate work crew for construction of the meter station. When available, local workers meeting specific skill requirements will be employed for construction. Additional construction personnel hired from outside the Project area will typically include pipeline construction specialists, supervisory personnel, and inspectors who will temporarily relocate to the Project area.

The socioeconomic impacts associated with construction of the Project will be limited to the approximate eight-month construction period. Since the Project sites are relatively isolated from population centers, there is adequate existing highway access and roadway infrastructure to accommodate the peak workforce.

#### *5.2.1.2 Population, Employment, and Housing*

The peak construction workforce would consist of approximately 220 workers spread over 7.8 miles in Orange County, New York. Based on previous experience, the majority of the local workers will be existing residents in the area, or would reside within daily commuting distance of the Project.

The non-local construction personnel will be hired from outside the Project area, and will include supervisory personnel, construction specialists and craft inspectors. These individuals will relocate to the Project vicinity for the duration of their work on the Project. Review of U.S. census data indicates that if a larger than anticipated percentage of non-local workers is required to meet peak workforce requirements, sufficient workers are available in the labor pools in the surrounding region. According to construction labor force and unemployment data from the U.S. Census's 2013 American Community Survey, the labor pool in Orange County should consist of an estimated 540 available personnel with the appropriate skills and expertise. Additionally, the Project's proximity to New York City would provide an additional pool of workers that is typically associated with major metro areas.

The impact of construction worker migration on the local population will be minimal due to the size of the existing population base in the Project area, the linear nature, and the small scale of the Project. In addition, based on experience, most non-local workers are not expected to bring their families since the work is only temporary.

The presence of the non-local workers within the Project area during construction will increase the demand for temporary short-term housing. Temporary housing is available very close to the Project locations as listed in Table 5A-4 in Appendix 5A and vacant rental housing units (2,427 in Orange County, 17 in Minisink, and 30 in Wawayanda, as of 2010), motels/hotels (160 throughout Orange County, based on 2014 data collected from [hotelsmotels.info](http://hotelsmotels.info)), and campground/RV parks (63 in Orange County per [yellowbook.com/s/campgrounds-rv-parks](http://yellowbook.com/s/campgrounds-rv-parks) 2014 data) are sufficient to accommodate the estimated peak non-local workforce. Since peak construction months will be limited, actual housing requirements will be lower throughout the construction period.

Due to the relatively small migrating work force and the availability of temporary housing in the Project area, no short- or long-term negative impacts on housing resources in the Project area are anticipated.

#### *5.2.1.3 Economy and Tax Revenue*

During construction, a portion of the construction payroll, estimated at \$6.2 million, will be spent locally by both local and non-local workers for the purchase of housing, food, gasoline, entertainment, and supplies. The dollar amount would depend on the number of construction workers employed at any given time and the duration of the non-local worker's stay in the Project area. It is also likely that some portion of construction materials will be purchased locally. These direct payroll and materials expenditures will have a positive impact on local economies, and will likely stimulate indirect expenditures within the region as inventories are restocked or new workers are hired to meet construction demands. State and local sales tax will also be paid on all goods and services purchased with payroll monies. These will result in a beneficial impact on the local economies.

#### *5.2.1.4 Public Services*

Construction of components of the Project could result in minor, short-term impacts, or no impacts at all, on the availability of local community facilities and services such as police, fire, and medical. Other

construction-related demands on local agencies could include increased enforcement activities associated with issuing permits for vehicle load and width limits, local police assistance during construction at road crossings to facilitate traffic flow, and medical services to treat injuries and illnesses.

Necessary community services such as medical facilities and police and fire protection are generally in adequate supply in the Project area, and should be able to absorb any increase in demand by the temporary construction workforce with minimal cost to the local governments. Because most non-local construction personnel are not expected to relocate their entire families to the construction areas, there should be no impact on local schools. Ultimately, negative impacts to government facilities and services are expected to be negligible. Long-term socioeconomic benefits associated with the continued operation of the pipeline lateral and meter station include payment of ad valorem taxes; purchases of services, materials, and supplies from local businesses; and periodic temporary employment for various construction, operation and maintenance activities.

#### *5.2.1.5 Transportation and Traffic*

Construction of the Project will result in minor, short term impacts on the road and railroad transportation network in the Project area, as described in the sections below.

The Project pipeline lateral will cross public roads that range from maintained gravel municipal roads to state highways and interstate highways. No active railroads will be crossed by the Project as proposed. Potential temporary effects associated with roadway crossings include disruption of traffic flows, disturbance of existing underground utilities, such as water and sewer lines, and hindrance of emergency vehicle access. Traffic on major roads will be unimpeded during installation of the pipe due to the use of conventional bore or horizontal direction drill (HDD) construction methods. The pipeline will be installed at a depth of at least five feet below a road surface and will be designed to withstand anticipated external loadings.

Construction of the Project will result in minor, short term impacts on the transportation system in the Project area. The decision to install the pipeline under public and private roadways, using either conventional open cut or road bore/HDD methods, will be based on site conditions, traffic flow, and road opening permit requirements. Generally, all paved roads will be bored. Construction work in roadways will be scheduled so as to avoid commuter traffic and schedules for school buses to the extent practicable.

To minimize traffic delays at open-cut road crossings, Millennium will establish detours before cutting these roads. If no reasonable detours are feasible, at least one traffic lane of the road will be left open, except for brief periods when road closure will be required to lay the pipeline. Appropriate traffic management and signage will be set up and necessary safety measures will be developed in compliance with applicable permits for work in public roadways. Arrangements will be made with local officials to have traffic safety personnel on hand during periods of construction. Provisions will be made for detours or otherwise to permit traffic flow.

In addition to the traffic impacts caused by the open-cut road crossings, the movement of construction equipment and materials, and the daily commuting of workers to and from the construction work areas,

may increase traffic volumes in localized areas throughout the Project area. Project-related construction traffic will typically occur during the early morning hours and evening hours when construction workers commute to the construction work areas.

Construction workers will be deployed in various locations along the pipeline such that no single area will experience significant traffic impacts. Pipeline construction is typically scheduled to take advantage of daylight hours, usually starting in the early morning and ending in the evening (six days a week). Therefore, construction activities will begin before peak commuting hours in the morning and end after peak evening commuting hours. Because construction will move sequentially along the pipeline route, traffic flow impacts that do arise will be temporary on any given section of roadway. Accordingly, Millennium does not anticipate significant traffic impacts during construction.

To maintain safe conditions, Millennium will require its construction contractors to ensure enforcement of local weight restrictions and limitations by its vehicles. Specifically, Millennium will require its contractors to obtain road and highway permits and bonding required for the use of public roads to transport construction equipment and materials, especially for any overweight or oversized equipment. Damage to public and private roadways due to construction will be repaired by Millennium's contractors.

#### *5.2.1.6 Displacement of Residences and Businesses*

Construction of the Project will not require the displacement of residences or businesses. Where residences are located in close proximity to the edge of the construction right-of-way, Millennium will reduce construction workspace areas as practicable to minimize inconvenience to property owners. If construction requires the removal of private property features, such as gates or fences, the landowner or tenant will be notified prior to the action. Following completion of major construction, the property will be restored. Property restoration will be in accordance with any agreements between Millennium and the landowner. No residences are located within 50 feet of the proposed construction work areas (see Resource Report 8).

In agricultural lands, Millennium will work with the affected landowners to identify drain tiles and other water features within the construction work areas prior to construction. Any drain tiles or water features damaged during construction will be repaired to landowner specifications or to pre-construction condition. See Millennium's Environmental Construction Standards (Appendix 1B in Resource Report 1) for a discussion of construction and restoration methods in agricultural lands.

## **5.2.2 Operation**

Millennium will operate the new facilities using its existing operational work force. No new workers will be hired as a result of the Project. There will be no significant negative long-term socioeconomic impacts during operation of the Project as there will be no increase in Millennium's operational workforce so there is no increase in the cost of public services such as fire, police, schools, and emergency care.

In the event public services are affected, any costs to the town will be more than offset by the economic and fiscal benefits of the Project, including increased revenues. The increased revenues will have a beneficial effect within the Project area.

Property owners directly affected by the Project will be compensated through the acquisition of the land rights needed by Millennium for the construction and operation of Project facilities. It is not expected that others living nearby the pipeline will be adversely affected by it. Diskin et al. (2011) could “not identify a systematic relationship between proximity to [a] pipeline and sale price or value.” INGAA (2001) found that “there is no systematic impact on adjusted price per square foot resulting from the existence of a natural gas pipeline.” In addition, a recent study by Gnarus Advisors LLC (2012) examined whether proximity to pipelines, with a focus on natural gas pipelines, has an effect on residential property values. The study contains a literature review specific to pipelines and property values, with a focus on actual sales data. The authors conclude that there is “no credible evidence based on actual sales data that proximity to pipelines reduces property values.” Further, they found that “hypothetical surveys of actual or potential market participants should not be used as a substitute for the systematic analysis of market data, as they may overstate the effects, if any, of proximity to disamenities, including pipelines, on property values.”

Following construction, the Project facilities will be subject to ad valorem taxes. In New York State, ad valorem taxes include local taxes, raised and spent locally to finance local governments and public schools. Local tax is the largest single revenue source for the support of municipal and school district services. Counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and special districts use local taxes to fund schools, police and fire protection, road maintenance, and many other municipal services.

Millennium estimates that the Project will provide an additional source of revenues for the towns of Minisink and Wawayanda. These revenues will have a positive impact for the municipalities in which Project facilities will be located.

### **5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE STATEMENT**

Executive Order 12898 entitled “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (February 11, 1994) directs federal agencies to determine whether the construction and operation of the Project will have a significant and disproportionate adverse effect on minority and low-income populations (February 11, 1994).

The New York State Office of Environmental Justice (NYSOJ) Potential Environmental Justice (EJ) Area map for Orange County was reviewed to identify U.S. Census block groups crossed by the Project that contain EJ populations. The nearest Potential EJ Area to the Project is a census block located more than one mile from MP 7.8 in the City of Middletown (NYSOJ, 2015).

The NYSOJ defines EJ populations as those that meet or exceed at least one of the following statistical thresholds:

- At least 51.1 percent of the population in an urban area reported themselves to be members of minority groups; or
- At least 33.8 percent of the population in a rural area reported themselves to be members of minority groups; or
- At least 23.59 percent of the population in an urban or rural area had household incomes below the federal poverty level.

U.S. Census 2013 demographic data included in Appendix 5A was also reviewed to identify updated minority and poverty level estimates.

### **EJ populations in the towns of Minisink and Wawayanda**

According to Table 5A-1, the total minority population is 8.4 percent in the Town of Minisink, and 12.7 percent in the Town of Wawayanda. The total minority populations of the towns are substantially smaller than the 33.8 percent threshold for identifying EJ populations in rural areas.

Table 5A-2 provides the population below poverty level in 2009 – 2013. Approximately 7.7 percent in the Town of Minisink and 6.0 percent in the Town of Wawayanda of the total population were below poverty level. The population below poverty level in both towns is smaller than the 23.59 percent threshold for identifying EJ populations.

The use and storage of fuels and other hazardous materials used in construction and operation activities will comply with applicable regulatory requirements and will not jeopardize public health or impact groundwater quality, and will not affect the EJ area. The Project will also comply with the Commission's noise requirements; and therefore, would not cause adverse noise impacts on the EJ area located more than one mile away. Project facilities will not be visible from the EJ area, because they will be screened from the EJ area by existing vegetation and structures. There will be no visual impact to the EJ area.

There would be no disproportionately high and adverse environmental, cultural, or economic effects to EJ populations from the construction and operation of the proposed Project in the towns of Minisink and Wawayanda that would cause adverse impacts on EJ populations.

## **5.4 REFERENCES**

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## ***DRAFT APPENDIX 5A***

### ***Supplemental Tables***

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**TABLE 5A-1  
Existing Population and Demographic Conditions**

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>Orange County</b>	<b>Town of Minisink <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Town of Wawayanda <sup>1</sup></b>
Population Estimate (number of people and census date)	376,099 (2014)	4,494 (2013)	7,257 (2013)
2010 Population Density (population per square mile)	459.3	N/A	209.3
Population Change Since 2010 (percent)	0.9	N/A	-0.1
Persons per household, 2009-2013	2.88	3.01	2.94
2013 White Individuals (percent)	82.2	91.6	87.3
2013 Black, or African American Individuals (percent)	11.6	2.9	5.0
2013 American Indian and Alaska Native Individuals (percent)	0.8	0.1	0.2
2013 Asian Individuals (percent)	2.7	1.1	1.9
2013 Individuals of Hispanic or Latino Origin (percent)	19.2	8.4	12.2
Total Minorities (percent) <sup>2, 3</sup>	33.4	8.4	20.3
<p>Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census QuickFacts, <a href="http://quickfacts.census.gov">http://quickfacts.census.gov</a>; U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF">http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF</a>.</p> <p>Notes: <sup>1</sup> Demographics for the Town of Minisink and the Town of Wawayanda from the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data. <sup>2</sup> Percent total minorities for Orange County calculated by taking the total population (100 percent) and subtracting out the percent White Alone, not Hispanic or Latino (2013). <sup>3</sup> Percent total minorities for the Town of Wawayanda calculated by taking the total population (100 percent) and subtracting out the percent White Alone, not Hispanic or Latino (2010). Percent total minorities for the Town of Minisink calculated by taking the total population (100 percent) and subtracting out White Alone (2010).</p> <p>N/A= Not Available</p>			

**TABLE 5A-2  
Existing Income and Employment Conditions in the Project Area**

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>Orange County</b>	<b>Town of Minisink</b>	<b>Town of Wawayanda</b>
2009-2013 Per Capita Income (dollars)	30,582	35,602	33, 999
2009-2013 Population Below Poverty Level (percent)	13.6	7.7	6.0
2014-2015 Civilian Labor Force	33,917	2,064 (2013)	5,406
July 2014 Unemployment Rate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	5.1	N/A	N/A
Major Industry	N/A	Educational Services, Healthcare and Social Assistance	N/A
Manufacturers' Shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	2,353,505	D	N/A
Wholesale Trade Sales, 2007 (\$1000)	6,859,160	D	5,758
Retail Sales, 2007 (\$1000)	5,729,216	N/A	198,883
Accommodation and Food Service Sales, 2007 (\$1000)	454,721	N/A	4,071
<p>Sources:            United States (U.S.) Census Bureau, Census QuickFacts, <a href="http://quickfacts.census.gov">http://quickfacts.census.gov</a> (income and sales).            U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2012. <a href="http://factfinder2.census.gov">http://factfinder2.census.gov</a> (civilian labor force).            U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2014. <a href="http://www.bls.gov/data">http://www.bls.gov/data</a> (unemployment rate)</p> <p>Notes:  <sup>1</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted.            D= Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information.            N/A= Not Available</p>			

**TABLE 5A-3  
Revenues and Expenditures (dollars)**

<b>Income Characteristic</b>	<b>Orange County<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Town of Minisink<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Town of Wawayanda<sup>3</sup></b>
Revenues	709,643,310	2,491,744	3,299,337
Expenditures	756,701,644	2,369,862	4,300,000

Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Orange County 2013 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report:  
<http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/1322/2494/default.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> Town of Minisink Fiscal Monitoring 2013  
[http://osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/satfiles/2013/Town/Minisink\\_2013.pdf](http://osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/satfiles/2013/Town/Minisink_2013.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Office of the New York State Comptroller; Town of Wawayanda Financial Management and Information Technology, Report of Examination Period Covered: January 1, 2012 — April 30, 2013  
<http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/towns/2013/wawayanda.pdf>

**TABLE 5A-4  
Temporary Housing Units Available in the Project Area**

Housing Unit	Orange County	Town of Minisink	Town of Wawayanda
2013 Number of Vacant Housing Units	12,386	72	140
2013 Rental Vacancy Rate (percent)	4.2	6.1	2.5
2010 Number of Vacant Housing Units for Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	2,427	17	30
2010 Number of Renter Occupied Housing Units	39,169	256	428
2014 Number of Hotels/Motels	160	0	0
2014 Number of Campgrounds and RV Parks	63	0	0
<p>Sources:            U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2012, <a href="http://factfinder2.census.gov">http://factfinder2.census.gov</a> (vacant housing units and vacancy rate).            Hotelmotels.info. 2014. <a href="http://www.hotelmotels.info/">http://www.hotelmotels.info/</a>. (Number of Hotels and Motels)            Number of "Campgrounds and RV Parks" as advertised at the sources below.            Yellowbook, 2014 as advertised <a href="http://www.yellowbook.com/s/campgrounds-rv-parks/">http://www.yellowbook.com/s/campgrounds-rv-parks/</a></p>			
<p>Notes:            Vacant Housing Unit: According to the U.S. Census Bureau's <i>website glossary</i>, a housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.  <i>Housing Unit: According to the U.S. Census Bureau's website glossary</i>, a housing unit may be a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.            Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use Housing Unit: According to the U.S. Census Bureau's <i>American Community Survey 2010 Subject Definitions</i>, seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing units include vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year. <i>Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers.</i> Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, are included in this category.</p>			

**TABLE 5A-5  
Public Service Data for the Project Area**

<b>Public Service</b>	<b>Orange County</b>	<b>Town of Minisink</b>	<b>Town of Wawayanda</b>
Number of Public Schools <sup>1</sup>	86	5	5
Number of Police Departments	29	0	1 (physical address in Middletown, NY)
Number of Fire Departments (by type)	38 (volunteer) 2 (career) 3 (unspecified)	1 (volunteer) (physical address in Unionville, NY)	1 (volunteer) (physical address in Slate Hill, NY)
Number of Hospitals <sup>2</sup>	4	0	0
Number of Hospital Beds	842	0	0
<p>Sources:            New York Schools. 2015. <a href="http://www.newyorkschoools.com/counties/orange.html">http://www.newyorkschoools.com/counties/orange.html</a>.            USACops. 2014. <a href="http://www.usacops.com/">http://www.usacops.com/</a>            Fire Department Directory. 2014. <a href="http://firedepartment.net/directory">http://firedepartment.net/directory</a>            Hospitals Center. 2014. <a href="http://www.hospitalscenter.com/county-hospitals.html">http://www.hospitalscenter.com/county-hospitals.html</a> (Hospitals by county)            U Compare Healthcare. 2014. <a href="http://www.ucomparehealthcare.com/hospital/">http://www.ucomparehealthcare.com/hospital/</a> (Number of beds)            Health Reports. 2013. <a href="http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&amp;objID=596752&amp;mode=2">http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&amp;objID=596752&amp;mode=2</a>            Health Care Provider Report &amp; Information Extract. 2011.  <a href="http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/eid/reports/EID_Report_Criteria.aspx">http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/eid/reports/EID_Report_Criteria.aspx</a></p> <p>Notes:  <sup>1</sup> A total of 5 schools are in the Minisink Valley School District, which serves both the Town of Minisink and the Town of Wawayanda.  <sup>2</sup> Hospitals do not include rehabilitation, long-term, and psychiatric hospitals.</p>			

**TABLE 5A-6  
Public School Districts in Orange County, New York**

<b>Orange County School District Name</b>	<b>Grades Served</b>	<b>School Count</b>
Chester	K-12	2
Cornwall	K-12, UE	5
Florida	K-12	2
Goshen	K-12	4
Greenwood Lake	K-8	2
Highland Falls	PK-12	4
W.Kiryas Joel Village	PK-10, 12, UE, US	1
Middletown City	PK-12	8
Minisink Valley	K-12	5
Monroe-Woodbury	K-12	7
Newburgh City	PK-12, UE, US	15
Pine Bush	PK-12, UE, US	7
Port Jervis City	K-12	4
Tuxedo	K-12	2
Valley	K-12	7
Warwick Valley	K-12	6
Washington	PK-12, UE	5
<b>Total Number of Schools</b>		<b>86</b>
Source: New York Schools, 2015, <a href="http://www.newyorkschoos.com/counties/orange.html">ttp://www.newyorkschoos.com/counties/orange.html</a> .		

**TABLE 5A-7  
Orange County Student Enrollment**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Student Count</b>
K-Half Day	684
K-Full Day	3,794
1 <sup>st</sup> Grade Students	4,810
2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade Students	4,655
3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade Students	4,776
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	4,694
5 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	4,850
6 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	4,972
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	5,162
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	5,220
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	5,724
10 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	5,743
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	5,228
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	4,576
<b>Total Students</b>	<b>64,888</b>
<p>Source: New York Schools, 2015, <a href="http://www.newyorkschoools.com/counties/orange.html">http://www.newyorkschoools.com/counties/orange.html</a>.</p> <p>Notes: The Minisink Valley Central School District has a total of 4,680 students.</p>	