

3.12 SOCIOECONOMICS

3.12.1 Introduction

3.12.1.1 Definition of Resource

Socioeconomics comprise the basic attributes and resources associated with the human environment, particularly population and economic activity. Economic activity typically encompasses employment, personal income, and industrial growth. Impacts on these fundamental socioeconomic components influence other issues such as housing availability and provision of public services.

Socioeconomic data herein are presented at the county, state, and national level to analyze baseline socioeconomic conditions in the context of state, regional, and national trends. Data have been collected from previously published documents issued by federal, state, and local agencies (e.g., county financial reports); from state and national databases (e.g., U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' *Regional Economic Information System* [1996]); and from interviews with representatives from relevant agencies (e.g., Ventura County).

A - Executive Order 12898

In 1994, EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations* (EO 12898, 59 Federal Register 7629 [section 1-101]), was issued to focus attention of federal agencies on human health and environmental conditions in minority and low-income communities and to ensure that disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on these communities are identified and addressed. In order to provide a thorough environmental justice evaluation, this presentation focuses on the distribution of race and poverty status in areas potentially affected by implementation of proposed actions.

Data used for the environmental justice analysis were collected primarily from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1993); although these data are now 10 years old, they represent the most complete, detailed, and accurate statistics available addressing population distribution and income.

B - Executive Order 13045

EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (EO 13045, 62 Federal Register 1985), states that each federal agency:

“shall make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children” and

“shall ensure its policies, programs, activities and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.”

This EO, commonly referred to as “Environmental Justice for Children,” focuses primarily on the noise environment around schools. This is further supported by recent studies that show that school children who are routinely subjected to a noisy environment perform below average, particularly in reading comprehension. To ensure that federal activities do not disproportionately affect children, particular attention to public school risks must be identified. Specifically, this analysis will address the potential for previously unaffected schools to be affected by noise (greater than 65 CNEL) resulting from Navy



Sea Range operations. The DoD is currently formulating polices which will address schools which may already be within 65 CNEL noise contours.

3.12.1.2 Regional Setting

In the context of statewide socioeconomic activity, industries active in the region of influence (ROI) (see detailed description below) comprise a substantial contributor to the social and economic well-being of California. For example, fishing districts affected by ongoing Naval operations on the Sea Range account for almost half of the revenue generated by commercial fishing operations statewide (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1997). Other economic activities somewhat unique to the ROI — including sport fishing and commercial shipping — also comprise significant contributors to statewide economic benefit. Less unique but equally important, Ventura County agricultural employment is critical not only at the county level but also in the viability of statewide agricultural industry.

3.12.1.3 Region of Influence

The ROI for socioeconomics is defined as the area in which the principal effects arising from implementation of the proposed action or an identified alternative are likely to occur. The proposed action and alternatives would directly affect areas already dedicated to military use in Ventura County (including NAS Point Mugu and San Nicolas Island), and open water locations off the Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo county coastlines. Current uses of potentially affected areas include military facilities, national park activities, commercial fishing, commercial marine transport, sport fishing, tourism, and recreation.

Implementation of the proposed action or alternatives would not result in significant land use changes in affected areas; only the intensity and type of T&E activities performed would change. Therefore, the ROI for direct impacts from the proposed action and alternatives would be limited to Ventura County, San Nicolas Island, and users of the open water areas in the Sea Range. Within Ventura County, special attention is given to communities near NAS Point Mugu (e.g., Oxnard and Camarillo).

3.12.2 Point Mugu Sea Range

For the purposes of the socioeconomics discussion, this section addresses both the open ocean area of the Sea Range, San Nicolas Island, and ocean areas around relevant Channel Islands.

3.12.2.1 Economic Activity

A - Military Activity

Military activities are conducted throughout the Point Mugu Sea Range. Naval restricted surface areas are located at Navy-owned San Nicolas Island out to 3 NM (5.6 km) (CCC 1993). These areas are used on an “as-required” basis only, and public access is restricted only at those times when military exercises are being conducted.

B - Civilian Activity

Commercial Shipping

Commercial shipping in the Point Mugu Sea Range is dominated by cargo transports, oil tankers, and barges. The Sea Range is used by commercial vessels traveling between northern Pacific ports (e.g.,

Vancouver, Seattle, and San Francisco) and those situated in southern California. The Sea Range is also transited by vessels to and from the Panama Canal, Indonesia, or other western ports. According to the USCG, oil tankers using the channel voluntarily travel 50 NM (93 km) offshore to reduce the potential for conflict with nearshore water craft, sport fishing activities, and subsurface obstructions (USCG 1997).

Commercial Fishing

Economic activity associated with commercial fishing is compiled by the CDFG through required reporting procedures. Catch totals by species are reported by commercial fleets within each district (for a detailed description on commercial fish species, refer to [Section 3.6](#), Fish and Sea Turtles). Totals and associated revenues for ports within the Santa Barbara area (which includes ports and landings from Los Angeles to Avila Beach) are recorded by the CDFG. In 1995 the ports of Hueneme and Ventura landed the largest total poundage of commercial fish species in the Santa Barbara area with approximately 93 million pounds (42 million kg) for Hueneme and 19 million pounds (9 million kg) for Ventura. With regard to total value, the most lucrative ports in the region were Hueneme (\$13.9 million) and, due primarily to large-scale urchin harvesting, Santa Barbara (\$10.2 million). A summary of reported poundage and values for 1995 is presented in [Table 3.12-1](#). A list of commercially fished species and their respective seasons is presented in [Table 3.12-2](#).

Table 3.12-1. Regional Commercial Fishing Poundage and Value (1995)

Port	Pounds	Value
Hueneme	92,969,700	\$13,858,400
Santa Barbara	6,942,280	\$10,228,100
Oxnard	5,618,940	\$6,574,200
Morro Bay	6,253,090	\$6,526,390
Ventura	18,608,800	\$5,864,640
Avila	3,534,140	\$2,943,220
Other ¹	9,400	\$28,759
San Simeon	118,144	\$20,138
Gaviota	29,719	\$14,500
Total	134,084,213	\$46,058,347

¹ This category comprises landings too small to be considered *ports* but required to report daily catches. Source: CDFG 1996a.

Sport Fishing

Southern California is the leading recreational fishing area along the Pacific coast of the U.S.; the area encompassed by the Sea Range is fished year-round due to favorable prevailing weather and sea conditions. Modes of recreational fishing include shore and pier activities, as well as private and charter boats.

Inner waters from Santa Barbara to Point Conception are lined with kelp beds and reefs that provide recreational fishing opportunities to catch kelp bass, yellowtail, bonito, rockfish, barracuda, and others. Popular Channel Islands sport fishing areas are concentrated around the offshore kelp beds and open ocean south of Anacapa and Santa Cruz islands (CCC 1993). Total fish catches of recreational passenger fishing boats in California are recorded by the CDFG ([Table 3.12-3](#)).



Table 3.12-2. Commercially Fished Species within the Sea Range

Species	Open Season
king salmon (Chinook)	Regulated by federal government
silver salmon (coho)	Regulated by federal government
California halibut	June 16 - March 14
surf perch	July 16 - April 30
abalone ¹	September 1 - December 31; March 1 - July 31
spiny lobster	1st Wednesday of October - 1st Wednesday after 15th of March
clams	September 1 - March 31
dungeness crab	November 15 - June 30
shrimp (trawling)	April 1 - October 31
white sea bass	June 16 - March 14
ridge back prawn (trawling)	October 1 - May 31
spot prawn (trapping)	April 1 - January 15
sea urchin	seasons vary ²

¹ As of May 1997, the CDFG has placed a temporary closure on all commercial abalone harvesting.

² Sea urchin seasons are:

- November 1 - March 31: 7 days per week
- April and October: Monday-Thursday
- May and September: Monday-Thursday (closed 2nd week)
- June and August: Monday-Wednesday (closed 2nd week)
- July: closed north of San Luis Obispo/Monterey County line but open Monday-Thursday except 2nd week south of county line.

Source: CDFG 1996c.

Other Recreational Activities/Tourism

The Channel Islands are also used by the public for recreational purposes other than sport fishing (e.g., boating, diving, and whale watching). These activities originate from harbors, coves, and marinas along the mainland coast. Whale watching is popular in the region primarily from March through May (during the annual gray whale northward migration); bird watching and marine mammal observation are popular year-round. Recreational diving at shipwrecks and natural areas around the Channel Islands is also popular (CCC 1993).

3.12.2.2 Environmental Justice

No permanent population centers exist within areas encompassed by the Sea Range.

3.12.3 Point Mugu

NAS Point Mugu is located in an unincorporated area of southern Ventura County, 3 miles (5 km) southeast of the City of Oxnard and 7 miles (11 km) south of the City of Camarillo. The installation itself is located within two divisions (Oxnard and Camarillo) established by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for statistical analysis. Within the Oxnard division, analytical areas are further subdivided into Oxnard City, Channel Islands Beach Census Designated Place (CDP), El Rio CDP, and Port Hueneme City; the remainder of the Oxnard division, which includes NAS Point Mugu, is not contained within any official subdivisional classification. Within the Camarillo division, subdivisional areas are Camarillo City and nonpopulated portions of Thousand Oaks City.

Table 3.12-3. Number of Fish Caught by California Recreational Passenger Fishing Fleets (1990 and 1991)

Species	1990 Totals	1991 Totals
rockfish	311,992	339,025
bass (various)	165,375	165,225
mackerel (Pacific and jack)	40,844	57,999
whitefish	19,288	26,435
California barracuda	16,429	25,109
halfmoon	4,853	17,269
sheephead	7,344	12,201
sculpin	9,030	9,771
ling cod	4,844	7,644
flatfish	1,948	1,780
cabezon	1,374	1,134
California halibut	842	811
others	476	650
salmon	3	404
white sea bass	1,248	302
Pacific bonito	10,377	251
sanddab	17	205
white croaker	278	140
opaleye	23	89
sole	15	50
sablefish	183	20
yellowtail	1,000	16
jacksmelt	80	10
tuna	0	7
Total Fish	597,863	666,547
Total Anglers	67,698	73,988
Total Boats	31	29

Source: CCC 1993.

For this analysis, the portion of the Oxnard division not contained within any city or CDP subdivision is examined in detail since it excludes urban statistics not characteristic of NAS Point Mugu and includes areas where facilities associated with the installation are located. The entire Camarillo division is examined because it encompasses portions of the base proper and offbase facilities controlled by the Navy (namely military family housing [MFH] in Camarillo).

3.12.3.1 Population

A - The 1990 Census

Based on the *1990 Census of Population and Housing*, Ventura County had a population of 669,016 people, about 2.2 percent of the statewide total; all population in the county is classified as *urban* (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1993). Ventura County boundaries coincide with those for the Oxnard-Ventura Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). Together with Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, to the east and southeast, the PMSA forms part of the Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), the second greatest metropolitan area in the nation, which reported a 1990 population of 14.5 million people. The Santa Barbara-Lompoc-Santa



Maria PMSA, with a 1990 population of 370,000 people, is located to the west (California Department of Finance 1993).

B - Population Distribution

In 1990, Ventura County's average household size was 3.07 persons, as compared to a statewide average of 2.86. The majority of the county's population has historically been concentrated in its southern half, beginning with agricultural development on the coastal plain associated with the Santa Clara River delta and followed by industrial and residential expansion. Through established transportation and communication networks, this area maintains closer interaction with population centers in neighboring Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties than with the sparse population in the remainder of Ventura County.

Table 3.12-4 shows population breakdowns of all cities in Ventura County. More than 87 percent of Ventura County's population lives in incorporated cities; the largest cities are Oxnard (1990 population of 142,560 and 1996 estimate of 153,300), Thousand Oaks (1990 population of 104,381 and 1996 estimate of 112,000), and Simi Valley (1990 population of 100,218 and 1996 estimate of 103,200). About 53 percent of the county's population lives in the cities of Camarillo, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, and San Buenaventura (Ventura). The census' Oxnard division (containing most of the City of Oxnard and several CDPs) contained about 177,000 people in 1990; of that total, 142,200 (or 80.3 percent) lived in the City of Oxnard, while the division remainder lived in unincorporated areas. The Camarillo division reported a 1990 population of about 54,000 people, with 52,300 (or 96.8 percent) living within Camarillo city limits.

Table 3.12-4. Ventura County Population by City for 1990 and Population Estimates for 1991-1996

City	1990	est. 1991	est. 1992	est. 1993	est. 1994	est. 1995	est. 1996
Camarillo	52,297	53,600	55,100	55,600	56,000	57,500	58,200
Oxnard	142,560	143,600	146,200	148,000	150,600	152,100	153,300
Port Hueneme	20,322	20,250	19,900	20,250	21,700	21,450	22,250
San Buenaventura	92,557	93,100	93,900	95,100	96,200	99,100	100,300
Incorporated	582,496	587,300	594,600	602,300	610,800	617,400	624,600
Unincorporated	86,520	88,000	89,100	90,600	91,400	91,700	91,500
County Total	669,016	675,300	683,700	692,900	702,200	709,100	716,100

Source: California Department of Finance 1993.

C - Population Trends

By 1996, population in the Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside CMSA is estimated to have grown to 15.7 million people (an 8.3-percent increase since 1990) and the Santa Barbara-Lompoc-Santa Maria PMSA had grown to an estimated 394,000 people (a 6.5-percent increase since 1990). Since 1990, Ventura County's population is estimated to have increased by 7.0 percent, to about 716,100 people. Of this 47,084-person increase, about 22.8 percent (10,740 people) reside in Oxnard, 16.4 percent reside in San Buenaventura, and 16.1 percent reside in Thousand Oaks. The remainder of this increase is distributed throughout the county (California Department of Finance 1993). The Ventura County population will increase by an estimated 2,548 upon full completion of the E-2 realignment at NAS Point Mugu (Southwest Division 1998). This consists of the 996 personnel and associated family members.

Urban development and related population growth in the area bordering NAS Point Mugu has remained fairly constant during the last 6 years; however, areas closer to the cities of Oxnard and Camarillo have experienced rapid growth. As indicated above, the greatest population increases in the county during the past 6 years have been within Oxnard city limits; population growth within the City of Camarillo has been approximately 11.3 percent, significantly greater than the county average of 7 percent. Much of the growth in Camarillo has occurred along the U.S. Highway 101 corridor which serves as the principal link (i.e., the only limited-access freeway) between the cities of San Buenaventura and Oxnard to the west and Thousand Oaks and Los Angeles to the east. Residential and commercial development is quickly replacing agricultural land use in Camarillo. This trend is in response to demand for quality affordable housing not met within an ever-growing commute distance from nearby business centers and industrial areas (i.e., San Buenaventura and, more significantly, Los Angeles).

The University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) Economic Forecast Project's (1996) long-term population forecast estimates that Ventura County's population will grow to 778,860 by 2000 and 827,078 by 2004 (it should be noted that this organization projected a 1996 population of 732,992 as compared to a 716,000 estimate prepared by the California Department of Finance). The Forecast Project anticipates that the county's population will grow on the order of 1.4 to 1.6 percent per year, the order of growth experienced during the early 1990s but substantially less than population growth seen during the 1980s.

3.12.3.2 Housing

A - Regional Housing

In 1990, housing supply in Ventura County totaled 228,478 units; of the 1990 total housing supply, 217,298 units (or 95.1 percent) were occupied. Of that total, 65.5 percent (142,262 units) were owner-occupied; median value of these units was \$245,300. Median rent of the 75,036 occupied rental units in the county was \$695 per month. In 1990, about 65.7 percent of occupied housing units were single-family, detached units; multiple-family attached units comprising 3-9 units accounted for 9.2 percent; and about 5.6 percent were mobile homes or trailers. County vacancy rates in 1990 were 2.0 percent for owner-occupied units and 5.2 percent for rental units. Approximately 3,389 units in the county were vacant and either held for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use; for migrant workers; or otherwise vacant, including boarded up.

The City of Oxnard had 41,247 total housing units in 1990, about 18 percent of the county total; 39,302 of these units were occupied. Of this total, 21,119 (53.7 percent) were owner-occupied and 18,183 (44.1 percent) were rental units. The median value of the city's 39,302 owner-occupied housing units was \$204,600. Median rent in the city was \$634 per month.

B - Military Housing

Housing for military and civilian personnel working at NAS Point Mugu is available at onbase and offbase locations. Onbase family housing is located between Frontage Road and 6th Street and is accessed from Gate 1 and Gate 2. In addition to family housing units, onbase housing includes 612 bachelor-enlisted quarters and 34 bachelor-officer quarters. Offbase housing is located between Las Posas Road and F Avenue in Camarillo (NAWS Point Mugu 1997f). Summaries of offbase and onbase housing areas are provided in [Table 3.12-5](#).



Table 3.12-5. NAS Point Mugu Onbase and Offbase Housing Summary

Housing Unit Type	Onbase Number	Offbase Number	Total
Officer housing units:			
2-bedroom	0	0	0
3-bedroom	36	0	36
4-bedroom	32	11	43
Enlisted housing units:			
2-bedroom	80	24	104
3-bedroom	393	234	627
4-bedroom	127	42	169
Total Units	668	311	979
Vacancy Rate	25%		

Source: NAWS Point Mugu 1997f.

3.12.3.3 Employment and Economic Activity

A - Employment

As with population, Ventura County employment levels have grown substantially over the past 15 years, experiencing a cumulative increase of 118,703 jobs (53.5 percent overall growth) between 1980 and 1994. During that period, the county's growth—by comparison with national employment growth—was substantial (the U.S. experienced 27.0 percent overall job growth between 1980 and 1994).

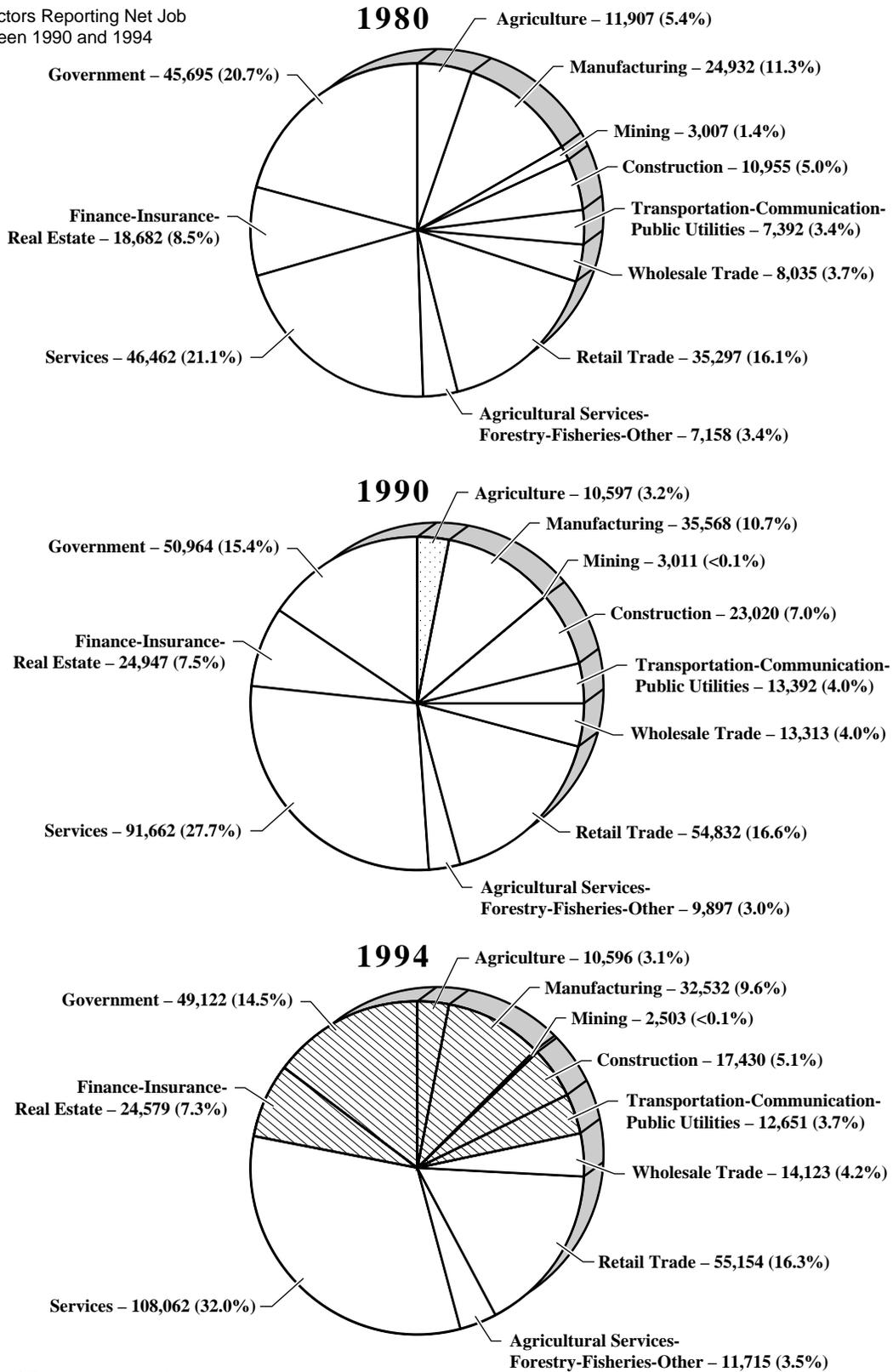
The labor force in Ventura County increased from 366,769 people in 1990 to 384,414 people in 1994—an increase of 5 percent. During the same period, the number of unemployed persons in the county also grew substantially, from 20,573 to 30,281 (47.2 percent). Consequently, despite decreasing from a peak of 8.8 percent in 1992, unemployment levels in 1994 (7.9 percent) were higher than in 1990 (5.6 percent).

B - Job Composition

The primary industrial sectors providing the greatest numbers of jobs in Ventura County in 1994 were services (108,062 jobs), retail trade (55,154 jobs), and government (49,122 jobs). Other significant employment sectors include manufacturing (32,532 jobs) and construction (17,430 jobs). [Figure 3.12-1](#) presents the distribution of jobs by employment sector in Ventura County for 1980, 1990, and 1994. In 1980, services (21.0 percent of all jobs), government (20.1 percent), and retail trade (15.9 percent) were the largest employment sectors of the county economy, together accounting for 57 percent of all jobs in Ventura County (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis 1996). In 1994, these three employment sectors still comprised the largest employment areas in the county, although employment in the retail trade sector had surpassed employment levels in the government sector.

Employment growth slowed in the early 1990s as a result of recessionary pressures (county employment grew by 118,703 jobs—53.5 percent—between 1980 and 1990, but by only 7,266—2.2 percent—between 1990 and 1994). An indicator of this trend is the number of employment sectors experiencing net job losses between 1980 and 1990 (none); 1980 and 1994 (two—farming and mining—which lost a combined 1,815 jobs); and 1990 and 1994 (seven—farming, manufacturing, mining, construction, government, transportation/utilities, and fire, insurance, and real estate—losing a combined 12,086 jobs).

-  Industrial Sectors Reporting Net Job Losses between 1980 and 1990
-  Industrial Sectors Reporting Net Job Losses between 1990 and 1994



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis 1996.



Figure 3.12-1
Jobs by Industrial Sector
Ventura County, 1980, 1990, and 1994



Employment in the government sector comprises state and local government, federal military, and federal civilian jobs. Despite the fact that government employment in Ventura County decreased by 1,842 jobs between 1990 and 1994, it experienced a net increase of 3,427 jobs (7.5 percent) between 1980 and 1994. In 1994, NAWS Point Mugu accounted for 8,167 (16.6 percent) of the 49,122 wage and salary government jobs in the county (as of 1996, NAS Point Mugu accounted for 9,163 government jobs [NAWS Point Mugu 1996c]).

C - Earnings

Ventura County's economy expanded from the period of 1980 through 1994. Total earnings for the county in 1994 were approximately \$9.6 billion. The greatest earnings were reported for the services sector (\$2.8 billion), government (\$1.7 billion), and manufacturing (\$1.2 billion). Included within the government sector is the federal military employment category, which reported 1994 earnings in Ventura County of \$175 million (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis 1996).

Per capita income in Ventura County for 1994 averaged \$17,861, 7.4 percent more than the per capita income for the State of California (\$16,624) and 23.9 percent above the U.S. average (\$14,420). The greatest annual earnings per job were reported in the mining sector (\$51,273), followed by transportation-public utilities (\$40,707), manufacturing (\$38,102), wholesale trade (\$35,985), and government (\$34,627). Federal military per capita earnings averaged \$29,064 in 1994 (Figure 3.12-2).

D - Personnel Located at NAS Point Mugu

NAS Point Mugu accounts for approximately 6.2 percent of Ventura County employment; military and civilian personnel assigned to the base total about 9,163 (NAWS Point Mugu 1996c). A breakdown of personnel (including non-tenant employees) is provided in Table 3.12-6.

Table 3.12-6. Personnel by Type at NAS Point Mugu

Personnel Type	Number
Assigned military	2,491
Reserve forces	545
Civil service	3,563
Contractor employees	2,564
TOTAL	9,163

Source: NAWS Point Mugu 1996c.

NAS Point Mugu Finances

The Navy at Point Mugu has a combined annual payroll of \$273.2 million (NAWS Point Mugu 1996c; Southwest Division 1998). In addition, the base contribution to the local economy (i.e., in local area expenditures) totals about \$200 million (Table 3.12-7).

3.12.3.4 Public Services

The following discussion focuses on police departments and fire departments that provide services for NAS Point Mugu, the surrounding area, and the Camarillo family housing area.

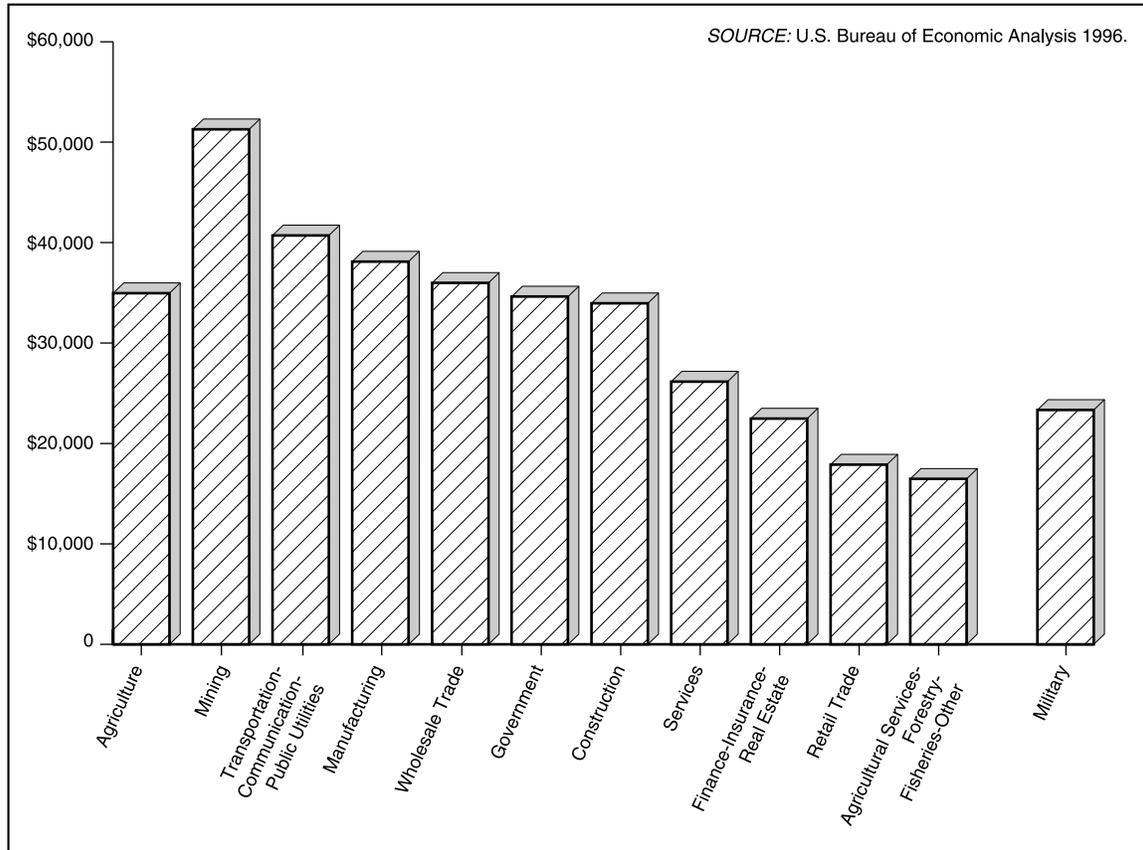


Figure 3.12-2
Average Annual Earnings per Industrial Sector, Ventura County, 1994

Table 3.12-7. Payroll and Expenditures of NAS Point Mugu

Expenditure	Amount
Payroll	
FY96 annual military payroll	\$25,651,277
FY96 annual civilian payroll	\$209,156,104
Annual E-2 payroll	\$38,382,000
Total	\$273,189,381
Purchases	
FY96 local area purchases	\$3,407,395
FY96 local area contracts over \$25,000	\$134,433,638
FY96 bank card purchases under \$25,000	\$5,224,356
E-2 business volume	\$56,850,000
Total	\$199,915,389
Total Contribution to Local Economy	\$473,104,770

Source: NAWS Point Mugu 1996c; Southwest Division 1998.



A - Police Protection

Regional law enforcement and police protection is provided primarily by the Ventura County Sheriff's Department, with 742 sworn officers; the county sheriff's service area includes the cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Thousand Oaks, and Moorpark, and unincorporated areas throughout the county. The Ventura County Sheriff's Department operates under a mutual aid agreement with NAS Point Mugu.

B - Fire Protection

The Ventura County Fire Department currently operates 34 fire stations with a staff of 453 personnel. Five bureaus have been established within the department, including emergency services, community services, communications, training and technical services, human resources, and fiscal/administrative services. The Ventura County Fire Department has a mutual aid agreement with fire protection personnel at NAS Point Mugu.

3.12.3.5 Utilities

Because the availability of utilities (e.g., potable water, electricity, and natural gas) and the adequacy of their distribution systems are directly related to and affected by changes in regional socioeconomic patterns, they are important to consider when analyzing potential socioeconomic impacts associated with proposed actions.

A - Potable Water

The primary source of potable water at NAS Point Mugu is the United Water Conservation District in Port Hueneme, which sells its water to the base; this source is supplemented by onbase wells that tap local aquifers. The distribution plant at the base is equipped with softening and chlorinating capabilities and two surge-protection tanks with capacities of 50,000 and 200,000 gallons (190,000 and 760,000 liters). The potable water distribution system supplies the entirety of NAS Point Mugu, including the tenant Channel Islands ANGB facilities and Laguna Peak facilities. The existing system has a capacity of 5.8 million gallons per day (gpd) (22.0 million liters per day [Lpd]). Average demand is about 1.6 million gpd (6.1 million Lpd) (Southwest Division 1998). Therefore, potable water supply is not a constraining issue with regard to maintenance and operations activities at NAS Point Mugu.

B - Wastewater Treatment and Disposal

Wastewater generated at NAS Point Mugu is transported to the base's primary treatment facility (Imhof tank) via a system comprising 26 pump and lift stations. After initial treatment at the Imhof tank onbase, effluent is pumped to the City of Oxnard's sewage treatment plant for final treatment and discharge. The capacity of the onbase system as currently configured is 4 million gpd (15.2 million Lpd). Normal, steady-state load is about 480,000 gpd (1,820,000 Lpd), which is about 12 percent of total capacity (Southwest Division 1998). Therefore, issues associated with wastewater treatment and disposal do not comprise constraints to operations at NAS Point Mugu.

C - Solid Waste

Solid waste from NAS Point Mugu and surrounding communities is collected by a private contractor and is taken to an offbase transfer station before being delivered to a landfill. Solid waste from the base is taken to a transfer station in Oxnard and then transported to the Toland Road Landfill, about 15 miles (24 km) from the base. This is a 161-acre (65-ha) municipal waste facility operated by the Ventura Regional

Sanitation District and serves the communities of Fillmore, Santa Paula, and Piru. It is expected that the landfill will operate for another 30 years at the present waste generation rate, with an estimated remaining capacity of 30 million cubic yards (4 million cubic meters [m³]) (Ventura County 1994). Solid waste generation at NAS Point Mugu is about 18 tons (16 metric tons) per day.

D - Electricity

The Edison Company provides NAS Point Mugu with electricity via a system with a 44,000 kilowatt (kW) capacity. Three onbase switching systems with production capacities of 16.5 kV each distribute electricity throughout the base through an established distribution system comprising substations each operating at 3,750 kV. Normal, steady-state demand for electricity at NAS Point Mugu amounts to 8,000 kW (18.2 percent of total capacity); recent demand, typically during summer months, has peaked at 13,000 kW (30.0 percent). The Edison Company has indicated that it would be capable of providing NAS Point Mugu with an additional 4.5 million kW with no infrastructure-related cost being passed on to the Navy. Therefore, current systems and readily available future expansion meet and exceed existing and reasonable foreseeable demand for electricity at NAS Point Mugu.

E - Natural Gas

Southern California Gas Company provides NAS Point Mugu with natural gas that is used primarily at onbase housing units. Natural gas enters the base via an 8-inch (20-cm) main supply line and is distributed to the housing areas by 4-inch (10-cm) lines. The existing system has a capacity of 6,240,000 cubic feet per day (cfd) (177,000 m³ per day); normal, steady-state demand is about 139,040 cfd (3,940 m³ per day) (2.2 percent of capacity). Recent peak demand has not exceeded 624,000 cfd (17,770 m³ per day), or 10 percent of capacity. In the event that the base's natural gas supply is interrupted, a back-up supply of 240,000 gallons (912,000 liters) of propane is available. Therefore, the quantity and availability of natural gas is not a constraining issue at NAS Point Mugu.

3.12.3.6 Environmental Justice

As summarized in Tables 3.12-8, and 3.12-9, the areas immediately surrounding NAS Point Mugu are currently characterized by an ethnically diverse population. However, projections indicate that as population grows over the next 50 years, there will be a dramatic shift at both state and county levels; by 2040, the Hispanic population is anticipated to comprise about 49.7 percent of the state's population and 52.9 percent of the population in Ventura County. As depicted in Table 3.12-10 (poverty status of families) and Figure 3.12-3 (poverty status of individuals), comparatively few households in the county have incomes below the poverty line.

Table 3.12-8. Projected Population by Ethnic Group (in thousands), State of California (2000-2040)

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
White	17,199	18,462	19,368	20,062	20,522	20,555
Black	2,116	2,471	2,784	3,118	3,440	3,757
Hispanic	7,740	11,513	15,401	20,077	25,503	31,506
Other	2,921	3,998	4,855	5,720	6,635	7,525
Total	29,976	36,444	42,408	48,977	56,100	63,343

Source: California Department of Finance 1993.



Table 3.12-9. Projected Population by Ethnic Group, Ventura County (2000-2040)

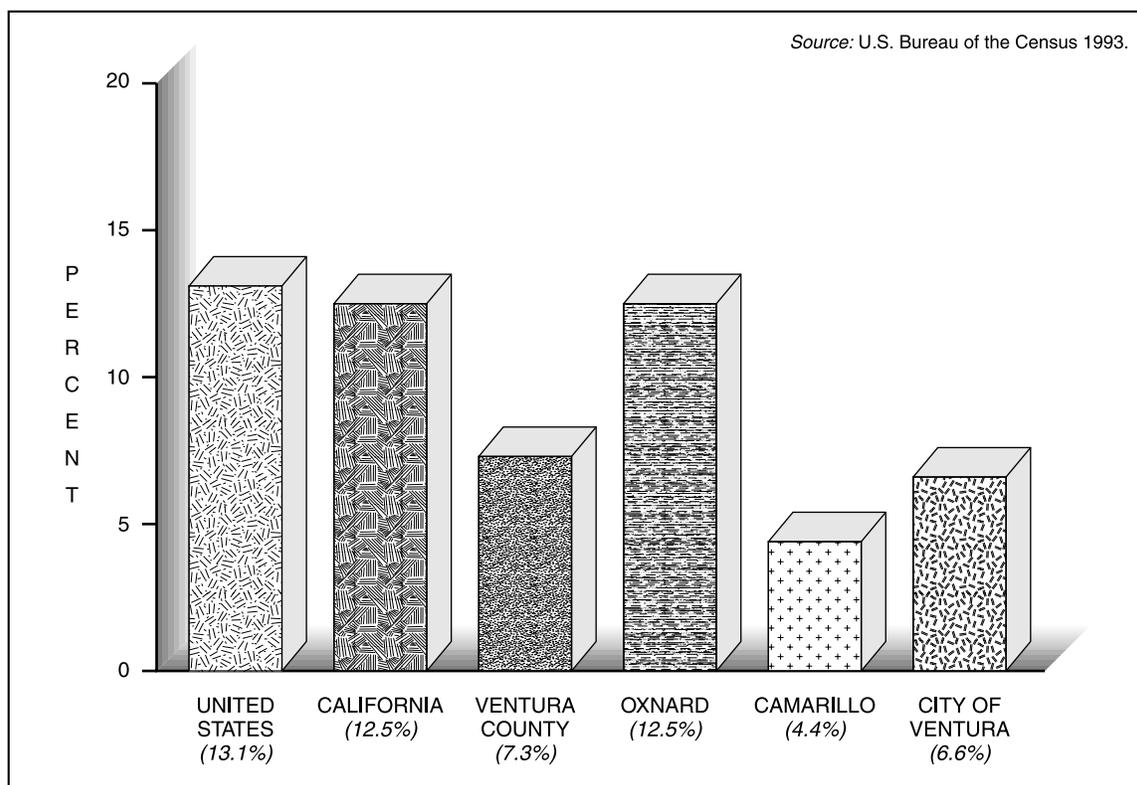
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
White	443,000	471,600	491,800	506,700	510,600	502,400
Black	14,700	17,300	20,200	23,100	25,800	28,500
Hispanic	177,600	246,800	335,400	441,100	562,500	697,200
Other	36,300	39,000	58,200	69,600	80,600	91,000
Total	671,600	773,700	782,700	905,600	1,040,500	1,319,100

Source: California Department of Finance 1993.

Table 3.12-10. Income and Poverty Status (1990)

Income Status	U.S.	California	Ventura County	Oxnard City	Camarillo City	Ventura City
Total Households (HHs)	91,993,582	10,399,700	217,723	39,133	1,842	35,546
Median HH Income	\$30,056	\$35,798	\$45,612	\$37,174	\$48,219	\$40,307
Per Capita Income	\$14,420	\$16,624	\$17,861	\$12,096	\$19,930	\$19,091
Total Families	65,049,428	7,218,877	166,925	31,214	14,157	24,032
Total below poverty	6,487,515	670,685	8,292	3,000	355	1,113
Percent below poverty	10.0	9.3	5.0	9.6	2.5	4.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1993.



**Figure 3.12-3
Poverty Status of Individuals (by Region)**