# ONTARIO TOGETHER

## A BASELINE AND PROGRESS REPORT ON EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM GRANT

**Report Period: Award Date (January 2018) through Month Four of Implementation (June 2019)**

By: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation, Program Evaluator
Commissioned by: California Strategic Growth Council

UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

# 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.

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



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Ontario residents at the Huerta Del Valle community garden.** Photo credit: Huerta del Valle

**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 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. In its first year, 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).

The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation (LCI) is serving as the lead evaluator for this first round of funding. Researchers are working with the three communities to document their progress and evaluate the impacts of TCC investments through fiscal year (FY) 2022-2023. This is the first in a series of five annual reports that will provide an overview of the funded projects, key accomplishments, and estimated benefits of TCC investment in Ontario.[1] This first annual report documents progress through the end of FY 2018-19, which only overlaps with about four months of program implementation (March 2019 through June 2019), so the focus of the report is on early accomplishments and baseline indicators. Future reports will provide updates on implementation milestones and select indicators where new data are available.

## Key Accomplishments*

- **Laid the foundation for grant success by refining project scopes and finalizing evaluation protocols;**
- **Executed grant agreement (March 2019) and kicked off implementation;**
- **Established partnerships and a governance structure to ensure meaningful community engagement and accountability**
- **Leveraged and expanded a model for community health; and**
- **Launched an initiative to support small businesses and local entrepreneurs.**

***from award date (January 2018) through the end of FY 2018-'19 (June 2019)**

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

**Downtown Ontario with the San Gabriel Mountains in the background.** 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. In spite of 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 their vision to fruition. Ontario Together will also leverage at least $28.9S million in outside funds towards 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 bicyclist and pedestrians, with one project filling in 435 feet of missing sidewalk segments through the community, and the other project adding in 5 miles of bikes 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 multi-use 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 multi-family 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.

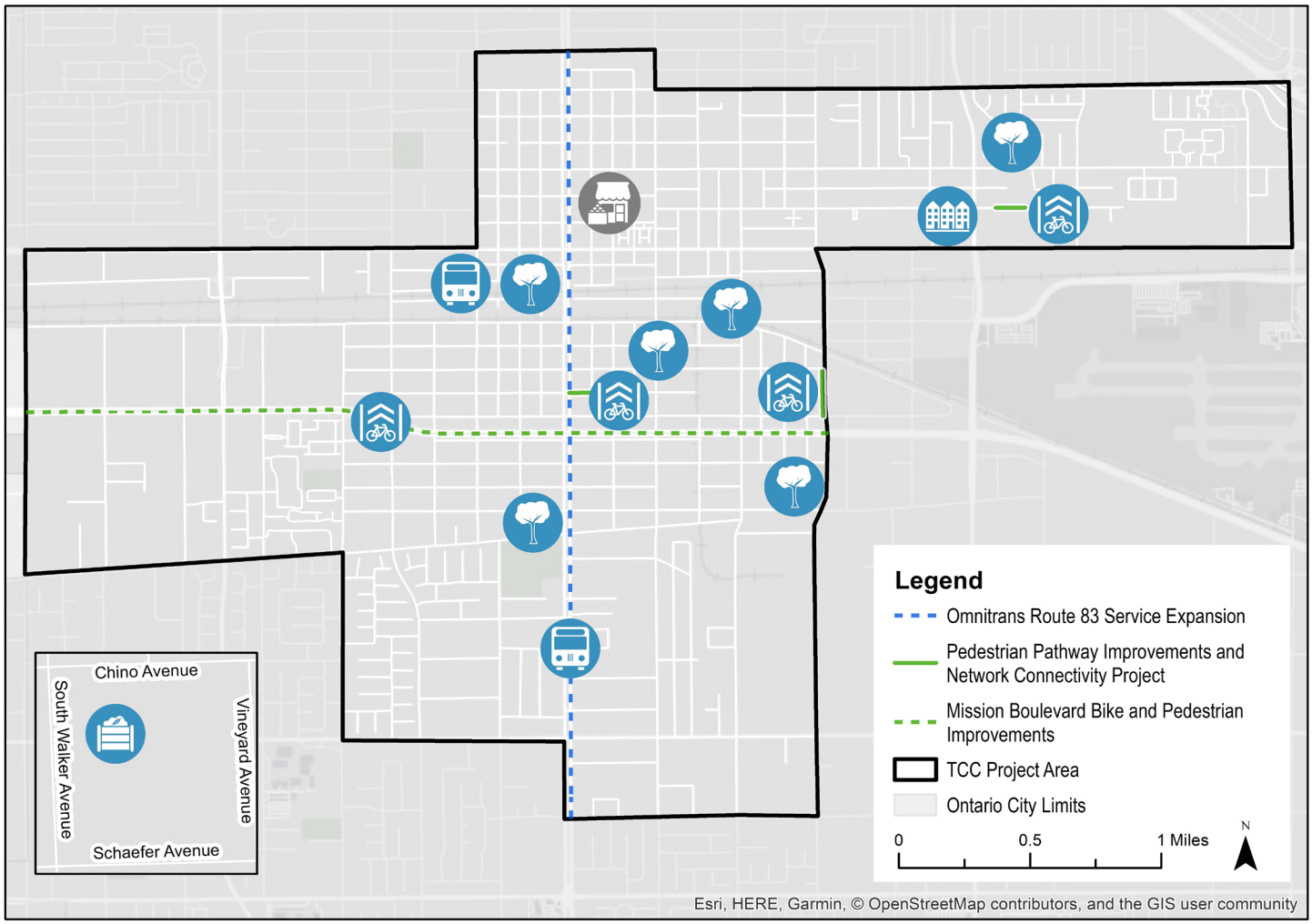
**Small Business Support** — Leverages a recently launched program to attract and retain small businesses in downtown Ontario, thereby supporting local job creation and economic growth. The program includes the rollout of a maker space and an incubator space for local entrepreneurs to kickstart their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

## 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, workforce development plan, and displacement avoidance plan. 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 |
|---|---|---|
| » Institutionalize opportunities for residents to participate in the planning and governance of TCC implementation<br>» Create a network of community based educators that inspire behavior change | » Connect residents with training and educational opportunities that provide them with new skills<br>» Place residents in employment opportunities on TCC and leveraged projects | » Incentivize affordable housing production<br>» Protect tenure of existing residents<br>» Retain local small business community |

**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 Watts Rising 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.

### Project Outputs

- **5** miles of bike lanes
- **2** new buses powered by renewable natural gas
- **700 kW** of solar power on affordable multi-family developments and single-family homes
- **3** miles of sidewalk construction and improvements
- **7,200** free monthly transit passes for local residents
- **11,575** tons of compost produced from local food and green waste
- **101** new housing units (100 affordable)
- **365** new trees that will provide shade for buildings and sidewalks
- **20** paid internships on residential solar installation projects

### Project Outcomes and Impacts[2]

- **19,281** metric tons (MT) of avoided GHG emissions (in $CO_2e$)
- **$9,658,811** in travel cost savings for residents who change their travel modes
- **3,750,056** gallons in avoided stormwater runoff
- **23,851,009** miles of averted travel in passenger vehicles
- **$5,625,660** in energy cost savings for solar and street tree beneficiaries
- **177** direct jobs
  **73** indirect jobs, and
  **111** induced jobs supported by TCC funding[3]

[2] See Appendix 2 for a summary of methods for how these benefits were estimated. Benefits are reported as totals over the operational period of the projects, also referred to as project lifetimes. Totals reported here for projects implemented in 2019 reflect revisions completed after the release of the California Climate Investments 2020 Annual Report. These revisions will be reflected in the next reporting cycle for California Climate Investments.

[3] All jobs are reported as full-time equivalents (FTEs).

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.

# Early Accomplishments

Much has happened following SGC's announcement of Ontario Together's TCC award in 2018. From then through the close of the 2018-19 fiscal year (June 30, 2019), project partners have developed grant administration processes, refined work plans, built capacity and governance structures, and taken initial steps necessary to implement 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)

### Laying the 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 are in compliance with TCC guidelines, and more broadly that the foundation is laid to maximize implementation success, including a sound evaluation plan for tracking the outputs and outcomes from each project and transformative plan. The process involved refining the scope and modifying the budget of several projects compared to what was originally submitted in the Ontario Together proposal. The post-award consultation process led to the following notable outcomes:

- Funds to acquire the right-of-way to build a bike lane segment along San Antonio Avenue were reallocated to more shovel-ready active transportation projects.
- Composting facilities to support the Ontario Carbon Farm were relocated to a more suitable site that will afford more space and vehicle access.

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

### Kicking Off Implementation

The City of Ontario executed its grant agreement with SGC on March 5, 2019, a date which marks the end of post-award consultation and the beginning of program implementation. Given the timing of grant execution, this first annual report overlaps with only about four months of program implementation. Most of this early implementation period was spent on meeting SGC's readiness requirements (e.g., completing necessary California Environmental Quality Act documentation, obtaining permits, finalizing project maps and designs, developing operations and maintenance plans, etc). Early implementation milestones include the following:

- **Six of eight TCC funded projects have met SGC's readiness requirements to start spending funds on building infrastructure and rolling out services.**
- **The Vista Verde Apartments affordable housing development closed escrow and began construction on June 17, 2019.**

### Establishing Partnerships and a Governance Structure

The City of Ontario has also formed a number of partnerships in the community to facilitate TCC implementation. Many of these community partnerships were formed during the TCC application process and have now been institutionalized in the form of a collaborative stakeholder group, referred to as the Trustees, who provide advisory oversight over the implementation of the TCC grant. Starting with the first kickoff meeting in March, 2019, the Trustees hold quarterly, open-door meetings that provide an opportunity for public comment. The Trustees are comprised of 18 members, which follow into the following four domains (see Appendix 3 for a complete list of Trustees):

- **The lead applicant for Ontario Together's TCC award (the City of Ontario);**
- **Nine project partners who oversee funded and leveraged projects;**
- **Seven stakeholder groups that do complementary work in the community; and**
- **One ex officio delegate from the community.**

### Leveraging and Expanding a Model for Community Health

Ontario Together's strategy for community engagement leverages much of the health programming offered through HOI. This initiative was launched in 2007 and is categorized as a leveraged project within the Ontario Together framework because it furthers the goals of Ontario Together without receiving TCC funds. Since the announcement of Ontario's TCC award, the following activities were accomplished in service of both of Ontario Together's TCC grant and HOI:

- **Five community health workers (known locally as resident leaders) were hired and trained by the City of Ontario to assist with community engagement efforts.**
- **11 Healthy Ontario Meetings were held with residents about available resources in the community, TCC project updates, and additional funding opportunities.**
- **Four meetings were facilitated by the Community Health Improvement Association (CHIA), a resident-led advisory body that reports to the City of Ontario about health and safety improvements that the community needs.**

### Launching an Initiative to Support Small Businesses

To stimulate economic growth and job creation in the project area, the City of Ontario launched a Small Business Support Program in 2018 that provides resources and technical assistance to local entrepreneurs to start or grow their business ventures. Like HOI, this program is considered a leveraged project and is unique to Ontario Together's TCC package. At a minimum, all TCC sites were required to develop a Workforce Development Plan to ensure that TCC dollars are used to support meaningful employment opportunities, so Ontario's emphasis on small business development is particularly novel. Since the launch of the Small Business Support Program, the following early implementation milestones have occurred:

- **Opening of the Lightspeed Makerspace at the central library in downtown Ontario.**
- **250 businesses contacted about small business technical assistance opportunities.**
- **43 businesses directly engaged about small business technical assistance opportunities**.

**Early construction of Vista Verde Apartments.** **Photo credit: Aero Cine Pros Inc.**

## Baseline Trends for Evaluating Project Impacts

The first step in evaluation is to establish baseline data for indicators in treatment and control settings prior to an intervention. In the case of the Ontario Together initiative, this report characterizes baseline conditions in the TCC project boundary area and a set of similar, but nonadjacent census tracts that did not receive a TCC award before the rollout of Ontario Together. In addition to looking at baseline conditions in the TCC sites and control tracts, this report includes baseline conditions at the scale of San Bernardino County and the state of California to understand how TCC investments are addressing equity gaps at broader geographic scales. See Table 1 for a summary of key trends at these four geographic scales. A discussion of these findings and additional details can be found in the final chapter of this report.[4]

### Demographics

The population in the Ontario TCC project area is growing at a statistically significant rate, a trend that is consistent with the rest of San Bernardino County and California. Furthermore, across all three geographic scales, there has been a statistically significant increase in the non-Hispanic Asian population and a statistically non-significant decrease in non-Hispanic Whites. Unlike the county and state, the TCC project area is becoming more Black, slightly less Hispanic, and less foreign born (by share of the total population). These latter three trends, however, are not statistically significant and could be due to sampling error.

### Economy

Economic conditions in the TCC project area in Ontario appear to have improved according to multiple American Community Survey (ACS) indicators during the decade that followed the recession: median household income, high income attainment, and the employment rate increased, while poverty levels decreased. Only the indicators for high income attainment and employment rate, however, show a statistically significant improvement. Educational attainment, a precursor to economic mobility, is also increasing at a statistically significant rate.

### Energy

There is a limited set of energy-related indicators that can be tracked at the census tract scale or smaller given the regional nature of electricity generation and transmission. However, several useful indicators can be obtained at an appropriate geographic scale useful for tracking trends in local energy resources, such as reliance on fossil fuels for heating purposes and solar PV adoption. With respect to heating fuels, it appears that residents are becoming increasingly less reliant on natural gas utilities and more reliant on electrical heating appliances. This trend, however, was not statistically significant and could be due to sampling error. With respect to solar PV installations, there appears to be a disparity in solar PV adoption among Ontario TCC residents relative to the rest of the county and state (the adoption rate in the TCC project area is less than half that of the state).

### Environment

Like energy indicators, there is a limited set of environmental indicators that can be tracked at the neighborhood scale from secondary sources. Thus, many of the environmental effects of TCC must be measured directly. During baseline data collection, the TCC evaluation team was able to use satellite data to classify the TCC project boundary area by land type. Based on the most recent set of available satellite imagery for 2016, it appears that the TCC project area has a high percentage of impervious surfaces (57% of total land area) and low percentage of vegetative cover (18%) relative to urbanized communities across California.

### Health

Health data are highly sensitive information and are not generally available from secondary sources at a temporal and geographic scale appropriate for measuring neighborhood-level transformations. Nonetheless, there are two health related indicators that can be tracked at a geographic scale that is appropriate for evaluating the effects of Ontario Together: health insurance coverage and vehicle collisions involving a cyclist or pedestrian. The former indicator experienced a statistically significant increase during the study period, which could be explained by the rollout of the Affordable Care Act in 2010. The latter indicator declined by 33% from 2013 to 2018 for collisions involving a bicyclist (24 to 16 collisions), and increased for collisions involving a pedestrian by 50% (10 to 15 collisions).

### Housing

The only statistically significant trends among the various housing indicators tracked in the TCC project area were an increase in the share of renters and the tenure of those renters in their current units. These trends were not unique to the TCC project area and were observed at statistically significant rates for San Bernardino County and California as well. Both trends could be due to the rising cost of housing, which diminishes the mobility of renters.

### Transportation

Across San Bernardino County and California more broadly, there has been a statistically significant shift toward more work commutes by car. This trend was also observed in the TCC project area, but not at a scale that was statistically significant. Commuting by other modes remained relatively stable, as changes were not statistically significant.

[4] Additional information related to indicator tracking can also be found in the appendices.

## Table 1. Summary Table of Key Baseline Trends[5]

| Indicator | Growth Rate from 2013 to 2018 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ontario TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | California |
| Total population | +7.9%* | +1.7% | +3.8%* | +4.0%* |
| % Hispanic, all races | -1.4% | +1.2% | +5.8% | +2.6%* |
| % Non-Hispanic, Asian | +61.7% | +2.4% | +8.4%* | +7.6%* |
| % Non-Hispanic, Black | +21.4% | -0.8% | -4.5% | -3.3% |
| % Non-Hispanic, White | -20.1% | -4.0% | -10.1% | -5.4% |
| % Non-Hispanic, other groups | +59.2% | -25.2% | +7.4%* | 9.1%* |
| % Foreign born | -7.3% | -9.4% | -0.4% | -0.4% |
| Median household income | +15.1% | 18.9% | 11.2%* | +16.6%* |
| % living below poverty | -27.1% | -23.2% | -7.3% | -10.4% |
| % high income ($125k+) | +75.8%* | +70.3%* | -30.5%* | +31.0%* |
| % employed within civilian labor force | +12.0%* | +11.0%* | +5.4%* | +4.4%* |
| % with less than high school education | -6.4% | -11.6% | -5.9% | -9.0% |
| % with bachelor's degree or higher | +26.1%* | +33.4%* | +8.4%* | +8.4%* |
| % renters** | +6.2%* | +2.1% | +6.9%* | +1.5%* |
| % homeowners** | -8.6% | -1.8% | -4.3% | -1.2% |
| % renters paying ≥50% of income on rent** | +0.8% | -17.9% | -4.5% | -4.6% |
| % homeowners paying ≥50% of income on mortgage** | -44.2% | -26.3% | -24.4% | -25.7% |
| % of renters with more than one occupant per room** | -4.4% | +0.7% | +4.7% | +1.4%* |
| % of homeowners with more than one occupant per room** | -15.1% | -18.2% | -5.3% | -3.9% |
| % of renters in same house 1 year ago** | +15.5%* | +19.7%* | +22.4%* | +9.4%* |
| % of homeowners in same house 1 year ago** | -0.4% | +0.7% | -3.9% | -1.3% |
| % commuting to work by car (alone) | +3.9% | +3.2%* | +4.8%* | +0.8%* |
| % commuting to work by transit | +19.6% | -8.5% | -17.1% | -1.6% |
| % commuting to work by bike | -52.7% | -17.3% | -13.9% | -3.3% |
| % commuting to work by foot | -77.1% | +29.8% | -34.2% | -5.9% |

*Statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Significance tests were conducted in accordance with methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know (2018).
**Refers to households rather than individuals.

[5] These growth rates are based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS) using five-year samples for 2009-2013 and 2014-2018. See Appendix 6 for the following details: (1) the ACS table numbers that were sourced for each indicator; (2) estimates (rather than percentage changes) for 2009-2013 through 2014-2018 samples; and (3) the margins of error for each estimate.

# BACKGROUND

**Governor Jerry Brown in Fresno signs a package of climate change bills in September of 2016, including Assembly Bill 2722, which was authored by Assemblymember 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 Assemblymember 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.[6] 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.

[6] AB 2722, Transformative Climate Communities. 2016. Web. February 2017. Retrieved from: 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 towards 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 a 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 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 transparency 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 Proposition 84 funds.

### Program Awards

Since the launch of the program in 2016, there have been two 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 mullion 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 $0.8 million was allocated to planning grants. Round 3 will be tied to FY 2019-2020 funding, with a total of $56 million available in funding for implementation grants and $1 million for planning grants. Table 2 provides an overview of the implementation and planning grants that have been distributed through FY 2018-2019.

**Table 2: Overview of TCC Implementation and Planning Grants Through FY 2018-2019**

| 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 |

**UCLA graduate student researcher Elena Hernandez (left) receives a tour of the Huerta del Valle Community Garden, led by one of Ontario's community leaders, Beatriz Castro (right).** 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.[7] For Round 2 of the program, each TCC site selected a third-party evaluator from a list of qualified evaluation technical assistance providers that were pre-approved by SGC through an open application process. Evaluation plans for Round 2 are still under development, but will closely follow the evaluation plan from Round 1.

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 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 stakeholder's knowledge, attitude, and skills
- **Intermediate Outcomes:** Changes in stakeholder's behaviors, practices, or decisions

[7] 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

» **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.[8] Indicator tracking responsibilities will be partially split amongst 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 can take 40 years to grow to maturity, financial security can take decades to achieve, and affordable housing developments can take years to break ground. Thus, at the end of the relatively short five-year evaluation period, changes in the impact indicators may be too small to be distinguishable from statistical noise, thereby making it difficult to draw any statistically valid conclusions about indicator changes at the selected sites. Nonetheless, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will assess 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.

### 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 and 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).[9]

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 2 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 3 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.

[8] Ibid.

[9] See 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

Whenever 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 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, there are some indicators that must be estimated because they are tied to specific project activities and can not 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 Summary Through June 2019

During the first year of program implementation, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team worked with TCC grantees to operationalize indicator tracking protocols. More 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 will 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.

The UCLA-UCB evaluation team also completed baseline data collection during the first year of program implementation, the results of which are summarized in the final chapter of this annual report. For most indicators, baseline data will be updated on an annual basis through the end of 2023. A complete accessibility analysis and vegetative cover analysis, however, will not be updated until the end of the five-year evaluation period due to the labor-intensiveness of these two particular activities.

### Upcoming Evaluation Activities

During the second year of program implementation, the UCLA-UCB evaluation will begin collecting qualitative data about the rollout of the grantees' three transformative plans (i.e., the community engagement plan, displacement avoidance plan, and workforce development plan). The qualitative data will be collected through a mix of surveys, interviews, and focus groups among a limited sample of TCC residents, job trainees, and other project stakeholders.[10]

For each upcoming year of TCC grant implementation, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will issue an updated annual report culminating in a total of five annual reports. Following the fifth year of implementation, grantees are expected to have completed all of their projects, and will enter a two-year performance period in which they continue to report on how projects are progressing. At the close of the performance period, the UCLA-UCB evaluation will issue a closeout report in which baseline indicators are updated one last time. At this time, there will be two five-year non-overlapping samples of ACS data, one before program implementation and one following implementation, from which the UCLA-UCB evaluation will examine early impacts of TCC.

[10] 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

**Dinner event at Huerta del Valle.** 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 and 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 permanente, a major health care provider in the region.

After the launch of TCC and call for proposal 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 liveable 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 Onatrio's existing network of health hubs and HEAL Zone investments.

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 towards 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 3 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 comprise 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 2018-2019. This period overlaps with about one year of post-award consultation and four months program implementation.

### Table 3: 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 | Vista Verde Apartments | City of Ontario;* National Community Renaissance; Ontario Housing Authority; Omnitrans | $18,825,393 | $37,490,793 |
| Low Carbon Transit Operations Program | Transit Pass Program/ Travel Training/ Route 83 Expansion | OmniTrans* | $1,900,500 | $0 |
| Low Income Weatherization Program | 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 |
| Organics Project | Ontario Carbon Farm | Huerta del Valle;* City of Ontario | $1,106,000 | $286,500 |
| Urban and Community Forestry | 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 |
| **Total**** | | | **$31,641,768** | **$74,461,928** |

*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).

# TRANSFORMATIVE PLANS


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

**THE COUPLING OF TRANSFORMATIVE PLANS** alongside a comprehensive suite of 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 their three transformative plans and what progress has been made towards plan implementation.

# Community Engagement Plan


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

**ONTARIO RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES** are involved in the planning, implementation, and governance of Ontario Together and the initiative's various projects supported by the TCC grant. The Community Engagement Plan (CEP) leverages the many partnerships formed between the City of Ontario, local nonprofits, project area residents, and business leaders during the TCC application process. That process engaged over 200 residents through 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.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

February 2021

**TCC grant funds**

$199,515

**Leveraged funds**

$5,896

## Community Engagement and Empowerment

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.

The resident leaders conduct outreach through a variety of means, such as knocking on doors, leading group fitness classes, and holding public meetings. During implementation of the CEP, a total of 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.

The CEP will also employ other means to raise awareness about TCC and to involve residents in the effort. These methods include neighborhood fairs that will 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 materials 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

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 comprised of 18 members. In addition to 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 individual 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), an additional advisory body involved in TCC implementation. CHIA is a group of 12 resident leaders who collaborate with the City of Ontario about health and safety improvements needed in the community. CHIA is a stakeholder group borne out of HOI and was instrumental in the development of the Ontario Together proposal.

### Key Accomplishments*

- **Formation of the Ontario Together TCC governance body and appointment of its trustees**
- **5 resident leaders onboarded and trained to assist with engagement efforts**
- **4 CHIA meetings held**
- **8-20 stakeholders engaged at each CHIA meeting**

***through fiscal year 2018-'19**

## STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY


**Community leaders attending an HO 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 Zum 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 who 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 began attending one of Ontario's free Zum 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 sort of 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.

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**ROSALBA MARTINEZ** is another Ontario resident turned resident leader and Zumba© Plate nutrition coach, which she juggles with being a mother of two. Her reputation as a health expert comes as a bit of a surprise to Martinez because she didn't graduate from high school. She thought this would prevent her from ever becoming an educator. But when Martinez about an adult-centered General Educational Development (GED) program at one of the health hubs located in Ontario, she became more optimistic about her future. In 2018, Martinez obtained her GED. The following 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 rewcently 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 towards 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.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

February 2024

**TCC grant funds**

$0

**Leveraged funds**

$33,077,706

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.

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, the Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board, 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.[11]

With respect to business retention, the City of Ontario will conduct business visits and surveys to assess the health and needs of businesses. When appropriate, businesses will be referred for technical assistance through the Ontario Strike Team, which consists of departments from throughout the city that he;businesses navigate the challenges of operating within the city's regulatory environment. Members of The City Ontario Strike Team include the departments of: Economic Development; Planning; Building; Fire; Utilities; Development; Law Enforcement; Engineering and Information Technologies.

## Key Accomplishments*

- **The Ontario Housing Authority has secured funding from a developer ($15.7 million) and state and housing tax credits ($5.8 million) for the construction of Emporia Place Apartments, which will bring 75 units of affordable housing to the project area.**
- **The City of Ontario issued a $24.6 million bond to rehabilitate and extend the affordability covenants of 86 housing units at Ontario Townhouses, also located within the project area.**

***through fiscal year 2018-'19**

[11] See Section 10.24 of the City of Ontario Housing Element Technical Report for more information.

# Workforce Development Plan

**Demonstration of logistics technologies at Ontario High School Career and College Exposition.** Photo credit: Baldy View ROP

**ONTARIO TOGETHER'S WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN** (WDP) will leverage existing programming within the community to connect residents with job training and employment opportunities created through TCC activities. Specifically, 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)**

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

February 2022

**TCC grant funds**

$238,271

**Leveraged funds**

$84,687

## Key Accomplishments

***Plan implementation pending***

The WDP will be implemented by a variety of project partners, particularly those listed above, but the San Bernardino County Workforce Development Department (SBCWDD) will serve as the plan lead. 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 the local community colleges and high schools, 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 create a permanent workforce development program within downtown Ontario. At this location, residents will be able to meet with an employment counselor learn about open job postings, upcoming training opportunities, and funding opportunities to gain new skills or higher education.

PROFILES:

# TCC FUNDED PROJECTS


**Arthur Levine, project lead of the Ontario Carbon Farm, leading a compost demonstration at the Huerta del Valle Community Garden.** **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.[12] 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.

[12] **For more information about California Climate Investments, visits: http://www.caclimateinvestments.ca.gov/**

# Active Transportation Projects

**Bike lane around Ontario Town Square.** 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 of 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 Planning 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.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

February 2021

**TCC grant funds**

$5,840,268

**Leveraged funds**

$1,238,799

**Project lifetime**

20 years

## Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

**GHG emissions reductions**

440 $MTCO_2e$

**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

## Key Accomplishments*

*Project implementation pending*

*through fiscal year 2018-'19

# Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Project


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

**TO AUGMENT THE SUPPLY OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING** , increase density, and reduce VMT, Ontario Together will fund the construction of a 101-unit affordable housing development called Vista Verde Apartments. [13] Of these units, 11 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 housing units will be offered a unit on a through a lottery process that gives preference applicants who already work and live in Ontario. Project partners anticipate the affordable housing units will be available for occupancy beginning in the fall of 2020.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

February 2024

**TCC grant funds**

$18,825,393

**Leveraged funds**

$37,490,793

**Project lifetime**

30 years

[13] For a definition of affordable, see Appendix A of the FY 2017-18 AHSC Program Guidelines.

## Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

**GHG emissions reductions**

6,242 $MTCO_2e$

**VMT reductions**

22,438,929 miles

**Travel cost savings**

$8,786,302

**Direct jobs from TCC dollars**

84 FTEs

**Indirect jobs from TCC dollars**

48 FTEs

**Induced jobs from TCC dollars**

65 FTEs

## Key Accomplishments*

- **City of Ontario issued $21 million in Multi-family Mortgage Revenue Bonds and executed two loan agreements totaling $4,420,000 to help finance the cost of the development.**
- **Ontario Housing Authority closed escrow and began construction of Jun 17, 2019.**

*through fiscal year 2018-'19

In addition to building new housing, the project also includes a number of transit related investments to reduce car dependency. The largest investment will include the purchase of two new buses that will 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 will be powered by natural gas and will 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 also fund:

- **A mobility hub that includes no less than 25 bike lockers, 12 bike racks, a bike repair kiosk, and real time transit 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**

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.

# Organics Recycling Project


**Composting workshop at Huerta del Valle.** Photo credit: Ontario Real Food

**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 the course of a 100 year period. 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 offsite landfills, but these trips are difficult to estimate, so resulting GHG emissions are not reported here.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

August 2023

**TCC grant funds**

$1,106,000

**Leveraged funds**

$286,500

**Project lifetime**

10 years

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 not established methodology for estimating those sequestration benefits in urban environments, 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.

## Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

**GHG emissions reductions**

3,023 $MTCO_2e$[14]

**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**

4 FTEs

## Key Accomplishment*

***Project implementation pending.***

***through fiscal year 2018-'19**

[14] 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 offsite landfills.

# Rooftop Solar and Energy Efficiency Projects


**Rooftop solar PV panels installed by GRID Alternatives staff and trainees.** 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.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

February 2024

**TCC grant funds**

$3,002,000

**Leveraged funds**

$932,000

**Project lifetime**

30 years

## Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

**GHG emissions reductions**

8,753 $MTCO_2e$

**Renewable energy generation**

28,367,697 kWh

**Energy cost savings**

$5,625,660

**Direct jobs from TCC dollars**

16 FTEs

**Indirect jobs from TCC dollars**

6 FTEs

**Induced jobs from TCC dollars**

11 FTEs

## Key Accomplishments*

***Project implementation pending***

***through fiscal year 2018-'19**

# Transit Operations Project


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

**ONTARIO TOGETHER'S TRANSIT OPERATIONS PROJECT** is coordinated by Omintrans, 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 located 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 pay for the operation of the two additional buses along Route 83. The capital costs of the buses will be 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.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

February 2024

**TCC grant funds**

$1,900,500

**Leveraged funds**

0

**Project lifetime**

3 years

## Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

**GHG emissions reductions**

121 $MTCO_2e$

**VMT reductions**

267,735 miles

**Travel cost savings**

$233,864

**Direct jobs from TCC dollars**

40 FTEs

**Indirect jobs from TCC dollars**

5 FTEs

**Induced jobs from TCC dollars**

9 FTEs

## Key Accomplishments*

*Project implementation pending*

*through fiscal year 2018-'19

# Urban and Community Forestry Project

**Above: Ontario youth plant vegetation along pedestrian walkways.** Photo credit: City of Ontario

**ONTARIO TOGETHER'S URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROJECT** will bring 365 trees to downtown Ontario. The trees will be a mix of drought tolerant species, including oaks, ginkgoes, and sycamores. The trees 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.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

February 2024

**TCC grant funds**

$529,821

**Leveraged funds**

$11,463

**Project lifetime**

40 years

## Estimated Benefits Over Project Lifetime

**GHG emissions reductions**

857 $MTCO_2e$

**Avoided stormwater runoff**

3,750,056 gallons

**Energy cost savings**

$86,322

**Direct jobs from TCC dollars**

6 FTEs

**Indirect jobs from TCC dollars**

1 FTE

**Induced jobs from TCC dollars**

2 FTEs

## Key Accomplishments*

***Project implementation pending***

***through fiscal year 2018-'19**

PROFILES:

# LEVERAGED PROJECTS


**Ontario residents participating in a walking club event, one of several programs offered in the community as part of the Healthy Ontario Initiative.** Photo credit: City of Ontario

**IN ADDITION TO THE EIGHT** Ontario Together projects that are receiving TCC funding, the City of Ontario has also included two leveraged projects as part of the Ontario Together proposal. These leveraged projects are independently funded and help further the objectives of TCC. In Ontario, these two leveraged projects include: (1) the Healthy Ontario Initiative and (2) the Small Business Support Program. These two projects are part of a longstanding effort underway in Ontario to transform the economic and health conditions of local residents. The TCC grant will allow the City of Ontario to enhance the impact of their existing efforts by funding more affordable housing, skilled employment opportunities, safer biking and walking infrastructure, and cooler conditions during extreme heat events. The following section provides an overview of the two leveraged projects currently underway in Ontario.

# Healthy Ontario Initiative

**Zum Up! class offered 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 was launched in 2007 and is coordinated by the City of Ontario's Planning Department in collaboration with private healthcare providers (e.g., Kaiser Permanente, San Antonio Regional Hospital) non-profit partners (Social Impact Artists, Huerta del Valle), school districts, and community residents. While part of Ontario's official TCC suite of projects, the initiative utilizes only leveraged funds, including a competitive grant awarded in 2012 by Kaiser Permanente's Healthy Eating Active Living (HEAL) Zone Initiative.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**

Ongoing

**TCC grant funds**

$0

**Leveraged funds**

$333,595

**USING A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH** to wellness, HOI seeks to make changes at multiple levels in order 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 Zum Up! fitness classes offered six days per week at four different community centers within the project area. The Zum 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 entire community. Initiative partners then conduct targeted outreach to connect community members 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.

## Key Accomplishments*

- **11 HOI meetings held with residents about available resources in the community, TCC project updates, and additional funding opportunities**
- **19-54 stakeholders engaged at each HOI meeting**

***through fiscal year 2018-'19**

## 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.

**"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.

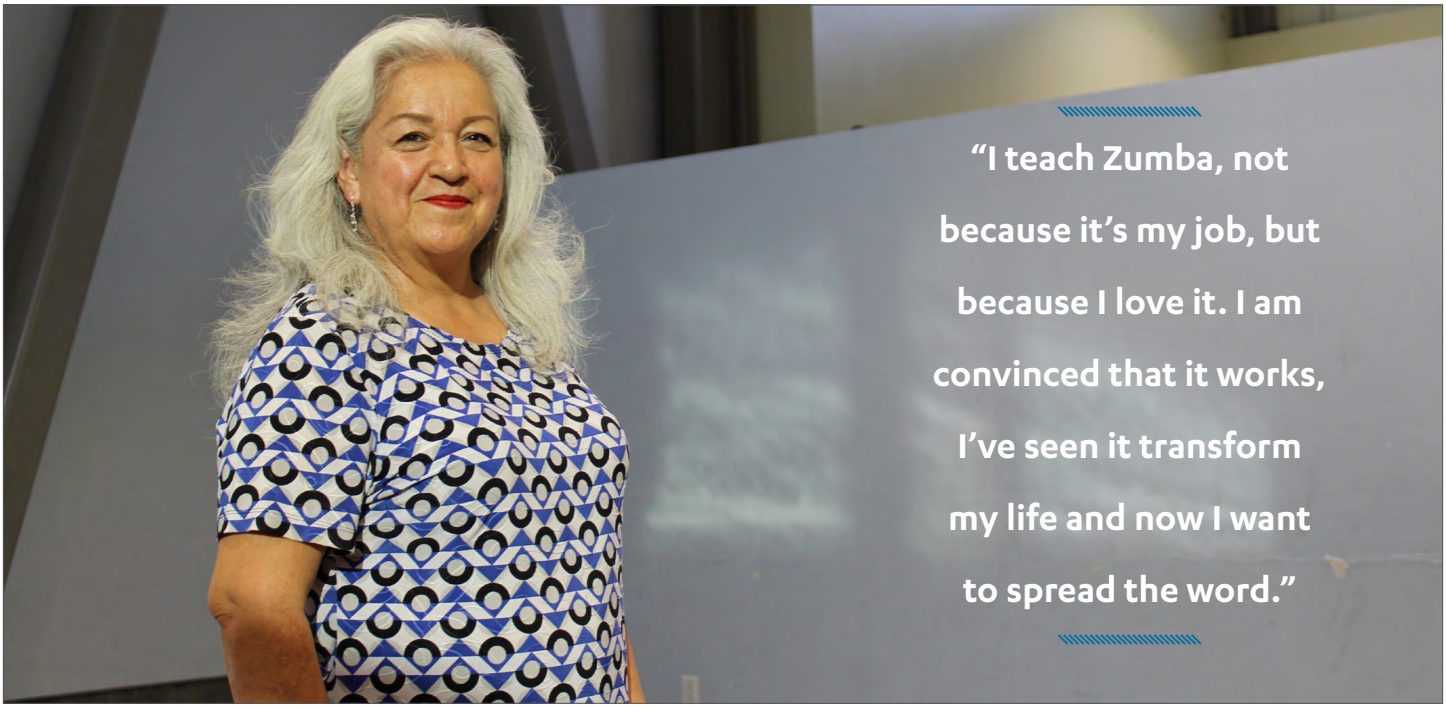
**Carlos Dorantes and Plate Nutrition Health Coach Rosalba Martinez at the Veterans Memorial Community Center.** Photo credit: Evette de Luca

**"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 next page ]

## STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY




**Rosario Santillan on the stage at Dorothy A. Quesada Community Center where she teaches a Zum 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, 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 in the Ovitt Family Community Library's Lightspeed Makerspace.**
**Photo credit: City of Ontario**

**ONTARIO'S SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT PROGRAM** seeks to attract and retain small business development in downtown Ontario, thereby supporting local job creation and economic growth within the project area. The program provides a mix of physical resources, such as a maker space and an incubator space for local entrepreneurs to develop kickstart their small businesses, as well as technical assistance. The program is led by the Inland Empire Small Businesses Development Center and is entirely funded with leveraged funds, comprised by a mix of Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) grant funding, county funding, and private donations.

The Lightspeed Makerspace opened in August of 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.

## Project Details

**Anticipated completion date**
Ongoing

**TCC grant funds**
$0

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

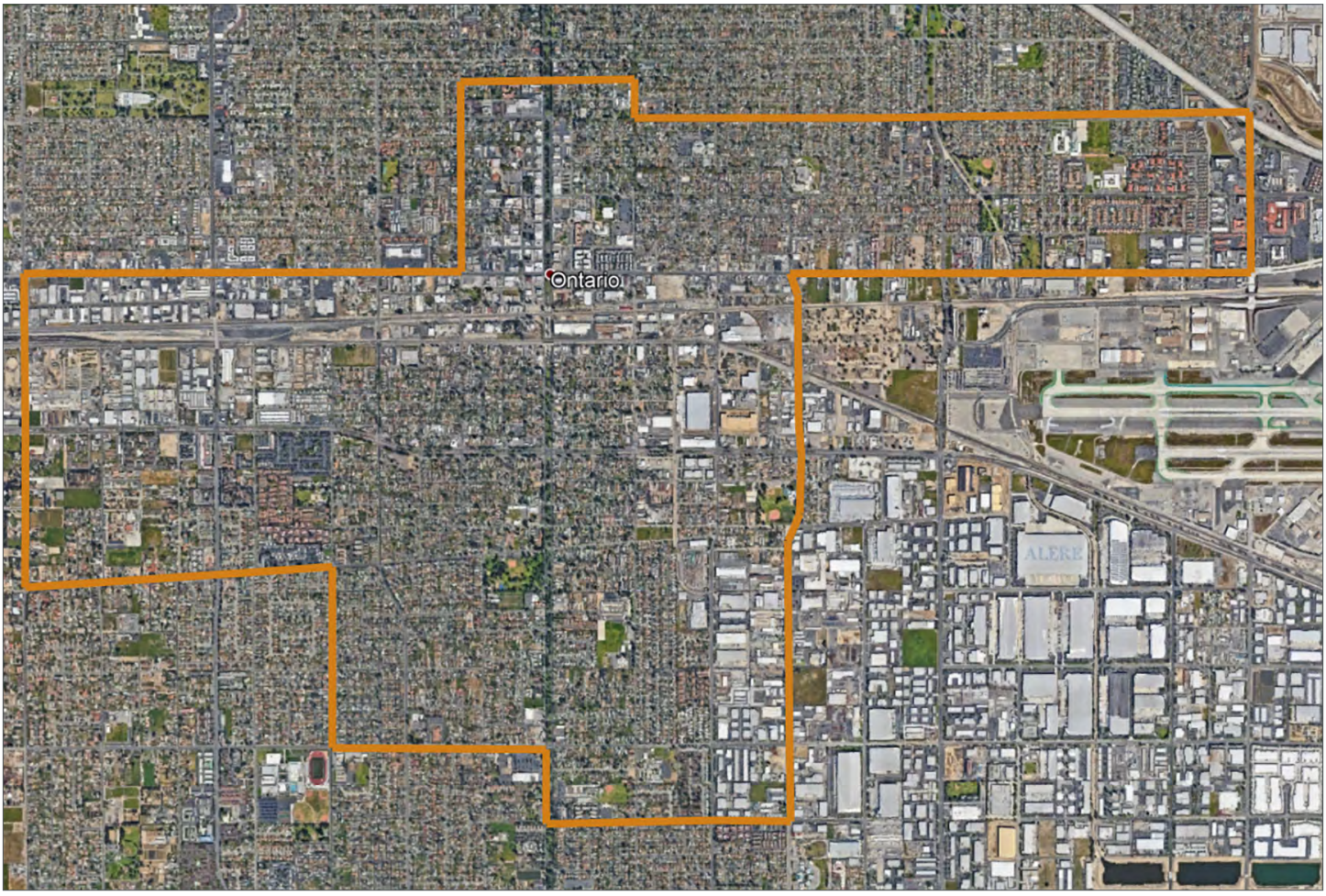
The incubator space has not officially opened, but a space has been secured in a vacant, city-owned building located along Euclid Avenue in the heart of downtown Ontario. The City of Ontario will transform the former boxing gym into a shared working space for individuals interested in launching a start-up in commerce and logistics technology. The space will also serve as a venue for events and workshops.

## Key Accomplishments*

- **Launched the Lightspeed Makerspace at the central library in downtown Ontario**
- **250 businesses contacted about small business technical assistance opportunities**
- **43 businesses directly engaged about small business technical assistance opportunities**

***through fiscal year 2018-'19**

# INDICATOR TRACKING: BASELINE DATA




**Aerial view of the Ontario TCC site boundary; the site is 4.9 square miles and measures 4 miles from west to east and 2.4 miles from north to south at the farthest points.** Photo credit: Google Earth 2020

**THE FIRST STEP IN EVALUATION** is to establish baseline data for indicators in treatment and control settings prior to an intervention. In evaluating Ontario Together, baseline data reflects conditions in the project boundary area and a set of similar, but nonadjacent census tracts that did not receive a TCC award prior to the rollout of Ontario Together. In addition to looking at baseline conditions in the project boundary area and control tracts the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will also be looking at baseline conditions at the scale of San Bernardino County and the state of California in order to understand how TCC investments are addressing equity gaps at broader geographic scales.

Ideally, baseline data will reflect a five-year trend period prior to program implementation (2014-2018). However, many indicators lack a publicly available archive from which to draw a five-year pre-investment trend line (e.g., solar PV systems, electric vehicle registrations, etc.). For these indicators, a pre-investment snapshot or truncated trend line is provided. The following section provides a high-level summary of the baseline conditions for the indicators that the UCLA-UCB evaluation team will be tracking over the five-year evaluation period. More detailed data are provided in the Appendix.

## Demographics

The population in the TCC project area in Ontario is growing at a statistically significant rate, a trend that is consistent with the rest of San Bernardino County and California. Furthermore, across all three geographic scales, there has been a statistically significant increase in the non-Hispanic Asian population and a statistically non-significant decrease in non-Hispanic Whites. Unlike the county and state, the TCC project area is becoming more Black, slightly less Hispanic, and less foreign born (by share of the total population). These latter three trends in the TCC project area, however, are not statistically significant and could be due to sampling error. See Table 4 for an overview of the trends discussed here.

### Table 4: ACS Demographic Indicators[14]

| Indicator | ACS Five-year Sample | Ontario TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | California |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total population** | 2014-2018 | 50,922 | 182,411 | 2,135,413 | 39,148,760 |
| | 2009-2013 | 47,203 | 179,329 | 2,056,915 | 37,659,181 |
| | % Change | +7.9%* | +1.7% | +3.8%* | +4.0%* |
| **Percent Hispanic, all races** | 2014-2018 | 78.7% | 79.1% | 52.8% | 38.9% |
| | 2010-2014 | 79.9% | 78.2% | 49.9% | 37.9% |
| | % Change | -1.4% | +1.2% | +5.8% | +2.6%* |
| **Percent Non-Hispanic, Asian** | 2014-2018 | 5.0% | 2.8% | 6.8% | 14.1% |
| | 2009-2013 | 3.1% | 2.7% | 6.3% | 13.1% |
| | % Change | +61.7%* | +2.4% | +8.4%* | +7.6%* |
| **Percent Non-Hispanic, Black** | 2014-2018 | 4.7% | 4.9% | 5.7% | 5.5% |
| | 2009-2013 | 3.9% | 5.0% | 8.3% | 5.7% |
| | % Change | +21.4% | -0.8% | -4.5% | -3.3% |
| **Percent Non-Hispanic, White** | 2014-2018 | 9.4% | 11.7% | 29.2% | 37.5% |
| | 2009-2013 | 11.8% | 12.1% | 32.5% | 39.7% |
| | % Change | -20.1% | -4.0% | -10.1% | -5.4% |
| **Percent Non-Hispanic, others (Pacific Islander, American Indian, two or more races, and other)** | 2014-2018 | 2.1% | 1.5% | 3.3% | 3.9% |
| | 2009-2013 | 1.3% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 3.6% |
| | % Change | +59.2% | -25.2% | +7.4%* | +9.1%* |
| **Percent foreign-born population** | 2014-2018 | 33.8% | 29.8% | 21.0% | 26.9% |
| | 2009-2013 | 36.4% | 32.9% | 21.1% | 27.0% |
| | % Change | -7.3% | -9.4% | -0.4% | -0.4% |

* Statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Significance tests were conducted in accordance with methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018).

[14] See Appendix 6 for the following details: (1) the ACS table numbers that were sourced for each indicator; (2) additional estimates for 2010-2014, 2011-2015, 2012-2016, and 2013-2017; and (3) the margins of error for all estimates.

## Economy

Economic conditions in the TCC project area in Ontario appear to have improved according to multiple ACS indicators during the decade that followed the recession: median household income, high income attainment, and the employment rate increased, while poverty levels decreased. Only the indicators for high income attainment and employment rate, however, show a statistically significant improvement. Educational attainment, a precursor to economic mobility, is also increasing at a statistically significant rate. Due to the limitations of ACS data, which are derived from a different sample of respondents each year, it's difficult to say whether improved economic conditions are occurring for long-time residents in the Ontario TCC project area or are the result of outmigration and inmigration. See Table 5 for an overview of the trends discussed here.

### Table 5: ACS Economic Indicators[15]

| Indicator | ACS Five-year Sample | Ontario TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | California |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Median household income[17]** | 2014-2018 | $50,112 | $51,731 | $60,164 | $71,228 |
| | 2009-2013 | $43,547 | $43,403 | $54,090 | $61,094 |
| | % Change | +15.1% | +18.9% | +11.2%* | +16.6%* |
| **Percent of individuals living below poverty** | 2014-2018 | 20.1% | 19.2% | 17.3% | 14.3% |
| | 2009-2013 | 27.5% | 25.1% | 18.7% | 15.9% |
| | % Change | -27.1% | -23.2% | -7.3% | -10.4% |
| **Percent high-income households ($125k+)** | 2014-2018 | 9.9% | 8.8% | 17.1% | 26.1% |
| | 2009-2013 | 5.7% | 5.2% | +13.1% | 19.9% |
| | % Change | +75.8%* | +70.3%* | -30.5%* | +31.0%* |
| **Percent with less than high school education** | 2014-2018 | 38.1% | 34.0% | 20.5% | 17.1% |
| | 2009-2013 | 40.7% | 38.4% | 21.8% | 18.8% |
| | % Change | -6.4% | -11.6% | -5.9% | -9.0% |
| **Percent with bachelor's degree or higher** | 2014-2018 | 12.3% | %11.2% | 20.3% | 33.3% |
| | 2009-2013 | 9.8% | 8.4% | 18.7% | 30.7% |
| | % Change | +26.1%* | +33.4%* | +8.4%* | +8.4%* |
| **Percent employed in civilian labor force** | 2014-2018 | 60.4% | 57.2% | 54.8% | 58.9% |
| | 2009-2013 | 53.9% | 51.5% | 52.0% | 56.4% |
| | % Change | +12.0%* | +11.0%* | +5.4%* | +4.4%* |

* Statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Significance tests were conducted in accordance with methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018).

[15] See Appendix 6 for the following details: (1) the ACS table numbers that were sourced for each indicator; (2) additional estimates for 2010-2014, 2011-2015, 2012-2016, and 2013-2017; and (3) the margins of error for all estimates.

[17] Median incomes for the TCC project area and TCC control tracts are not true medians because the evaluator did not have access to the underlying survey data. So to construct a representative median for the TCC project area and TCC control tracts, the evaluator aggregated the number of households in each income range in Table B19001 for selected census tracts, calculated cumulative shares for each range, and used linear interpolation to determine the median. This approach assumes an even distribution of incomes within the range that contains the midpoint. This approach yields a comparable figure to the median income within the aggregated tracts, but it overestimates the margin of error compared to methods that rely on actual survey data. Given these limitations, the evaluator only estimated the median for this indicator and did not conduct a test for statistical significance. More details about the methodology can be found in California Department of Finance (2011) *Re-calculating Medians and their Margin of Errors for Aggregated ACS Data*.

## Energy

There is a limited set of energy-related indicators that can be tracked at the census tract scale or smaller given the regional nature of electricity generation and transmission. Also, utility data on electricity and gas consumption at the address level are not publicly available for privacy reasons. However, several useful indicators can be obtained at an appropriate geographic scale useful for tracking trends in local energy resources. In particular, ACS data can be used to examine the reliance of different communities on fossil fuels for heating purposes. Additionally, satellite data processed and maintained by Stanford University's DeepSolar Project can be used to examine the prevalence of solar PV systems among households in different communities.

Within the TCC project area in Ontario, it appears that residents are becoming increasingly less reliant on natural gas utilities for their heating needs, and more reliant on electrical heating appliances. This trend, however, was not statistically significant, and could be due to sampling error. With respect to solar PV installations, data were not available for different points in time, but was available at different geographic scales, showing a disparity in solar PV adoption among Ontario TCC residents relative to the rest of the county and state (the adoption rate in the TCC project area is less than half that of the state). See Tables 6 and 7 for a summary of the energy related indicators discussed here.

### Table 6: ACS Energy Indicators[18]

| Indicator | ACS Five-year Sample | Ontario TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | California |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Percent of households heating home with electricity** | 2014-2018 | 35.7% | 25.7% | 20.5% | 26.4% |
| | 2009-2013 | 33.1% | 25.6% | 18.9% | 25.5% |
| | % Change | +8.0% | +0.4% | +8.4%* | +3.7%* |
| **Percent of households heating home with utility gas** | 2014-2018 | 59.2% | 68.3% | 72.1% | 64.3% |
| | 2009-2013 | 63.1% | 69.0% | 74.1% | 66.0% |
| | % Change | -6.2% | -1.0% | -2.7% | -2.6% |
| **Percent of households heating home with other fossil fuels (bottled, tank, or liquefied petroleum gas; fuel oil, kerosene, etc.; coal or coke)** | 2014-2018 | 1.2% | 0.9% | 3.2% | 3.5% |
| | 2009-2013 | 0.8% | 0.7% | 3.3% | 3.5% |
| | % Change | +55.2% | +34.6% | -3.3% | +0.5% |
| **Percent of houses with no fuel used** | 2014-2018 | 3.5% | 4.4% | 2.0% | 3.4% |
| | 2009-2013 | 2.8% | 4.0% | 1.3% | 2.9% |
| | % Change | +27.0% | +8.1% | +55.6%* | +18.8%* |

*Statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Significance tests were conducted in accordance with methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018).

### Table 7: Solar PV Systems per 1,000 Households[19]

| 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 |

[18] See Appendix 6 for the following details: (1) the ACS table numbers that were sourced for each indicator; (2) additional estimates for 2010-2014, 2011-2015, 2012-2016, and 2013-2017; and (3) the margins of error for all estimates.

[19] 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)

## Environment

Like energy indicators, there is a limited set of environmental quality indicators that can be tracked at the neighborhood scale from secondary sources. The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) publish a number of environmental metrics at the census tract scale (e.g., air pollutants, pesticide use, drinking water contaminants, etc.) through the CalEnviroScreen tool, but these metrics are derived from a sample of data that represent a more coarse geographic scale, and then modeled or estimated at the census tract scale.[19] The resulting data are helpful for ranking census tracts according to their likely pollution burden, but are not a reliable source for measuring the effects of the Ontario Together initiative over time.

Satellite data, however, is regularly updated and can be used to measure changes in land cover at small geographic scales. The National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides satellite imagery at a one-meter ground sample distance with an infrared band that allows researchers to classify imagery according to the spectral wavelengths of different land-cover types. Using 2016 imagery (the most recent year imagery was available in California), it appears that the TCC project area is dominated by impervious surfaces (57% of total land area). This percentage is much higher than the average percentage for urban land across California (43%) that was observed two years earlier.[20] Moreover, green vegetation in the TCC project area (18% of total area) is well below the average area covered by trees (not even including other vegetation cover) for urban land across California (32%).[21] See Table 8 for a summary of baseline land-cover indicators for the TCC project area.

### Table 8: Land-Cover Indicators[22]

| 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 |

[19] CalEPA and OEHHA, 2017. CalEnviroScreen 3.0.

[20] Nowak, D.J., and E.J. Greenfield, 2018. "Declining urban and community tree cover in the United States." Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 32: 32-55.

[21] Ibid.

[22] Land-cover indicators were derived from satellite imagery maintained by the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP).

## Health

Health data are highly sensitive information and are not generally available from secondary sources at a temporal and geographic scale appropriate for measuring neighborhood-level transformations. Many of the indicators of interest to TCC stakeholders, such as changes in the prevalence of asthma, obesity, diabetes, and heart disease, are only available at the zip code level or are not released annually. Ontario's TCC project boundary area, however, is much smaller than the zip code boundaries that it bisects (see Appendix 1 for an overlap between the TCC project boundary area and zip code boundaries). Nonetheless, there are two health related indicators that can be tracked at a geographic scale that is appropriate for evaluating the effects of Ontario Together: health insurance coverage and vehicle collisions involving a cyclist or pedestrian.

While enrolling individuals in health insurance programs is not an explicit objective of Ontario Together, it could be an indirect effect of the initiative by virtue of a couple pathways. First the Healthy Ontario Initiative, a leveraged project within Ontario Together, links Ontario residents to health hubs where they can learn about health resources in their community, including Covered California enrollment centers. Second, the workforce development components of Ontario Together could provide workers access to jobs that have employer sponsored health insurance packages or the supplemental income needed to purchase health insurance from the public market. Within the TCC project area, there has already been a statistically significant trend towards increased enrollment in health insurance, which is true for San Bernardino County and California as well. This could be explained by the rollout of the Affordable Care Act in 2010. See Table 9 for a summary of these trends.

Pedestrian- and bicyclist-involved vehicle collisions continue to be a concern in California.[23] The Ontario Together initiative's investments in active transportation infrastructure, such as protected bike lanes and sidewalks, should theoretically lead to a decline in vehicle collisions involving bicyclists and pedestrians. Prior to these investments, total vehicle collisions involving a bicyclist in the TCC project area declined by 33% from 2013 to 2018 (24 to 16 collisions, respectively), while collisions involving a pedestrian have increased by 50% (10 to 15 collisions respectively). See Table 10 for a summary of collisions involving bicyclists and pedestrians in both the TCC project area and control sites.

### Table 9: ACS Health Indicators[24]

| Indicator | ACS Five-year Sample | Ontario TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | California |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Percent with health insurance coverage** | 2014-2018 | 84.0% | 85.6% | 90.6% | 91.5% |
| | 2009-2013 | 70.1% | 70.8% | 79.8% | 82.2% |
| | % Change | +19.7%* | +20.9%* | +13.5% | +11.3%* |
| **Percent with private insurance coverage** | 2014-2018 | 43.2% | 42.6% | 56.0% | 63.4% |
| | 2009-2013 | 40.1% | 38.5% | 54.5% | 61.0% |
| | % Change | +7.6%* | +10.6%* | +2.8%* | +3.9%* |
| **Percent with public insurance coverage** | 2014-2018 | 45.3% | 47.7% | 41.8% | 37.2% |
| | 2009-2013 | 33.8% | 36.5% | 31.7% | 29.5% |
| | % Change | +34.1%* | +30.8%* | +31.8%* | +26.0* |

*Statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Significance tests were conducted in accordance with methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018).

[23] CalSTA, 2019, California Office of Traffic Safety 2019 Annual Report

[24] See Appendix 6 for the following details: (1) the ACS table numbers that were sourced for each indicator; (2) additional estimates for 2010-2014, 2011-2015, 2012-2016, and 2013-2017; and (3) the margins of error for all estimates.

## Table 10: Vehicle Collisions Involving Bicyclists and Pedestrians[25,26]

| Indicator | Data Range | Gross Number | | Normalized per 1,000 Street Miles | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TCC Project Boundary Area | Control Census Tracts | TCC Project Boundary Area | Control Census Tracts |
| **Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal** | 2018 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| | 2013 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| | % Change | No change | No change | No change | No change |
| **Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury** | 2018 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % Change | No change | >+100% | No change | >+100% |
| **Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury** | 2018 | 5 | 22 | 54 | 47 |
| | 2013 | 9 | 26 | 97 | 55 |
| | % Change | -44% | -15% | -44% | -15% |
| **Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain** | 2018 | 9 | 15 | 97 | 32 |
| | 2013 | 13 | 15 | 134 | 32 |
| | % Change | -31% | No change | -31% | No change |
| **Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal** | 2018 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 17 |
| | 2013 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 9 |
| | % Change | -50% | +100% | -50% | +100% |
| **Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury** | 2018 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 19 |
| | 2013 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 15 |
| | % Change | >+100% | +29% | >+100% | +29% |
| **Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury** | 2018 | 4 | 20 | 43 | 43 |
| | 2013 | 6 | 16 | 65 | 34 |
| | % Change | -33% | +25% | -33% | +25% |
| **Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain** | 2018 | 9 | 13 | 97 | 28 |
| | 2013 | 2 | 16 | 22 | 34 |
| | % Change | +350% | -19% | +350% | -19% |

[25] 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. See Appendix 7 for results at different buffer sizes to capture collisions with geographic coordinates that may not have perfectly overlapped with street lines within the project area and control tracts.

[26] Vehicle collisions involving bicycles and pedestrians are not mutually exclusive because some accidents may involve both modes.

## Housing

There are a number of housing related indicators that can be tracked using ACS data: housing cost burden, housing crowding, tenure length, and vacancies of units for rent or for sale. Taken together, these indicators provide a snapshot of displacement pressures that may be occurring in the TCC project area. High rent burdens, low vacancies, short tenures, and crowded conditions all suggest that a neighborhood is vulnerable to residential displacement or already experiencing displacement.[27] See Table 11 for a summary of the housing indicators tracked for renters and Table 12 for a summary of the housing indicators for homeowners in the TCC project area and comparison geographies.

Among the various housing indicators tracked for the TCC project area, the only statistically significant trends were an increase in the share of renters and the tenure of those renters in their current units. These trends were not unique to the TCC project area, and were observed at statistically significant rates for San Bernardino County and California as well. The increase in renters could be due to the rising cost of homeownership across the state of California relative to incomes. Likewise, the increase in the share of renters who have been in their home for more than one year could also be due to the cost of housing, which diminishes the mobility of renters to find more desirable housing. However, this trend could also be interpreted as an increase in housing stability, potentially due to rising incomes and employment, as discussed in the section on economic indicators. However, without more primary data on the motivations among renters for staying in their units, it's difficult at this point to draw any conclusions about explanatory variables.

### Table 11: ACS Housing Indicators for Renters[28]

| Indicator | ACS Five-year Sample | Ontario TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | California |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Percent renters**** | 2014-2018 | 61.7% | 47.4% | 40.7% | 45.4% |
| | 2009-2013 | 58.0% | 46.4% | 38.1% | 44.7% |
| | % Change | +6.2%* | +2.1% | +6.9%* | +1.5%* |
| **Percent of renters paying ≥30% of income on rent**** | 2014-2018 | 60.2% | 58.1% | 55.5% | 52.5% |
| | 2009-2013 | 62.1% | 65.4% | 56.8% | 54.1% |
| | % Change | -3.0% | -11.1% | -2.3% | -2.7% |
| **Percent of renters paying ≥50% of income on rent**** | 2014-2018 | 30.2% | 29.4% | 28.5% | 27.0% |
| | 2009-2013 | 30.0% | 35.8% | 29.8% | 28.5% |
| | % Change | +0.8% | -17.9% | -4.5% | -4.6% |
| **Percent of renters in with more than one occupant per room in their unit**** | 2014-2018 | 12.7% | 11.5% | 5.7% | 6.0% |
| | 2009-2013 | 13.3% | 11.4% | 5.4% | 6.0% |
| | % Change | -4.4% | +0.7% | +4.7% | +1.4%* |
| **Percent of renters in same house in same house one year ago**** | 2014-2018 | 51.3% | 39.3% | 31.9% | 35.8% |
| | 2009-2013 | 44.3% | 32.9% | 26.0% | 32.7% |
| | % Change | +15.5%* | +19.7%* | +22.4%* | +9.4%* |
| **Percent of housing units for rent that are vacant** | 2014-2018 | 1.0% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 1.5% |
| | 2009-2013 | 3.8% | 3.2% | 2.5% | 2.1% |
| | % Change | -75.0% | -49.3% | -35.0% | -27.4% |

*Statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Significance tests were conducted in accordance with methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018).
**Refers to households rather than individuals.

[27] Zuk, M., Bierbaum, A. H., Chapple, K., Gorska, K., Loukaitou-Sideris, A., Ong, P., & Thomas, T. (2015, August). Gentrification, displacement and the role of public investment: a literature review. In Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Vol. 79).

[28] See Appendix 6 for the following details: (1) the ACS table numbers that were sourced for each indicator; (2) additional estimates for 2010-2014, 2011-2015, 2012-2016, and 2013-2017; and (3) the margins of error for all estimates.

## Table 12: ACS Housing Indicators for Homeowners[29]

| Indicator | ACS Five-year Sample | Ontario TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | California |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent homeowners** | 2014-2018 | 38.3% | 52.6% | 59.3% | 54.6% |
| | 2009-2013 | 42.0% | 53.6% | 61.9% | 55.3% |
| | % Change | -8.6% | -1.8% | -4.3% | -1.2% |
| Percent of homeowners paying ≥30% of income on mortgage** | 2014-2018 | 30.0% | 26.5% | 25.6% | 24.7% |
| | 2009-2013 | 41.8% | 31.6% | 31.0% | 29.7% |
| | % Change | -28.4% | -16.1% | -17.5% | -16.6% |
| Percent of homeowners paying ≥50% of income on rent** | 2014-2018 | 6.7% | 6.0% | 5.6% | 5.4% |
| | 2009-2013 | 12.0% | 8.1% | 7.4% | 7.2% |
| | % Change | -44.2% | -26.3% | -24.4% | -25.7% |
| Percent of homeowners in with more than one occupant per room in their unit** | 2014-2018 | 4.7% | 6.3% | 3.3% | 2.2% |
| | 2009-2013 | 5.6% | 7.7% | 3.4% | 2.3% |
| | % Change | -15.1% | -18.2% | -5.3% | -3.9% |
| Percent of homeowners in same house one year ago** | 2014-2018 | 39.0% | 50.2% | 55.1% | 51.6% |
| | 2009-2013 | 39.1% | 49.9% | 57.4% | 52.3% |
| | % Change | -0.4% | +0.7% | -3.9% | -1.3% |
| Percent of housing units for sale that are vacant | 2014-2018 | 0.6% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 0.6% |
| | 2009-2013 | 1.7% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 0.9% |
| | % Change | -65.7% | -62.8% | -39.1% | -37.6% |

*Statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Significance tests were conducted in accordance with methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018).
**Refers to households rather than individuals.

[29] Ibid.

## Transportation

Across San Bernardino County and California more broadly, there has been a statistically significant shift towards more work commutes by car. This trend was also observed in the TCC project area, but not at a scale that was statistically significant. Commuting by other modes remained relatively stable, as changes were not statistically significant. See Table 13 for a summary of the ACS data analyzed here. Aside from the ACS data on commutes to work, there is no other secondary data that is updated on an annual basis at the census tract scale or smaller for understanding the travel behavior of TCC project area residents in relation to the comparison to geographies.

In addition to tracking changes in work commutes, this report also provides baseline data on the adoption rate of electric vehicles (EV) and the rollout of EV charging infrastructure. While these are not explicit objectives of Ontario Together, they could be indirectly affected. For example, improved economic outcomes for TCC residents alongside community education about the environmental goals of TCC could lead to changes in consumer demand for zero-emission technologies. Prior to TCC investment, the adoption of electric vehicles in the TCC project area appears to be growing at a faster rate than the rest of San Bernardino County.[30] The same is true for the rollout of Level 2 charging stations, but not direct current (DC) charging stations, the latter of which there was only one. The sample size for publicly available charging stations in the TCC project area is small, so these relative growth rates should be interpreted with caution. See Tables 14 and 15 for a summary of EV and publicly available charging station data collected for this baseline report.

### Table 13: ACS Transportation Indicators[31]

| Indicator | ACS Five-year Sample | Ontario TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | California |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by car (alone)** | 2014-2018 | 76.5% | 77.2% | 79.3% | 73.7% |
| | 2009-2013 | 73.7% | 74.8% | 75.7% | 73.2% |
| | % Change | +3.9% | +3.2%* | +4.8%* | +0.8%* |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by carpool** | 2014-2018 | 14.8% | 13.0% | 11.5% | 10.3% |
| | 2009-2013 | 17.6% | 17.5% | 15.2% | 11.3% |
| | % Change | -15.9% | -25.3% | -24.5% | -9.4% |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by public transit** | 2014-2018 | 2.5% | 2.4% | 1.5% | 5.1% |
| | 2009-2013 | 2.1% | 2.7% | 1.8% | 5.2% |
| | % Change | +19.6% | -8.5% | -17.1% | -1.6% |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by foot** | 2014-2018 | 1.1% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 2.7% |
| | 2009-2013 | 2.3% | 1.5% | 1.9% | 2.7% |
| | % Change | -52.7% | -17.3% | -13.9% | -3.3% |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by bike** | 2014-2018 | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 1.0% |
| | 2009-2013 | 1.5% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 1.1% |
| | % Change | -77.1% | +29.8% | -34.2% | -5.9% |

* Statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Significance tests were conducted in accordance with methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018).

[30] Data were not collected for California at this time because it must be requested by county directly from the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

[31] See Appendix 6 for the following details: (1) the ACS table numbers that were sourced for each indicator; (2) additional estimates for 2010-2014, 2011-2015, 2012-2016, and 2013-2017; and (3) the margins of error for all estimates.

## Table 14: Plug-in Electric Vehicle (PEV) Registrations[32]

| Indicator | Dataset Year | Gross Number | | | Normalized per 1,000 Residents | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County |
| Battery electric vehicle (BEV) | 2017 | 25 | 54 | 2,181 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| | 2015 | 10 | 33 | 1,222 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| | % Change | +150.0% | +63.6% | +78.5% | +136.3% | +61.7% | +76.3% |
| Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) | 2017 | 36 | 111 | 2,645 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| | 2015 | 23 | 84 | 1,971 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| | % Change | +56.5% | +32.1% | +34.2% | +47.9% | +30.6% | +32.5% |
| Fuel cell vehicle (FCV) | 2017 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | % Change | No change | No change | >+100% | No change | No change | >+100% |
| Total EVs | 2017 | 61 | 165 | 4,831 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| | 2015 | 33 | 117 | 3,193 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| | %Change | +84.8% | +41.0% | +51.3% | +74.7% | +39.4% | +49.4% |

## Table 15: Publicly Available Charging Infrastructure[33]

| Indicator | Dataset Year | Gross Number | | | Normalized per 1,000 Residents | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County | TCC Census Tracts | Control Census Tracts | San Bernardino County |
| Level 2 Stations | 2018 | 6 | 2 | 64 | 0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| | 2015 | 2 | 2 | 47 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| | % Change | +200% | No change | +36.2% | +177.5% | -1.4%* | +33.6% |
| DC Fast-Charging Stations | 2018 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 0 | <0.1 | >0.1 |
| | 2015 | 1 | 0 | 14 | <0.1 | 0 | >0.1 |
| | % Change | -100% | >+100% | +35.7% | -100% | >+100% | +33.1% |

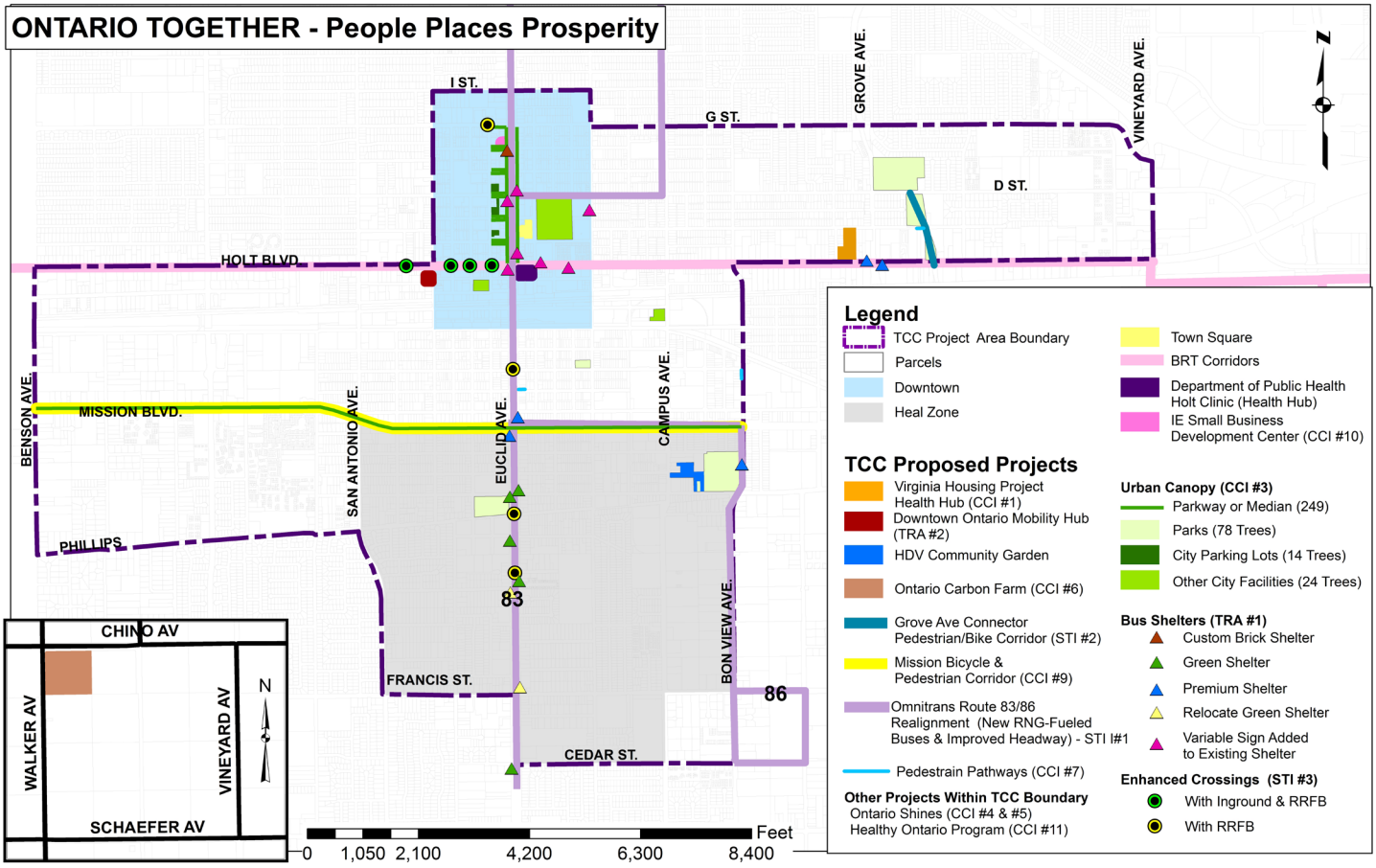
* Difference is due to population growth because there was no change in charging stations.

[32] 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.

[33] 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. The 2015 and 2018 datasets include active stations and does not include stations that have previously opened and closed. The charging station data were normalized with 2015 and 2018 five-year ACS data.

# APPENDICES

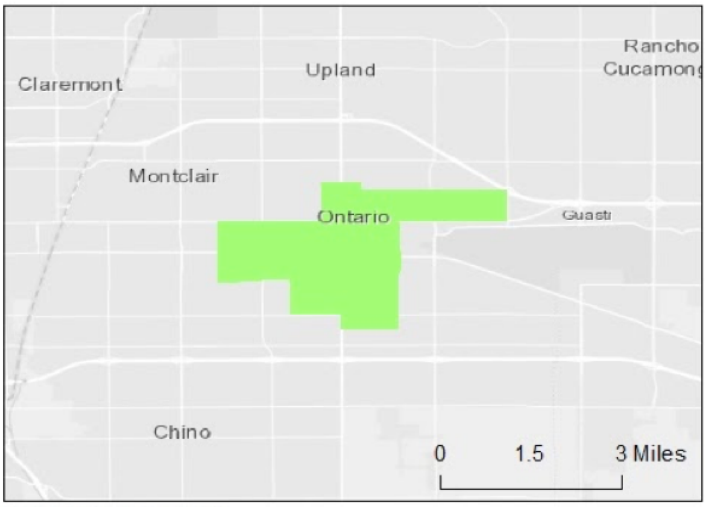
## Appendix 1: Supplemental Maps



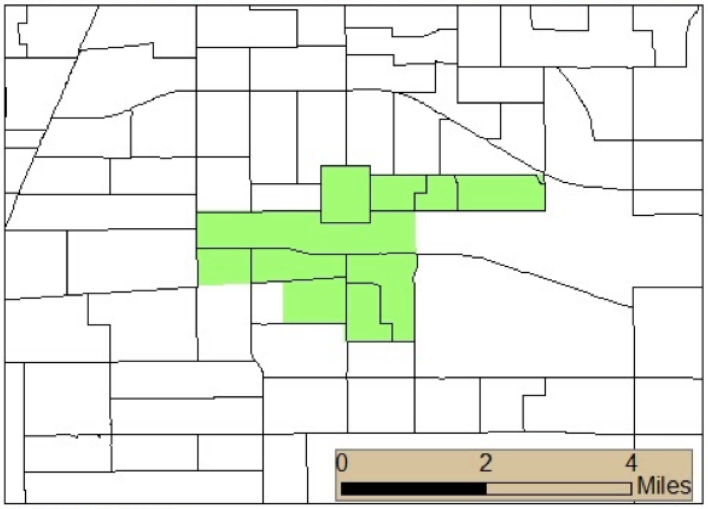

**Detailed project map.** Figure credit: City of Ontario

## OntarioTCC Project Area Overlay Maps

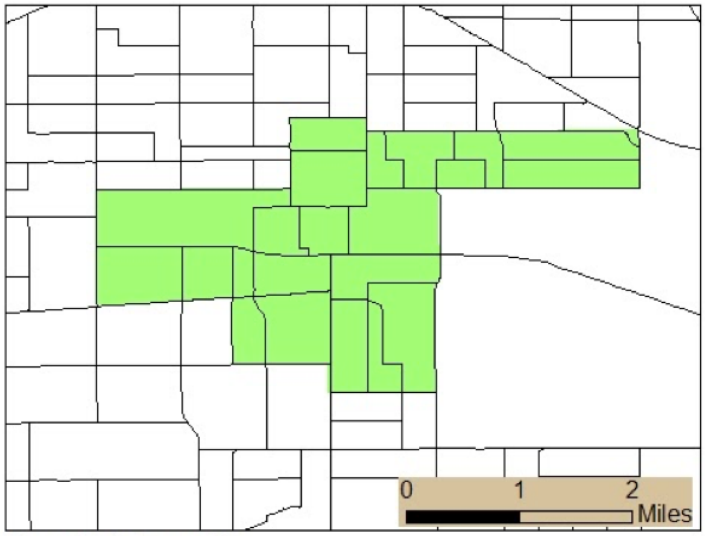
(#) = number of geographic units that intersect with TCC project area
(excluding units with less than 2% of total area under TCC project area)
Census tract, block group, and zip code maps from US Census Bureau (2016)



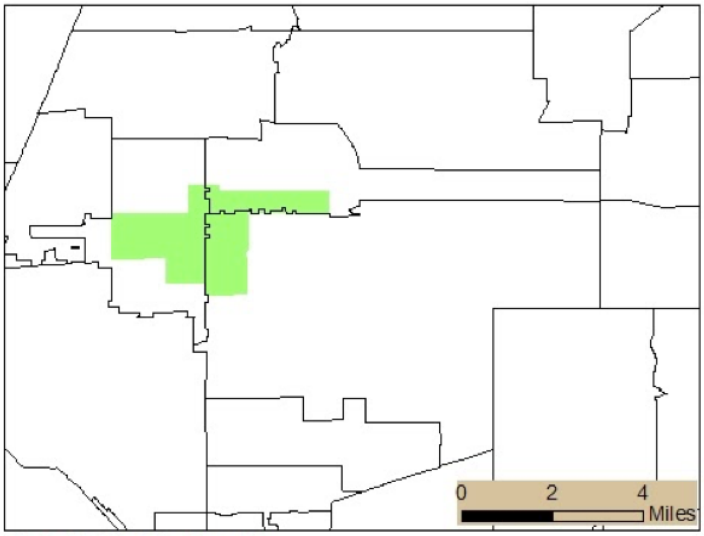

OntarioTCC Project Area




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 |
|---|---|
| Avoided stormwater runoff | iTree Planting |
| Energy cost savings | California Air Resources Board (CARB) Co-benefit Assessment Methodology for Energy and Fuel Cost Savings |
| Jobs (direct, indirect, induced) | Job Co-benefit Assessment Methodology |
| Greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions | CARB GHG Quantification Methodologies |
| Travel cost savings | California Air Resources Board (CARB) Co-benefit Assessment Methodology for Travel Cost Savings |
| Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reductions | CARB GHG Quantification Methodologies |

# Appendix 3: Ontario Together Trustees

| Member | Membership Type |
|---|---|
| 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: Margins of Error (MOE) for ACS Variables

| | Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample) | Estimate for TCC Site | MOE | Estimate for Controls | MOE | Estimate for San Bernardino County | MOE | Estimate for California | MOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DEMOGRAPHIC-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Population (B01003)** | 2009-2013 | 47,203 | 1,756 | 179,329 | 3,345 | 2056915 | 0 | 37,659,181 | 0 |
| | 2010-2014 | 48,364 | 1,721 | 179,541 | 3,182 | 2078586 | 0 | 38,066,920 | 0 |
| | 2011-2015 | 47,102 | 1,605 | 179,944 | 2,973 | 2094769 | 0 | 38,421,464 | 0 |
| | 2012-2016 | 48,442 | 1,471 | 179,951 | 2,976 | 2106754 | 0 | 38,654,206 | 0 |
| | 2013-2017 | 49,834 | 1,493 | 182,092 | 2,884 | 2121220 | 0 | 38,982,847 | 0 |
| | 2014-2018 | 50,922 | 1,403 | 182,411 | 3,019 | 2135413 | 0 | 39,148,760 | 0 |
| **Percent Hispanic, all races (B03002)** | 2009-2013 | 79.9% | 2.5% | 78.2% | 1.2% | 49.9% | 0 | 37.9% | 0.0% |
| | 2010-2014 | 80% | 2.1% | 78.4% | 1.2% | 50.5% | 0 | 38.2% | 0.0% |
| | 2011-2015 | 78.7% | 2.2% | 78.2% | 1.1% | 51.1% | 0 | 38.4% | 0.0% |
| | 2012-2016 | 78.6% | 2% | 78.5% | 1.1% | 51.7% | 0 | 38.6% | 0.0% |
| | 2013-2017 | 78% | 2% | 78.7% | 1.1% | 52.3% | 0 | 38.8% | 0.0% |
| | 2014-2018 | 78.7% | 1.8% | 79.1% | 1.2% | 52.8% | 0 | 38.9% | 0.0% |
| **Percent White, non-Hispanic (B03002)** | 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% |
| **Percent all communities of color, non-Hispanic: Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Other, and Two or More Races (B03002)** | 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% |
| **Percent other communities of color, non-Hispanic: Pacific Islander, American Indian, Other, Two or More Races** | 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% |

| | Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample) | Estimate for TCC Site | MOE | Estimate for Controls | MOE | Estimate for San Bernardino County | MOE | Estimate for California | MOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DEMOGRAPHIC-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Percent Black, non-Hispanic (B03002)** | 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% |
| **Percent Asian, non-Hispanic (B03002)** | 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% |
| **Percent Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic (B03002)** | 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% |
| **Percent American Indian, non-Hispanic(B03002)** | 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% |
| **Percent two or more races, non-Hispanic (B03002)** | 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% |
| | 2013-2018 | 1.3% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 2.4% | 0.1% | 3.0% | 0.0% |
| **Percent other, non-Hispanic (B03002)** | 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% |

| | Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample) | Estimate for TCC Site | MOE | Estimate for Controls | MOE | Estimate for San Bernardino County | MOE | Estimate for California | MOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DEMOGRAPHIC-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Percent foreign-born population (B05006)** | 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% |
| **Percent born in Asia (B05006)** | 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% |
| Percent born in Africa (B05006) | 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% |
| **Percent born in Latin America (B05006)** | 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% |
| **ECONOMIC INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Median household income (B19001)** | 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 |
| **Percent of individuals living below poverty (B17001)** | 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% |

| | Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample) | Estimate for TCC Site | MOE | Estimate for Controls | MOE | Estimate for San Bernardino County | MOE | Estimate for California | MOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ECONOMIC INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Percent high income ($125k +) (B19001)** | 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% |
| **Percent with less than high school education (S1501)** | 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% |
| **Percent with bachelor's degree or higher (S1501)** | 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% |
| **Percent employed for the population 16 years and over (B23025)** | 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% |
| **ENERGY-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **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% |
| **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% |

| | Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample) | Estimate for TCC Site | MOE | Estimate for Controls | MOE | Estimate for San Bernardino County | MOE | Estimate for California | MOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ENERGY-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **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% |
| 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% |
| 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% |
| **HEALTH-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Percent with health insurance coverage (B27001)** | 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% |
| **Percent with private health insurance coverage (B27002)** | 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% |
| **Percent with public health insurance coverage (B27003)** | 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% |

| | Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample) | Estimate for TCC Site | MOE | Estimate for Controls | MOE | Estimate for San Bernardino County | MOE | Estimate for California | MOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HOUSING-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Percent renters (B25003)** | 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% |
| **Percent homeowners (B25003)** | 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% |
| **Percent of households paying ≥30% of income on rent (B25070)** | 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% |
| **Percent of households paying ≥50% of income on rent (B25070)** | 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% |
| **Percent of households paying ≥30% of income on mortgage (B25091)** | 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% |
| **Percent of households paying ≥50% of income on mortgage (B25091)** | 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% |

| | Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample) | Estimate for TCC Site | MOE | Estimate for Controls | MOE | Estimate for San Bernardino County | MOE | Estimate for California | MOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HOUSING-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (B25014)** | 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% |
| **Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (renters) (B25014)** | 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% |
| **Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (homeowners) (B25014)** | 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% |
| **Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (renters) (B07013)** | 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% |
| **Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (homeowners) (B07013)** | 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% |
| **Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (w/ income of ≥ $75k) (B07010)** | 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% |

| | Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample) | Estimate for TCC Site | MOE | Estimate for Controls | MOE | Estimate for San Bernardino County | MOE | Estimate for California | MOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HOUSING-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **% of households in same house 1 year ago (w/ income of < $75k) (B07010)** | 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% |
| **Percent of housing units for rent that are vacant (B25002 and B25004)** | 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% |
| **Percent of housing units for sale that are vacant (B25002 and B25004)** | 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% |
| **TRANSPORTATION-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Percent of households with a vehicle available (B08201)** | 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% |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work alone by car (B08301)** | 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% |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by carpool (B08301)** | 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% |

| | Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample) | Estimate for TCC Site | MOE | Estimate for Controls | MOE | Estimate for San Bernardino County | MOE | Estimate for California | MOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TRANSPORTATION-RELATED INDICATORS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by public transit (B08301)** | 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% |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by foot (B08301)** | 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% |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by bike (B08301)** | 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% |
| **Percent of workers commuting to work by other modes: taxicab, motorcycle, and other (B08301)** | 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% |

# Appendix 7: Expanded Results for Vehicle Collisions Involving Cyclists and Pedestrians

| Indicator | Dataset Year | Gross Number of Collisions | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size | | | | Value for Controls by Buffer Size | | | |
| | | 0ft | 50 ft | 100 ft | 200 ft | 0ft | 50 ft | 100 ft | 200 ft |
| **Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal** | 2018 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2013 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % Change | None | None | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| **Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury** | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | % Change | None | None | None | None | >+100% | +200% | +200% | +200% |
| **Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury** | 2018 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 22 | 29 | 30 | 30 |
| | 2013 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 26 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| | % Change | -44% | -40% | -30% | -30% | -15% | -9% | -9% | -12% |
| **Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain** | 2018 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| | 2013 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 22 | 23 | 23 |
| | % Change | -31% | -23% | -23% | -23% | None | -14% | -17% | -17% |
| **Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal** | 2018 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| | 2013 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| | % Change | -50% | +50% | +50% | +50% | +100% | +50% | +67% | +43% |
| **Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury** | 2018 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| | % Change | >+100% | >+100% | >+100% | >+100% | +29% | +50% | +50% | +33% |
| **Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury** | 2018 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 26 | 26 | 27 |
| | 2013 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| | % Change | -33% | None | None | None | +25% | +18% | +18% | +23% |
| **Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain** | 2018 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 23 | 25 |
| | 2013 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 21 | 23 | 26 |
| | % Change | +350% | +400% | +400 | +400% | -19% | +10% | None | -4% |

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