

# ONTARIO TOGETHER

2021 PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM GRANT



# Acknowledgments

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## Disclaimer

The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation appreciates the contributions of the aforementioned agencies. This report, however, does not necessarily reflect their views nor does it serve as an endorsement of findings. Any errors are those of the authors.

## For More Information

[www.innovation.luskin.ucla.edu](http://www.innovation.luskin.ucla.edu)

Cover image: Construction of Vista Verde Apartments, a 101-unit affordable housing project located in Ontario and funded by TCC, in April 2020 (Photo credit: Aero Cine Pros Inc.)

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## THE TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

(TCC) is an innovative, new investment in community-scale climate action, with potentially broad implications. Launched in 2017 by the California State Legislature, TCC funds the implementation of neighborhood-level transformative plans that include multiple coordinated projects to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The program is also designed to provide an array of local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities, while minimizing the risk of displacement. TCC empowers the communities most impacted by pollution to choose their own goals, strategies, and projects to enact transformational change — all with data-driven milestones and measurable outcomes.

The California Strategic Growth Council (SGC) serves as the lead administrator of TCC. During the first round of the program, and through a competitive process, SGC awarded multimillion-dollar grants to the City of Fresno (\$66.5 million), the Watts Neighborhood of Los Angeles (\$33.25 million), and the City of Ontario (\$33.25 million). During the second round, SGC awarded the City of Sacramento (\$23 million) and Pacoima, the Northeast San Fernando Valley neighborhood of Los Angeles (\$23 million). And during the third and most recent round, SGC awarded the City of Oakland (\$28.2 million), the City of Riverside (\$9.1 million), and the City of Stockton (\$10.8 million).

The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation (LCI) serves as the lead evaluator for all three Round 1 sites, one Round 2 site (Northeast San Fernando Valley), and one Round 3 site (Stockton). LCI researchers are working with these communities to document their progress and evaluate the impacts of TCC investments.

This progress report is the second in a series of five that will provide an overview of the key accomplishments and estimated benefits of TCC funded activities in Ontario, collectively referred to as Ontario Together.<sup>1</sup> This specific report documents progress through the end of FY 2019-20, which overlaps with about 16 months of program implementation (March 2019 through June 2020) and the first four months of the COVID-19 pandemic. Project partners' responses to the pandemic are highlighted throughout the report.

<sup>1</sup>For annual reports that document TCC investments in Fresno and Watts, visit: <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/climate/climate-investments/>

## Ontario Together





**Ontario Together’s community engagement team and fellow fitness instructors at a neighborhood fair in February 2020.**

Photo credit: City of Ontario

## Ontario Today

Situated in the Inland Valley of Southern California, downtown Ontario sits at the intersection of a busy transportation corridor, an underutilized retail and commercial area, and several residential neighborhoods. The residents of this area are predominantly Hispanic. The community faces many economic and health challenges, including high rates of poverty, housing insecurity, asthma, and obesity. Climate change could exacerbate these challenges. Despite local collaboration to address some of these challenges, the community continues to need more affordable housing and transit access, training and job opportunities, and safe spaces to walk, bike, and play.

## Ontario Together

The foundation for TCC in Ontario was laid in 2007, when a coalition of community residents, partners, and the City of Ontario came together to improve the quality of life in their city by creating the Healthy Ontario Initiative (HOI). In 2010, Ontario was awarded a Healthy Eating and Active Living (HEAL) Zone grant by Kaiser Permanente to expand HOI community engagement activities. The partnerships

and goals borne out of HOI eventually laid the groundwork for Ontario’s proposal for grant funding through TCC. To ensure that the city’s proposal reflected the priorities of the community, public workshops and meetings were held to collaboratively select projects that would address health and economic disparities, food security, housing and transit, active transportation, and other key issues identified by the community.

Engagement efforts resulted in Ontario Together, a community-driven plan and initiative to transform a 4.86-square mile area of Downtown Ontario through a suite of projects and plans that will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while also providing local environmental, health, and economic co-benefits. In early 2018, Ontario Together was selected by SGC for a TCC grant of \$33.25 million to bring its vision to fruition. Ontario Together will also leverage at least \$28.9 million in outside funds toward this vision. Along with Fresno and Watts — two other sites awarded Round 1 TCC funding — Ontario will serve as one of the first communities in the country to pilot a community-led, multi-benefit, and place-based climate change mitigation program that specifically targets the needs of low-income households.

## Projects

Ontario Together includes a total of 10 projects, eight of which are funded by TCC dollars and two of which are funded by leveraged dollars. The TCC funded and leveraged projects work synergistically to achieve the broad goals of

TCC. The TCC funded projects and leveraged projects are consolidated into eight distinct project types (summarized below), and are mapped in Figure 1 (where applicable):

### TCC Funded Projects



**Active Transportation** — Funds two distinct projects aimed at improving and expanding infrastructure for bicyclists and pedestrians, with one project filling in 435 feet of missing sidewalk segments through the community, and the other project adding 5 miles of bike lanes and 3 miles of sidewalks along a major corridor. These projects aim to reduce car travel by improving alternative mobility options.



**Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities** — Funds the construction of Vista Verde Apartments, a 101-unit affordable housing development, as well as public transportation and pedestrian/bicycle improvements (e.g., 2 new buses powered by renewable natural gas, 11 new bus shelters, 100 monthly free monthly bus passes over a 3-year period, 25 bike lockers, 12 bike racks, 0.51 miles of multiuse trails, etc.). Together these investments are aimed at improving transit ridership and reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT), along with lowering housing costs and travel costs for Ontario residents.



**Organics Recycling** — Will fund the development of an organics recycling system (referred locally as a carbon farm) that takes food and yard waste donated by local residents and businesses and produces compost that can be used locally for gardening, farming, and urban

greening applications. This recycling process will help divert the amount of organic material that is sent to landfill, where it decomposes in the absence of oxygen and releases methane, a potent GHG.



**Rooftop Solar** — Funds two distinct projects aimed at installing free rooftop solar systems on residential properties, with one project focusing on multifamily properties and the other project focusing on single family homes. These two projects will enhance local generation of renewable energy and lower energy costs for property owners.



**Transit Operations** — Expands the frequency of bus service along a central corridor through the project area, and couples this service expansion with free transit passes and trainings on how to navigate the local bus system. Like the affordable housing project, the transit operation project is aimed at improving transit ridership and reducing VMT.



**Urban and Community Forestry** — Funds the planting of 365 trees. As the trees mature, they will sequester carbon and shade nearby buildings, which should reduce the demand for electricity for cooling purposes. The additional tree coverage will also reduce the urban heat island effect on hot days and absorb stormwater on rainy days.

### Leveraged Projects



**Health and Wellness** — Leverages the HOI initiative launched in 2007, which aims to broadly improve community health. One signature element of the initiative is the establishment of a network of health hubs at community centers where residents can learn about nutrition, participate in fitness classes and clubs, and get connected with preventative care resources.



**Small Business Support** — Leverages a recently launched program to attract and retain small businesses in downtown Ontario, thereby supporting local job creation and economic growth. The program includes the roll-out of a maker space and an incubator space for local entrepreneurs to kickstart their small businesses.

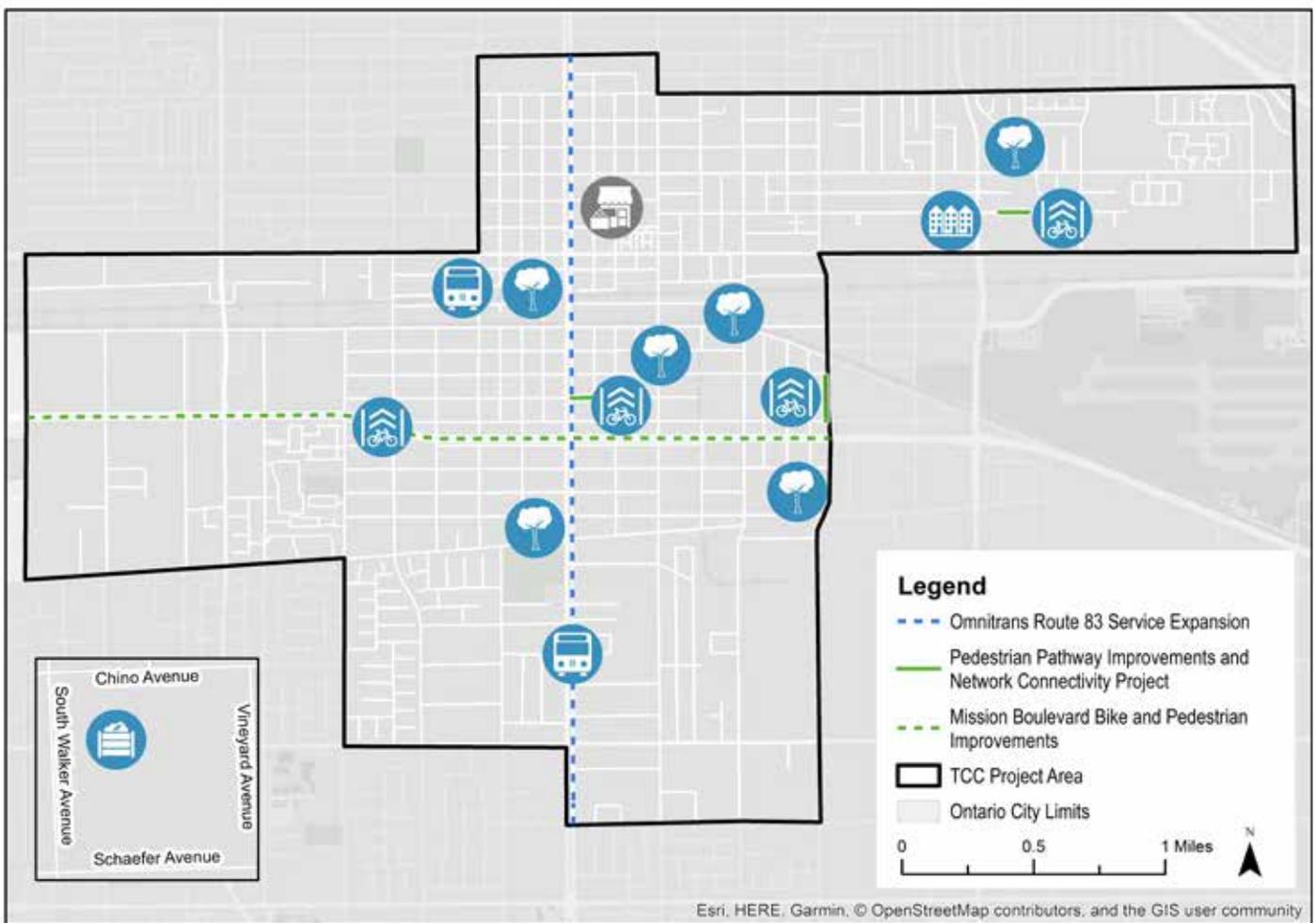
## Transformative Plans

TCC is unique from other state-funded GHG reduction programs because it requires grantees to develop three transformative plans to maximize the benefits of the previously described project and to minimize unintended harms. Specifically, grantees were required to develop a community engagement plan (CEP), workforce development plan (WDP), and displacement avoidance plan (DAP).

Respectively, these three plans are designed to ensure that TCC investments reflect the community’s vision and goals, bring economic opportunities to disadvantaged and low-income communities, and minimize the risk of gentrification and displacement of existing residents and businesses. In the case of Ontario Together, these three plans have been adapted in the following ways:

Community Engagement Plan	Workforce Development Plan	Displacement Avoidance Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Institutionalize opportunities for residents to participate in the planning and governance of TCC implementation</li> <li>» Create a network of community based educators that inspire behavior change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Connect residents with training and educational opportunities that provide them with new skills</li> <li>» Place residents in employment opportunities on TCC and leveraged projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Incentivize affordable housing production</li> <li>» Protect tenure of existing residents</li> <li>» Retain local small business community</li> </ul>

Figure 1. Project Area Map With Locations of Projects\*

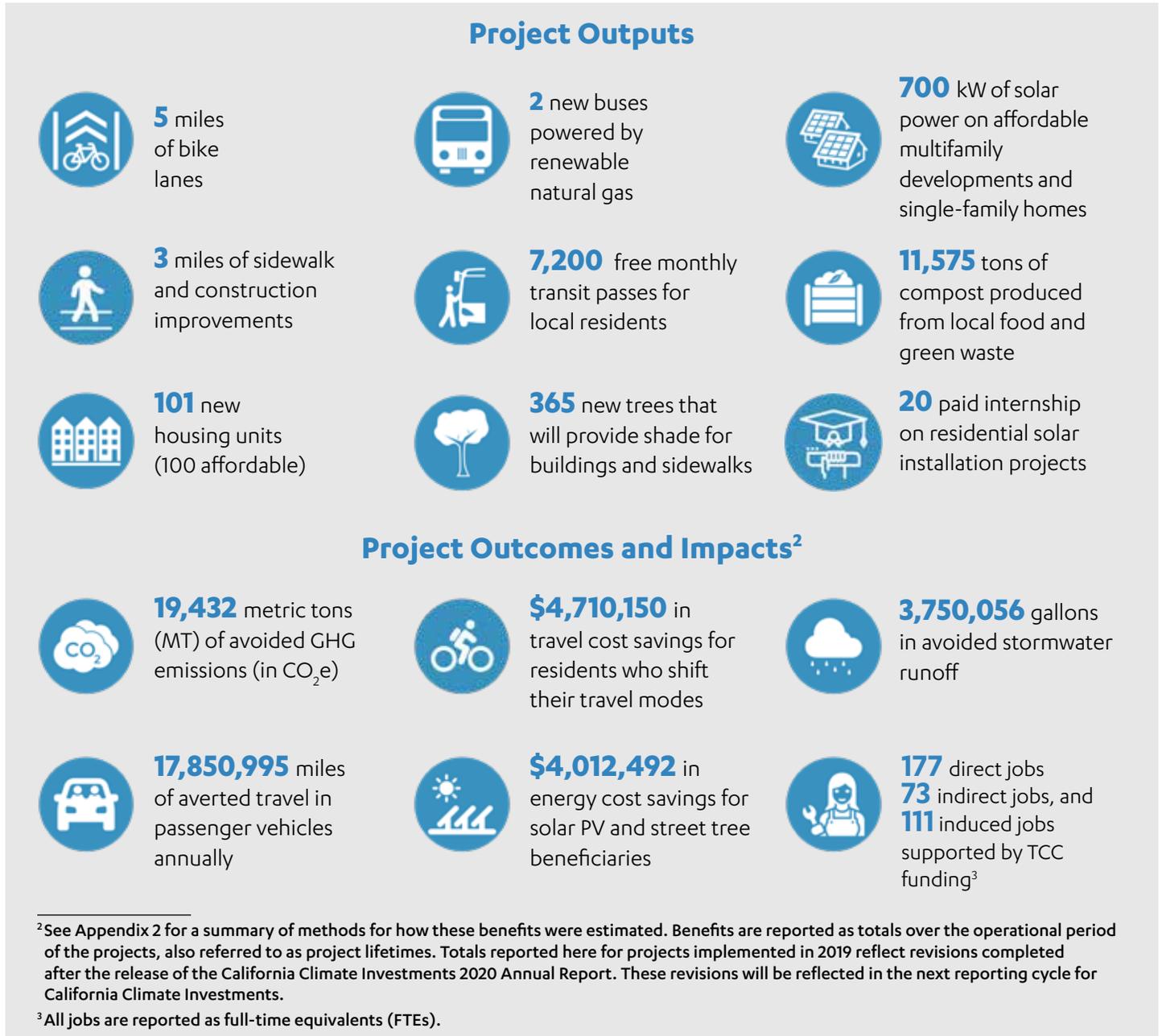


\*See the previous page for information about what each project icon represents. This map does not include projects or plans that are sitewide (e.g., community engagement) or projects for which locations have not yet been determined (e.g., rooftop solar installations). Figure credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

## Anticipated Benefits

Ontario Together is slated to bring a number of benefits to residents of the TCC project area. The infographic below highlights a non-exhaustive list of these benefits, grouped by indicator type. This list includes outputs, outcomes, and impacts from TCC funded projects and does not include those from leveraged projects. Project outputs refer to the tangible goods and services that Ontario Together

will deliver by the end of project implementation. These outputs are expected to result in many positive outcomes and impacts. Outcomes refer to changes in stakeholder knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviors, practices, or decisions, while impacts refer to changes in the environmental or human conditions that align with the objectives and goals of TCC.



Harder to quantify, but nevertheless important, is the leadership and collaboration capacity that will be created in Ontario over the course of the TCC implementation process. This capacity could lay the foundation for many other funding and action-oriented opportunities that

leverage the TCC projects and plans to bring additional environmental, health, and economic benefits to Ontario. In addition, lessons learned and best practices from Ontario TCC could inform local climate action and investments well beyond Ontario.

## Cumulative Accomplishments



Construction of the Vista Verde Apartments affordable housing development in June 2020. Photo credit: Aero Cine Pros Inc.

Much has happened following SGC's announcement of Ontario Together's TCC award in 2018. From then through the close of the 2019-'20 fiscal year (June 30, 2020), project partners have developed grant administration processes, refined work plans, built capacity and governance structures, and made considerable progress toward implementing an ambitious, unprecedented climate action initiative. These accomplishments are described in more detail below according to the time period in which they occurred.

### Post-Award Process (January 2018 – March 2019)

#### Laid Foundation for Grant Success

In 2018, SGC announced that Ontario Together was awarded a Round 1 TCC grant. This kicked off a process known as post-award consultation in which SGC and the City of Ontario participated in a comprehensive review of all projects and transformative plans to ensure that they comply with TCC guidelines and, more broadly, that the foundation is laid to maximize implementation success. Specific outcomes from the post-award consultation process include:

- » The development of an evaluation plan for tracking the outputs and outcomes from each project and transformative plan; and
- » An executed grant agreement with clearly defined work plans, deliverables, and reporting expectations for each project and plan.

### Post-Grant Execution (March 2019 – June 2020)

#### Broke Ground on GHG Reduction Projects

After the City of Ontario executed its grant agreement with SGC on March 5, 2019, the post-award consultation phase ended and grant implementation began. Before GHG reduction projects could officially start spending TCC funds, they were each required to meet SGC's project readiness requirements (e.g., completing necessary California Environmental Quality Act documentation, obtaining permits, finalizing project maps and designs, developing operations and maintenance plans, etc). During the first 16 months of implementation, all eight of Ontario Together's GHG reduction projects successfully achieved project readiness. This process took longer for some projects, so while not all projects officially broke ground during the reporting period, three projects are well underway: the affordable housing project, urban forestry project, and single-family solar project. Notable implementation milestones for these projects include:

- » Construction of the Vista Verde Apartments kicked off on June 17, 2019 and progressed towards its March 2021 completion date.
- » 99 street trees were planted in the project area;
- » 7 solar PV systems were installed on single-family homes, totaling around 31 kilowatts (kW) in renewable energy capacity; and
- » 2 new buses powered by renewable natural gas were purchased and put into service in the project area.

### Operationalized Transformative Plans

All three of Ontario Together’s transformative plans were put into practice during the reporting period. These plans leverage a number of long-standing initiatives already underway in Ontario. For example, Ontario’s CEP integrates much of the health programming and outreach strategies piloted under HOI into Ontario’s TCC framework, so that residents can continue to get involved with local planning efforts vis-a-vis the channels they already know and use. Similarly, Ontario’s WDP leverages much of the existing relationships that the San Bernardino County Workforce Development Department (SBCWDD) has built with local employers, training programs, and educational campuses to connect residents with career advancement opportunities. Last, Ontario’s DAP leverages the ongoing work of the Ontario Housing Authority to augment the local supply of affordable housing in the community. The integration of these leveraged activities into Ontario Together’s transformative plans are reflected in many of the accomplishments enumerated in this report, which often refer back to established programs or projects that predate TCC.

With respect to community engagement, key accomplishments during the reporting period include:

- » Gathering of Ontario residents, project partners, and other local government agencies at a neighborhood fair that showcased various initiatives underway in the community, including Ontario Together;
- » 4 convenings of the Ontario Together Trustees, a grant governance body composed of 10 project partners, 7 stakeholder groups, and a resident leader;
- » 5 community health workers (known locally as resident leaders) were hired and trained by Ontario Together partners to help with community engagement;

- » 8 informational workshops about Ontario Together projects and plans (4 on affordable housing; 3 on rooftop solar; and 1 on urban forestry); and
- » 15 meetings facilitated by the Community Health Improvement Association (CHIA), a resident-led advisory body that reports to the Trustees about health and safety improvements that the community needs;

Workforce development accomplishments include:

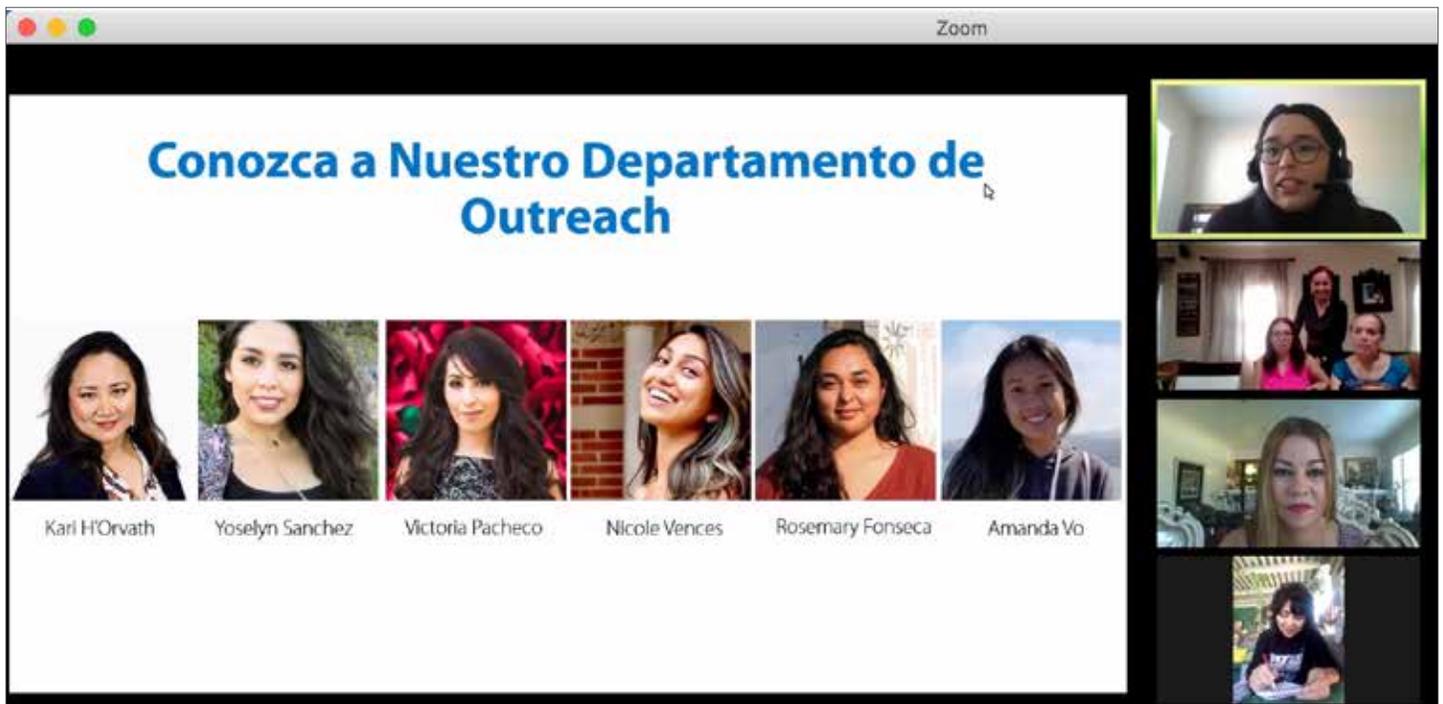
- » 32 events at Ontario’s downtown library about job training opportunities and 14 events about job placement opportunities;
- » 13 individuals placed in jobs and 4 placed in training after meeting with the workforce specialist stationed at Ontario’s downtown library; and
- » 7 scholarships provided through the Promise Program, which provides high school graduates with two years of free tuition at a California community college of the student’s choice.

Displacement avoidance accomplishments include:

- » Construction of Emporia Place Apartments, which added 75 units of affordable housing to the project area (23 units filled during the report period);
- » Issued a \$24.6 million bond to rehabilitate and extend the affordability covenants of 86 housing units at Ontario Townhouses, which are located within the project area; and
- » 1,697 mobile home units protected with rent caps under the Jack Galvin Mobile Home Park Accord.



Neighborhood fair at De Anza Park in February 2020. Photo credit: City of Ontario



Screenshot from an online workshop in April 2020 about opportunities to obtain a free rooftop solar system through Ontario Shines. Photo credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

### Responded to COVID-19 Pandemic

After the COVID-19 pandemic hit, many of Ontario Together's various projects and transformative plans had to halt implementation to mitigate community spread of the virus. Ontario Together project partners quickly regrouped and identified which project components should be postponed and which could be modified to employ physical distancing protocols. Notable implementation pivots include:

- » Community engagement programming, such as affordable housing workshops and Zūm!Up classes, moved to a virtual environment (Zoom) and were recorded for wider dissemination;
- » Virtual CHIA meetings educated resident leaders about prevention, treatment, and vaccine rollouts, who then relayed the information more broadly within the community;
- » Business outreach was adjusted to include information about COVID-19 related resources;
- » Workforce development services remained available at the downtown library through an online appointment booking system;
- » Construction workers continued working on Vista Verde Apartments by wearing masks and physically distancing;
- » Paid internships with GRID Alternatives were modified so that interns could work remotely on outreach- or design-related tasks;
- » All components of the transit operations project have been postponed until vaccines are widely available and schools have reopened, so that transit investments are implemented when they will have the greatest impact on increasing ridership.



Ontario Together's community engagement team and fellow fitness instructors lead a public ZumUp! class in February 2020 (top photo); Recording of a physically distanced ZumUp! class in March 2020 (bottom photo). Photo credit (top and bottom): City of Ontario



Former Governor Jerry Brown in Fresno signs a package of climate change bills in September of 2016, including Assembly Bill 2722, which was authored by Assembly member Autumn R. Burke (at right) and established the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Program. Photo credit: The Fresno Bee

## The Vision Behind TCC

The Transformative Climate Communities Program (TCC) was authorized in 2016 by Assembly Bill 2722 (authored by Assembly member Autumn Burke). The bill's intent is to fund the development and implementation of neighborhood-level transformative climate community plans that include multiple coordinated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities.<sup>4</sup> The program is part of California's broader suite of programs, referred to as California Climate Investments, that use revenues from the state's Cap-and-Trade Program to fund projects that reduce GHG emissions. TCC is novel because of three signature elements: 1) its place-based and community-driven approach toward transformation; 2) robust, holistic programming via the integration of diverse strategies; and 3) cross-sector partnerships. The authors of this report are not aware of such a comprehensive, community-driven, and place-based climate action program anywhere else in the world.

<sup>4</sup> AB 2722, Transformative Climate Communities. 2016. Web. February 2017. Retrieved from: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201520160AB2722](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB2722)

As a place-based program, all grant applicants must identify a project area that will be the focus of the TCC proposal. Proposals must be borne out of a robust community engagement process that brings together residents and stakeholders toward the development of a shared vision of how to invest TCC funds. The program's emphasis on comprehensive community engagement helps ensure that proposals are based on a deep understanding of a community's needs and assets, thereby maximizing the benefits that TCC dollars bring to existing residents in a selected site.

As a holistic program, TCC integrates a wide variety of GHG reduction strategies, such as sustainable land use, low carbon transportation, renewable energy generation, urban greening, and waste diversion. With these strategies in mind, TCC grantees develop site-specific projects, such as transit-oriented affordable housing, expanded bus service, rooftop solar installations, tree planting, and food waste recovery. These GHG reduction projects are modeled after existing California Climate Investment (CCI) project types, but TCC is novel in that it unifies them into a single, place-based initiative. In addition to integrating various CCI project types, TCC also requires TCC sites to incorporate crosscutting transformative plans, ensuring that TCC investment is underpinned by meaningful community engagement, provides direct economic benefits to existing residents and businesses, and enables these stakeholders to remain in their neighborhood. Moreover, grant recipients are expected to use TCC dollars in concert with other sources of funding that could complement the TCC investment to implement the community vision.

Last, the program emphasizes cross-sector partnerships by requiring applicants to form a coalition of organizations that would carry the implementation of the community vision. To assure that the implementation will deliver the community's vision, all applicants are required to have an oversight committee that consists of project partners, community members, and local community-based organizations. The diverse partnerships, robust governance, and aforementioned transformative plans help ensure trans-

parency and accountability for the investments, all while building the capacity of communities historically underinvested in, thereby helping to reverse that trend.

### **Program Administration**

SGC awards TCC grants and administers the program in partnership with the Department of Conservation (DOC), with collaboration by other state agencies. SGC staff coordinates efforts with partnering state agencies and works with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and DOC on program guidelines, evaluating applications, preparing agreements, monitoring agreement implementation, and program reporting.

There are two types of grants administered through TCC: implementation grants and planning grants. SGC awards implementation grants to sites that have demonstrated a clear, community-led vision for how they can use TCC dollars to achieve program objectives in their communities. SGC also awards planning grants to fund planning activities in disadvantaged communities that may be eligible for future TCC implementation grants and other California Climate Investment programs. The implementation grants are funded through California's Cap-and-Trade auction proceeds while the planning grants are funded through a mix of Proposition 84 funds and Cap-and-Trade auction proceeds.

### **Program Awards**

Since the launch of the program in 2016, there have been three rounds of awards. During Round 1, which was tied to fiscal year (FY) 2016-2017 funding, a total of \$133 million was allocated to implementation grants and \$1.6 million was allocated to planning grants. For Round 2, which was tied to FY 2018-2019 funding, a total of \$46 million was allocated to implementation grants, and a total of \$800,000 was allocated to planning grants. Last, for Round 3, which was tied to FY 2019-2020 funding, a total of \$48 million was allocated to implementation grants and a total of \$600,000 was allocated planning grants. Table 1 provides an overview of the implementation and planning grants that have been distributed through FY 2019-2020.

**Table 1: Overview of TCC Implementation and Planning Grants Through FY 2019-2020**

Site Location	Round (Fiscal Year)	Grant Type	Funding Amount
Fresno	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Implementation	\$66.5 million
Ontario	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Implementation	\$33.25 million
Los Angeles - Watts	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Implementation	\$33.25 million
Coachella Valley	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$170k
East Los Angeles	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$170k
East Oakland	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$170k
Gateway Cities	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$170k
Moreno Valley	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$94k
Richmond	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$170k
Riverside	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$170k
Sacramento - Franklin	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$170k
Stockton	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$170k
West Oakland	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	\$170k
Northeast Los Angeles - Pacoima	Round 2 (FY 2018-2019)	Implementation	\$23 million
Sacramento - River District	Round 2 (FY 2018-2019)	Implementation	\$23 million
Bakersfield	Round 2 (FY 2018-2019)	Planning	\$200k
Indio	Round 2 (FY 2018-2019)	Planning	\$200k
McFarland	Round 2 (FY 2018-2019)	Planning	\$200k
South Los Angeles	Round 2 (FY 2018-2019)	Planning	\$200k
Tulare County	Round 2 (FY 2018-2019)	Planning	\$200k
East Oakland	Round 3 (FY 2019-2020)	Implementation	\$28.2 million
Riverside	Round 3 (FY 2019-2020)	Implementation	\$9.1 million
Stockton	Round 3 (FY 2019-2020)	Implementation	\$10.8 million
Pomona	Round 3 (FY 2019-2020)	Planning	\$200k
Porterville	Round 3 (FY 2019-2020)	Planning	\$200k
San Diego - Barrio Logan/Logan Heights	Round 3 (FY 2019-2020)	Planning	\$200k



**UCLA graduate student researcher Elena Hernandez (left) tours the Huerta del Valle Community Garden, led by one of Ontario’s community leaders, Beatriz Castro (right), in November 2019. Photo credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation**

## Evaluating the Impacts of TCC

In 2017, SGC contracted with the University of California, Los Angeles and the University of California, Berkeley (UCLA-UCB evaluation team) to draft an evaluation plan for assessing the progress and outcomes of Round 1 TCC implementation grants at the neighborhood level. In November 2018, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team published an evaluation plan to serve as a guide for evaluating the three TCC Round 1 sites.<sup>5</sup> For Rounds 2 and 3 of the program, each TCC site selected a third-party evaluator from a list of qualified evaluation technical assistance providers that were preapproved by SGC through an open application process. Evaluation plans for Rounds 2 and 3 closely follow the evaluation plan from Round 1, with some site-specific modifications to reflect each site’s unique set of projects, goals, and priorities for data tracking.

The Round 1 evaluation plan was developed in close consultation with the TCC Round 1 sites. To qualify for

TCC funding, TCC applicants had to identify performance indicators associated with each proposed project type and transformative plan. The UCLA-UCB evaluation team then worked with the awarded grantees to refine their indicator tracking plans to ensure that they aligned with their project goals. To do so, the evaluator developed project-specific and plan-specific logic models in collaboration with the grantees. Logic models are a helpful evaluation tool that illustrate all of the interim steps that must occur for a project or plan to realize its intended goals. These steps, within the context of TCC, are defined as follows:

- » **Inputs:** The investment dollars and leveraged funds that support TCC
- » **Activities:** The work of TCC grantees and co-applicants
- » **Outputs:** The products and services that TCC projects produce and deliver
- » **Short-term Outcomes:** Changes in stakeholders’ knowledge, attitude, and skills

<sup>5</sup>The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation and UC Berkeley Center for Resource Efficient Communities. 2018. *Transformative Climate Communities Evaluation Plan: A Road Map for Assessing Progress and Results of the Round 1 Place-based Initiatives*. Retrieved from: [http://sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc/docs/20190213-TCC\\_Evaluation\\_Plan\\_November\\_2018.pdf](http://sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc/docs/20190213-TCC_Evaluation_Plan_November_2018.pdf)

- » **Intermediate Outcomes:** Changes in stakeholders' behaviors, practices, or decisions
- » **Impacts:** Changes in environmental or human conditions that align with the objectives and goals of TCC

The latter four steps in the framework described above were treated as performance indicators that could be quantified and tracked for the purposes of program evaluation. The Round 1 evaluation plan for TCC summarizes the final list of indicators adopted by SGC for TCC evaluation and the methods for tracking those indicators.<sup>6</sup> Indicator tracking responsibilities will be partially split among the UCLA-UCB evaluation team and the grantees over a five-year period (2019-2024). In general, all output-related indicators will be tracked by the grantees, while most outcome and impact related indicators will be tracked by the UCLA-UCB evaluation team.

It is important to note that it could take a generation for many of the transformative impacts of TCC investment to show up in secondary data. Trees, for example, can take 40 years to grow to maturity. Similarly, the transition to a new, higher-paying career can take decades of education and skill building to achieve. Thus, at the end of the relatively short five-year evaluation period, changes in the impact indicators may be too small to draw any statistically valid conclusions about indicator changes at the selected sites. Nonetheless, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will update impact indicators annually for the sake of maintaining a complete time series, which will be helpful for developing trend lines over the long run that show the directionality of impact indicators. See Appendix 6 for the latest indicator data the UCLA-UCB has collected.

### Methods for Evaluating TCC

The TCC Evaluation Plan includes two different modes of comparison. First, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will measure changes in indicators in the TCC sites before and after the influx of TCC investment (before and after comparison). When possible, the UCLA-UCB evaluation will try to construct a five-year pre-investment trend line prior to implementation kickoff (2014-2018) and following kickoff (2019-2023). Second, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will conduct the same before and after comparison for a set of control sites to isolate the effect of TCC investment from larger social, economic, and environmental forces. These control sites are individual census tracts that are similar to their respective TCC sites along a number of dimensions, including socioeconomic demographics, climate, and pollution burden (as demonstrated by their CalEnviroScreen scores).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>See the TCC Round 1 Evaluation Plan (Appendix 3.2) of the TCC Round 1 Evaluation Plan for a summary of the methods used to identify control sites: [http://sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc/docs/20190213-TCC\\_Evaluation\\_Plan\\_November\\_2018.pdf](http://sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc/docs/20190213-TCC_Evaluation_Plan_November_2018.pdf)

In addition to measuring changes within the TCC sites and a set of control sites, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team is also looking at changes at the county and state level for a select set of indicators that speak to social equity (e.g., income, employment, housing costs, etc.). Improvements in these indicators however, do not necessarily correspond to improved social equity. If, for example, employment slightly increases within the TCC sites, but a much greater increase is observed regionally, then the economic gap between TCC sites and nearby communities has not been fully addressed.

In summary, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will collect data at four geographic scales to assist with evaluating the effects of TCC:

- » **TCC project area:** The neighborhood boundary identified by the TCC grantees in which all TCC investments will be located. In some cases, a cluster of census tracts that have more than 10% area overlap with the TCC project boundary area will be used for indicator tracking purposes instead of the actual project boundary. This is the case for all indicators that rely on American Community Survey (ACS) data, which cannot reliably be apportioned to fit the actual TCC project boundary area. See Appendix 4 for a list of census tracts that will be used as a proxy for Ontario's TCC project boundary area.
- » **TCC control sites:** A cluster of census tracts that match TCC census tracts along a number of dimensions, including socioeconomic demographics, climate, and pollution burden, but that did not receive TCC investment. Collecting before and after data for the control sites will help control for external forces such as broader trends that could also explain the changes in environmental, health, and economic conditions observed in the three awarded TCC sites. See Appendix 5 for a list of census tracts that will be used as control sites for evaluating the impacts of TCC investment in Ontario.
- » **County:** The county in which TCC sites are situated (San Bernardino County in this report). County-scale measurements are helpful for understanding the degree to which TCC investments are addressing social equity concerns.
- » **State:** The state in which TCC sites are situated (California). Like county-scale measurements, statewide measurements are helpful for understanding the degree to which TCC investments are addressing social equity concerns, but at a broader scale.

When possible, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will track indicators for the TCC project area and at the scale of the control sites, county, and state. However, a number of indicators do not easily lend themselves to measurement for the latter three geographies. Many of the indicators tracked by the UCLA-UCB evaluation team rely on primary data (e.g., transit ridership, business retention, compost production, etc.) that would be cost-prohibitive or technically infeasible to obtain at the same level of detail for control sites, the county, or the state. Even when secondary data are available, it may not be prudent to use limited evaluation resources to analyze indicators at all four scales. For example, accessibility indicators will be tracked for both TCC sites and control sites, but not at the county and state scale because of the processing time associated with running network analyses in ArcGIS. Furthermore, some indicators must be estimated because they are tied to specific project activities and cannot be reliably obtained from either primary or secondary data (e.g., GHG reductions, energy and travel cost-savings, indirect and induced jobs, etc.). In these cases, estimates will be provided only for the TCC sites.

### Evaluation Activities Through June 2020

In the months after TCC grantees executed their contracts, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team worked with the grantees to operationalize a number of indicator tracking protocols. Specifically, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team developed reporting forms to streamline tracking activities and trained TCC project leads on how to use those forms. On an annual basis, TCC grantees complete and submit these reporting forms to the UCLA-UCB evaluation team. Each submission reflects the grantee's activities during the previous fiscal year. Many of the key accomplishments described in this document are pulled directly from the grantees' reporting forms for the first year that includes the post-award period and the three months of implementation after grant execution.

By the end of 2019, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team also completed baseline data collection for quantitative indicators. Findings from the baseline data collection process are narratively described in the final chapter of Ontario Together's first annual report, titled *Ontario Together: A Baseline and Progress Report on Early Implementation of*

*the TCC Grant*. The underlying data for analyzing baseline trends are also included in Appendix 6 of this report, along with additional data that has been collected and processed within the past year. This Appendix will continue to be updated on an annual basis through the end of 2023.

With respect to qualitative data collection, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team began the process of testing and refining qualitative data collection instruments (i.e., surveys, interview guides, and focus group scripts).<sup>8</sup> The UCLA-UCB evaluation substantially revised the instruments from the original versions posted in the 2018 evaluation plan, improving their legibility and reducing their completion time.

In fall 2019, the UCLA-UCB evaluation started disseminating final versions of the community engagement and workforce development surveys in Ontario. The surveys were made available in both English and Spanish. Community engagement surveys were disseminated in-person at informational workshops about TCC projects and a neighborhood fair. Workforce development surveys were disseminated at the beginning and end of GRID Alternatives internship programs. Survey data will be analyzed toward the end of the five-year evaluation period, when it can be interpreted alongside the data that will be collected from forthcoming interviews and focus groups.

### Evaluation Activities for the Coming Year

During the third year of program implementation, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will start conducting focus groups, which will focus on the topic of displacement. For each TCC site, there will be two focus groups: one with representatives from community-based organizations that work on housing issues and one with representatives of the business community. This is a departure from the 2018 evaluation plan in that a third focus group with local public officials will be replaced by interviews with those individuals, which will allow a greater range of topics to be covered. Focus group participants will be recruited in collaboration with TCC project partners. All focus groups will be conducted in a virtual environment. As with the survey data, the data collected during focus groups will be analyzed toward the end of the five-year evaluation period in the context of the full suite of qualitative data that will be gathered during the evaluation.

<sup>8</sup> See Section 3.3 of the TCC Round 1 Evaluation Plan for a summary of the timing, intent, and target population associated with each of these data collection instruments: [http://sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc/docs/20190213-TCC\\_Evaluation\\_Plan\\_November\\_2018.pdf](http://sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc/docs/20190213-TCC_Evaluation_Plan_November_2018.pdf)



Dinner event at Huerta del Valle (taken prior to TCC implementation). Photo credit: Huerta del Valle

## Ontario Together: Looking Back and Forward

Downtown Ontario has been the focus of intense planning, pilot projects, and community engagement since 2007. In that year, a coalition of community residents, private and nonprofit partners, and the City of Ontario launched the Healthy Ontario Initiative (HOI), which created a shared vision to address major public health concerns in the community, including asthma, obesity, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes. To support this vision, the City of Ontario and HOI partners instituted a network of health hubs at community centers where residents can learn about nutrition, participate in fitness classes and clubs, and get connected with preventative care resources. HOI planning efforts also led to the establishment of a resident advisory group, known as the Community Health Improvement Association (CHIA), that consults with the City of Ontario in developing initiatives at the intersection of public health and urban planning.

In 2010, Kaiser Permanente recognized Ontario for its ambitious work to address chronic disease and awarded the city a Healthy Eating and Active Living (HEAL) Zone grant. The grant allowed Ontario to expand and focus its health programming and community engagement activities in a residential neighborhood just south of downtown where a number of key assets are located, including the Huerta del Valle community garden, community centers that also function as health hubs, public parks with recreational facilities, schools, and churches. The HEAL Zone grant also brought additional technical capacity to the HOI collaborative by formalizing a partnership with Kaiser per-

manente, a major health care provider in the region.

After the launch of TCC and call for proposals in 2017, the City of Ontario worked with HOI partners and CHIA resident leaders to co-host a series of focus groups, meetings, and workshops aimed at developing a TCC concept proposal. Through this process, Ontario residents and stakeholders identified their priorities for investing TCC dollars. Specifically, residents articulated a need for projects that improve air quality, access to fresh food, pedestrian and bicycle safety, housing quality and affordability, employment opportunities that pay livable wages, and educational and transportation options to support residents' professional pursuits. Based on these needs, the City of Ontario developed a concept proposal that was then refined through another series of stakeholder meetings.

The result of all of these engagement efforts coupled with foundational pilot projects is Ontario Together, a suite of projects and plans aimed at reducing GHGs while also providing local environmental, health and economic co-benefits for Ontario residents. Per the TCC guidelines for Round 1 applicants, the Ontario Together proposal included the following elements: (1) TCC funded projects that have a direct impact on GHG reductions; (2) leveraged projects that further the broad goals of TCC and only use matching funds; and (3) transformative plans to ensure that the suite of projects are bolstered by meaningful community engagement, workforce development, and displacement avoidance activities. As a place-based initiative, Ontario Together proposed concentrating TCC dollars in a 4.86-square-mile area of Downtown Ontario, a boundary area that leverages Ontario's existing network of health hubs and HEAL Zone investments.

## BACKGROUND

In early 2018, Ontario Together was selected through a competitive grant process by SGC for a TCC grant of \$33.25 million to bring their vision to fruition. Ontario Together will also leverage at least \$28.9 million (and up to \$74.5 million) in outside funds toward this vision. The TCC award not only brings a significant influx of financial resources to the community but also reinforces the cross-sector partnerships that were built before and during the TCC application process. Table 2 provides a summary of the Ontario Together projects, plans, and partners involved with implementation. Appendix 1 provides a detailed map of where all of the TCC and leveraged projects are located

within the TCC boundary area, as well as where the HEAL Zone is situated within the TCC boundary area.

The next three sections of this report provide summary profiles on the various transformative plans, TCC funded projects, and leveraged projects that make up Ontario Together. Each profile includes an overview of the project or plan's goals, the roles of various partners involved with implementation, and key accomplishments that have occurred following the announcement of Ontario's TCC award through the end of FY 2019-2020. This period overlaps with about one year of post-award consultation and 16 months of program implementation.

**Table 2: Summary of Ontario Together Projects and Plans**

Project/Plan Type	Project/Plan Name	Partners	TCC Funding	Leveraged Funding
Community Engagement Plan	N/A	Social Impact Artists;* City of Ontario	\$199,515	\$5,896
Displacement Avoidance Plan	N/A	City of Ontario;* Ontario Housing Authority	\$0	\$33,077,706
Workforce Development Plan	N/A	City of Ontario;*County San Bernardino; Ontario-Montclair School District	\$238,271	\$84,687
Active Transportation Program	Pedestrian Pathway Improvements and Network	City of Ontario*	\$141,799	\$208,603
	Mission Boulevard Bike and Pedestrian Improvements	City of Ontario*	\$5,698,469	\$1,030,196
Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Project	Vista Verde Apartments	City of Ontario;* National Community Renaissance; Ontario Housing Authority; Omnitrans	\$18,825,393	\$37,490,793
Organics Recycling Project	Ontario Carbon Farm	Huerta del Valle;* City of Ontario*	\$1,106,000	\$286,500
Rooftop Solar Projects	Ontario Shines: Multi-family Solar PV	GRID Alternatives;* City of Ontario	\$1,141,180	\$132,000
	Ontario Shines: Single-family Solar PV	GRID Alternatives;* City of Ontario	\$1,860,820	\$800,000
Transit Operations Project	Transit Pass Program/Travel Training/Route 83 Expansion	Omnitrans*	\$1,900,500	\$0
Urban and Community Forestry Project	Urban Canopy	City of Ontario*	\$529,821	\$11,463
Leveraged Projects	Healthy Ontario Initiative	City of Ontario;* Huerta del Valle; County of San Bernardino; Social Impact Artists	\$0	\$333,595
	Small Business Support Program	Inland Empire Small Business Development Center;* City of Ontario; County of San Bernardino	\$0	\$1,000,489
<b>Total**</b>			<b>\$31,641,768</b>	<b>\$74,461,928</b>

\*Project lead

\*\*TCC funding total does not include additional grant money provided for grant administration and other related activities. Leverage funding total is including additional projected funds that were not originally included in the grant award package (i.e., \$28,997,038).



Healthy Ontario vision board that informed the City of Ontario's TCC proposal. Photo credit: City of Ontario

**THE COUPLING OF TRANSFORMATIVE PLANS** alongside GHG reduction projects is one of the central elements of the TCC that separates it from all other California Climate Investments. For Round 1 of TCC, applicants were required to develop three transformative plans: a community engagement plan, workforce development plan, and displacement avoidance plan. Together, these three plans are designed to ensure that TCC investments reflect the community's vision and goals, bring economic opportunities to disadvantaged and low-income communities, and minimize the risk of gentrification and displacement of existing residents and businesses. Applicants were provided a menu of strategies for developing their plans and encouraged to choose those that spoke to the site's priorities and strengths. The following section provides an overview of how Ontario Together structured its three transformative plans and what progress has been made toward plan implementation.

# Community Engagement Plan



City staff and residents were honored as semifinalists for their community engagement work at the 2019 All-America City Award Competition and Conference in Denver. Photo credit: City of Ontario

## ONTARIO TOGETHER'S COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN

**(CEP)** involves residents and businesses in the planning, implementation, and governance of the various projects supported by TCC. The CEP also leverages the many partnerships formed between the City of Ontario, community-based organizations, project area residents, and business leaders during the TCC application process. That process engaged more than 200 residents in a series of visioning/mapping workshops, focus groups, and a number of other public meetings.

The City of Ontario, Health Ontario Initiative (HOI) partners, the League of Conservation Voters, and Social Impact Artists led the engagement process around Ontario's TCC proposal. Social Impact Artists, a local consulting organization that focuses on community-based health equity strategies, will collaborate closely with the City of Ontario and its partner organizations to lead engagement efforts.

## Key Accomplishments\*

- » Neighborhood fair that showcased various initiatives underway in Ontario, including those that are TCC funded
- » Convening of 33 partners at a World Cafe, in which local leaders met to discuss engagement challenges and strategies, among other topics
- » 8 informational workshops about Ontario Together projects and plans (4 on affordable housing, 3 on rooftop solar, and 1 on urban forestry) with 14-149 stakeholders engaged at each workshop

\*From award date (January 2018) through the end of FY 2019-'20 (June 2020)

*Continues on next page*

## Engagement Strategy

Ontario Together’s strategy for engagement draws heavily from the model used by HOI, which is now integrated into Ontario Together. Two signature elements exist:

1. The deployment of paid community health workers, known as resident leaders, who educate residents about public health resources, provide updates about local initiatives, and collect community feedback to inform planning and implementation decisions; and
2. The deployment of community health coaches who provide deeper health education, support targeted outreach efforts, and connect residents to health hubs.

Resident leaders conduct outreach through various means, such as knocking on doors, leading fitness classes, and holding public meetings. During implementation of the CEP, five resident leaders will work part time as Ontario Together ambassadors and eight health coaches will work part time to provide classes, education, and support outreach.

Additional means of engagement include neighborhood fairs that showcase TCC funded projects, informational workshops about how residents can access TCC funded opportunities (e.g., affordable housing info sessions, job training open houses, community garden member orientations, etc.), social media updates, and mailings. All mate-

rials and events will be written and spoken in both English and Spanish, the two primary languages spoken at home in the Ontario Together initiative area.

## Governance Model

The City of Ontario has assembled a collaborative stakeholder group, referred to as the Trustees, who provide advisory oversight over the implementation of the TCC grant. The Trustees are composed of 18 members. Besides the City of Ontario, this includes nine project partners who oversee funded and leveraged projects, seven stakeholder groups that work in the community, and one ex officio delegate from the community (See Appendix 3 for a list of Trustees). The ex officio delegate is designated by the Healthy Ontario Neighborhood Council, a less formal, non-membership body of Ontario residents. The Trustees hold quarterly meeting that are open-door and provide an opportunity for public comment.

In addition to the Trustees, the Community Health Improvement Association (CHIA) is an advisory body involved with TCC implementation. CHIA is composed of 12 resident leaders and helps the City of Ontario identify health and safety improvements needed in the community. CHIA was borne out of the HOI implementation process and played a key role in developing the Ontario Together proposal.

### Key Accomplishments

*(Continued)*

- » 5 resident leaders and 5 health coaches hired and trained to support the CEP
- » 15 CHIA meetings with 7-20 stakeholders engaged at each meeting
- » 2 house meetings about Ontario Shines with 27 and 147 stakeholders engaged at each meeting
- » 2 focus groups about housing outreach strategies with 9 and 11 participants in each group

### Project Details

Launch date

May 2019

Anticipated completion date

February 2021

TCC grant funds

\$199,515

Leveraged funds

\$5,896

### Responses to COVID-19

- » All community engagement events conducted virtually
- » Personal protective equipment (PPE) training provided for all CEP team members
- » Virtual CHIA meetings educated resident leaders about prevention, treatment, and vaccine rollouts through partnerships with local hospitals and public officials
- » PPE training for all CEP team members

## STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY



Community leaders attending a Healthy Ontario Collaborative visioning retreat to set goals for planning efforts in Ontario.  
Photo credit: City of Ontario

# Grassroots model empowers residents to serve as local leaders

**NORA BELTRAN** wears a number of hats. She is raising two daughters in Ontario, is part of a team known as Zūm Up! that teaches Zumba© exercise classes alongside leadership skills, and coordinates health programs as a resident leader at El Sol Neighborhood Educational Center, a local nonprofit. In that position, Beltran is tasked with recruiting other residents to serve as resident leaders, which function as community health workers who motivate and educate Ontario residents to maintain active and healthy lifestyles. Using their communication skills and social networks, the resident leaders will assist with Ontario Together community engagement. This includes collecting feedback about the rollout of TCC projects, which they report back to the TCC Trustees, the governance body tasked with TCC implementation.

In recruiting resident leaders, Beltran looks for local residents who have a demonstrated passion for community engagement and health education. HOI and Social Impact Artists then help pay for residents to obtain educational credentials that support their work. Social Impact Artists also coordinates certifications of residents to teach fitness and nutritional classes.



Photo credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

**“I recruit from the community – someone I saw in a Zūm Up! fitness class, someone who came to a forum, someone who really knows the needs of the community and is invested in the work we do.”**

NORA BELTRAN,  
outside her office at El Sol Neighborhood Educational Center

## STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY



Photo credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

**“As a resident leader, I don’t just inform the community about local resources, I also provide emotional support. These interpersonal connections are what I enjoy most about the job.”**

BEATRIZ CASTRO,

at the demonstration oven in Huerta del Valle



**BEATRIZ CASTRO** is one of the community members whom Beltran recruited to serve as a resident leader. Castro, a mother of four, moved to Ontario from Mexico about 20 years ago. As her children grew older, Castro began to suffer from feelings of isolation and depression. She started attending one of Ontario’s free Zūm Up! classes to connect with other women. Inspired by the instructor and her own transformation within the class, she received an HOI scholarship to be certificated as a Zumba© instructor, which sparked her broader interest in health and wellness. In 2018, Castro received a Community Health Worker certification from Loma Linda University and began working as a Clinical Community Health Worker. The following year, she received certification to also work as a Plate Nutrition Health Coach.

Castro credits her various training opportunities with providing her valuable communication skills, which she relies upon in her job as a resident leader. Castro explains that many of the people that she encounters in the community need someone to talk to about their feelings, and that those emotions must be acknowledged and validated before she can help motivate any behavioral change. The bonds that Castro has built in the community also give her an intimate window into the struggles of Ontario residents and how HOI and now Ontario Together can work synergistically to help support and empower residents.

**ROSALBA MARTINEZ** is another Ontario resident turned resident leader and Zumba© Plate Nutrition Health Coach, which she juggles with being a mother of two. Her reputation as a health expert comes as a bit of a surprise to her because she didn’t graduate from high school. She thought that would prevent her from becoming an educator. But when she learned about an adult-centered General Educational Development (GED) program at a health hub in Ontario, she became more optimistic about her future. In 2018, Martinez obtained her GED. The next year, she received a Healthy Ontario scholarship to be certified as a Plate Nutrition Coach.

Martinez says these credentials have instilled in her greater self confidence, which has allowed her to take on more public-facing responsibilities. As a resident leader, Martinez recently spearheaded a hiking club as a way to bring more physical fitness and social engagement opportunities to the community. The club format provides Martinez an opportunity to have long, unstructured dialogues with other residents. From these conversations, Martinez has collected valuable input from community members about the changes they’d like to see in Ontario and how TCC can support those changes.



Photo credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

**“I was encouraged to create my own mode of engagement, so I started a hiking club for people like me – people who love nature, who love to walk, and prefer to do it in the company of others.”**

ROSALBA MARTINEZ,

in front of the vegetable plots at Huerta del Valle



# Displacement Avoidance Plan



Press event held in the community on March 23, 2018 to announce Ontario’s TCC award and to highlight the community’s plans to expand affordable housing opportunities. Photo credit: Jennifer Cappuccio Maher, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin/SCNG

## ONTARIO TOGETHER’S DISPLACEMENT AVOIDANCE PLAN

(DAP) weaves together a number of city and county programs toward the dual purpose of growing the supply of affordable housing in the TCC project area and protecting the tenure of residents and small businesses already located in the community. These efforts seek to address the indirect effects of TCC investment that may lead to displacement by raising the value of residential and commercial land. It is important to note that none of the Ontario Together’s proposed activities will directly cause displacement, as all proposed housing units will be constructed on vacant underutilized lots and transportation activities will occur within the public right-of-way.

The Ontario Housing Authority is responsible for leading the implementation of the DAP. Additional partners that will support DAP implementation include: the Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board (IFHMB), Mercy House, Social Impact Artists, the Inland Empire Small Businesses Development Center (SBDC), and the Ontario Economic Development Department.

## Key Accomplishments\*

- » Closed funding gap for the construction of Emporia Place Apartments, which added 75 units of affordable housing to the project area (23 units filled during the report period)
- » 1,697 mobile home units protected with rent caps under the Jack Galvin Mobile Home Park Accord
- » Issued a \$24.6 million bond to rehabilitate and extend the affordability covenants of 86 housing units at Ontario Townhouses, which are located within the project area
- » 985 landlord-tenant and 299 fair housing cases opened with IHMB

\*From award date (January 2018) through the end of FY 2019-'20 (June 2020)

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## Housing Supply Strategy

To increase the supply of affordable housing, the Ontario Housing Authority plans to conduct targeted outreach with developers for affordable housing projects on land owned by the authority within the project area. Financial incentives, such as density bonus agreement and reduced development impact fees, will be offered for new developments that contain affordable units. Additionally, the Ontario Housing Authority and the City of Ontario will continue efforts to close the funding gap for the construction of the Emporia Place Apartments, a 75-unit affordable housing development at Holt Boulevard and Vine Avenue. When completed, the project will be actively marketed to qualified residents within the project area.

## Resources for Residents

In order to protect the tenure of existing residents, the City of Ontario will implement a homeowner rehabilitation loan and emergency grant program for residents at risk of foreclosure. To reduce the risk of unlawful evictions, IFMHB, a regional nonprofit that provides landlord-tenant counseling, will increase the number of tenant rights education

classes offered throughout the TCC project area. While there is no rent control ordinance in Ontario, the City will continue to operate a rent stabilization program with mobile home park owners so that rents for mobile home occupants are capped at a rate based on increases in the Consumer Price Index.<sup>9</sup> To assist individuals and families at risk of homelessness (or experiencing homelessness), Mercy House will provide basic essentials, such as ID vouchers, food gift cards, hygiene kits, and bus passes.

## Resources for Businesses

To retain local businesses, SBDC and the Ontario Economic Development Department will conduct site visits and surveys to assess the health and needs of commercial stakeholders. When appropriate, businesses will be referred to the Ontario Strike Team, a task force composed of staff from different city departments who help business owners navigate through the city’s regulatory environment. The site visits and surveys will also serve as an outreach method for linking businesses with the additional services offered through the Small Business Support Program (SBSP), one of Ontario Together’s leveraged projects.

<sup>9</sup>See Section 10.24 of the City of Ontario Housing Element Technical Report for more information.

### Key Accomplishments

*(Continued)*

- » 863 hygiene kits, 160 ID vouchers, 160 food gift cards, and 120 bus passes distributed by Mercy House
- » 4 workshops about affordable housing opportunities in the project area (also counted toward CEP accomplishments)
- » 1,050 surveys and 103 site visits conducted to assess the needs of businesses (also counted toward SBSP accomplishments)
- » 12 technical assistance sessions conducted by the Ontario Strike Team with local business owners

### Project Details

Launch date

March 2019

Anticipated completion date

February 2024

TCC grant funds

\$0

Leveraged funds

\$33,077,706

### Responses to COVID-19

- » Housing workshops moved to a virtual environment and were recorded for wider dissemination
- » Business outreach adjusted to include information about COVID-19 resources

# Workforce Development Plan



Demonstration of logistics technologies at Ontario High School Career and College Exposition in October 2019.

Photo credit: Baldy View ROP

## ONTARIO TOGETHER'S WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(WDP) will expand programming in the project area that connects residents to job training and employment opportunities, particularly those related to decarbonization and healthcare. Project area residents will be recruited for open positions on TCC funded projects, as well as those in the broader community, regardless of funding source.

The San Bernardino County Workforce Development Department (SBCWDD) is responsible for leading the implementation of Ontario Together's WDP. Additional partners include the Ontario Economic Development Department and the Ontario-Montclair School District (OMSD).

## Key Accomplishments\*

- » 32 events at Ontario's downtown library about job training opportunities and 14 events about job placement opportunities
- » 13 individuals placed in jobs and 4 placed in training after meeting with the workforce specialist stationed at Ontario's downtown library

\*From award date (January 2018) through the end of FY 2019-'20 (June 2020)

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## Strategy for Connecting Ontario Residents to Skilled Employment

SBCWDD already oversees a suite of workforce development programs in the region that help place San Bernardino County residents in new jobs or gain new skills. These programs include job fairs at educational campuses, job readiness workshops, and one-on-one job coaching. Additionally, SBCWDD oversees a number of educational programs to help prepare unemployed or underemployed residents to enter the workforce, including English language courses, assistance obtaining a high school diploma or GED) and scholarships for higher education.

To ensure that existing workforce programs and new TCC workforce opportunities reach residents of the TCC project area specifically, SBCWDD will use TCC funds to create a permanent workforce development program at the Ovitt Family Community Library in downtown Ontario. At this location, library patrons will be able to meet with a workforce specialist to learn about open job postings, upcoming training opportunities, and funding opportunities to gain new skills or higher education

## Job Training and Employment Opportunities on TCC Projects

Project area residents will be recruited for the following job training and employment opportunities that are partially funded by TCC dollars:

- » Construction jobs to build the affordable housing development at Virginia Avenue and Holt Boulevard (66 estimated direct jobs)
- » Waste management jobs with Huerta del Valle to collect food and yard waste and process it into compost for gardening and farming applications (three full-time jobs)
- » Health education jobs (known locally as resident leaders) with the City of Ontario to promote healthy eating and living practices (five part-time jobs)
- » Solar installation and community outreach training with GRID Alternatives to install solar photovoltaic (PV) systems in residential settings (20 paid three-month internships)

### Key Accomplishments

*(Continued)*

- » 250 classroom visits in which 3-4 presenters speak to sixth grade students about their journey from elementary school to their current occupation
- » 7 scholarships provided through the Promise Program, which provides high schools graduates with two years of free tuition at a California community college of the student's choice

### Project Details

Launch date

April 2019

Anticipated completion date

February 2022

TCC grant funds

\$238,271

Leveraged funds

\$84,687

### Responses to COVID-19

- » Workforce services remained available at the library through an online appointment booking system
- » SBCWDD held virtual programming and job fairs throughout the pandemic
- » OMSD and the City of Ontario continue to support virtual visits and resource sharing with students

# PROFILES: TCC FUNDED PROJECTS



Arthur Levine, an interim project lead for the Ontario Carbon Farm, leading a compost demonstration at the Huerta del Valle Community Garden (taken prior to TCC implementation). Photo credit: OntarioRealFood.org

**TCC APPLICANTS CHOSE FROM A WIDE ARRAY OF PROJECT TYPES** in their effort to achieve the three objectives of TCC, namely: (1) reductions in GHGs; (2) improvements in public health and environmental benefits, and (3) expanded economic opportunity and shared prosperity. These project types align with the suite of California Climate Investments overseen by various state agencies.<sup>10</sup> This alignment was built into TCC to streamline the proposal and indicator tracking process. For example, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has developed GHG reduction quantification methodologies and co-benefit assessment methodologies for each project type under the existing suite of California Climate Investments. These methodologies can then be used by TCC grantees (and technical assistance providers, such as the UCLA-UCB evaluation team) to estimate the benefits of each project. The following section provides an overview of the Ontario Together projects, aggregated by project type, that will be using TCC dollars to achieve the aims of the program.

<sup>10</sup> For more information about California Climate Investments, visits: <http://www.caclimateinvestments.ca.gov/>

# Active Transportation Projects



Bike lane around Ontario Town Square during an active transportation event held on August 8, 2018. Photo credit: City of Ontario

**ONTARIO TOGETHER'S ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS** aim to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in passenger vehicles by improving mobility options for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders to access key destinations in and outside the TCC project area. Specifically, the Pedestrian Pathway Improvement and Network Connectivity Project (PPINCP) will fill in 434 linear feet of missing sidewalk segment within the community, and the Mission Boulevard Bike and Pedestrian Improvements (MBBPI) will add five miles of Class IV buffered bike lanes and three miles of sidewalks along Mission Boulevard. Both projects are managed by the Ontario Engineering Department.

Additionally, MBBPI will also provide a number of amenities along Mission Boulevard to enhance the walking and biking experience for residents. These amenities include bike detention at signalized intersections, ramps for individuals with limited mobility, and sidewalk adjacent landscaping. All of the vegetation planted will be native and drought tolerant.

## Key Accomplishments

*Implementation pending*

### Project Details

Anticipated completion date

February 2021

Project lifetime (post-implementation)

20 years

TCC grant funds

\$5,840,268

Leveraged funds

\$1,238,799

### Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

GHG emissions reductions

440 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e

VMT reduction

1,144,345 miles

Travel cost savings

\$638,646

Direct jobs from TCC dollars

24 FTEs

Indirect jobs from TCC dollars

11 FTEs

Induced jobs from TCC dollars

20 FTEs

# Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Project



Rendering of Vista Verde Apartments. Photo credit: City of Ontario

## ONTARIO TOGETHER'S AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PROJECT

will augment housing supply, increase density, and reduce VMT. Specifically, the project will fund the construction of a 101-unit affordable housing development called Vista Verde Apartments.<sup>11</sup> Of these units, 21 will be rented to households making below 30% of the area median income (AMI), 37 units will be rented to households at 50% AMI, and 42 units will be rented to households at 60% AMI. The remaining unit will be reserved for a building manager and will not be income restricted. Qualified applicants for the affordable units will be offered a unit through a lottery process that gives preference to applicants who already work and live in Ontario. Project partners anticipate the affordable units will start to be occupied in March 2021.

The development will be constructed by the National Community Renaissance, also known as National CORE, a nonprofit community builder based in Rancho Cucamonga that specializes in affordable, multifamily, mixed-income, senior, workforce and special needs housing. Supporting partners include the City of Ontario, the Ontario Housing Authority, and Omnitrans, the main transportation agency for San Bernardino County.

<sup>11</sup> For a definition of affordable, see Appendix A of the FY 2017-18 AHSC Program Guidelines.

## Key Accomplishments\*

- » City Ontario Housing Authority closed escrow and began construction of Vista Verde Apartments on June 17, 2019
- » 2 new buses powered by renewable natural gas were purchased and put into service along three routes that serve the project area (61, 83, and 87)

\*From award date (January 2018) through the end of FY 2019-'20 (June 2020)

In addition to building new housing, the project includes a number of transit-related investments to reduce car dependency. The largest investment is the purchase of two new buses that increase the frequency of bus service along Route 83 from every 60 minutes to every 30 minutes. This bus line runs along Euclid Avenue, a central corridor near the housing development. The buses are powered by natural gas and take advantage of renewable natural gas credits to ensure that all miles driven result in net zero GHG emissions.

In addition to the housing and transit service investments, this project will fund:

- » A mobility hub that includes no fewer than 25 bike lockers, 12 bike racks, a bike repair kiosk, and real time tran-

sit scheduling to help assist the transfer from different travel modes

- » 12 real-time messaging boards at select stops
- » 11 new bus shelters
- » 0.51 miles of multiuse bike and pedestrian trails along Grove Avenue
- » 8 block-level installations of rapid flashing beacons and/or in-pavement warning lights
- » 2 speed feedback signs to slow traffic signs
- » 100 free monthly Omnitrans bus passes for building residents over a three-year period
- » A travel training program for building residents to encourage a mode shift from driving to public transit

### Project Details

Launch date  
**April 2019**

Anticipated completion date  
**February 2024**

Project lifetime (post-implementation)  
**30 years**

TCC grant funds  
**\$18,825,393**

Leveraged funds  
**\$37,490,793**

### Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

GHG emissions reductions  
**6,238 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e**

VMT reductions  
**16,438,915 miles**

Travel cost savings  
**\$3,837,640**

Direct jobs from TCC dollars  
**84 FTEs**

Indirect jobs from TCC dollars  
**48 FTEs**

Induced jobs from TCC dollars  
**65 FTEs**

### Responses to COVID-19

- » Construction workers were able to continue working on-site by wearing masks and physically distancing

# Organics Recycling Project



Composting workshop at Huerta del Valle (taken prior to TCC implementation). Photo credit: OntarioRealFood.org

**ONTARIO'S ORGANICS RECYCLING PROJECT**, referred to as the Ontario Carbon Farm, will produce compost from food and yard waste donated by project area residents and businesses. The project will reduce GHGs by diverting organic waste from landfills where it would otherwise decompose in the absence of oxygen, thereby producing methane, a potent GHG with warming properties up to 34 times more potent than carbon dioxide over 100 years. By diverting organic waste to composting facilities where it is processed in the presence of oxygen, methane emissions from landfills are avoided. The diversion of organic waste to local composting facilities should also reduce the vehicle trips needed to transport organic material to off-site landfills, but these trips are difficult to estimate, so resulting GHG emissions are not reported here.

## Key Accomplishments

*Implementation pending*

The Ontario Carbon Farm will be operated by Huerta Del Valle, a local nonprofit that also runs a community garden in the project area. The compost produced at the carbon farm will be fed back into the project area for residents, businesses, and city agencies to use in gardening, farming, and urban greening applications. When used as a soil amendment, compost has been demonstrated to sequester carbon, but there is no established methodology for estimating those sequestration benefits in urban envi-

ronments, so they are not included in the GHG emissions reductions reported here.

This project will also provide on-the-job training opportunities for residents who are interested in a career in the organics recycling sector. Trainees will learn the fundamentals of the composting process as well as gardening and landscaping skills on how best to incorporate compost into soils to maximize environment benefits.

### Project Details

Anticipated completion date

August 2023

Project lifetime (post-implementation)

10 years

TCC grant funds

\$1,106,000

Leveraged funds

\$286,500

### Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

GHG emissions reductions

3,023 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>12</sup>

Material diverted from landfill

11,575 tonnes

Direct jobs from TCC dollars

7 FTEs

Indirect jobs from TCC dollars

2 FTEs

Induced jobs from TCC dollars

<sup>12</sup>This estimate does not include the potential carbon sequestration benefits of compost that is used as a soil amendment. There is currently no standardized methodology for estimating the carbon sequestration benefit of applying compost to soils in urban environments. This estimate also does not include the GHGs that may be avoided from reduced vehicle trips needed to transport organic material to off-site landfills.

# Rooftop Solar Projects



GRID Alternatives staff and trainees install rooftop solar PV panels in July 2019. Photo credit: GRID Alternatives

**ONTARIO TOGETHER'S SOLAR PROJECTS**, collectively referred to as Ontario Shines, will enhance the generation of local renewable energy by installing up to 700 kW of solar PV panels on affordable multi-family housing developments (360 kW) and single-family properties (340 kW). All single-family homes must be owner-occupied by a low-income household to qualify. The projects are led by GRID Alternatives, a nonprofit organization based in Oakland, California that installs solar power systems and provides job training for underserved communities

For the multi-family developments, GRID Alternatives will specifically target properties that are providing permanent and/or transitional housing units serving homeless and/or low-income residents, such as Mercy Housing Living Centers and National Community Renaissance of California. By installing solar PV systems on these permanent and transitional housing developments, operational costs will be reduced and cost-savings can in turn be used to increase funding for homeless services.

The solar projects will also provide on-the-job training opportunities for residents who are interested in a career in the solar sector. The training will be conducted by GRID Alternatives, which provides two training tracts: (1) solar installation and construction basics; and (2) outreach coordination and project administration.

## Key Accomplishments\*

- » 7 solar PV systems installed on single-family homes, totaling around 31 kW in capacity
- » 2 contracts executed with multi-family properties to install solar PV systems (190 kW at Vista Verde Apartments, an affordable housing development, and 23 kW at Assisi House, a transitional housing facility)
- » 1 paid intern completed job training on solar PV system design (now working as a designer for Motive Energy)
- » 4,169 mailers sent out to project area residents to inform them about Ontario Shines

\*From award date (January 2018) through the end of FY 2019-'20 (June 2020)

*Continues on next page*

## Project Details

Launch date  
**January 2020**

Anticipate completion date  
**February 2024**

Project lifetime (post-implementation)  
**30 years**

TCC grant funds  
**\$3,002,000**

Leveraged funds  
**\$932,000**

## Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

GHG emissions reductions  
**8,753 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e**

Renewable energy generation  
**28,367,697 kWh**

Energy cost savings  
**\$3,789,924**

Direct jobs from TCC dollars  
**16 FTEs**

Indirect jobs from TCC dollars  
**6 FTEs**

Induced jobs from TCC dollars  
**11 FTEs**

## Key Accomplishments

*(Continued)*

- » 15 CHIA meetings with 7-20 stakeholders engaged at each meeting
- » 25 site visits conducted to assess solar capacity at single-family homes and multi-family properties (20 and 5 at each property type, respectively)
- » 3 workshops about free rooftop solar opportunities through Ontario Shines with 33 to 41 participants reached at each workshop (also counted towards CEP accomplishments)

## Responses to COVID-19

- » Solar installations were conducted by permanent GRID Alternatives staff in lieu of the typical community barn-raising model that includes interns, job trainees, and community volunteers
- » Paid internships with GRID Alternatives were modified so that interns could work remotely on either outreach or design related tasks
- » Resident outreach shifted from a mixed-methods approach (mailers, canvassing, flyers, etc.) to focus on mailers, resulting in three rounds of mailers sent out instead of the conventional practice of one round

# Transit Operations Project



Omnitrans buses serving the residents of the Inland Valley in 2018. Photo credit: InlandEmpire.us

## **ONTARIO TOGETHER'S TRANSIT OPERATIONS PROJECT** is

coordinated by Omnitrans, the main transportation agency for San Bernardino County, and is designed to enhance bus ridership in the TCC project area and across Omnitrans' network more broadly. To accomplish this aim, Omnitrans will provide training to residents in the TCC project area on how to navigate the public transit system to meet one's travel needs. In addition to the trainings, the project will give away 100 monthly transit passes for a three-year period to ride the Omnitrans bus system for free. The transit trainings and free bus passes described here are supplemental to those being provided through the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) project.

Funds from this project will also be used to increase the frequency of the two additional buses along Route 83. The capital costs of the buses were financed through the AHSC project. The GHG reduction benefits and co-benefits from the added bus service are captured under the AHSC project, so as to avoid the double counting of benefits across projects.

## **Key Accomplishments**

*Implementation pending*

### Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

Anticipated launch date  
**January 2022**

Anticipated completion date  
**February 2024**

Project lifetime (post-implementation)  
**3 years**

TCC grant funds  
**\$1,900,500**

Leveraged funds  
**\$0**

### Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

GHG emissions reductions  
**121 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e**

VMT reductions  
**267,735 miles**

Travel cost savings  
**\$233,864<sup>13</sup>**

Direct jobs from TCC dollars  
**40 FTEs**

Indirect jobs from TCC dollars  
**5 FTEs**

Induced jobs from TCC dollars  
**9 FTEs**

<sup>13</sup>This estimate only includes cost-savings for new riders who are induced by transit investments, and does not include cost-savings for riders who financially benefit from free transit passes but who do not change their travel behavior as a result (“anyway riders”). This boundary is consistent with the travel cost savings methodology published by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), which focuses on the co-benefits of GHG reduction activities that are funded by the California Climate Investments project. While transit subsidies for anyway riders lead to social welfare benefits for those riders, they do not reduce GHGs, and therefore are not captured by CARB’s methodology.

### Responses to COVID-19

- » To maximize the impact of the transit investments on ridership, all components of this project have been delayed until after COVID-19 vaccinations are widely available and schools have reopened.

# Urban and Community Forestry Project



Above: Tree saplings in downtown Ontario funded by TCC investments. Photo credit: City of Ontario

**ONTARIO TOGETHER'S URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROJECT** will bring 365 trees to downtown Ontario. The trees — a mix of drought-tolerant species, including oaks, ginkgoes, and sycamores — will be planted by the City of Ontario's Public Works agency. As the trees mature, they will reduce GHGs by sequestering carbon and by cooling nearby buildings, which should reduce the demand for electricity on hot days. Moreover, the trees will help absorb stormwater runoff during rainy days, thereby reducing the load on local wastewater treatment facilities.

Under the leadership of Ontario Together's Community Engagement Team, a community event will be held to educate local residents of the importance of trees, how to plant them, and how to maintain them. Compost from the Ontario Together's Organics Recycling Project will also be incorporated into the soil in which the trees are grown, thereby enhancing soil fertility and water retention.

## Key Accomplishments\*

- » Community meeting held with 20 participants to inform residents about the impacts of the program and tree selection process (also counted towards CEP accomplishments)
- » 99 trees planted in parks and along medians within the project area (all trees were 15 gallons in size)

\*From award date (January 2018) through the end of FY 2019-'20 (June 2020)

### Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

Launch date	TCC grant funds
June 2020	\$529,821
Anticipated completion date	Leveraged funds
February 2024	\$11,463
Project lifetime (post-implementation)	
40 years	

### Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

GHG emissions reductions	Direct jobs from TCC dollars
857 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e	6 FTEs
Avoided stormwater runoff	Indirect jobs from TCC dollars
3,750,056 gallons	1 FTE
Energy cost savings	Induced jobs from TCC dollars
\$222,568	2 FTEs

### Responses to COVID-19

- » Trees were planted by a contractor in lieu of community plantings
- » Community workshop was moved to a virtual environment



Ontario residents participate in a walking club event (taken prior to TCC implementation), which is one of several programs offered in the community as part of the Healthy Ontario Initiative. Photo credit: City of Ontario

**LEVERAGED PROJECTS** are those that further the goals of TCC investments and use entirely external sources of funding. In the case of Ontario Together, there are two leveraged projects that are helping lay the foundation for local economic and health transformation, namely: (1) the Healthy Ontario Initiative and (2) the Small Business Support Program. The Healthy Ontario Initiative will work in concert with active transportation projects and the organics recycling project by connecting residents with opportunities to exercise safely and farm locally. The Small Business Support Program will enhance the impact of the Workforce Development Plan (WDP) by fostering economic innovation that leads to skilled employment opportunities for residents. The following section provides an overview of the two leveraged projects underway in Ontario.

# Healthy Ontario Initiative



Zūm Up! (a fitness and leadership class) offered in October 2019 to Ontario residents free of charge. Photo credit: City of Ontario

**THE HEALTHY ONTARIO INITIATIVE (HOI)** is a long-term, multifaceted endeavor underway in Ontario that aims to broadly improve community health. The initiative works in concert with Ontario Together’s active transportation projects to provide safe opportunities for residents to engage in physical activity, and the organics recycling project to connect residents with compost for local food production.

The Initiative was launched in 2007 and is coordinated by the City of Ontario’s Planning Department in collaboration with private health care providers (Kaiser Permanente, San Antonio Regional Hospital), community-based organizations (Social Impact Artists, Huerta del Valle), school districts, and community residents. The initiative utilizes only leveraged funds, including a competitive grant awarded in 2012 by Kaiser Permanente’s Healthy Eating Active Living (HEAL) Zone Initiative. The City of Ontario is in the process of reviewing and enhancing the Healthy Ontario Initiative as part of the General Plan Update.

## Key Accomplishments\*

- » 805 free Zūm-Up! fitness and leadership classes provided for the community with a combined attendance of 6,946 participants
- » 92 walking club activities (e.g., community walk, hike, etc.) that served a total of 67 unduplicated participants
- » 32 nutritional classes that served a total of 108 unduplicated participants
- » 21 HOI community forums held with residents about available resources in the community (including those offered by TCC), engaging a total of 217 unduplicated participants

\*From award date (January 2018) through the end of FY 2019-'20 (June 2020)

**USING A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH** to wellness, HOI seeks to make changes at multiple levels to bring about improved health outcomes. The initiative has four main strategies for improving health in the community: (1) prevention and wellness; (2) health care access and utilization; (3) education and lifelong learning; and (4) safe and complete neighborhoods.

To prevent chronic disease and improve general wellness, the City of Ontario offers a number of services, programs, and facilities that support individuals who want to take a proactive approach to their health by eating healthy and being physically active. Within the project area, healthy eating resources include nutrition classes at the Dorothy A. Quesada Community Center, and free produce (in exchange for volunteer hours) at Huerta del Valle, Ontario’s first community garden. Physical recreation resources within the project area include a weekly walking club along three miles of Euclid Avenue (a historic, tree-lined boulevard through the heart of Ontario) and free Zūm Up! fitness classes offered six days per week at four different community centers within the project area. The Zūm Up! fitness classes couple Zumba® instruction with leadership skill development.

With respect to health care access, HOI partners with health care providers and local, regional, state, and federal agencies to attract and retain a diversity of affordable, quality health care facilities and providers to serve the en-

tire community. Initiative partners then conduct targeted outreach to connect residents to health care resources.

Within the HOI framework, educational attainment is considered a key social determinant of health and wellness. Thus, the initiative seeks to provide a range of educational and training opportunities for residents of all ages and abilities to advance in their education or professional development. Within the project area, educational and training referrals are offered at the city library and four community centers. Referral opportunities include math classes, citizenship classes, and literacy classes, among other opportunities. The city library also houses a veterans resource center staffed by volunteers trained to help veterans access public benefits and financial aid for educational advancement.

The HOI framework also recognizes neighborhood safety and completeness as important social determinants of physical and mental health. The initiative defines a safe and complete neighborhood as one that serves most of the daily needs of its residents within an ideal walking distance of a quarter to a half mile, with convenient pathways of travel in which residents face minimal risk of harm. Within the project area, neighborhood safety and completeness efforts include holistic programming at health hubs where residents can get multiple needs met, such as the Huerta del Valle community garden, the Dorothy A. Quesada Community Center and De Anza Community Center.

### Project Details

Launch date  
**May 2007**

Anticipated completion date  
**Ongoing**

TCC grant funds  
**\$0**

Leveraged funds  
**\$333,595**

### Responses to COVID-19

- » All in-person programming has been suspended
- » Zūm-Up! classes were recorded and posted online
- » Outdoor recreational facilities remained open to the public, except for playgrounds, which must remain closed per state public health guidelines

## STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY

# Initiative inspires residents to get well and give back

**CARLOS DORANTES** has learned firsthand the role that food can play in one's physical and mental health. Dorantes is a father of two children and has lived in Ontario for over 10 years. His younger son struggles with mental illness, which has motivated Dorantes to explore different avenues for improving his son's quality of life and overall well-being.

Dorantes first learned about HOI after encountering one of the city's outreach workers stationed at a table in a park. After chatting with the outreach worker about the various health-related programs offered in the community, Dorantes attended the free 10-week Healthy Ontario Plate Nutrition and Wellness class at the Veterans Memorial Community Center, one of the health hubs located in the project area. There he learned about how to prepare low-cost, healthy meals at home.



Carlos Dorantes and Plate Nutrition Health Coach Rosalba Martinez at the Veterans Memorial Community Center in 2019. Photo credit: Evette de Luca

**“The nutrition classes have changed the way I eat. I’m cooking more meals at home, eating out less, and buying more fruits and vegetables. My kids especially like the chia seed pudding that we learned to make in class together.”**

In addition to inspiring new food choices, the nutrition and wellness class has also led to larger behavioral changes in the Dorantes home. Dorantes recalls his younger son being shy and unwilling to spend time with the family. Now cooking has become

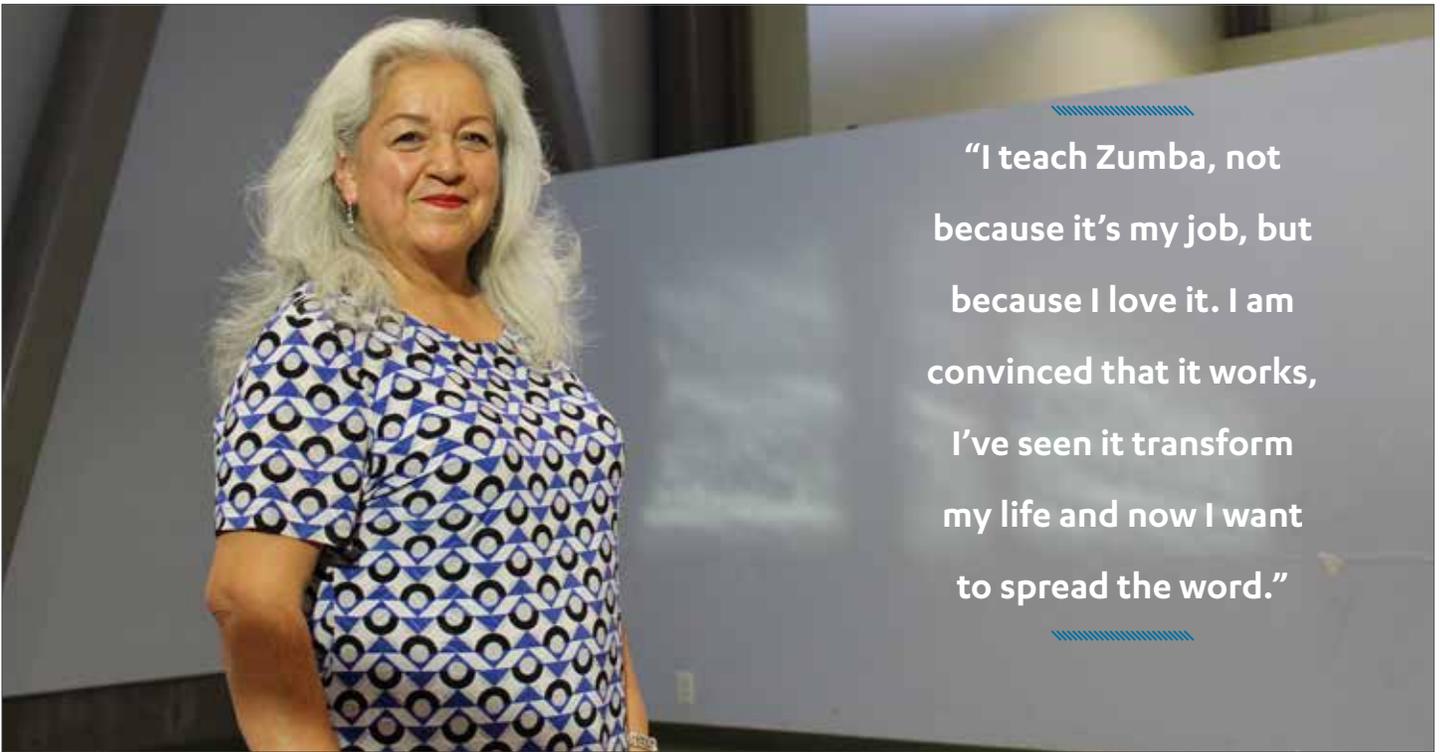
one of the activities they do as a family. The Dorantes family has also started to exercise together on a daily basis.

**“Our doctor commented on how surprised he was by the dramatic improvement in my youngest son’s health. Eating healthier and exercising more has had such a positive impact on his life.”**

Now that Dorantes is connected with the programming at Ontario's health hubs, he has also become more involved in the community and participates in the monthly engagement forums. At these forums, residents provide input about the design and implementation of HOI, to ensure that it continues to address the community's health concerns. The experience has inspired Dorantes to start recruiting other residents in his network to join the engagement forum and to access the free programming offered through HOI.

[ Continues to next page ]

## STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY



Rosario Santillan in November 2019 at the Dorothy A. Quesada Community Center where she teaches a Zūm Up! class.

Photo credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

**ROSARIO SANTILLAN** is another Ontario resident who has made dramatic changes in her life as a result of HOI. Santillan has been a resident of Ontario for nearly 30 years and has raised her two sons in the community. About eight years ago, her life took an unexpected and unwelcome turn when she suffered an accidental injury that made physical movement challenging. The immobility began to wear on her physical and mental health, causing her to gain weight and become depressed. To compound her problems, Santillan's blood pressure began to climb and she was eventually diagnosed with prediabetes.

Santillan was eager to take charge of her health and began taking free Zumba classes at the Dorothy A. Quesada Community Center. The center is one of five health hubs created in Ontario as part of a Kaiser Permanente initiative designed to make healthy choices more accessible to individuals and

families in areas of need. The center also provides a free gym and nutrition classes, which Santillan learned about from her Zumba classmates and incorporated into her recovery plan.

**“I feel so much better – I’ve lost over 67 pounds, have normal blood pressure without medication, wonderful new friends, and I’m not prediabetic or depressed anymore.”**

Santillan's experience has inspired her to become more involved in transforming public health outcomes in her community. She's now on the other side of the stage, teaching a weekly Zumba class at the Dorothy A. Quesada Community Center. Additionally,

**“I teach Zumba, not because it's my job, but because I love it. I am convinced that it works, I've seen it transform my life and now I want to spread the word.”**

Santillan serves as a resident leader and helps others in the community to become healthy and stay that way. To serve as a community leader, residents must graduate from the HOI leadership academy, a two-month program that teaches advocacy and civic engagement skills alongside health systems literacy.

On top of everything, Santillan also serves as the ex officio delegate within Ontario's TCC Trustees, the governance body for local implementation of Ontario's TCC award. She was nominated to this position by the Healthy Ontario Neighborhood Council, a separate oversight body that focuses on the implementation of HOI. At TCC Trustee meetings, Santillan serves as a representative of residents in the TCC project area, reporting on questions and comments she's encountered from other residents through her work in community engagement.

# Small Business Support Program



Library patrons learning how to sew pillow cases at the Ovitt Family Community Library’s Lightspeed Makerspace in August 2018. Photo credit: City of Ontario

**ONTARIO’S SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT PROGRAM** seeks to attract and retain small businesses in downtown Ontario, thereby supporting local job creation and economic growth within the project area. The program provides a mix of physical resources, programming, technical assistance, and outreach services. While Ontario Together’s Workforce Development Plan (WDP) focuses on the needs of workers, the Small Business Support Program focuses on the needs of employers. The two initiatives are complementary and together seek to augment the economic opportunities available to Ontario residents.

Launched in 2018, the program is led by the Inland Empire Small Businesses Development Center (SBDC) in partnership with: (a) the City of Ontario Economic Development Department and (b) 4th Sector Innovations, a business unit within the Wellness Education Society Ethics and Environment (WESEE) Collective. The program is entirely funded with leveraged sources, including a mix of federal and county funding, as well as private donations.

## Key Accomplishments\*

- » Opened the Beyond Cowork business center and Lightspeed Makerspace
- » Launched the business incubator program and graduated 4 participating teams
- » 40 businesses provided free consulting services during open office hours with 4th Sector Innovations
- » 103 site visits conducted in the project area to inform businesses about available resources (also counted toward DAP accomplishments)

\*From award date (January 2018) through the end of FY 2019-'20 (June 2020)

**PHYSICAL RESOURCES**

The Small Business Support Program offers two publicly accessible spaces to the community for commercial activities: (1) Lightspeed Makerspace and (2) Beyond Cowork.

The Lightspeed Makerspace opened in August 2018 and is located at the Ovitt Family Community Library in downtown Ontario. The space provides library card holders with access to a laser cutter, electronics and circuits, robotics, and other high-tech equipment that can be used for a variety of manufacturing applications. These physical applications align with the technology curriculum offered to students in the Ontario-Montclair School District, which exposes students to programming, coding and elementary circuitry, and computer-aided design.

Beyond Cowork opened in January 2020 in a vacant, city-owned building on Euclid Avenue in downtown Ontario. The City of Ontario worked with 4th Sector Innovations to transform the former boxing gym into a publicly accessible business center with hot desks, conference rooms, a media studio, and workspaces that can be reserved in advance. The facility also includes a coffee shop and tap house for more informal meetings.

**PROGRAMMING**

In 2020, the City of Ontario worked with 4th Sector Innovations to launch two new programs for entrepreneurs in the commerce and logistics sector: (1) business incubator program, known locally as Interphase; and (2) business accelerator program, known locally as Instantaneous. Both programs are free and nondilutive (they do not require equity in the

company), and are open to firms of all sizes.

The incubator program works with entrepreneurs for a nine-month period to test the viability of their ideas before they invest resources into creating their product. Participants meet weekly to go through learning modules on early business development and discuss their progress with peers and industry experts. The first cohort of entrepreneurs, four business teams in total, graduated from the incubator program in June 2020.

The accelerator program works with entrepreneurs who have a viable business idea and are ready to start the process of commercialization. Participants meet weekly for three months and complete a curriculum to assess the scalability of their idea, perfect their pitch, and start securing investors. The first cohort of entrepreneurs

will begin in the fall of FY 2020-'21.

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

In addition to offering structured programming, the City of Ontario offers ad hoc technical assistance services for local businesses. Every week, staff from 4th Sector Innovations hold free office hours in which members from the community can pose questions related to business development, such as financing, marketing, and contracting.

**BUSINESS OUTREACH**

To inform businesses about the aforementioned resources and services, the City of Ontario is conducting targeted outreach within the TCC project area. Outreach activities are conducted by SBDC and the City of Ontario Economic Development Department through mailers, phone calls, email blasts, social media posts, and in-person site visits.

**Project Details**

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Launch date  
**November 2018**

Anticipated completion date  
**Ongoing**

TCC grant funds  
**\$0**

Leveraged funds  
**\$1,000,489**

**Responses to COVID-19**

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- » Reconfigured Beyond Cowork business center to be compliant with county public health guidelines
- » Moved incubator program to a virtual setting and modified curriculum to address business solutions to COVID-19 (See following “Stories from the Community” on pages 50 and 51 for more information)

## STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY

# Business Incubator Program Provides Community and Inspiration

**MICHAEL LIM** is co-founder of Xtelligent, a transportation technology company that replaces outdated traffic signal systems with more intelligent technologies. The company uses the latest research in network control and artificial intelligence to lay the groundwork for safe integration of multimodal transportation and automated vehicles. Until recently, Lim's entire operation has been based out of Downtown Los Angeles, but he has since expanded Xtelligent's presence to Downtown Ontario to take advantage of the city's suite of services for entrepreneurs in the commerce and logistics sector.



Michael Lim, Co-Founder of Xtelligent and graduate of Ontario's business incubator program, presents his business model to transportation experts on a trip to the United Kingdom in February 2020. Photo credit: CoMotion Ontario

“The primary benefit of being part of Ontario’s ecosystem is access to city staff who are willing to work with you to pilot new technologies. Without their cooperation and support, we can’t really make progress.”

Lim’s working relationship with the City of Ontario began in November 2019, when he joined the first cohort of entrepreneurs to go through the city’s business incubator program. The program helps entrepreneurs flesh out their vision for a new product or service through learning modules on early business development, such as stakeholder discovery, assumption testing, and risk assessment. The program also provides a platform for

peer-to-peer learning and partnership building opportunities. Lim found that latter component to be most beneficial, as his business model requires buy-in from local governments and delivery service companies.

“The program has helped broker private and public sector partnerships that can provide guidance and support, particularly to identify the problems that our technology is well suited to address.”

**ONCE THE PANDEMIC HIT**, the program’s weekly in-person sessions moved to a virtual format, and the curriculum was modified to include sessions on how businesses could help

the response to COVID-19. That shift has challenged Lim to think about how Xtelligent can help make the transportation sector more resilient to emergencies. For example, when there’s a greater demand for emergency response vehicles, such as ambulances and fire engines, then Xtelligent’s signal systems could give emergency vehicles priority at the intersection so that they don’t have to run a red light, with all the safety hazards that presents.

“The incubator facilitated conversations about how to turn lemons into lemonade, about how to pivot one’s business model to be more aligned with the new normal and still add value.”

[ Continues to next page ]

## STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY

After completing the incubator program, Lim plans to focus on solidifying partnerships that were born out of the program, and then hopefully roll out Xtelligent’s traffic signal technology directly in Ontario. Lim is also interested in exploring Ontario’s talent pool and potentially recruiting some support staff for Xtelligent. Ontario Together’s Workforce Development Plan (WDP) works synergistically with the incubator program in this regard, as the former serves to create the qualified labor force for the latter.

**ERIC CHAFFEY** is another entrepreneur who was attracted to Ontario’s incubator program to flesh out his business idea. While working as a delivery driver on several different web-based platforms, Chaffey saw a need for a business intelligence product to help drivers optimize their work schedules and routes, thereby minimizing their vehicle miles traveled and maximizing their take-home pay. New to the transportation technology arena, Chaffey saw the incubator program as a way to get constructive feedback from other entrepreneurs who may have tried and failed at similar ventures.

“When you’re in an environment like the incubator program, with like-minded people who are very passionate about their product or their idea, it’s encouraging and enlightening.”

**THE STRESSORS OF COVID-19** made Chaffey particularly grateful to be part of the incubator community. The



**Eric Chaffey, incubator program graduate, delivering his final pitch during the program.** Photo credit: 4th Sector Innovations

weekly interactions with his peers kept Chaffey motivated to keep working on his product, and the incubator program’s emphasis on innovation and resilience inspired Chaffey to take his idea in new, but complementary, directions.

“Being part of the incubator during the pandemic made me think about developing a way for drivers to be more active in their local community, like delivering PPE or disinfectant to those who need to it.”

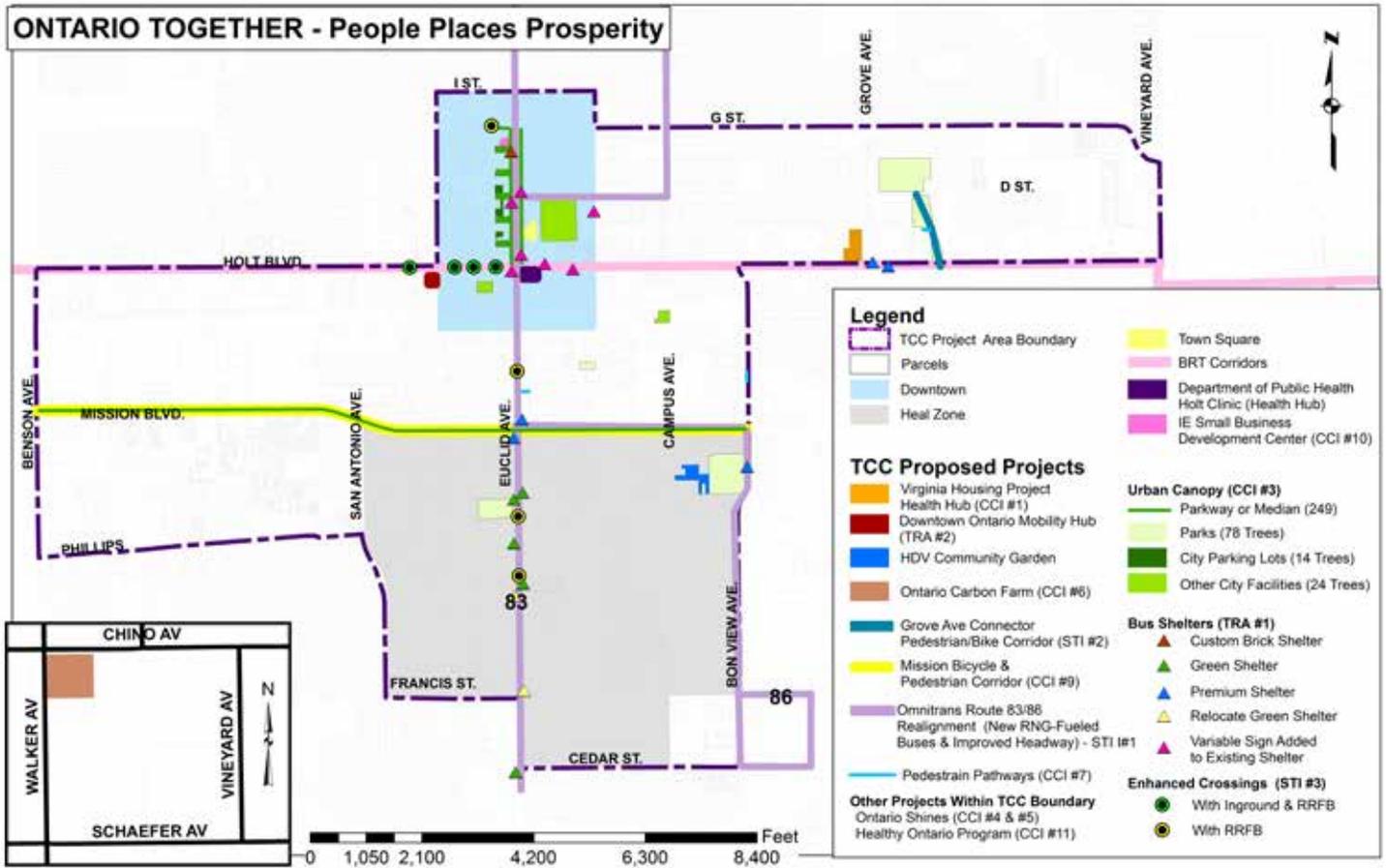
Now that he’s graduated the incubator program, Chaffey hopes to enroll

in Ontario’s accelerator program once he’s done refining his business model. The accelerator program augments the incubator program’s curriculum and helps entrepreneurs start the process of commercialization. Chaffey also plans to stay connected to contacts he made in the incubator program, and potentially join forces on future business ventures.

“I’m going to stay in touch with everybody in the incubator. If I have the opportunity to sit down and do a commercial project with them, then that would be amazing as well.”

# APPENDICES

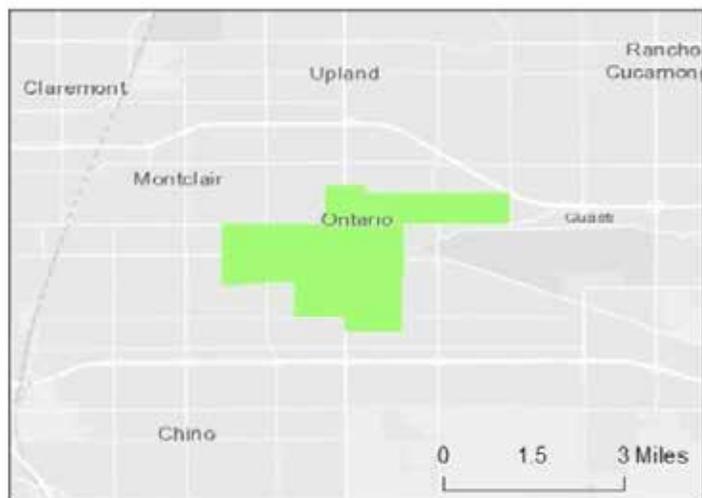
## Appendix 1: Supplemental Maps



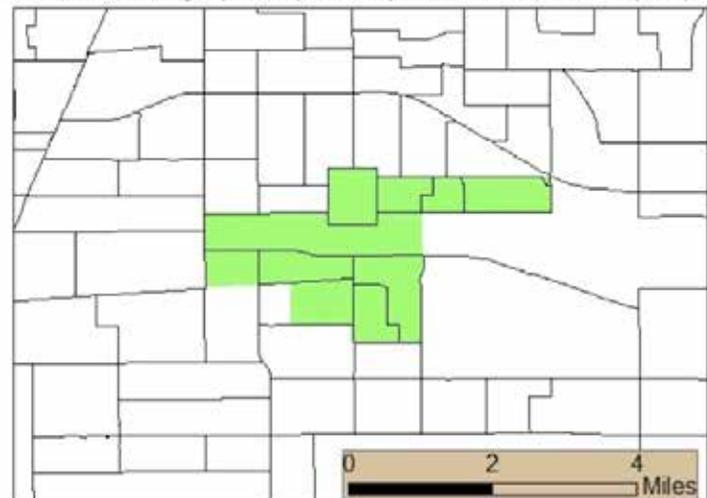
Detailed project map. Figure credit: City of Ontario

## OntarioTCC Project Area Overlay Maps

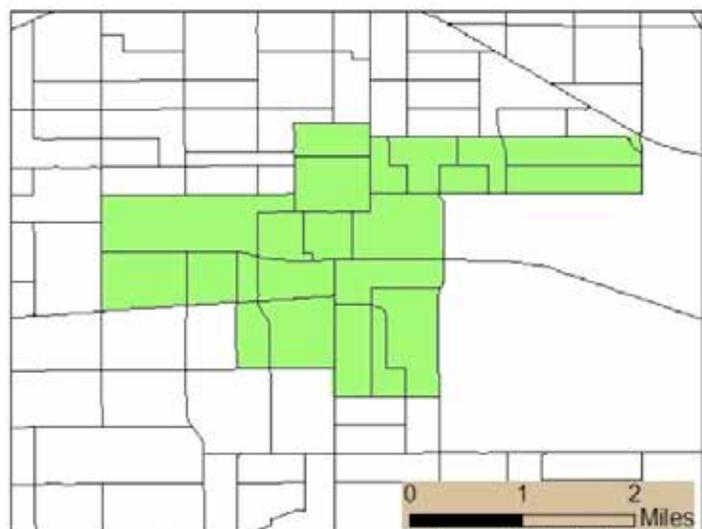
(#) = number of geographic units that intersect with TCC project area (excluding units with less than 2% of total area under TCC project area)  
 Census tract, block group, and zip code maps from US Census Bureau (2016)



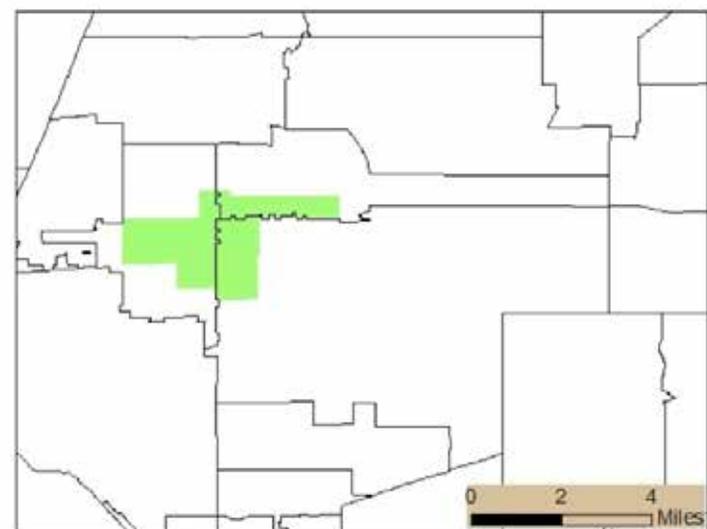
OntarioTCC Project Area



Census Tracts (11)



Census Block Groups (28)



Zip Code Tabulation Areas (3)

Maps depicting the scale of the TCC project area. Figure credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

## Appendix 2: Summary of Methods for Estimating Project Benefits

Benefit	Methodology	Version
Avoided stormwater runoff	iTree Planting	1.2.0
Energy cost savings	California Air Resources Board (CARB) Co-benefit Assessment Methodology for Energy and Fuel Cost Savings <sup>14</sup>	September 13, 2019
Greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions	CARB GHG Quantification Methodologies by Project Type	FY 2016-17
Jobs (direct, indirect, induced)	CARB Job Co-benefit Assessment Methodology	April 2019
Travel cost savings	CARB Co-benefit Assessment Methodology for Travel Cost Savings <sup>15</sup>	October 18, 2019
Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reductions	CARB GHG Quantification Methodologies by Project Type	FY 2016-17

<sup>14</sup> CARB’s energy and fuel cost savings methodology does not provide an explicit example of how to calculate cost savings from urban forestry and greening projects. Nonetheless, CARB’s methodology does provide a basic framework for estimating cost savings from any project that achieves energy use reductions: (energy cost savings = net decline in energy use X per unit cost of energy). Thus, for urban forestry and urban greening projects, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team estimated energy cost savings by taking two outputs from iTree (annual electricity savings and annual natural gas savings) and multiplying these outputs by their per unit cost (as based on cost assumptions from Appendix A of CARB’s energy cost savings methodology). The evaluation team then scaled up these costs by 40 years and prorated them according to the percentage of trees that actually shade buildings (and therefore have a meaningful impact on electricity and gas use).

<sup>15</sup> To calculate travel cost savings, CARB’s travel cost savings methodology relies on estimates about changes in transit ridership. For Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) projects, subsequent changes in ridership are unknown, and CARB’s methodology does not provide a method for calculating travel cost savings in the face of that unknown. Thus, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team expanded upon CARB’s methodology by estimating travel cost savings from AHSC projects without ridership estimates. To do so, the evaluation team conservatively assumes the following: (1) VMT reductions associated with the AHSC projects are achieved by drivers who switch to the most expensive alternative mode (which between transit, biking, and walking would be transit); (2) all individuals in the apartment complex will take transit so often that they buy a monthly transit pass because that’s the most economical thing to do at high levels of transit ridership; and (3) that all individuals in the apartment complex buy a pass for the duration of the project lifetime (less the number of months for which they receive a free pass). The evaluation team estimated the number of individuals in the apartment complex by multiplying the number of units by the average household size for the TCC census tracts.

## Appendix 3

# Ontario Together Trustees

<b>Member</b>	<b>Membership Type</b>
City of Ontario	Grantee
Virginia-Holt Housing LP	Project Partner
Ontario Housing Authority	Project Partner
Huerta del Valle	Project Partner
Social Impact Artists	Project Partner
GRID Alternatives Inland Empire	Project Partner
Omnitrans	Project Partner
San Bernardino County Workforce Development Department	Project Partner
San Bernardino County Public Health Department	Project Partner
Inland Empire Small Business Development Center	Project Partner
Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice	Stakeholder
Safe Routes to School National Partnership	Stakeholder
Ontario-Montclair Schools Foundation	Stakeholder
Inland Mediation Board, DBA Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board	Stakeholder
Mercy House	Stakeholder
Neighborhood Partnership Housing Services	Stakeholder
San Bernardino County Transportation Authority	Stakeholder
Rosario Santillan	Ex Officio Delegate

## Appendix 4: Ontario Together TCC Census Tracts

Census Tract GeoID Number	City	Population (ACS 2011-2016 estimate)	Area (sq. mi.)	Population Density (pop./ sq.mi.)
14000US06071001600	Ontario	5,742	4.80	1,197
14000US06071001702	Ontario	5,073	0.97	5,257
14000US06071001400	Ontario	2,611	0.44	5,902
14000US06071001813	Ontario	4,898	0.60	8,187
14000US06071001707	Ontario	6,740	0.66	10,211
14000US06071001812	Ontario	3,715	0.34	10,831
14000US06071001504	Ontario	5,571	0.50	11,240
14000US06071001706	Ontario	5,924	0.43	13,765
14000US06071001501	Ontario	4,177	0.29	14,393

## Appendix 5: Ontario Together Control Census Tracts

Census Tract GeoID Number	City	Population (ACS 2011-2016 estimate)	Area (sq. mi.)	Population Density (pop./ sq.mi.)
14000US06071000603	Chino / Ontario	5,090	0.87	5,852
14000US06071003803	Rialto / San Bernardino	5,222	0.64	8,193
14000US06071000207	Montclair	4,744	0.49	9,770
14000US06071002804	Fontana	5,958	0.39	15,377
14000US06071002602	Fontana	7,616	0.78	9,802
14000US06071002902	Fontana	6,579	0.75	8,762
14000US06071003200	Fontana	8,724	1.00	8,719
14000US06071003102	Fontana	5,939	0.50	11,850
14000US06071003301	Fontana	5,111	0.75	6,830
14000US06071003101	Fontana	4,638	0.53	8,711
14000US06071003509	Rialto	4,335	0.75	5,760
14000US06071004700	San Bernardino	5,143	0.77	6,677
14000US06071004604	San Bernardino	5,438	0.94	5,755
14000US06071006700	Colton	4,424	0.73	6,023
14000US06071007000	Colton	6,880	0.88	7,836
14000US06071000201	Montclair	4,455	1.14	3,923
14000US06071003401	Fontana	7,453	1.00	7,448
14000US06071000904	Upland	3,273	0.45	7,321
14000US06071001104	Ontario	5,783	0.69	8,356
14000US06071001001	Ontario	5,500	0.56	9,855
14000US06071001305	Ontario	4,621	0.46	10,153
14000US06071003607	Rialto	5,626	0.71	7,974
14000US06071006604	Colton	3,883	0.38	10,299
14000US06071002204	Unincorporated / Fontana	7,039	7.45	945
14000US06071006302	Unincorporated / San Bernardino / Highland	9,383	1.00	9,365
14000US06071000303	Unincorporated / Montclair	7,799	0.81	9,639
14000US06071002402	Unincorporated / Fontana	8,166	1.51	5,418
14000US06071002401	Unincorporated / Fontana	8,847	1.52	5,818
14000US06071002501	Unincorporated / Fontana	6,185	1.54	4,017
14000US06071003302	Unincorporated / Fontana	6,097	1.04	5,854

# Appendix 6: Indicator Data

## Appendix 6.1: Demographics

**Table A6.1.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Demographic Indicators\***

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Total Population (B01003)</b>	2009-2013	47,203	1,756	179,329	3,345	2,056,915	0	37,659,181	0
	2010-2014	48,364	1,721	179,541	3,182	2,078,586	0	38,066,920	0
	2011-2015	47,102	1,605	179,944	2,973	2,094,769	0	38,421,464	0
	2012-2016	48,442	1,471	179,951	2,976	2,106,754	0	38,654,206	0
	2013-2017	49,834	1,493	182,092	2,884	2,121,220	0	38,982,847	0
	2014-2018	50,922	1,403	182,411	3,019	2,135,413	0	39,148,760	0
	2015-2019	49,016	1,413	185,013	3,121	2,149,031	0	39,283,497	0
<b>Percent Hispanic, all races (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	79.9%	2.5%	78.2%	1.2%	49.9%	0.0%	37.9%	0.0%
	2010-2014	80%	2.1%	78.4%	1.2%	50.5%	0.0%	38.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	78.7%	2.2%	78.2%	1.1%	51.1%	0.0%	38.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	78.6%	2.0%	78.5%	1.1%	51.7%	0.0%	38.6%	0.0%
	2013-2017	78%	2.0%	78.7%	1.1%	52.3%	0.0%	38.8%	0.0%
	2014-2018	78.7%	1.8%	79.1%	1.2%	52.8%	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%
	2015-2019	78.9%	2.1%	79.2%	1.3%	53.3%	0.0%	39.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent White, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	11.8%	1.4%	12.1%	0.7%	32.5%	0.0%	39.7%	0.0%
	2010-2014	11.1%	1.2%	12.5%	0.7%	31.8%	0.0%	39.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	11.8%	1.4%	12.0%	0.7%	31.2%	0.0%	38.7%	0.0%
	2012-2016	10.4%	1.1%	11.7%	0.7%	30.5%	0.0%	38.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	10.5%	1.1%	11.9%	0.6%	29.8%	0.0%	37.9%	0.0%
	2014-2018	9.4%	0.9%	11.7%	0.7%	29.2%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	9.9%	1.0%	11.6%	0.7%	28.5%	0.0%	37.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent all communities of color, non-Hispanic: Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Other, and Two or More Races (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	8.3%	1.2%	9.7%	0.8%	17.6%	0.2%	22.4%	0.0%
	2010-2014	8.9%	1.2%	9.1%	0.8%	17.7%	0.2%	22.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	9.5%	1.2%	9.8%	0.9%	17.7%	0.2%	22.9%	0.0%
	2012-2016	11.0%	1.4%	9.7%	0.9%	17.8%	0.2%	23.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	11.5%	1.3%	9.4%	0.8%	17.9%	0.2%	23.3%	0.0%
	2014-2018	11.9%	1.4%	9.2%	0.8%	18.0%	0.2%	23.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	11.2%	1.3%	9.3%	0.8%	18.2%	0.2%	23.8%	0.0%

\*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence level.

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC-RELATED INDICATORS (CONTINUED)</b>									
<b>Percent other communities of color, non-Hispanic: Pacific Islander, American Indian, Other, Two or More Races</b>	2009-2013	1.3%	0.6%	2.0%	0.4%	3.0%	0.1%	3.6%	0.0%
	2010-2014	1.5%	0.5%	1.9%	0.4%	3.1%	0.1%	3.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.5%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	3.1%	0.1%	3.7%	0.0%
	2012-2016	1.7%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	3.1%	0.1%	3.8%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.9%	0.6%	1.5%	0.4%	3.2%	0.1%	3.9%	0.0%
	2014-2018	2.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.3%	3.3%	0.2%	3.9%	0.0%
	2015-2019	1.7%	0.5%	1.4%	0.3%	3.3%	0.1%	4.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Black, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	3.9%	0.8%	5.0%	0.6%	8.3%	0.1%	5.7%	0.0%
	2010-2014	4.6%	0.9%	4.6%	0.6%	8.2%	0.1%	5.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	4.4%	0.9%	5.3%	0.7%	8.1%	0.1%	5.6%	0.0%
	2012-2016	5.4%	1.1%	5.1%	0.6%	8.1%	0.1%	5.6%	0.0%
	2013-2017	5.2%	0.9%	5.1%	0.6%	8.0%	0.1%	5.5%	0.0%
	2014-2018	4.7%	0.9%	4.9%	0.6%	7.9%	0.1%	5.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	5.0%	1.0%	4.8%	0.6%	7.9%	0.1%	5.5%	0.0%
<b>Percent Asian, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	3.1%	0.7%	2.7%	0.4%	6.3%	0.1%	13.1%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.8%	0.6%	2.6%	0.4%	6.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.0%
	2011-2015	3.6%	0.7%	2.8%	0.4%	6.5%	0.1%	13.5%	0.0%
	2012-2016	3.9%	0.8%	3.0%	0.5%	6.6%	0.1%	13.7%	0.0%
	2013-2017	4.5%	0.8%	2.8%	0.4%	6.7%	0.1%	13.9%	0.0%
	2014-2018	5.0%	0.9%	2.8%	0.4%	6.8%	0.1%	14.1%	0.0%
	2015-2019	4.5%	0.7%	3.1%	0.4%	7.0%	0.1%	14.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
<b>Percent American Indian, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.01%
	2012-2016	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.01%
	2013-2017	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC-RELATED INDICATORS (CONTINUED)</b>									
<b>Percent two or more races, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%
	2010-2014	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	2.2%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	2.8%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	2.3%	0.1%	2.9%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	2.4%	0.1%	2.9%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	2.4%	0.1%	3.0%	0.0%
	2015-2019	1.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	2.5%	0.1%	3.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent other, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent foreign-born population (B05006)</b>	2009-2013	36.4%	2.3%	32.9%	1.1%	21.1%	0.2%	27.0%	0.1%
	2010-2014	36.6%	2.1%	32.3%	1.1%	21.3%	0.3%	27.0%	0.1%
	2011-2015	35.3%	1.9%	31.9%	1.0%	21.3%	0.3%	27.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	34.8%	1.7%	32.1%	1.0%	21.3%	0.2%	27.0%	0.1%
	2013-2017	33.6%	1.7%	30.7%	1.0%	20.9%	0.2%	27.0%	0.1%
	2014-2018	33.8%	1.6%	29.8%	0.9%	21.0%	0.2%	26.9%	0.1%
	2015-2019	33.5%	1.8%	30.0%	1.0%	21.0%	0.2%	26.8%	0.1%
<b>Percent born in Asia (B05006)</b>	2009-2013	2.4%	0.5%	2.1%	0.3%	4.7%	0.1%	9.8%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.2%	0.5%	2.1%	0.3%	4.8%	0.1%	10.0%	0.0%
	2011-2015	2.8%	0.6%	2.3%	0.4%	5.0%	0.1%	10.1%	0.0%
	2012-2016	3.0%	0.6%	2.5%	0.4%	5.0%	0.1%	10.2%	0.0%
	2013-2017	3.1%	0.6%	2.4%	0.4%	5.0%	0.1%	10.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	3.3%	0.6%	2.4%	0.4%	5.1%	0.1%	10.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	3.4%	0.6%	2.8%	0.5%	5.2%	0.1%	10.6%	0.0%
<b>Percent born in Africa (B05006)</b>	2009-2013	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC-RELATED INDICATORS (CONTINUED)</b>									
<b>Percent born in Latin America (B05006)</b>	2009-2013	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	31.8%	1.9%	29.0%	1.0%	14.9%	0.2%	14.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	31.1%	1.7%	28.8%	1.0%	14.9%	0.2%	14.0%	0.0%
	2013-2017	29.6%	1.7%	27.7%	0.9%	14.5%	0.2%	13.8%	0.1%
	2014-2018	29.7%	1.6%	26.9%	0.9%	14.5%	0.2%	13.7%	0.1%
	2015-2019	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

## Appendix 6.2: Economy

**Table A6.2.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Economic Indicators\***

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Median household income (B19001)</b>	2009-2013	\$43,547	N/A	\$43,503	N/A	\$54,090	\$511	\$61,094	\$157
	2010-2014	\$44,019	N/A	\$43,993	N/A	\$54,100	\$452	\$61,489	\$154
	2011-2015	\$43,398	N/A	\$44,516	N/A	\$53,433	\$571	\$61,818	\$156
	2012-2016	\$44,335	N/A	\$45,894	N/A	\$54,469	\$559	\$63,783	\$188
	2013-2017	\$46,959	N/A	\$49,769	N/A	\$57,156	\$594	\$67,169	\$192
	2014-2018	\$50,112	N/A	\$51,731	N/A	\$60,164	\$626	\$71,228	\$217
	2015-2019	\$53,180	N/A	\$54,368	N/A	\$63,362	\$581	\$75,235	\$232
<b>Percent of individuals living below poverty (B17001)</b>	2009-2013	27.5%	3.3%	25.1%	1.7%	18.7%	0.5%	15.9%	0.1%
	2010-2014	26.5%	3.0%	24.3%	1.6%	19.2%	0.4%	16.4%	0.1%
	2011-2015	25.2%	2.5%	24.1%	1.5%	19.5%	0.4%	16.3%	0.1%
	2012-2016	23.9%	2.5%	22.3%	1.5%	19.1%	0.4%	15.8%	0.1%
	2013-2017	21.9%	2.3%	20.3%	1.4%	18.2%	0.4%	15.1%	0.1%
	2014-2018	20.1%	2.3%	19.2%	1.4%	17.3%	0.4%	14.3%	0.1%
	2015-2019	17.6%	2.1%	18.7%	1.4%	16.0%	0.3%	13.4%	0.1%
<b>Percent high income (\$125k +) (B19001)</b>	2009-2013	5.7%	1.3%	5.2%	0.7%	13.1%	0.3%	19.9%	0.1%
	2010-2014	5.1%	1.1%	5.6%	0.7%	13.4%	0.3%	20.4%	0.1%
	2011-2015	4.8%	1.0%	5.7%	0.7%	13.2%	0.3%	20.9%	0.1%
	2012-2016	5.7%	1.2%	5.7%	0.7%	13.9%	0.3%	22.1%	0.1%
	2013-2017	8.1%	1.4%	6.8%	0.7%	15.3%	0.4%	23.9%	0.1%
	2014-2018	9.9%	1.6%	8.8%	0.9%	17.1%	0.4%	26.1%	0.1%
	2015-2019	11.0%	1.6%	9.7%	0.9%	18.6%	0.4%	28.0%	0.1%
<b>Percent with less than high school education (S1501)</b>	2009-2013	40.7%	2.9%	38.4%	1.4%	21.8%	0.3%	18.8%	0.1%
	2010-2014	41.7%	2.7%	38.6%	1.4%	21.7%	0.3%	18.5%	0.1%
	2011-2015	40.1%	2.6%	37.5%	1.3%	21.4%	0.3%	18.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	39.4%	2.3%	37.0%	1.3%	21.2%	0.3%	17.9%	0.1%
	2013-2017	37.5%	2.3%	35.3%	1.3%	20.8%	0.3%	17.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	38.1%	2.3%	34.0%	1.3%	20.5%	0.3%	17.1%	0.1%
	2015-2019	36.1%	2.2%	32.8%	1.3%	20.0%	0.3%	16.7%	0.1%

\*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence level.

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>ECONOMIC INDICATORS (CONTINUED)</b>									
<b>Percent with bachelor's degree or higher (S1501)</b>	2009-2013	9.7%	1.4%	8.4%	0.6%	18.7%	0.3%	30.7%	0.1%
	2010-2014	9.7%	1.3%	8.5%	0.6%	18.8%	0.3%	31.0%	0.1%
	2011-2015	10.2%	1.2%	8.7%	0.6%	19.0%	0.3%	31.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	10.9%	1.1%	9.6%	0.7%	19.3%	0.3%	32.0%	0.1%
	2013-2017	12.0%	1.2%	10.7%	0.7%	19.8%	0.3%	32.6%	0.1%
	2014-2018	12.3%	1.2%	11.2%	0.7%	20.3%	0.3%	33.3%	0.1%
	2015-2019	13.2%	1.3%	11.5%	0.7%	21.0%	0.3%	33.9%	0.1%
<b>Percent employed for the population 16 years and over (B23025)</b>	2009-2013	53.9%	1.8%	51.5%	0.8%	52.0%	0.3%	56.4%	0.1%
	2010-2014	54.6%	1.6%	51.3%	0.9%	51.9%	0.3%	56.4%	0.1%
	2011-2015	56.9%	1.7%	53.1%	0.9%	52.3%	0.3%	56.9%	0.1%
	2012-2016	58.1%	1.5%	55.0%	0.9%	53.0%	0.3%	57.5%	0.1%
	2013-2017	58.3%	1.6%	56.2%	0.9%	53.9%	0.3%	58.2%	0.1%
	2014-2018	60.4%	1.4%	57.2%	1.0%	54.8%	0.3%	58.9%	0.1%
	2015-2019	61.6%	1.6%	58.7%	1.0%	55.7%	0.3%	59.4%	0.1%

## Appendix 6.3: Energy

**Table A6.3.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Energy Indicators\***

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of households heating home with electricity (B25040)	2009-2013	33.1%	2.7%	25.6%	1.4%	18.9%	0.4%	25.5%	0.1%
	2010-2014	38.1%	2.8%	27.2%	1.5%	20.0%	0.3%	25.8%	0.1%
	2011-2015	43.0%	2.8%	28.1%	1.4%	20.8%	0.3%	26.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	41.6%	2.7%	28.2%	1.4%	21.1%	0.3%	26.4%	0.1%
	2013-2017	40.0%	2.6%	27.1%	1.4%	20.9%	0.4%	26.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	35.7%	2.5%	25.7%	1.3%	20.5%	0.4%	26.4%	0.1%
	2015-2019	31.1%	2.7%	24.2%	1.3%	19.8%	0.3%	26.6%	0.1%
Percent of households heating home with other non-fossil fuels (B25040)	2009-2013	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	2.2%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	2.1%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	2.1%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.9%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	1.9%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	2.0%	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%
Percent of households heating home with utility gas (B25040)	2009-2013	63.1%	3.0%	69.0%	1.5%	74.1%	0.4%	66.0%	0.1%
	2010-2014	58.4%	3.1%	68.3%	1.5%	73.1%	0.4%	65.6%	0.1%
	2011-2015	53.6%	2.8%	67.3%	1.5%	72.4%	0.4%	65.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	54.6%	2.6%	66.6%	1.4%	72.1%	0.4%	64.6%	0.1%
	2013-2017	55.8%	2.6%	67.1%	1.4%	72.0%	0.4%	64.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	59.2%	2.4%	68.3%	1.5%	72.1%	0.4%	64.3%	0.1%
	2015-2019	63.6%	2.7%	69.8%	1.5%	72.9%	0.3%	64.1%	0.0%
Percent of households heating home with other fossil fuels (B25040)	2009-2013	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	3.3%	0.1%	3.5%	0.0%
	2010-2014	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	3.2%	0.2%	3.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	3.1%	0.2%	3.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	3.2%	0.1%	3.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	3.2%	0.1%	3.5%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	3.2%	0.1%	3.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%	3.2%	0.2%	3.5%	0.0%

\*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence.

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>ENERGY-RELATED INDICATORS (CONTINUED)</b>									
Percent of houses with no fuel used (B25040)	2009-2013	2.8%	0.9%	4.0%	0.7%	1.3%	0.1%	2.9%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.2%	0.7%	3.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.1%	3.0%	0.0%
	2011-2015	2.3%	0.8%	3.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.1%	3.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	2.7%	0.8%	3.9%	0.6%	1.6%	0.1%	3.3%	0.0%
	2013-2017	2.7%	0.8%	4.2%	0.6%	1.7%	0.1%	3.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	3.5%	0.9%	4.4%	0.7%	2.0%	0.1%	3.4%	0.0%
	2015-2019	3.3%	0.9%	4.2%	0.7%	1.8%	0.1%	3.3%	0.0%

**Table A6.3.2: Solar PV Systems per 1,000 Households<sup>16</sup>**

Indicator	Dataset Year	Ontario TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County	California
Solar PV Systems for All Building Types	2018	24.4	45.5	55.4	49.4

<sup>16</sup>Solar PV system data were sourced from *The DeepSolar Project*, a product of Stanford Engineering. For TCC census tracts and control tracts, a weighted average was applied, as based on the number of households within each census tract (using 2011-2015 ACS data)

## Appendix 6.4: Environment

**Table A6.4.1: Land-Cover Indicators<sup>17</sup>**

Indicator	Dataset Year	Percent area for TCC Project Area	Square Miles
Impervious / buildings	2016	56.6%	2.8
Dry vegetation / barren	2016	21.8%	1.1
Green vegetation	2016	18.3%	0.9
Shadow	2016	3.2%	0.2
Unclassified	2016	0.2%	<0.1
Water	2016	0%	0

<sup>17</sup> Land-cover indicators were derived from satellite imagery maintained by the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP).

## Appendix 6.5: Health

Table A6.5.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Health Indicators\*

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent with health insurance coverage (B27001)</b>	2009-2013	70.1%	2.1%	70.8%	1.1%	79.8%	0.4%	82.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	71.0%	1.8%	71.7%	1.0%	80.9%	0.3%	83.3%	0.1%
	2011-2015	74.6%	1.5%	75.2%	1.0%	83.5%	0.3%	85.3%	0.1%
	2012-2016	77.9%	1.5%	78.6%	0.9%	85.9%	0.3%	87.4%	0.1%
	2013-2017	81.0%	1.4%	82.0%	0.9%	88.4%	0.2%	89.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	84.0%	1.2%	85.6%	0.7%	90.6%	0.2%	91.5%	0.1%
	2015-2019	86.1%	1.4%	87.4%	0.7%	91.6%	0.2%	92.5%	0.1%
<b>Percent with private health insurance coverage (B27002)</b>	2009-2013	40.1%	2.4%	38.5%	1.2%	54.5%	0.5%	61.0%	0.2%
	2010-2014	39.8%	2.3%	38.7%	1.2%	54.1%	0.5%	60.8%	0.2%
	2011-2015	41.2%	2.0%	39.6%	1.2%	54.4%	0.5%	61.2%	0.2%
	2012-2016	43.6%	2.1%	40.4%	1.2%	54.6%	0.4%	61.8%	0.2%
	2013-2017	42.3%	2.0%	41.6%	1.2%	55.4%	0.4%	62.6%	0.2%
	2014-2018	43.2%	1.9%	42.6%	1.2%	56.0%	0.4%	63.4%	0.2%
	2015-2019	44.9%	2.2%	43.5%	1.3%	56.4%	0.5%	63.8%	0.2%
<b>Percent with public health insurance coverage (B27003)</b>	2009-2013	33.8%	2.4%	36.5%	1.3%	31.7%	0.3%	29.5%	0.1%
	2010-2014	34.7%	2.2%	37.4%	1.3%	33.1%	0.3%	30.8%	0.1%
	2011-2015	37.6%	2.2%	40.3%	1.3%	35.7%	0.4%	32.6%	0.1%
	2012-2016	38.6%	2.0%	43.3%	1.3%	38.2%	0.3%	34.3%	0.1%
	2013-2017	43.3%	2.0%	45.3%	1.3%	40.1%	0.3%	35.8%	0.1%
	2014-2018	45.3%	2.2%	47.7%	1.3%	41.8%	0.3%	37.2%	0.1%
	2015-2019	46.4%	2.4%	48.6%	1.4%	42.6%	0.4%	38.0%	0.1%

\*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence.

**Table A6.5.2: Vehicle Collisions Involving Bicyclists and Pedestrians\***

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number of Collisions				Normalized by 1,000 Street Mile			
		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size	
		0ft	50 ft	0ft	50 ft	0ft	50ft	0ft	50ft
<b>Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal</b>	2019	0	0	1	1	0	0	2.1	2.1
	2018	2	2	0	1	21.5	21.5	0	2.1
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	1	2	0	0	2.1	4.3
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	2	2	2	2	21.5	21.5	4.3	4.3
<b>Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury</b>	2019	1	2	1	1	10.8	21.5	2.1	2.1
	2018	0	1	2	3	0	10.8	4.3	6.4
	2017	0	0	2	2	0	0	4.3	4.3
	2016	0	0	2	3	0	0	4.3	6.4
	2015	1	1	2	3	10.8	10.8	4.3	6.4
	2014	3	3	1	1	32.3	32.3	2.1	2.1
	2013	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.1
<b>Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury</b>	2019	8	8	20	21	86.0	86.0	42.6	44.7
	2018	5	6	24	32	53.8	64.5	51.1	68.1
	2017	2	2	24	29	21.5	21.5	51.1	61.7
	2016	7	9	19	22	75.3	96.8	40.4	46.8
	2015	8	9	29	33	86.0	96.8	61.7	70.3
	2014	8	8	26	36	86.0	86.0	55.3	76.6
	2013	10	11	29	36	107.5	118.3	61.7	76.6
<b>Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain</b>	2019	4	4	12	14	43.0	43.0	25.5	29.8
	2018	10	11	15	19	107.5	118.3	31.9	40.4
	2017	2	3	14	22	21.5	32.3	29.8	46.8
	2016	10	11	18	20	107.5	118.3	38.3	42.6
	2015	5	6	21	26	53.8	64.5	44.7	55.3
	2014	5	7	18	28	53.8	75.3	38.3	59.6
	2013	14	14	16	19	150.5	150.5	34.1	40.4

\*Collision data were obtained from the Transportation Injury Mapping System (TIMS). The numbers presented here are conservative in that they do not include collisions that were missing geographic coordinates in TIMS. Street mileage was obtained from OpenStreetsMap (OSM) and totaled 129 miles for the project area and 470 miles for the control tracts. Vehicle collisions involving bicycles and pedestrians are not mutually exclusive because some accidents may involve both modes.

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number of Collisions				Normalized by 1,000 Street Mile			
		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size	
		0ft	50 ft	0ft	50 ft	0ft	50ft	0ft	50ft
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal	2019	2	2	10	13	21.5	21.5	21.3	27.7
	2018	1	3	10	12	10.8	32.3	21.3	25.5
	2017	1	1	5	8	10.8	10.8	10.6	17.0
	2016	1	2	7	7	10.8	21.5	14.9	14.9
	2015	0	0	7	9	0	0	14.9	19.2
	2014	3	3	5	6	32.3	32.3	10.6	12.8
	2013	2	2	4	6	21.5	21.5	8.5	12.8
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury	2019	6	7	14	15	64.5	75.3	29.8	31.9
	2018	1	1	9	12	10.8	10.8	19.2	25.5
	2017	1	1	14	19	10.8	10.8	29.8	40.4
	2016	1	3	10	15	10.8	32.3	21.3	31.9
	2015	3	4	7	8	32.3	43.0	14.9	17.0
	2014	3	4	9	12	32.3	43.0	19.2	25.5
	2013	0	0	7	8	0	0	14.9	17.0
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury	2019	7	7	23	28	75.3	75.3	49.0	59.6
	2018	4	6	22	29	43.0	64.5	46.8	61.7
	2017	3	5	23	27	32.3	53.8	49.0	57.5
	2016	10	10	21	32	107.5	107.5	44.7	68.1
	2015	6	8	25	29	64.5	86.0	53.2	61.7
	2014	5	5	29	36	53.8	53.8	61.7	76.6
	2013	7	7	17	24	75.3	75.3	36.2	51.1
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain	2019	3	4	22	27	32.3	43.0	46.8	57.5
	2018	9	10	13	25	96.8	107.5	27.7	53.2
	2017	5	5	22	30	53.8	53.8	46.8	63.9
	2016	2	2	24	31	21.5	21.5	51.1	66.0
	2015	7	8	23	34	75.3	86.0	49.0	72.4
	2014	4	5	20	24	43.0	53.8	42.6	51.1
	2013	3	3	17	22	32.3	32.3	36.2	46.8

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number of Collisions				Normalized by 1,000 Street Mile			
		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size	
		0ft	50 ft	0ft	50 ft	0ft	50ft	0ft	50ft
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	1	1	0	0	2.1	2.1
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Appendix 6.6: Housing

**Table A6.6.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Housing Indicators\***

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent renters (B25003)</b>	2009-2013	58.0%	2.8%	46.4%	1.5%	38.1%	0.3%	44.7%	0.1%
	2010-2014	61.3%	2.3%	46.9%	1.4%	39.1%	0.4%	45.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	61.9%	2.4%	48.0%	1.4%	40.3%	0.5%	45.7%	0.1%
	2012-2016	62.8%	2.3%	48.5%	1.4%	40.9%	0.4%	45.9%	0.2%
	2013-2017	62.7%	2.2%	47.6%	1.4%	40.8%	0.5%	45.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	61.7%	2.2%	47.4%	1.4%	40.7%	0.4%	45.4%	0.1%
	2015-2019	60.6%	2.4%	48.1%	1.4%	40.2%	0.4%	45.2%	0.1%
<b>Percent homeowners (B25003)</b>	2009-2013	42.0%	2.8%	53.6%	1.4%	61.9%	0.4%	55.3%	0.3%
	2010-2014	38.7%	2.4%	53.1%	1.3%	60.9%	0.5%	54.8%	0.3%
	2011-2015	38.1%	2.3%	52.0%	1.3%	59.7%	0.5%	54.3%	0.3%
	2012-2016	37.2%	2.2%	51.5%	1.3%	59.1%	0.5%	54.1%	0.3%
	2013-2017	37.3%	2.1%	52.4%	1.4%	59.2%	0.5%	54.5%	0.3%
	2014-2018	38.3%	2.1%	52.6%	1.3%	59.3%	0.4%	54.6%	0.3%
	2015-2019	39.4%	2.3%	51.9%	1.3%	59.8%	0.5%	54.8%	0.3%
<b>Percent of households paying <math>\geq</math>30% of income on rent (B25070)</b>	2009-2013	62.1%	5.0%	65.4%	3.3%	56.8%	1.0%	54.1%	0.2%
	2010-2014	61.7%	4.9%	64.1%	3.1%	57.0%	1.0%	54.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	59.9%	4.4%	61.3%	3.0%	56.8%	0.9%	54.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	60.9%	4.4%	59.8%	2.9%	56.3%	1.1%	53.6%	0.1%
	2013-2017	61.4%	4.4%	58.5%	2.9%	55.5%	0.9%	53.1%	0.1%
	2014-2018	60.2%	4.6%	58.1%	3.0%	55.5%	1.0%	52.6%	0.2%
	2015-2019	58.3%	4.6%	56.0%	3.0%	54.6%	1.0%	52.1%	0.2%
<b>Percent of households paying <math>\geq</math>50% of income on rent (B25070)</b>	2009-2013	30.0%	3.7%	35.8%	2.7%	29.8%	0.7%	28.3%	0.1%
	2010-2014	29.9%	3.6%	33.4%	2.4%	30.0%	0.7%	28.5%	0.1%
	2011-2015	32.3%	3.4%	31.6%	2.3%	30.1%	0.7%	28.2%	0.2%
	2012-2016	32.8%	3.5%	31.6%	2.2%	29.7%	0.9%	27.9%	0.1%
	2013-2017	31.7%	3.3%	29.5%	2.1%	28.7%	0.7%	27.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	30.2%	3.4%	29.4%	2.2%	28.5%	0.7%	27.0%	0.2%
	2015-2019	29.9%	3.4%	29.5%	2.3%	27.7%	0.8%	26.6%	0.2%

\*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence.

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>HOUSING-RELATED INDICATORS (CONTINUED)</b>									
<b>Percent of households paying ≥30% of income on mortgage (B25091)</b>	2009-2013	41.8%	5.4%	31.6%	2.3%	31.0%	0.6%	29.7%	0.1%
	2010-2014	36.1%	5.1%	31.2%	2.3%	29.5%	0.6%	28.5%	0.0%
	2011-2015	33.8%	4.6%	29.9%	2.1%	28.4%	0.6%	27.4%	0.2%
	2012-2016	34.1%	4.4%	28.1%	2.0%	27.3%	0.5%	26.2%	0.2%
	2013-2017	33.2%	4.6%	26.4%	2.0%	26.3%	0.5%	25.3%	0.0%
	2014-2018	30.0%	4.4%	26.5%	2.0%	25.6%	0.5%	24.7%	0.0%
	2015-2019	29.9%	4.3%	25.4%	2.0%	25.5%	0.6%	24.4%	0.0%
<b>Percent of households paying ≥50% of income on mortgage (B25091)</b>	2009-2013	12.0%	3.4%	8.1%	1.2%	7.4%	0.3%	7.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	9.0%	2.8%	7.2%	1.1%	6.9%	0.3%	6.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	7.8%	2.5%	6.9%	1.1%	6.4%	0.3%	6.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	6.5%	2.0%	6.6%	1.0%	6.0%	0.3%	5.8%	0.1%
	2013-2017	7.1%	2.1%	6.5%	1.1%	5.8%	0.3%	5.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	6.7%	2.1%	6.0%	1.0%	5.6%	0.3%	5.4%	0.1%
	2015-2019	6.5%	1.9%	6.2%	1.1%	5.5%	0.3%	5.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (B25014)</b>	2009-2013	18.9%	2.6%	19.1%	1.4%	8.9%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	18.7%	2.4%	18.1%	1.4%	8.8%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	16.8%	2.1%	17.7%	1.3%	8.6%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	17.2%	1.9%	16.8%	1.2%	8.8%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2013-2017	17.0%	2.0%	17.0%	1.3%	8.8%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2014-2018	17.4%	2.0%	17.8%	1.3%	9.0%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2015-2019	16.7%	2.0%	18.3%	1.3%	8.8%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
<b>Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (renters) (B25014)</b>	2009-2013	13.3%	2.2%	11.4%	1.1%	5.4%	0.2%	6.0%	0.0%
	2010-2014	12.9%	2.1%	11.1%	1.1%	5.4%	0.2%	6.0%	0.0%
	2011-2015	12.0%	1.7%	11.2%	1.1%	5.5%	0.2%	6.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	12.7%	1.7%	10.9%	1.0%	5.6%	0.2%	6.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	12.6%	1.7%	11.0%	1.1%	5.5%	0.2%	6.0%	0.1%
	2014-2018	12.7%	1.7%	11.5%	1.1%	5.7%	0.2%	6.0%	0.0%
	2015-2019	12.0%	1.8%	11.7%	1.1%	5.6%	0.2%	6.0%	0.1%
<b>Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (homeowners) (B25014)</b>	2009-2013	5.6%	1.4%	7.7%	0.8%	3.4%	0.2%	2.3%	0.0%
	2010-2014	5.8%	1.3%	7.0%	0.8%	3.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	4.8%	1.1%	6.5%	0.8%	3.2%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	4.5%	0.9%	5.9%	0.7%	3.2%	0.2%	2.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	4.4%	1.0%	6.0%	0.7%	3.2%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2014-2018	4.7%	1.0%	6.3%	0.7%	3.3%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2015-2019	4.7%	1.0%	6.6%	0.8%	3.2%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>HOUSING-RELATED INDICATORS (CONTINUED)</b>									
<b>Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (renters) (B07013)</b>	2009-2013	44.3%	3.8%	32.9%	1.7%	26.0%	0.4%	32.7%	0.2%
	2010-2014	48.5%	3.5%	33.6%	1.7%	27.7%	0.5%	33.7%	0.2%
	2011-2015	49.4%	3.2%	35.7%	1.6%	29.3%	0.6%	34.7%	0.2%
	2012-2016	50.6%	2.8%	37.8%	1.7%	30.5%	0.5%	35.4%	0.2%
	2013-2017	50.8%	2.8%	38.5%	1.7%	31.1%	0.5%	35.6%	0.2%
	2014-2018	51.2%	3.0%	39.3%	1.7%	31.9%	0.5%	35.8%	0.2%
	2015-2019	50.6%	3.0%	39.8%	1.8%	31.9%	0.5%	35.9%	0.2%
<b>Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (homeowners) (B07013)</b>	2009-2013	39.1%	3.1%	49.9%	1.5%	57.4%	0.5%	52.3%	0.3%
	2010-2014	37.2%	2.8%	49.9%	1.6%	56.5%	0.6%	51.7%	0.3%
	2011-2015	38.5%	2.8%	49.2%	1.5%	55.6%	0.6%	51.3%	0.3%
	2012-2016	38.4%	2.5%	48.8%	1.5%	55.1%	0.6%	51.0%	0.3%
	2013-2017	38.6%	2.6%	49.6%	1.4%	55.2%	0.5%	51.4%	0.2%
	2014-2018	39.0%	2.5%	50.2%	1.5%	55.1%	0.5%	51.6%	0.2%
	2015-2019	39.2%	2.8%	50.3%	1.5%	55.8%	0.5%	52.0%	0.3%
<b>Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (w/ income of ≥ \$75k) (B07010)</b>	2009-2013	2.7%	0.5%	2.7%	0.3%	8.1%	NA	12.1%	0.1%
	2010-2014	2.4%	0.5%	2.8%	0.3%	8.1%	NA	12.3%	0.1%
	2011-2015	2.9%	0.5%	2.9%	0.3%	8.0%	NA	12.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	3.1%	0.6%	3.0%	0.3%	8.1%	NA	13.0%	0.1%
	2013-2017	3.8%	0.7%	3.4%	0.3%	8.7%	NA	13.8%	0.1%
	2014-2018	4.2%	0.7%	4.0%	0.3%	9.4%	NA	14.8%	0.1%
	2015-2019	4.8%	0.7%	4.5%	0.4%	10.2%	0.2%	16.0%	0.1%
<b>% of households in same house 1 year ago (w/ income of &lt; \$75k) (B07010)</b>	2009-2013	81.1%	1.9%	81.6%	1.2%	75.5%	NA	72.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	83.4%	1.8%	81.9%	1.2%	76.2%	NA	72.5%	0.1%
	2011-2015	85.1%	1.7%	83.1%	1.2%	76.9%	NA	72.9%	0.1%
	2012-2016	85.6%	1.8%	84.7%	1.2%	77.2%	NA	72.8%	0.1%
	2013-2017	85.3%	2.0%	85.3%	1.3%	77.3%	NA	72.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	85.4%	2.1%	85.9%	1.1%	77.2%	NA	71.8%	0.1%
	2015-2019	84.5%	2.3%	85.8%	1.2%	77.0%	0.5%	71.0%	0.1%

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>HOUSING-RELATED INDICATORS (CONTINUED)</b>									
<b>Percent of housing units for rent that are vacant (B25002 and B25004)</b>	2009-2013	3.8%	1.2%	3.2%	0.6%	2.5%	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%
	2010-2014	2.6%	0.9%	2.9%	0.6%	2.4%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%
	2011-2015	2.3%	0.8%	2.7%	0.5%	2.2%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%
	2012-2016	2.0%	0.8%	2.4%	0.6%	2.1%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.4%	0.7%	1.7%	0.4%	1.8%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
<b>Percent of housing units for sale that are vacant (B25002 and B25004)</b>	2009-2013	1.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%

## Appendix 6.7: Transportation

**Table A6.7.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Transportation Indicators\***

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent of households with a vehicle available (B08201)</b>	2009-2013	34.7%	3.0%	31.1%	1.5%	29.6%	0.4%	32.3%	0.1%
	2010-2014	36.0%	3.0%	32.5%	1.5%	30.2%	0.4%	32.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	38.0%	2.7%	32.2%	1.5%	30.3%	0.4%	32.1%	0.1%
	2012-2016	37.1%	2.6%	31.8%	1.4%	29.8%	0.5%	31.7%	0.1%
	2013-2017	35.5%	2.5%	31.2%	1.4%	29.1%	0.4%	31.2%	0.1%
	2014-2018	32.7%	2.5%	29.2%	1.4%	27.7%	0.4%	30.8%	0.1%
	2015-2019	31.9%	2.4%	27.8%	1.4%	26.9%	0.4%	30.4%	0.1%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work alone by car (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	73.7%	2.5%	74.8%	1.3%	75.7%	0.4%	73.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	73.3%	2.3%	75.9%	1.2%	76.6%	0.3%	73.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	74.2%	1.9%	76.9%	1.2%	77.8%	0.4%	73.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	74.9%	1.8%	76.6%	1.3%	78.5%	0.3%	73.5%	0.0%
	2013-2017	76.2%	1.9%	77.2%	1.2%	78.9%	0.4%	73.6%	0.1%
	2014-2018	76.5%	2.2%	77.2%	1.3%	79.3%	0.2%	73.7%	0.0%
	2015-2019	78.9%	1.7%	77.7%	1.2%	79.6%	0.4%	73.7%	0.0%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by carpool (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	17.6%	2.5%	17.5%	1.4%	15.2%	0.4%	11.3%	0.1%
	2010-2014	17.8%	2.2%	16.4%	1.3%	14.6%	0.4%	11.1%	0.1%
	2011-2015	17.1%	2.0%	15.1%	1.2%	13.3%	0.3%	10.8%	0.1%
	2012-2016	16.5%	1.9%	14.8%	1.2%	12.5%	0.3%	10.6%	0.1%
	2013-2017	14.9%	1.7%	13.8%	1.1%	12.0%	0.3%	10.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	14.8%	1.9%	13.0%	1.0%	11.5%	0.4%	10.3%	0.1%
	2015-2019	12.6%	1.6%	12.6%	1.0%	11.0%	0.3%	10.1%	0.1%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by public transit (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	2.1%	0.8%	2.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.3%	0.8%	2.4%	0.5%	1.7%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	3.2%	1.0%	2.6%	0.5%	1.7%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	2.9%	0.9%	2.4%	0.5%	1.6%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2013-2017	2.9%	0.9%	2.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2014-2018	2.5%	0.8%	2.4%	0.5%	1.5%	0.1%	5.1%	0.0%
	2015-2019	2.3%	0.8%	2.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.1%	5.1%	0.0%

\*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence.

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>TRANSPORTATION-RELATED INDICATORS (CONTINUED)</b>									
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by foot (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	0.4%	1.9%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%	0.4%	1.8%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.7%	0.6%	1.6%	0.4%	1.8%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2012-2016	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%	1.7%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	1.7%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.3%	1.6%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	1.5%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by bike (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	1.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2010-2014	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by other modes: taxicab, motorcycle, and other (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	1.3%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.3%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%

**Table A6.7.2: Plug-in Electric Vehicle (PEV) Registrations<sup>18</sup>**

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number			Normalized per 10,000 Residents		
		TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County	TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County
Battery electric vehicle (BEV)	2019	86	134	4,997	17.5	7.2	23.3
	2018	43	73	2,991	8.4	4.0	14.0
	2017	25	54	2,186	5.0	3.0	10.3
	2016	19	44	1,619	3.9	2.4	7.7
	2015	10	33	1,224	2.1	1.8	5.8
Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV)	2019	112	292	6,631	22.8	15.8	30.9
	2018	66	200	5,022	13.0	11.0	23.5
	2017	36	111	2,649	7.2	6.1	12.5
	2016	29	95	2,465	6.0	5.3	11.7
	2015	23	84	1,971	4.9	4.7	9.4
Fuel cell vehicle (FCEV)	2019	1	2	136	0.2	0.1	0.6
	2018	0	2	103	0	0.1	0.5
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	13	0	0	0.1
	2015	0	0	5	0	0	0
Total EVs	2019	199	428	11,764	40.6	23.1	54.7
	2018	109	275	8,116	21.4	15.1	38.0
	2017	61	165	4,840	12.2	9.1	22.8
	2016	48	139	4,097	9.9	7.7	19.4
	2015	33	117	3,195	7.0	6.5	15.2

<sup>18</sup> EV registration data were obtained by request from the California Air Resources Boards (CARB) Online Fleet Database. The EV registration data were normalized with 2017 and 2015 five-year ACS data.

**Table A6.7.3: Publicly Available Charging Infrastructure<sup>19</sup>**

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number			Normalized per 10,000 Residents		
		TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County	TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County
Level 2 Stations	2020	3	8	149	0.6	0.4	0.7
	2019	3	5	72	0.6	0.3	0.3
	2018	3	4	80	0.6	0.2	0.4
	2017	0	4	83	0	0.2	0.4
	2016	1	3	69	0.2	0.2	0.3
	2015	1	2	58	0.2	0.1	0.3
DC Fast-Charging Stations	2020	0	1	51	0	0.1	0.2
	2019	0	1	31	0	0.1	0.1
	2018	0	1	28	0	0.1	0.1
	2017	0	1	25	0	0.1	0.1
	2016	0	1	19	0	0.1	0.1
	2015	0	0	16	0	0	0.1

<sup>19</sup>Charging station data were obtained by request from the Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC), a resource administered by the U.S. Department of Energy’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy’s Vehicle Technologies Office. Each dataset includes active stations and does not include stations that have previously opened and closed. In other words, each dataset is a snapshot of currently active stations in that year (taken during fall of each year). The charging station data were normalized with five-year ACS data for the respective year.

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