
**RURAL NON-SITUS COUNTY VIEWS OF "STANDARD"
SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF FEDERAL NUCLEAR
WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

A PRESENTATION TO THE NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

**A PRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF INYO, ESMEERALDA, MINERAL,
CHURCHILL, LANDER, EUREKA, WHITE PINE AND LINCOLN COUNTIES**

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TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED

TYPES OF STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

ISSUES IMPORTANT TO STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

OVERVIEW OF RURAL NON-SITUS COUNTY SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ACTIVITIES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DOE SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

TYPES OF STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

PROJECT INDUCED STANDARD EFFECTS

Repository Characterization

Repository Construction, Operation, Closure and Decommissioning

Transportation System Construction, Operation and Decommissioning

RISK INDUCED STANDARD EFFECTS

Repository Characterization (early emplacement)

Repository Construction and Operation

Transportation System Operation

Waste Retrieval

HIGH PROBABILITY / HIGH CONSEQUENCE

HIGH PROBABILITY / LOW CONSEQUENCE

LOW PROBABILITY / HIGH CONSEQUENCE

LOW PROBABILITY / LOW CONSEQUENCE

TYPES OF STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS (CONT'D.)

ESMERALDA COUNTY SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT CHARACTERIZATION
 Probability and Degree of Consequence of Potential Impacts:
 Site Characterization

Probability of Occurrence	High	reduced demand for goods and services increase in tax revenues political divisiveness strained intergovernmental relations increased highway traffic	union employment local govt. budget constraints increased costs for govt. creation of new agencies of local govt.
	Low	stigmatization of local area	use of local workers worker outmigration create indirect basic employment create induced nonbasic employment increased legal liability changes in housing demands and costs
		Low	High
		Consequence	

TYPES OF STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS (CONTD.)

ESMERALDA COUNTY SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT CHARACTERIZATION Probability and Degree of Consequence of Potential Impacts: Transportation System Construction

Probability of Occurrence	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> temporary outflow of resident workers higher demand for goods and services Tribal sovereignty issues reduction in air quality increased background noise displacement of flora and fauna increased travel time increased truck traffic increased dispersed recreation demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing highway route requiring modification new rail route requiring construction use local workers use out-of-county workers create new direct basic employment create indirect basic employment union employment population immigration population outmigration after completion increased demand for housing increased cost of living expansion of most economic sectors increase in tax revenues higher costs for public services local govt. budget constraints disruptions to livestock grazing impacts to water supply and quality political divisiveness strained intergovernmental relations disruption in quality of life harm soil and agriculture
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing highway route no modification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> create induced nonbasic employment nonunion employment permanent outflow of resident workers requirements for new agencies of local govt. disturbance of cultural resources stigmatization of local area legal liability
		Low	High
		Consequence	

TYPES OF STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS (CONT'D.)

ESMERALDA COUNTY SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT CHARACTERIZATION Probability and Degree of Consequence of Potential Impacts: Transportation System Operation

Probability of Occurrence	High	<p>higher demand for goods and services Tribal sovereignty issues strained intergovernmental relations reduction in air quality increased background noise displacement of fauna increased travel time</p>	<p>more traffic accidents/incidents create new direct basic employment create indirect basic employment union employment population immigration population outmigration const. labor used for maintenance mining use of new rail routes increase in tax revenues higher costs for public services local govt. budget constraints political divisiveness disruptions to livestock grazing stigmatization of local area disruption in quality of life increased emergency response requirements</p>
	Low	<p>increased demand for housing expansion of most economic sectors requirement for new government agencies changing cost of living</p>	<p>create induced nonbasic employment accident related business disruptions lower water quality/water supply legal liability</p>
		Low	High
		Consequence	

TYPES OF STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS (CONT'D.)

ESMERALDA COUNTY SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT CHARACTERIZATION
Probability and Degree of Consequence of Potential Impacts:
Repository Construction

Probability of Occurrence	High	political divisiveness strained intergovernmental relations increased highway traffic increased dispersed recreation demand	use of local workers create indirect basic employment union employment population outmigration change in tax revenues higher costs for public services local govt. budget constraints
	Low	expansion of most economic sectors stigmatization of local area	create indirect basic employment create induced nonbasic employment reduced demand for goods and services increased local unemployment reduced demand for housing legal liability
		Low	High
		Consequence	

TYPES OF STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS (CONT'D.)

ESMERALDA COUNTY SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT CHARACTERIZATION Probability and Degree of Consequence of Potential Impacts: Repository Operation

High Probability of Occurrence	political divisiveness strained intergovernmental relations increased traffic	higher costs for public services local govt. budget constraints increase in tax revenues
	population outmigration expansion of most economic sectors stigmatization of local area	use local workers create indirect basic employment create induced nonbasic employment changed demand for goods and services increased local unemployment reduced demand for housing legal liability
Low	Low	High
	Consequence	

ISSUES IMPORTANT TO STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

Relative vs. Absolute Extent of Consequence
 Assimilative Capacity of Impact Receptor
 Degree of Existing Economic and Social Diversity

County	Estimated 1990 NTS Employment	1990 NTS Direct Personal Income	1990 Total Population	1990 Total Personal Income	1990 NTS Personal Income as a Percent of Total Personal Income
Nye	470	\$15,402,370.00	17,781	\$274,787,574	5.61
Esmeralda	15	491,565.00	1,344	29,913,408	1.64
Lincoln	75	2,457,825.00	3,775	50,400,000	4.88
Total For Three County Area	560	18,351,760.00	22,900	355,100,982	5.17
Clark	650	21,301,150.00	770,280	14,812,680,000	0.14

ISSUES IMPORTANT TO STANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT
ASSESSMENT (CONT'D.)

DISTRIBUTIONAL EQUITY

Concentration of Employment and Spending
Concentration of Risk

LAG BETWEEN ONSET OF IMPACT AND AVAILABILITY OF MITIGATION

TREATMENT OF UNCERTAINTY

Degree and Timing of Employment and Spending
Spatial Allocation of Impacts

OVERVIEW OF RURAL NON-SITUS COUNTY SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

BASELINE ASSESSMENTS OF ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC AND FISCAL CONDITIONS

Automated Databases
Based Primarily Upon Secondary Information

CHARACTERIZATION OF SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

By Repository Project Phase
Characterization by Probability of Occurrence and Degree of Consequence
Useful in Establishing Priorities for Further Investigation

DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC AND FISCAL IMPACT PROJECTION CAPABILITIES

Prefer Design Capable of Use by County Program Staff
In Some Cases Multipliers and Coefficients Derived Through Use of IMPLAN
Spreadsheet Template-based Models Under Development

IMPACT MITIGATION PLANNING

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DOE SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

BECOME PROACTIVE RATHER THAN REACTIVE

UTILIZE METHODS AND RESULTS DERIVED BY AFFECTED UNITS OF LOCAL
GOVERNMENT

SHOULD BE DESIGNED AND UNDERTAKEN TO SUPPORT DECISIONS REGARDING
APPROPRIATE MITIGATION RATHER THAN TO COMPLY WITH REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS

SHOULD BE MOTIVATED BY A DESIRE TO GET TO THE POINT OF ARGUING THE MEANING
OF RESULTS RATHER THAN GETTING STUCK ON ARGUING METHODS

MUST CONSIDER CONTINGENT POSSIBILITIES

For Example:

Interim Storage at NTS

Lack of Rail Access to NTS

Suspension of Subsidized Employee Busing from Las Vegas to NTS

Worst-Case Transportation Accident Accompanied by Extensive and Prolonged Media Coverage

AFFECTED UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RELATION TO YUCCA MOUNTAIN AND IDENTIFIED HLW TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS

