

# ONTARIO TOGETHER

2022 PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM GRANT



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# Acknowledgments

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## Disclaimer

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

## For More Information

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

Cover image: Exterior construction at Vista Verde Apartments in December 2020 (Photo credit: National Community Renaissance)

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# Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	4
Ontario Today	5
Ontario Together	5
Projects	6
Transformative Plans	7
Project Area	8
Anticipated Benefits	9
Cumulative Accomplishments	10
<b>BACKGROUND</b>	15
The Vision Behind TCC	15
Evaluating the Impacts of TCC	18
A Brief History of Ontario: The Legacy of Environmental Injustice	22
<b>ONTARIO TOGETHER: STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY</b>	27
Solar installations unlock cost savings for low-income homeowners	28
Workforce development specialist helps residents re-imagine their futures	30
Vista Verde welcomes its first residents	32
Business incubator program provides community and inspiration	34
Grassroots engagement model empowers residents to serve as local leaders	36
Health initiative inspires residents to get well and give back	38
<b>PROFILES: TRANSFORMATIVE PLANS</b>	40
Community Engagement Plan	41
Displacement Avoidance Plan	43
Workforce Development Plan	46
<b>PROFILES: TCC FUNDED PROJECTS</b>	47
Active Transportation Projects	48
Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Project	50
Rooftop Solar Projects	54
Transit Operations Project	56
Urban and Community Forestry Project	58
Urban Canopy	59
<b>PROFILES: LEVERAGED PROJECTS</b>	60
Healthy Ontario Initiative	61
Small Business Support Program	63
<b>APPENDICES</b>	65
Appendix 1: Supplemental Maps	65
Appendix 2: Summary of Methods for Estimating Project Benefits	67
Appendix 3: Ontario TCC Trustees	68
Appendix 4: Ontario Together TCC Census Tracts	69
Appendix 5: Ontario Together Control Census Tracts	70
Appendix 6: Indicator Data	71

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## THE TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

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

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

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

This progress report is the third in a series of five that will provide an overview of the key accomplishments and estimated benefits of TCC funded activities in Ontario, collectively referred to as Ontario Together.<sup>1</sup> This specific report documents progress through the end of FY 2020-21, which overlaps with about 14 months of post-award planning (January 2018 to March 2019), and 28 months of grant implementation (March 2019 through June 2021). The majority of implementation has occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, so project partners' responses to the pandemic are also highlighted throughout the report.

<sup>1</sup>For annual reports that LCI has produced for other TCC sites, visit: <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/tracking-groundbreaking-climate-action/>

## Ontario Together





**Project partners and resident leaders at the grand opening of Vista Verde Apartments, a TCC funded affordable housing development. Photo credit: National Community Renaissance**

## Ontario Today

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

## Ontario Together

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

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

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

## Projects

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

goals of TCC. The TCC funded projects and leveraged projects are consolidated into eight distinct project types (summarized below):

### TCC Funded Projects



**Active Transportation** — Funds two distinct projects aimed at improving and expanding infrastructure for bicyclists and pedestrians, with one project filling in 435 feet of missing sidewalk segments through the community, and the other project adding 5 miles of 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 free monthly bus passes over a 3-year period, 25 bike lockers, 12 bike racks, 0.51 miles of multiuse trails, etc.). Together these investments are aimed at improving transit ridership and reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT), along with lowering housing costs and travel costs for Ontario residents.



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

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



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



**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 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 kick start their small businesses.

## Transformative Plans

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

Respectively, these three plans are designed to ensure that TCC investments reflect the community's vision and goals, bring economic opportunities to low-income households, 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

- » **Formalize** resident participation in TCC grant governance through the establishment of the Ontario TCC Trustees, which includes:
  - The lead TCC grantee (City of Ontario)
  - 9 project partners
  - 7 stakeholder groups
  - 1 ex officio delegate from the community
- » **Create** a network of community-based educators that inspire behavior change, including:
  - 5 paid resident leaders
  - 5 paid health coaches
- » **Leverage** existing channels of engagement to solicit resident input, including:
  - 12 focus groups with resident leaders
  - 8 meetings with the Community Health Improvement Association (CHIA)
  - 2 convenings of local partners (known as World Cafes)
- » **Conduct** outreach to connect residents with TCC projects, including:
  - 45 targeted social media messages
  - 2 workshops on affordable housing opportunities
  - 2 workshops on TCC related job opportunities



### Displacement Avoidance Plan

- » **Incentivize** affordable housing production through density bonus agreements and reduced development impact fees
- » **Protect** tenure of existing residents through financial assistance programs, rent controls, and counseling services
- » **Retain** local small business community by conducting outreach and providing technical assistance



### Workforce Development Plan

- » **Establish** a permanent position for a workforce specialist to assist residents with their career goals
- » **Connect** residents with training opportunities that provide them with new skills, including:
  - 20 paid internships on solar installations projects
- » **Place** residents in employment opportunities on TCC and leveraged projects, including:
  - 3 full-time jobs in organics recycling
  - 5 part-time jobs as resident leaders
  - 66 estimated full-time construction jobs building affordable housing



Resident-inclusive grant governance meeting in October 2019. Photo credit: City of Ontario

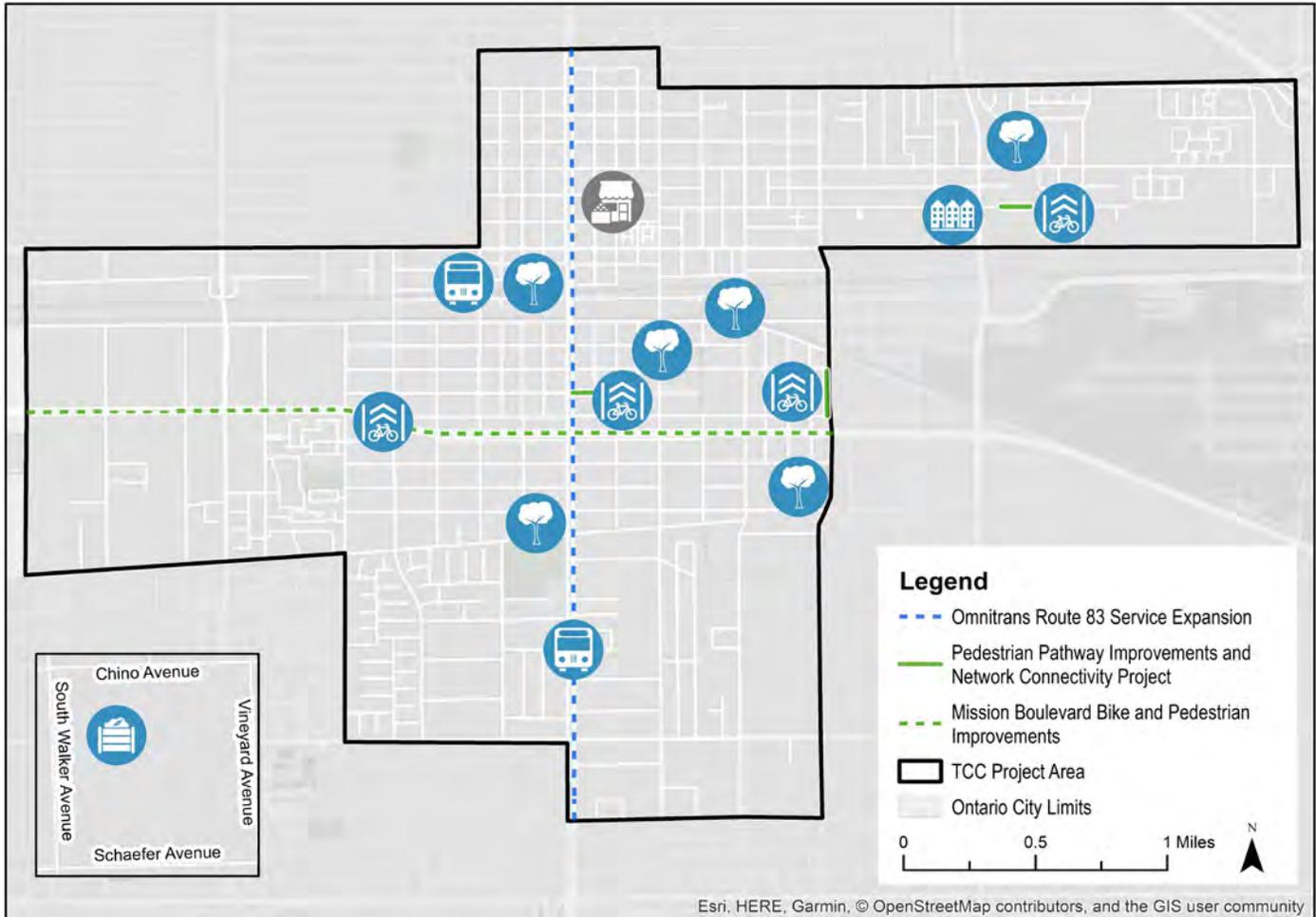
## Project Area

The Ontario Together project area was configured to bring investment to some of the state’s most disadvantaged neighborhoods. All census tracts within the project boundary area are defined as disadvantaged according to CalEnviroScreen 3.0 (around 65% of the project area ranks within the top 5%). The project area boundary was also drawn to connect key assets within those census tracts. Key assets include: Ontario’s historic downtown, three bus routes ,

six community centers, the Huerta del Valle community garden, and the HEAL Zone catchment area.

**Figure 1** shows where TCC funded projects and leveraged projects will be located within the project area. See **Appendix 1** for a more detailed map that includes assets located within the project area.

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



\*See the previous two pages for information about what each project icon represents. This map does not include projects or plans that are sitewide (e.g., rooftop solar installations, community engagement, health programming, etc.). Figure credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

## Anticipated Benefits

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

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

### Project Outputs



**5** miles of bike lanes



**2** new buses powered by renewable natural gas



**700** kW of solar power on affordable multifamily developments and single-family homes



**3** miles of sidewalk and construction 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

### Outcomes and Impacts<sup>2</sup>



**19,432** metric tons (MT) of avoided GHG emissions (in CO<sub>2</sub>e)



**\$4,710,150** in travel cost savings for residents who shift their travel modes



**3,750,056** gallons in avoided stormwater runoff



**17,850,995** miles of averted travel in passenger vehicles annually



**\$4,012,492** in energy cost savings for solar PV and street tree beneficiaries



**177** direct jobs  
**73** indirect jobs, and  
**111** induced jobs supported by TCC funding<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 Together could inform local climate action and investments well beyond the TCC project area.

## Cumulative Accomplishments



Construction of shade structures at Vista Verde Apartments in January 2021, which will also support an array of solar panels.

Photo credit: National Community Renaissance

Much has happened following SGC’s announcement of Ontario’s TCC award in January 2018. From that announcement through the close of the 2020-21 fiscal year (June 30, 2021), a period of two and a half years, project partners have made considerable progress toward implementing an ambitious, unprecedented climate action initiative.

Key accomplishments of Ontario Together project partners are described in this section according to the phase in which they occurred. Specifically, accomplishments are divided between: (a) post-award consultation, a period of planning and preparation between the award announcement and grant execution; and (b) grant implementation, which formally began in March 2019, when the City of Ontario executed its grant agreement with SGC. In light of the challenges of the pandemic, SGC has extended the grant implementation period for Round 1 grantees (from June 2023 to February 2024 in Ontario).

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

#### Formalized Partnerships and Governance Structure

During the post-award consultation phase, Ontario Together partners participated in a comprehensive review of all projects and transformative plans to ensure that they complied with TCC guidelines, and that requisite partnerships were in place to successfully carry them out. Key deliverables that came out of this process included: an executed grant agreement with clearly defined work plans and roles for each project partner; an evaluation plan to measure the effects of TCC investment in collaboration with LCI; and the establishment of a collaborative stakeholder structure for coordinating grant governance, known as the Ontario TCC Trustees (see **Appendix 3** for a full list of members).

### Grant Implementation (March 2019 – June 2021)

#### Placed Families in New Affordable Housing Units

In April 2021, construction of Ontario’s affordable housing and sustainable communities project (Vista Verde Apartments) was completed. And as of June 30, all units were successfully leased to qualifying households. This means that 100 low-income households now have secure and affordable housing located near transit and recreational amenities, which for many tenants is a transformational change from their previous housing situation. For a case study on three families who have benefited from the project, see **page 32**.

#### Introduced Buses Powered by Renewable Natural Gas

Ontario’s affordable housing and sustainable communities project also paid for the procurement of two new buses that are powered by renewable natural gas (RNG). Unlike conventional natural gas that is derived from fossil fuel sources, RNG is sourced from waste management facilities such as landfills, waste water treatment plants, and digesters at food processing sites. The two RNG buses were put into service along existing transit routes that serve the TCC project area, thereby reducing GHG emissions from local transit operations.

#### Brought Solar Power to Low-Income Households

Through the end of FY 2020-21, project partners installed 31 solar PV systems across the project area, totaling 303 kilowatts of DC-rated (kW-DC) power. Of the 31 systems installed, 29 benefited low-income homeowners, thereby providing financial relief in the face of rising energy costs. For a case study on two families who have obtained such relief, see **page 28**.

Project partners also installed two solar PV systems at multi-family properties (Vista Verde Apartments and Assisi House). Both of these properties house low-income individuals and families. The energy cost savings from the solar PV systems will be reinvested in services for residents and building maintenance.

### Expanded Urban Tree Cover

With respect to urban forestry efforts, project partners have planted 175 trees in downtown Ontario, adding vegetation where there was previously concrete. Once the trees have matured, they will also increase shade cover, thereby improving thermal comfort during extreme heat events.

### Deepened Community Engagement Efforts

Ontario Together's Community Engagement Plan (CEP) is well underway and strategically leverages much of the health programming and outreach activities piloted under the Healthy Ontario Initiative. These activities include regular meetings with resident leaders known as the Community Health Improvement Association (CHIA), convenings of local partners in health related sectors known as World Cafes, and free fitness and nutrition classes for residents. In each of these settings, project partners are facilitating conversations about how maximize the impact of TCC investments.

The integration of the CEP and Healthy Ontario Initiative allows residents and community-based organizations to engage with TCC planning efforts vis-à-vis the engage-

## Key Accomplishments Through June 2021

### Partnership Formation

- » An executed grant agreement with clearly defined work plans, partner roles, deliverables, and reporting expectations for each project and plan;
- » The development of an evaluation plan, in collaboration with LCI, for tracking the outputs and outcomes from each project and plan; and
- » Establishment of the Ontario TCC Trustees, a collaborative stakeholder structure for coordinating grant governance, composed of 10 project partners, 7 stakeholder groups, and a resident leader.

### Climate Action

- » **175** street trees planted in the project area;
- » **101** units of transit-oriented housing built and successfully occupied by low-income households;
- » **31** solar PV systems installed on residential properties occupied by low-income households, providing a total of 303 kilowatts of DC-rated (kW-DC) solar power; and
- » **2** new buses powered by renewable natural gas purchased and put into service in the project area.



New Omnitrans bus funded by TCC dollars. Photo credit: Omnitrans



Residents rank investment priorities at a neighborhood fair in February 2020. Photo credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

ment channels they already know and use. This helps minimize engagement fatigue while also building the technical capacity of health partners to work more directly on climate change. For example, resident leaders previously hired and trained under the Healthy Ontario Initiative, are now funded by TCC to engage their fellow community members on topics such as renewable energy access organic waste diversion. For a case study on three resident leaders at the forefront of engagement efforts in the TCC project area, see **page 36**.

In addition to the engagement channels that have been leveraged from the Healthy Ontario Initiative, Ontario’s CEP has funded a diverse set of outreach activities to increase awareness of TCC investments. These activities have included informational workshops, a neighborhood fair, mass mailings, and social media postings. From these activities, residents have learned how they can benefit from or participate in grant implementation.

To ensure coordination across engagement and outreach efforts, project partners have attended quarterly Ontario TCC Trustee meetings. These meetings have facilitated the rollout of Ontario’s CEP by providing project partners with a forum to strategize on how they can cross promote each other’s work. The meetings have also provided project partners a direct line of communication with a resident representative to discuss engagement challenges and vet potential solutions. For a spotlight on the resident serving this role, see **page 38**.

## Key Accomplishments Through June 2021

### Community Engagement

- » **27** meetings facilitated by the Community Health Improvement Association (CHIA), a resident-led advisory body that reports to the Ontario TCC Trustees about health and safety improvements that the community needs;
- » **13** informational workshops about Ontario Together projects and plans (8 on affordable housing; 3 on solar; and 2 on urban forestry);
- » **5** community health workers (known locally as resident leaders) were hired and trained to help with community engagement;
- » **8** meetings of the Ontario TCC Trustees;
- » **4** focus groups with residents to gather input on the rollout of affordable housing outreach;
- » **2** World Cafe events that convened engagement partners to coordinate their respective work in the community; and
- » **1** neighborhood fair that showcased various initiatives underway in the community, including Ontario Together.

**Connected Residents with Training and Employment**

Ontario Together’s Workforce Development Plan (WDP) is also well underway in connecting residents with training and employment opportunities. Project partners have used TCC dollars to fund the position of a workforce specialist at Ontario’s downtown library who provides one-on-one career counseling. For a case study on three individuals that the workforce specialist has helped make major career shifts, see **page 30**.

In addition to career counseling services, project partners have also used TCC dollars to create new training and employment opportunities on TCC funded projects. Through the end of FY 2020-21, a total of 7 interns have completed paid, on-the-job training with GRID Alternatives, 4 of whom have learned the ropes of project outreach and administration, and 3 of whom have learned the craft of directly installing rooftop solar system.

Like the CEP, the WDP builds upon a number longstanding partnerships in the community. Specifically, the WDP leverages partnerships between the San Bernardino County Workforce Development Department, the Ontario Economic Development Department, and the Ontario-Montclair School District to co-host workshops and educational events about training and employment opportunities in the region, including but not limited to those funded by TCC.

**Key Accomplishments Through June 2021**

**Workforce Development**

- » **53** individuals placed in jobs and 45 placed in training after meeting with the workforce specialist stationed at Ontario’s downtown library;
- » **32** events at Ontario’s downtown library about job training opportunities and 14 events about job placement opportunities;
- » **5** resident leaders supported by TCC funds to carry out community engagement activities in the TCC project area (also counted under community engagement accomplishments);
- » **4** interns completed paid, on-the-job training with GRID Alternatives on solar marketing, outreach, and project administration; and
- » **3** interns completed paid, on-the-job training with GRID Alternatives on solar system design/ installation and construction basics.

Attendants of a virtual community forum in April of 2020 in which GRID Alternatives presented on job training opportunities through Ontario Shines. Photo credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

## Coordinated Efforts to Mitigate Displacement

While Ontario's Displacement Avoidance Plan (DAP) is not funded by TCC, it has formalized coordination among TCC partners around this critical issue. It is important to note that project partners are coordinating their efforts to address the *indirect* effects of TCC investments on displacement, as TCC projects won't directly displace any residents or businesses (all new infrastructure will be located on vacant land or within the public right of way).

In service of mitigating residential displacement, project partners have closed funding gaps for two affordable housing developments (Ontario Townhouses Emporia Place Apartments), continued enforcement of rent protections for tenants in mobile home parks (through the Jack Galvin Mobile Home Park Accord), provided tenants' rights counseling, and distributed basic essentials to individuals and families facing housing insecurity (ID vouchers, gift cards for food, hygiene kits, and bus passes).

With respect to mitigating commercial displacement, project partners have conducted site visits and surveys to assess the health and needs of small businesses, and then linked engaged stakeholders with services offered and resources offered through Ontario's Small Business Support Program. These services and resources include targeted technical assistance, physical space, and educational programming about business development.

## Adapted to the Challenges of the COVID-19 Pandemic

After the COVID-19 pandemic hit, many of Ontario Together's various projects and transformative plans had to halt implementation to mitigate community spread of the virus. Ontario Together project partners quickly regrouped and identified which project components should be postponed and which could be modified to employ physical distancing protocols. Nearly all projects were able to continue on with implementation through the use of masking and virtual meeting platforms. The only project that was entirely postponed due to the pandemic was Ontario Together's transit operations project, which couples an expansion of bus service with transit travel trainings. These investments were postponed to the following fiscal year, when schools were set to reopen, in order to have the greatest impact on increasing ridership.

## Key Accomplishments Through June 2021

### Residential Displacement Avoidance

- » **1,697** households living in mobile homes protected with rent caps under the Jack Galvin Mobile Home Park Accord;
- » **985** landlord-tenant and 137 fair housing cases opened with the Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board, in which residents were counseled on their housing rights;
- » **86** households living in Ontario Townhouses protected under affordability covenants through the issuance of a \$24.6 million bond; and
- » **75** households paced in affordable housing at Emporia Place Apartments, a new development in the TCC project area that was financed with leveraged funds.

### Commercial Displacement Avoidance

- » **1,594** surveys and 538 site visits conducted to assess the needs of small businesses; and
- » **65** targeted technical assistance sessions provided to business owners about how to grow and/or sustain their operations within the community.

### Pandemic Resiliency Building

- » Community engagement programming was moved to a virtual environment (Zoom);
- » Virtual CHIA meetings educated resident leaders about prevention, treatment, and vaccine rollouts, who then relayed the information more broadly within the community;
- » Business outreach was adjusted to include information about COVID-19 related resources; and
- » Paid internships with GRID Alternatives were modified so that interns could work remotely on outreach- or design-related tasks.



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

## The Vision Behind TCC

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Program Administration**

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

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

### **Program Awards**

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

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

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



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

## Evaluating the Impacts of TCC

In 2017, SGC contracted with the University of California, Los Angeles and the University of California, Berkeley (UCLA-UCB evaluation team) to draft an evaluation plan for assessing the progress and outcomes of Round 1 TCC implementation grants at the neighborhood level. In November 2018, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team published an evaluation plan to serve as a guide for evaluating the three TCC Round 1 grants.<sup>5</sup>

Following the publication of the Round 1 evaluation plan, the UCLA-UCB evaluation team entered a second contract with SGC to serve as the third-party evaluator in all three Round 1 sites. The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation (LCI) is now the sole contractor in that role, and will continue as such for the first five years of TCC Round 1 grant implementation (2019 through 2024).

For Rounds 2 and 3 of the program, each TCC site selected a third-party evaluator from a list of qualified evaluation technical assistance providers that were preapproved by SGC through an open application process. LCI was selected to serve as the evaluator for the Round 2 grant in Northeast Los Angeles (Pacoima) and the Round 3 grant in Stockton.

LCI’s evaluation plans for Rounds 2 and 3 closely follow the evaluation plan from Round 1, with some site-specific

modifications to reflect each site’s unique set of projects, goals, and priorities for data tracking. These modifications were made in close consultation with the project partners in each TCC site.

### Conceptual Framework for Evaluating TCC

Logic models greatly informed all of the evaluations plans that LCI produced. Logic models illustrate the interim steps that must occur for a project or plan to realize its intended goals. Within the context of TCC, 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 stakeholders’ knowledge, attitude, and skills
- » **Intermediate Outcomes:** Changes in stakeholders’ behaviors, practices, or decisions
- » **Impacts:** Changes in environmental or human conditions that align with the objectives of TCC (i.e., GHG reductions; public health and environmental benefits; and economic opportunities and shared prosperity).

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

The LCI evaluation team translated the latter four steps in the logic model framework into indicators that could be quantified and tracked for the purposes of program evaluation. The TCC Round 1 evaluation plan summarizes the final list of indicators adopted by SGC for Fresno, Ontario, and Watts.<sup>6</sup> Indicator tracking responsibilities will be partially split among the LCI evaluation team and the grantees. In general, all output-related indicators will be tracked by the grantees, while most outcome and impact related indicators will be tracked by the LCI evaluation team.

### Quantitative Methods for Evaluating TCC

To quantitatively assess the effects of TCC, the LCI evaluation team will conduct two different forms of comparison: (1) before-and-after TCC investment; (2) and a with-and-without TCC investment. Together, these two modes of comparison will provide the most reliable assessment of what changes can be attributed to TCC investment.

For the before-and-after comparison, the LCI evaluation team will measure changes in indicators before and after TCC kickoff, which occurred in 2019 for Round 1 grants. Whenever possible, the LCI evaluation team will construct a five-year pre-kickoff trend line (2014-2018 for Round 1) and a five-year post-kickoff trend line (2019-2023 for Round 1).

For the with-and-without comparison, the LCI evaluation team will compare trends in TCC sites to trends in a set of control sites that did not receive TCC investment. This will help isolate the effect of TCC from larger social, economic, and environmental forces that may also be acting on indicators. To support this effort, the LCI evaluation team has identified control sites that are similar to TCC sites along a number of dimensions, including socioeconomic demographics, climate, and pollution burden (as demonstrated by CalEnviroScreen scores).<sup>7</sup>

In addition to measuring changes within TCC sites and control sites, the LCI evaluation team is also measuring changes at the county and state level for indicators that speak to social equity (e.g., income, employment, housing costs, etc.). This will allow the LCI evaluation team to assess whether TCC is reducing socio-economic disparities between TCC sites and the broader regions where they are located. If, for example, employment slightly increases within TCC sites, but a much greater increase is observed regionally, then the economic gap between TCC sites and nearby communities has not been sufficiently addressed.

In summary, the LCI evaluation team will analyze quantitative data at four geographic scales (where possible):

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

It's important to underscore that not all indicators easily lend themselves to analysis at the latter three scales. Many TCC indicators rely on the collection of primary data, and it may be cost-prohibitive or technically infeasible to collect that data for control sites, the county, or the state. This is true for indicators such as trees planted and compost produced, which are reported to the LCI evaluation team directly by project partners. Even when secondary data are readily available at all four scales, it may not be prudent to use limited evaluation resources to analyze the data at all of those scales. This is true for bicyclist and pedestrian collision data, which must be cleaned and geocoded before being analyzed. Furthermore, some indicators must be estimated because they cannot be measured directly (e.g., GHG reductions, indirect jobs, etc.). In cases these cases, the LCI evaluation team is providing estimates for TCC sites only. Developing estimates for other geographic scales requires making a number of site-specific assumptions that are outside the LCI evaluation team's scope of work.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

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

It is also important to note that it could take a generation for the transformative impacts of TCC investment to be quantitatively measured. Urban tree canopy, for example, can take 40 years to grow to maturity. Similarly, a career transition can require close to a decade (or more) of education and skill building. Thus, at the end of the relatively short five-year evaluation period, changes in impact indicators may be too small to draw any statistically valid conclusions. Nonetheless, the LCI evaluation team will update impact indicators annually for the sake of maintaining a complete time series. See **Appendix 6** for the latest indicator data the LCI has collected.

### Qualitative Methods for Evaluating TCC

Many of the potential benefits of TCC will likely be missed by the quantitative methods previously described. For example, improvements in wellbeing, community capacity to tackle new challenges, and communication across diverse stakeholder groups are difficult to describe in numerical terms. Thus, in order to capture some of the nuanced effects that TCC may have at the individual and community level, the LCI evaluation team will be analyzing qualitative data collected from surveys, interviews, and focus groups.<sup>8</sup>

The LCI evaluation team will prioritize the use of qualitative data collection instruments for examining the aspects of TCC that are particularly novel relative to other grant programs. Specifically, the LCI evaluation team will collect qualitative data about the rollout of the transformative plans and the collaborative stakeholder structure. For Round 1 sites, the LCI evaluation team will also collect qualitative data from residents of TCC funded affordable housing projects, which concentrate multiple GHG reduction strategies into a single location, and thus serve as a microcosm for the broader TCC program.

### Communicating the Effects of TCC

During Round 1 of TCC grant implementation, the LCI evaluation team will release five annual progress reports that document the early effects of TCC investment. The first four progress reports will highlight findings from the LCI evaluation team's quantitative data collection. High-level findings from qualitative and quantitative research will be summarized in the fifth annual progress report, once all qualitative data collection efforts have been completed.

To complement LCI's observations about the effects of TCC, each annual progress report also spotlights the perspectives of TCC project partners and beneficiaries. These perspectives are highlighted in the following chapter, entitled *Stories from the Community*. The individuals profiled in this chapter are recruited directly by TCC project partners and are interviewed by the LCI evaluation team. From these interviews, the LCI evaluation team develops two case studies per year about how the effects of TCC are being felt on the ground.

### Evaluation Activities in Ontario Through June 2021

In the months after TCC grantees executed their contracts, the LCI evaluation team worked with the grantees to operationalize a number of indicator tracking protocols. Specifically, the LCI evaluation team developed reporting forms to streamline tracking activities and trained TCC project leads on how to use those forms. On an annual basis, TCC grantees complete and submit these reporting forms to the LCI 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.

By the end of 2019, the LCI evaluation team completed baseline data collection for quantitative indicators. Findings from the baseline data collection process are narratively described in the final chapter of Ontario Together's first annual progress report, titled *Ontario Together: A Baseline and Progress Report on Early Implementation of the TCC Grant*. The underlying data for analyzing baseline trends are also included in Appendix 6 of this report, along with additional data that has been collected and processed within the past year. This Appendix will be updated annually through the release of the 2024 progress report.

With respect to qualitative data collection, the LCI evaluation team has disseminated the community engagement and workforce development surveys in all three Round 1 sites. The LCI evaluation team substantially revised the instruments from the versions posted in the 2018 evaluation plan, improving their legibility and reducing their completion time. The surveys have been made available in both English and Spanish, and in print and online formats.

<sup>8</sup> See Section 3.3 of the TCC Round 1 Evaluation Plan for a summary of the timing, intent, and target population associated with each of these data collection instruments: [http://sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc/docs/20190213-TCC\\_Evaluation\\_Plan\\_November\\_2018.pdf](http://sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc/docs/20190213-TCC_Evaluation_Plan_November_2018.pdf) (since the publication of the Round 1 evaluation plan, the LCI evaluation team has also committed to interviewing members of each TCC site's collaborative stakeholder structure on an annual basis about implementation successes, challenges, and opportunities to improve TCC).

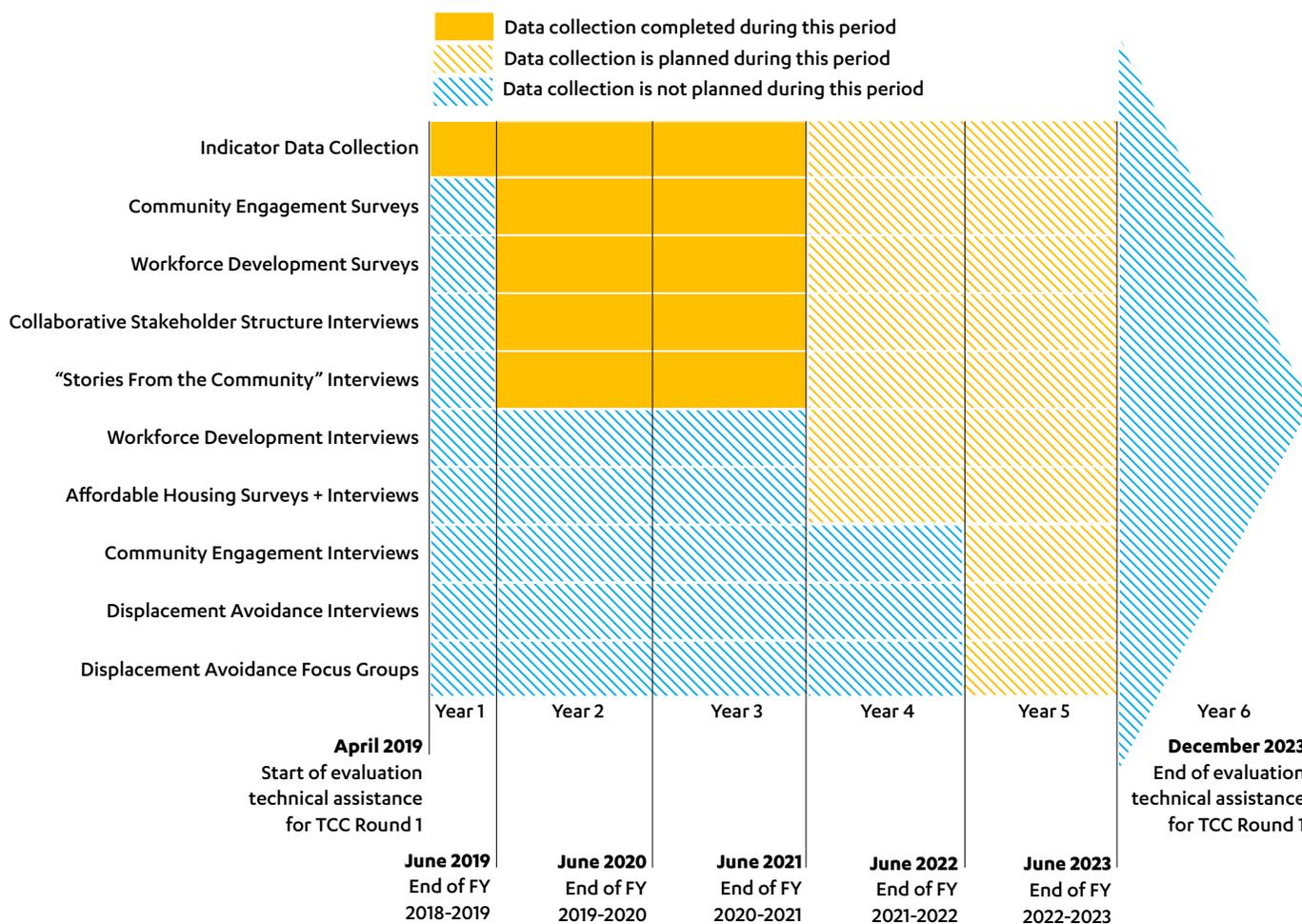
In Ontario, community engagement surveys were disseminated at informational workshops about TCC projects (e.g., affordable housing opportunities, rooftop solar opportunities, etc.), as well as at a neighborhood fair held in February 2020. Workforce development surveys were disseminated at the beginning and end of GRID Alternatives internship programs.

In addition to surveys, the LCI evaluation team has conducted interviews annually with members of the collabor-

orative stakeholder structures, as well as select project beneficiaries (i.e., the subjects in the *Stories from the Community* chapter). Interviews with job training graduates and residents of affordable housing projects will ramp up in the coming year.

**Figure 2** provides a summary timeline of data collection activities for TCC Round 1 implementation grants. The timing of pending activities is subject to change.

**Figure 2. Timeline of Data Collection Activities for TCC Round 1 Implementation Grants\***



\*Each "year" in the figure corresponds to a fiscal year (FY) rather than a calendar year.

Figure credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation



Citrus groves in Ontario circa 1900. Photo credit: USC Digital Library

## A Brief History of Ontario: The Legacy of Environmental Injustice

TCC Awards are reserved for California’s most disadvantaged communities. Understanding how those communities became so disadvantaged is critical for evaluating the efficacy of TCC. If the root causes of pollution, poverty, and other harms are overlooked, then they are likely to continue. This section provides a brief history of Ontario, and how environmental injustices from the past still affect the lives of Ontario residents today.

### Displacement of Gabrieleno-Tongva People

Ontario is situated in San Bernardino County in Southern California’s Inland Empire region. Far before its settlement by European descendants, the native Gabrieleno-Tongva people lived and cultivated the land of this region. Soon after Spanish settlers arrived in the 1500s, the Tongva-Ga-

abrieleno people were enslaved and forced into labor. By the mid to late 1700s the Tongva-Gabrieleno had nearly vanished from European diseases or had fled the region. In the 1800s many of the new settlers would continue to enslave natives until a series of 1891 executive orders set aside scattered reservations in Southern California.<sup>9</sup> In that same year, the city of Ontario was incorporated.

### Emergence as an Agricultural and Transportation Hub

After the displacement of the Tongva-Gabrieleno people, agriculture was central to Ontario’s early development. Citrus, peaches, walnuts, lemons and grapes constituted some of Ontario’s primary agricultural products. With the arrival of the Santa Fe Railway in 1887, the town transformed into a center for fruit-processing and shipping.<sup>10</sup>

By 1923, with the establishment of Latimer Field, the city’s first airport, the town also became a center for aviation and a training center for pilots during World War II. In the face

<sup>9</sup> Miller, Larisa K. 2013. *The Secret Treaties with California’s Indians*. Retrieved from: <https://www.archives.gov/files/publications/prologue/2013/fall-winter/treaties.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> The City of Ontario. “Facts & History.” Retrieved from: <https://www.ontarioca.gov/FactsAndHistory>

of rapid urban growth, air traffic was pushed east to what is now the Ontario International Airport, while the citrus groves were pushed west.

Now far removed from its agricultural origins, Ontario has ten thousand acres zoned for industrial use. Its proximity to airfields, railroads, and freeways (Interstate 10, 15, and Highway 60) has attracted industry and manufacturing warehouses to the city. Ontario currently tops the list for the most warehouses in the Inland Empire at 289.<sup>11</sup>

### The Costs of Rapid Industrialization

With the increase of industry and traffic, community members have faced many environmental and health challenges. As a center for commerce, the development of

warehouses and need for semi-truck deliveries has dampened the air quality for residents. With hundreds of trucks passing by daily, the poor air quality has led to asthma rates higher than 52 - 76% of the census tracts in California.<sup>12</sup> As a predominantly Hispanic community, the toll of Ontario's poor air quality falls largely on people of color.

With an economy that began in agriculture and transitioned toward goods movement, Ontario residents, on average, are lower income than the rest of the state and are less likely to have graduated from high school. Thus, the cost to mitigate negative health impacts from air pollution, such as filtration devices for the home, are a greater economic hurdle for Ontario residents compared to the rest of the state.

<sup>11</sup>Torres, Ivette, Anthony Victoria, and Dan Klooster. 2021. *Warehouses, Pollution, and Social Disparities*. Retrieved from: [https://earthjustice.org/sites/default/files/files/warehouse\\_research\\_report\\_4.15.2021.pdf](https://earthjustice.org/sites/default/files/files/warehouse_research_report_4.15.2021.pdf)

<sup>12</sup>Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. *CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps*.



Interstate 60 Freeway in Ontario, a route frequently used by heavy-duty trucks. Photo credit: Irfan Khan / Los Angeles Times



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

## Ontario Together: Looking Back and Forward

Ontario's TCC Implementation Grant is the result of years community engagement, strategic planning, and capacity building. This section provides a brief history of that work.<sup>13</sup>

### Early Place-Based Planning Efforts

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

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

After the launch of TCC and call for proposals in 2017, the City of Ontario worked with HOI partners and CHIA resident leaders to co-host a series of focus groups, meetings, and workshops aimed at developing a TCC concept proposal. Through this process, Ontario residents and stakeholders identified their priorities for investing TCC dollars. Specifically, residents articulated a need for projects that improve air quality, access to fresh food, pedestrian and bicycle safety, housing quality and affordability, employment

<sup>13</sup> For additional background, refer to the Greenlining Institute's case study on Ontario, entitled *Building on 10 Years of City & Community Collaboration*, available at: <https://greenlining.org/publications/2021/environmental-justice-coalition-to-undo-disinvestment-tcc-case-study/>

opportunities that pay livable wages, and educational and transportation options to support residents' professional pursuits. Based on these needs, the City of Ontario developed a concept proposal that was then refined through another series of stakeholder meetings.

The result of all of these engagement efforts and 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.

### Ontario Together Begins

In 2018, Ontario Together was selected by SGC through a competitive grant process for a TCC Implementation Grant of \$33.25 million. Ontario Together partners will also leverage at least \$28.9 million (and up to \$74.5 million) in outside funds. Table 2 provides a summary of the funding levels for Ontario Together's projects and plans.

As a place-based initiative, TCC dollars will be concentrat-

ed in a 4.86-square-mile area of Downtown Ontario. This boundary area leverages Ontario's existing network of health hubs and HEAL Zone investments. Appendix 1 provides a detailed map of where 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 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. A number of these partners now have funded roles to implement TCC projects and plans, and by extension of those roles, also serve as members of a collaborative stakeholder structure that deals with grant governance and oversight (known locally as the Ontario TCC Trustees), which meets on a quarterly basis. See Appendix 3 for a full list of Trustees.

The next three sections of this report provide summary profiles on the various transformative plans, TCC funded projects, and leveraged projects that make up Ontario Together. Each profile includes an overview of the project or plan's goals, the roles of various partners involved with implementation, and key accomplishments that have occurred following the announcement of Ontario's TCC award through the end of FY 2020-2021. This period overlaps with about one year of post-award consultation and two and half years of program implementation.



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

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

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

\*Project lead

\*\*TCC funding total does not include additional grant money 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).



Ontario resident leaders, the Ontario HEAL Zone Community Engagement team, Huerta Del Valle partners, and Zūm Up! leaders attend a 2018 "Porvida" leadership training. Photo credit: The Social Impact Artists

**AS A COMMUNITY-LED INITIATIVE,** Ontario Together engages a wide variety of stakeholders. Residents, local business owners, workers, and others help implement projects to advance community-defined goals for climate action, economic development, and more. This chapter provides a series of case studies of how these stakeholders have contributed to the rollout of Ontario Together and/or benefited from the initiative's suite of projects and plans. The case studies are provided in reverse chronological order in order to spotlight more recent additions to this annual report. It's important to note that these stakeholders represent only a small sample of the many individuals who have shaped—or been shaped by—the implementation of Ontario Together. Thus, their purpose is to be illustrative, but not exhaustive, of the ways in which Ontario Together has touched the lives of community stakeholders.

# Solar installations unlock cost savings for low-income homeowners



## Background:

This case study explores how TCC funded solar installations have financially benefited low-income homeowners in Ontario. The case study does so through the lens of two individuals, Ermelindo Mazariego and Thirza Flores, who have been able to re-invest their energy cost savings back into their homes. For more on Ontario's no cost solar program, see **page 54**.

Interviews for this case study were conducted in March 2022.

**Ermelindo Mazariego (center), a beneficiary of Ontario Shines, joined by his extended family. Photo credit: Ermelindo Mazariego**

**ERMELINDO MAZARIEGO** is a longtime Ontario resident who now gets much of his power from the sun. Originally from El Salvador, Mazariego moved to Ontario in 1981 because his home country was in the midst of a civil war. His aunt had already been living in Ontario and provided him a place to get settled. Since then, Mazariego has built a career as a repair technician for dentistry equipment and raised three children with his wife, who he met in Ontario. The couple now lives with their three grandchildren.

Three years ago, Mazariego sustained a back injury at work and had to cut back his hours. The drop in income was then exacerbated by the closure of dental offices during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. So when Flores received a letter from the City of Ontario about Ontario Shines, a TCC funded program that provides low-income homeowners rooftop solar panels at no cost, his interest was piqued.

**“The letter from the city came at a time when I was struggling to pay the bills. My health was already not great, I have the responsibility of caring for my grandkids, and then there was the pandemic...it was a really hard time.”**

ERMELINDO MAZARIEGO

Initially, Mazariego was skeptical that the program was actually free for homeowners. To investigate whether there were any hidden costs, such as higher property

taxes, Mazariego followed up with a representative at GRID Alternatives, the lead partner for Ontario Shines. The representative assuaged Mazariego's concerns by sending him documentation on how everything would be financed—the solar panels would be provided through a prepaid model that covers installation and warranties for the life of the solar system, all funded by TCC. The no-cost solar system would also not trigger liens or increase property taxes for homeowners. Once Mazariego was confident there wouldn't be any surprise expenses, he was on board.

**“At first I was concerned that the panels might raise my taxes or result in a lien, but after reading all the paperwork, I realized that this is legit, I really don't have to pay anything.”**

ERMELINDO MAZARIEGO

Mazariego's rooftop system was connected to the grid on June 16, 2021. The energy produced by the solar panels on his roof offset his consumption charges each billing cycle. Thus, while Mazariego's electricity usage has stayed more or less the same, his energy bill is appreciably lower.

**“My bill was normally \$150 per month, and now with the panels, it's closer to \$30. When you're struggling with money, that helps a lot.”**

ERMELINDO MAZARIEGO

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Over time, the cost savings have added up for Mazariego and have enabled him to invest in several home improvements. His first project was to build a fence around his front yard to make it safer for his grandchildren to play outside. His second project was to ditch his gasoline powered generator and install a battery powered energy storage system. To do so economically, Mazariego did all the work himself, and sourced the materials from a salvage yard. Aside from fixing up his house, Mazariego also hopes to use his energy cost savings to pay off the remainder of the debt he owes on his home. He’s looking forward to a day when he can retire and not have to worry about struggling with bills.

**“I’m re-investing the savings back in my house...a fence so I don’t have to worry about my grandkids running into the street...and a battery to keep the lights on during a power outage.”**

ERMELINDO MAZARIEGO



**THIRZA FLORES** is another longtime Ontario resident who decided to go solar. Flores moved to the city 35 years ago with her husband and oldest daughter. Her husband has since passed, and now Flores lives on a fixed income with her daughter and son. Her fixed income makes it particularly difficult to accrue savings and build a financial safety net. Moreover, with historic inflation raising the prices of necessities like food and utilities, Flores worries about being able to cover her basic living expenses.

**“I don’t have a financial cushion to fall back on, so I have to take advantage of every financial incentive program that is available to me.”**

THIRZA FLORES

When Flores learned that a friend had obtained a rooftop solar system at no cost through the City of Ontario, she was intrigued. However, like Mazariego, she was concerned that the program might be too good to be true. To learn more, she followed up with a representative at GRID Alternatives. After getting a better understanding of how the program works, where the funding comes from, and what it would mean for her utility bills, Flores was sold.

**“Initially I was worried it was a scam, but a representative at GRID Alternatives earned my trust and helped clear up how the program works.”**

THIRZA FLORES

When GRID Alternatives visited Flores’ property to assess whether a solar system could feasibly be installed, it became clear that Flores’ roof was in need of some major repairs. Flores’ late husband had started working on their roof and had stripped it down to the plywood, but sadly passed before he was able to finish the upgrades. Without the savings to hire a contractor to finish the work, Flores’ roof was left in a state of disrepair, and was prone to leaks. Using funds leveraged from philanthropic sources, GRID Alternatives was able to work with a contractor based in San Bernardino, R.V. Roofing, to complete the needed repairs (totaling around \$4,000) at no cost to Flores.

Flores’ solar system went live on October 23, 2020. And like Mazariego, her electricity consumption has not changed, but her bills are much lower. As her cost savings have added up, she’s been able to address deferred maintenance projects around her house that she previously felt she could not afford. For example, a bathroom leak caused enough water damage that she had to hire a contractor to remove an entire wall in order to remedy the issue. Such repairs not only improve the habitability of her home, but also the value of her home. Flores has been able to capitalize her energy cost savings in the form of greater home equity. For a person on a fixed income, this savings pathways is one of the few pathways for Flores to build her nest egg.

**“With the money I’ve saved, I’ve been able to fix up my house...when my bathroom faucet was leaking, for example, I could afford to call a contractor to come fix it.”**

THIRZA FLORES



Thirza Flores, another beneficiary of Ontario Shines.  
Photo credit: GRID Alternatives

# Workforce development specialist helps residents re-imagine their futures



## Background:

This case study explores how TCC dollars have helped Ontario residents find training and employment opportunities that meet their career goals. Specifically, the case study spotlights the stories of a TCC funded workforce development specialist, Tamika Tonge, and three individuals that she has served. Tonge's work represents just one component of Ontario's larger Workforce Development Plan. For more details about this plan, see **page 45**.

Interviews for this case study were conducted between June and November 2021.

**Tamika Tonge (left), Ontario's workforce development specialist, with client, Alex Segura (right).** Photo credit: Tamika Tonge

**TAMIKA TONGE** has a long résumé helping others get through difficult times. With an undergraduate degree in criminal justice and a master's degree in public health, Tonge has held a number of different positions providing supportive services to vulnerable populations, such as those who are formerly incarcerated, have limited English, lack stable housing, or struggle with a mental illness. Over the course of her career, Tonge has developed a passion for helping these individuals set vocational goals and mentoring them to achieve their goals. This passion is what led her to the Workforce Development Department at the City of Ontario, where she now works as a workforce development specialist, a position that is funded by TCC.

**"I love making a difference in people's lives by tapping into their gifts. I believe that everyone has a gift."**

TAMIKA TONGE

Ontario residents can work with Tonge by filling out an application and making an appointment to meet at her office in Ontario's downtown library. During an appointment, Tonge conducts an assessment of each client's professional history, skill set, and goals. She then works with clients to create a plan to achieve those goals through realistic

steps. She points clients to relevant resources, such as job training and educational opportunities. TCC has expanded Tonge's menu of resources. For example, Tonge can now point clients to the job training programs offered by GRID Alternatives, which include tracks for careers in construction, solar system design, and marketing.



**ALEX SEGURA** first met Tonge while job hunting at the Ontario library. Segura was recovering from a car accident at the time, and was struggling to balance his job at Taco Bell with his physical therapy appointments and his bigger career goals. Segura's real passion is sustainable architecture, and he hopes to eventually land a job in construction management. Until then, Segura needed a new day job with more flexibility so he could so focus on his other priorities. After working with Tonge, he landed a job at a local pizzeria that provides the flexibility he needs to pursue his bigger career goals.

**"Tamika keeps me accountable to focus on what I want to do as a career. Before working with her, I didn't even think a 'career' was an option for me."**

ALEX SEGURA

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Even though Segura is happy with his new gig, Tonge’s work with Segura is not done. She continues to help him identify apprenticeship and internship opportunities that allow him to gain more experience in the construction sector. Segura is particularly excited to train with GRID Alternatives as soon as their in-person programming resumes, which has been on hiatus due to the pandemic.



**JOCELYN OROZCO** was at a pivotal moment in her professional journey when she first met Tonge. She recently graduated from college, and came to Tonge for help with getting certified as a nursing assistant. During Orozco’s intake session, Tonge used motivational interviewing techniques to help Orozco articulate her desire for a more specialized career in neurology. Tonge then encouraged Orozco to explore multiple career options in the health sector before fast-tracking her career towards nursing, and assisted Orozco in setting up two volunteer positions toward that purpose: one at the Alzheimer’s Association as an educator, and one in the transplant center and heart lab of a nearby hospital as an administrative assistant.

The two volunteer positions ultimately instilled in Orozco the confidence to go after her dream of becoming a neurosurgeon. Now Orozco is gainfully employed at the neurology center in Orange County and is studying for her entrance exams to medical school. Tonge is continuing to help Orozco through that process, and has connected Orozco with a tutor to boost her test-taking skills.



**MITCHELL DEVIN** also came to Tonge at a turning point in his career. Due to the pandemic, he was furloughed from his position as a facilities manager at an AMC theater. Devin saw the lapse in employment as an opportunity to retool his skill set, but was short on money to invest in himself. He came to Tonge to sort through his options. Tonge recognized Devin’s passion for technology, and connected him to a fully funded pre-apprenticeship program at Chaffey College’s Industrial Technical Learning Center. The program teaches trainees how to operate and maintain a variety of electrical, mechanical, and hydraulic technologies.

After completing the program, Devin was quickly recruited by Walmart to work as an Industrial Maintenance Technician. In his new position, Devin is enjoying a higher salary with better benefits, as well as plenty of continued learning opportunities. Despite the challenging year, Devin’s work satisfaction is at an all-time high.



Jocelyn Orozco, client of Tonge. Photo credit: Tamika Tonge

**“Tamika challenged me to pursue what I’m passionate about, not just something that pays me money.”**

JOCELYN OROZCO



Mitchell Devin, client of Tonge. Photo credit: Mitchell Devin

**“I’ve taken my career in industrial technology to the next level...the workforce development specialist made it all happen.”**

MITCHELL DEVIN

# Vista Verde welcomes its first residents



## Background:

This case study explores how a TCC funded affordable housing development, Vista Verde Apartments, has benefited the lives of low-income households, as told through the lens of three individuals: Diana Colado, Maria Zaragoza, and Norma De La Cruz. The case study also spotlights how Ontario’s community engagement efforts raised awareness around the opportunity. For more information about the benefits of Vista Verde, see **page 50**; and for more about Ontario’s community engagement work, see **page 41**.

Interviews for this story were conducted in June 2021.

**Diana Colado and her three youngest children inside their new unit at Vista Verde Apartments. Photo credit: Diana Colado**

**DIANA COLADO** is a single mother of four children, with ages ranging from 5 to 17, who has been living in Ontario for the past 15 years. After separating from her children’s father, Colado lacked the income to get a place of her own. She and her kids moved in with her mother, where they shared a single room. While she enjoyed having her children near their grandmother, Colado was eager to find a bigger space with more privacy to allow her and her kids to focus on their educational and professional goals.

Colado first learned about the opportunity to live in one of the TCC-funded affordable housing units at Vista Verde Apartments through a Facebook announcement posted by Ontario Together’s community engagement team. Colado was concerned about how quickly she could complete the application process while juggling her child care responsibilities, but the community engagement team reassured her that the housing opportunity was not first-come, first-served, and that there would be a lottery to allow prospective tenants ample time to prepare their applications. Colado applied and would eventually become one of the 100 applicants—among a pool of more than 3,000—to make it through the lottery and final screening process.

Living at Vista Verde has benefited the Colado family in a number of ways. From a financial perspective, Colado is

paying less rent than when she was living with her mother, who plans to get a replacement housemate to compensate for Colado’s departure. With her savings, Colado has been able to invest in making her new apartment a home. She purchased a dining table and extra beds so that everyone has their own dedicated sleeping area. After a challenging period, it is now easier for her kids to be kids. The contrast is particularly notable for Colado when they’re out playing together at the park or on-site pool, amenities which were inaccessible at their last spot.

**“Before moving to Vista Verde, I didn’t have access to a private bedroom or a closet, we all lived in a single room. I feel blessed to now have a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, and two separate bedrooms...my kids finally have space to make their own.”**

DIANA COLADO

Colado hopes to further her education by going to nursing school, a dream she has held for a while, but that she hasn’t had the time to pursue. With her housing finally stabilized, Colado is feeling ready to focus on that dream. The proximity of Vista Verde to a nearby elementary school will also allow her to spend less time commuting on behalf of her kids, and more time kick starting her new career.



Maria Zaragoza and her daughter on their new balcony, overlooking the pool at Vista Verde. Photo credit: Maria Zaragoza

**“My kids now have space to play outside, at the park, at the pool...in our last apartment, they couldn’t go out, there was nothing to entertain them. We didn’t even have a patio.”**

MARIA ZARAGOZA

**MARIA ZARAGOZA** is a single mother of three children, with ages raging from 3 to 17, who landed at Vista Verde after years of struggling to afford the rent in Ontario. The COVID-19 pandemic made matters worse for Zaragoza, as she spent much of the pandemic furloughed from her job at a local ice cream shop. The drop in income motivated Zaragoza to look for resources in the community that could help her make ends meet. When Zaragoza’s neighbor told her about the lottery for housing at Vista Verde, she applied and hoped for the best.

Within a month of moving into Vista Verde, Zaragoza has already noted an improvement in her mental health and that of children. Like Colado, Zaragoza says that her children are ecstatic about the recreational amenities such as the park and pool. Such amenities were not available at her last place, even though she paid \$200 more per month. Meanwhile, Zaragoza feels less stressed about the rent, and can focus on her personal goals, such as learning English, getting a new job, and eventually owning her own home.

**NORMA DE LA CRUZ** and her husband also struggled to make rent before moving into Vista Verde. De La Cruz, a mother of two (ages 11 and 17), has lived in Ontario for over 20 years and commented that her rent seems to go up every six months, most recently by \$100. Like Colado and Zaragoza, De La Cruz and her husband were eager to line up housing that they could better afford.

De La Cruz eventually learned about Vista Verde through her job as a resident leader, known locally as a “promotora”. As a resident leader, De La Cruz shares resources within her community about various city programs, including Ontario Together. Thus, when the application process for Vista Verde opened up, De La Cruz was tasked with helping spread the word to Ontario residents, which included herself. Through her outreach work, De La Cruz was well aware that demand for housing at Vista Verde would likely exceed supply, but she applied anyway, and had the good fortune to secure a unit through the lottery.

Prior to living at Vista Verde, De La Cruz commented that she and her husband rarely had leftover income to put into savings. Now, she’s looking forward to building up a nest egg to buy a home. First, however, De La Cruz plans to take her family on a vacation, something they haven’t been able to financially justify in a very long time.



Norma De La Cruz entering her new apartment. Photo credit: Norma De La Cruz

**“I used to have to choose between groceries and rent, now we can live more comfortably... for example, we can afford to eat more vegetarian and shop more organic.”**

NORMA DE LA CRUZ

# Business incubator program provides community and inspiration



## Background:

This case study explores how Ontario’s business incubator program is serving early-stage entrepreneurs, focusing on the experiences of two graduates: Michael Lim and Eric Chaffey. The incubator program is a component of Ontario’s broader Small Business Support Program, which through the use of leveraged funds, aims to expand economic opportunities within the TCC project area. For more on the Small Business Support Program, see **page 63**.

Interviews for this story were conducted in August 2020.

Michael Lim, incubator program graduate, presents to transportation experts in February 2020. Photo credit: CoMotion Ontario

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

**“The primary benefit of being part of Ontario’s ecosystem is access to city staff who are willing to work with you to pilot new technologies.”**

MICHAEL LIM

Lim’s relationship with the City of Ontario began in November 2019, when he joined the first cohort of entrepreneurs to go through the business incubator program. The purpose of the program is to help early-stage entrepreneurs take meaningful steps towards developing their business ideas into viable companies, and ideally extending work opportunities to Ontario residents along that journey.

The incubator program is structured according to a series of learning modules that cover the basics of early business

development, such as stakeholder discovery, assumption testing, and risk assessment. The program also provides a platform for peer-to-peer learning and partnership building opportunities. Lim found that latter component to be most beneficial, as his business model requires buy-in from local governments and delivery service companies.

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

MICHAEL LIM

Once the Pandemic hit, the program’s weekly in-person sessions moved to a virtual format, and the curriculum was modified to include sessions on how businesses could help the response to COVID-19. That shift has challenged Lim to think about how Xtelligent can help make the transportation sector more resilient to emergencies. For example, when there’s a greater demand for emergency response vehicles, such as ambulances and fire engines, then Xtelligent’s signal systems could give emergency vehicles priority at the intersection so that they don’t have to run a red light, with all the safety hazards that presents.

[ Continues to next page ]



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

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

MICHAEL LIM

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



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

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

ERIC CHAFFEY

The stressors of COVID-19 made Chaffey particularly grateful to be part of the incubator community. The weekly interactions with his peers kept Chaffey motivated to keep working on his product, and the incubator program’s emphasis on innovation and resilience inspired Chaffey to take his idea in new, but complementary, directions.

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

ERIC CHAFFEY

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

# Grassroots engagement model empowers residents to serve as local leaders



## Background:

This case study examines how TCC dollars are supporting resident-led community engagement around health and climate action. The case study does so through the lens of three individuals at the forefront of Ontario's Community Engagement Plan (CEP): Nora Beltran, Beatriz Castro, and Rosalba Martinez. Their approach to engagement leverages much of the programming piloted under the Health Ontario Initiative (see **page 61**). For a full summary of Ontario's CEP, see **page 41**.

Interviews for this story were conducted in November 2019.

Resident leaders and other community-based partners attending a Healthy Ontario Collaborative retreat in 2019 to set goals for planning efforts in Ontario. Photo credit: City of Ontario

**NORA BELTRAN** wears a number of hats in Ontario. She is raising two daughters, teaches Zūm Up! classes that combine Zumba® instruction with leadership skill building, serves as a resident leader, and coordinates health programs at El Sol Neighborhood Educational Center, a local nonprofit. In her latter position, Beltran is tasked with recruiting community members for paid, part-time positions as resident leaders, a position that Beltran also holds herself. Resident leaders function as community health workers who motivate and educate Ontario residents to maintain active and healthy lifestyles. Using their communication skills and social networks, resident leaders also assist with TCC community engagement. As part of that work, resident leaders are collecting feedback about the rollout of TCC projects, which they report back to the TCC Trustees, Ontario Together's grant governance body.

In recruiting resident leaders, Beltran looks for local residents who have a demonstrated passion for community engagement and health education. Social Impact Artists, the lead partner for Ontario's community engagement plan, then helps 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.



Nora Beltran, outside her office at El Sol Neighborhood Education Center. Photo credit: Luskin Center for Innovation

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

NORA BELTRAN



Beatriz Castro, at the demonstration oven in Huerta del Valle. Photo credit: 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

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

Martinez says these credentials have instilled in her greater self confidence, allowing her to take on more public-facing responsibilities. For example, Martinez recently spearheaded a hiking club as a way to bring more physical fitness and social engagement opportunities to Ontario. 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.

**BEATRIZ CASTRO** is an Ontario resident who was recruited by Beltran to serve as a resident leader. Castro, a mother of four, moved to Ontario from Mexico about 20 years ago. As her children grew older, Castro began to suffer from feelings of isolation and depression. She started attending one of Ontario’s free Zūm Up! classes to connect with other women. Inspired by the instructor and her own transformation within the class, she received a Health Ontario scholarship to get 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 was certified as a Plate Nutrition Health Coach.

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



Rosalba Martinez, in front of the vegetable plots at Huerta del Valle. Photo credit: 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

# Health initiative inspires residents to get well and give back



## Background:

This case study explores how the Healthy Ontario Initiative (HOI) has motivated residents to adopt healthy lifestyle habits and become more involved in their community. Specifically, the case study spotlights the stories of Carlos Dorantes and Rosario Santillan, the latter of whom plays a critical role in Ontario's Community Engagement Plan (see **page 41**). While funded by leveraged sources, HOI is an integral element of Ontario Together because it provides an engagement channel for connecting residents with TCC investments. For more on HOI, see **page 61**.

Interviews for this story were conducted in November 2019.

Carlos Dorantes and Plate Nutrition Health Coach, Rosalba Martinez, in 2019. Photo credit: Evette de Luca

**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 the Healthy Ontario Initiative (HOI), a leveraged project of the Ontario Together initiative, after encountering one of the city's outreach workers stationed at a table in a park. After chatting with the representative 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.”**

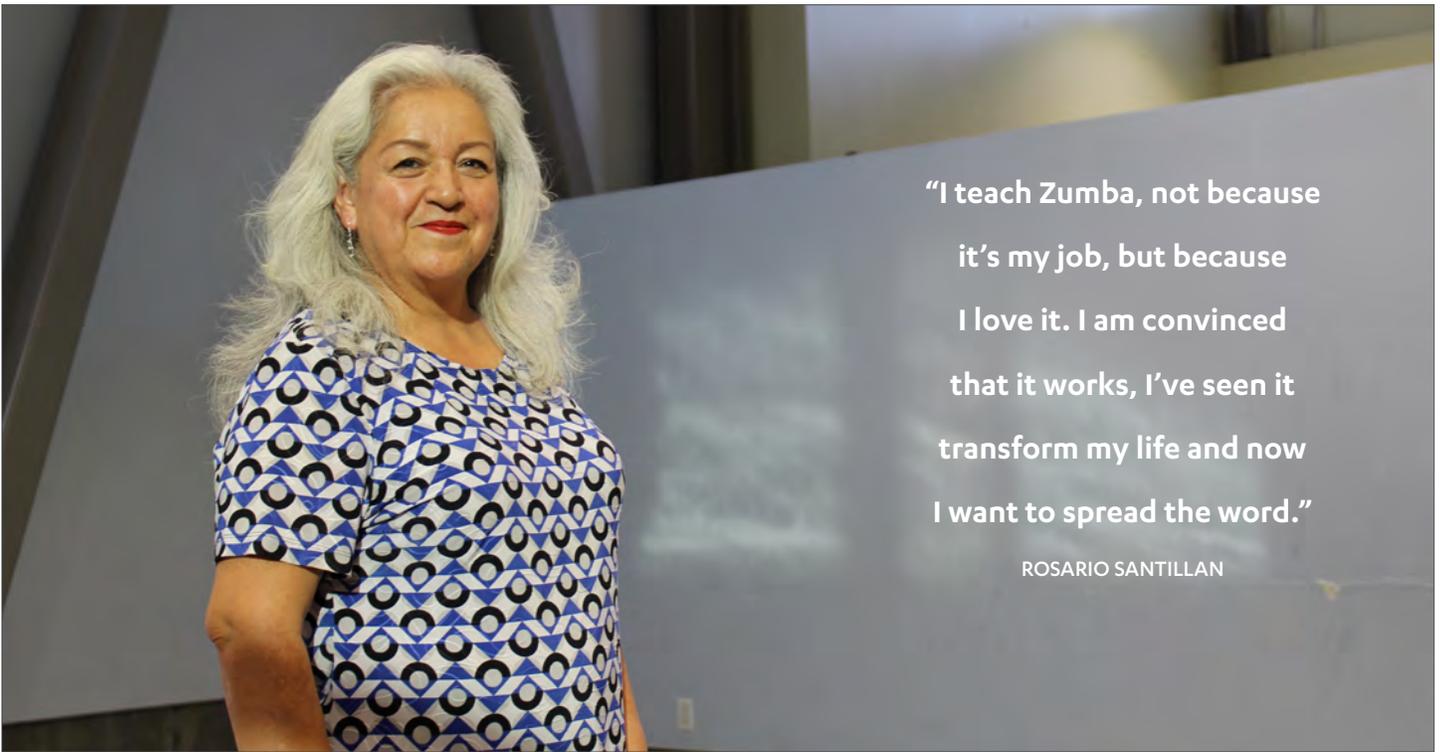
CARLOS DORANTES

In addition to inspiring new food choices, the nutrition and wellness class has also led to larger behavioral changes in the Dorantes home. Dorantes recalls his younger son being shy and unwilling to spend time with the family. Now cooking has become one of the activities they do as a family. The Dorantes family has also started to exercise together on a daily basis.

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

CARLOS DORANTES

Now that Dorantes is connected to 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.



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

ROSARIO SANTILLAN

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

Photo credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

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

Santillan was eager to take charge of her health and began taking free Zūm Up! classes (fitness classes with leadership skill development) 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 Zūm Up! classmates and incorporated into her recovery plan.

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, working

as a part-time Zūm Up! instructor at the Dorothy A. Quesada Community Center. Additionally, Santillan serves as a paid resident leader, engaging others in the community around health and wellness, as well as opportunities to benefit from TCC. To serve as a resident leader, one must graduate from the HOI leadership academy, a two-month program that teaches advocacy and civic engagement skills alongside health systems literacy.

**“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.”**

ROSARIO SANTILLAN

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 resident representative, reporting on questions and comments she’s encountered from other residents through her work in community engagement.

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

# Community Engagement Plan



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

Photo credit: City of Ontario

## ONTARIO TOGETHER'S COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN (CEP)

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

The City of Ontario, Health Ontario Initiative (HOI) partners, the League of Conservation Voters, and The Social Impact Artists led the engagement process around Ontario's TCC proposal. The 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 partners to lead engagement efforts.

## Recent Accomplishments\*

- » 12 Community Health Improvement Association meetings
- » 5 informational workshops about Ontario Together projects and plans (4 on affordable housing and 1 on urban forestry) with 14-149 stakeholders engaged at each
- » 3 Ontario TCC Trustees meetings in which project partners and a resident representative coordinated around grant governance
- » 2 focus groups conducted to debrief about housing outreach efforts with 27 and 41 participants in each
- » Convening of 15 partners at an event known locally as a World Cafe, in which engagement partners meet to discuss challenges and strategies

\*Only includes accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2020 through June 2021)

## Engagement Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

## Governance Model

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

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

# Community Engagement Plan

## Project Details

- » **Launch date:** May 2019
- » **Anticipated completion date:** February 2024
- » **Project lead:** The Social Impact Artists
- » **TCC grant funds:** \$199,515
- » **Leveraged funds:** \$5,896

## Progress Through FY 2019-2020

- » 15 CHIA meetings with 7-20 stakeholders engaged at each meeting.
- » 8 informational workshops about Ontario Together projects and plans (4 on affordable housing, 3 on rooftop solar, and 1 on urban forestry) with 14-149 stakeholders engaged at each workshop.
- » 5 resident leaders and health coaches hired and trained to support community engagement activities.
- » 5 Ontario TCC Trustees meetings.
- » 2 focus groups about housing outreach strategies with 9 and 11 participants in each group.
- » Convening of 33 partners at a kickoff World Cafe event.
- » Neighborhood fair that showcased various initiatives underway in Ontario, including those funded by TCC.

## Responses to COVID-19

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

# Displacement Avoidance Plan



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

## **ONTARIO TOGETHER’S DISPLACEMENT AVOIDANCE PLAN (DAP)**

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

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

## **Recent Accomplishments\***

- » 544 surveys and 435 site visits conducted to assess the needs of businesses (also counted toward Small Business Support Program accomplishments)
- » 53 technical assistance sessions conducted by the Ontario Strike Team with local business owners
- » 4 workshops on affordable housing opportunities within the project area (also counted towards Community Engagement Plan accomplishments)

\*Only includes accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2020 through June 2021)

## Housing Supply Strategy

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

## Resources for Residents

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

classes offered throughout the TCC project area. While there is no universal rent control ordinance in Ontario, the City will continue to operate a rent stabilization program through the Jack Galvin Mobile Home Park Accord (adopted in 1990), which places limits on allowable rent increases for mobile home occupants at rates tied to the Consumer Price Index.<sup>9</sup> To assist individuals and families at risk of homelessness (or experiencing homelessness), Mercy House will provide basic essentials, such as ID vouchers, food gift cards, hygiene kits, and bus passes.

## Resources for Businesses

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

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

# Displacement Avoidance Plan

## Project Details

- » Launch date: May 2019
- » Anticipated completion date: February 2024
- » Project lead: The City of Ontario
- » TCC grant funds: \$0
- » Leveraged funds: \$33,077,706

## Progress Through FY 2019-2020

- » 1,697 mobile home units protected with rent caps under the Jack Galvin Mobile Home Park Accord.
- » 1,050 surveys and 103 site visits conducted to assess the needs of businesses (also counted toward SBSP accomplishments).
- » 985 landlord-tenant and 137 fair housing cases opened with IFHMB.
- » 863 hygiene kits, 160 ID card vouchers, 160 food gift cards, and 120 bus passes distributed by Mercy House.
- » 86 units of affordable housing protected through the issuance of a \$24.6 million bond to rehabilitate and extend affordability covenants at Ontario Townhouses.
- » 75 units of affordable housing added to the project area (in addition to the 100 units at Vista Verde) by closing funding gaps for Emporia Place Apartments;
- » 12 technical assistance sessions conducted by the Ontario Strike Team with local business owners.
- » 4 workshops about affordable housing opportunities (also counted toward CEP accomplishments).

## Responses to COVID-19

- » Housing workshops were moved to a virtual environment and were recorded for wider dissemination.
- » Business outreach as adjusted to include information about pandemic related resources.

# Workforce Development Plan



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

Photo credit: Baldy View ROP

## ONTARIO TOGETHER'S WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

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

## Recent Accomplishments\*

- » 41 individuals connected to job training and 40 placed in jobs after meeting with the TCC funded workforce specialist at Ontario's downtown library
- » 6 interns completed paid on-the-job training with GRID Alternatives (also counted under accomplishments for Rooftop Solar Projects)

\*Only includes accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2020 through June 2021)

## Strategy for Connecting Ontario Residents to Skilled Employment

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

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

## Job Training and Employment Opportunities on TCC Projects

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

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

## Workforce Development Plan

### Project Details

- » **Launch date:** April 2019
- » **Anticipated completion date:** February 2024
- » **Project lead:** SBCWDD
- » **TCC grant funds:** \$238,271
- » **Leveraged funds:** \$84,687

### Progress Through FY 2019-2020

- » 250 classroom visits in which working professionals speak to sixth grade students about their journey from elementary school to their current occupation.
- » 32 events at Ontario's downtown library about job training opportunities and 14 events about job placement opportunities.
- » 13 individuals placed in jobs and 4 placed in training after meeting with the TCC funded workforce specialist.
- » 7 scholarships provided through the Promise Program, which provides high school graduates with two years of free tuition at a California community college of the student's choice.
- » 5 individuals hired for paid part-time positions as resident leaders (also counted under Community Engagement Plan accomplishments).
- » 1 intern completed paid on-the-job training with GRID Alternatives (also counted under accomplishments for Rooftop Solar Projects).

### Responses to COVID-19

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



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

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

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

# Active Transportation Projects



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

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

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

## Pedestrian Pathway Improvement and Network Connectivity Project

### Project Details

- » Anticipated completion date: February 2024
- » Project lifetime (post-implementation): 20 years
- » TCC grant funds: \$141,799
- » Leveraged funds: \$208,603
- » Project lead: City of Ontario

### Estimated Lifetime Benefits

- » GHG emissions reductions: 20 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e
- » VMT reduction: 53,140 miles
- » Travel cost savings: \$30,821
- » Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 0.6 FTE
- » Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 0.3 FTEs
- » Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 0.5 FTEs

### Progress Through FY 2019-2020

*Implementation Pending*

## Mission Boulevard Bike and Pedestrian Improvements

### Project Details

- » Anticipated completion date: February 2024
- » Project lifetime (post-implementation): 20 years
- » TCC grant funds: \$5,968,469
- » Leveraged funds: \$1,030,196
- » Project lead: City of Ontario

### Estimated Lifetime Benefits

- » GHG emissions reductions: 420 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e
- » VMT reduction: 1,091,205 miles
- » Travel cost savings: \$607,825
- » Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 23 FTEs
- » Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 11 FTEs
- » Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 19 FTEs

### Progress Through FY 2019-2020

*Implementation Pending*

# Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Project



Project partners and resident leaders at the opening of Vista Verde Apartments. Photo credit: National Community Renaissance

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

augments housing supply and increases density, which should in turn reduce VMT. Specifically, the project funded the construction of a 101-unit affordable housing development called Vista Verde Apartments.<sup>11</sup> Of these units, 21 are reserved for households making below 30% of the area median income (AMI), 37 units are reserved for households at 50% AMI, and 42 units are reserved for households at 60% AMI. The remaining unit is reserved for a building manager and is not income restricted. Tenants of the affordable units were offered a unit through a lottery process that gave preference to individuals who already work and live in Ontario.

The development was 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 included the City of Ontario, the Ontario Housing Authority, and Omnitrans, the main transportation agency for San Bernardino County.

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

## Recent Accomplishments\*

- » Completed construction of Vista Verde Apartments
- » Filled all 101 units of housing at Vista Verde with new tenants
- » Installed 352 kilowatts of DC rated (kW-DC) solar power, 166 kW of which were funded by TCC as part of Ontario Shines (see page 54)

\*Only includes accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2020 through June 2021)

Vista Verde is the first all-electric, zero net energy affordable housing development in Ontario. The building is supported by 166 kW-DC of rooftop solar (funded by TCC) and 186 kW-DC of carport solar (funded by leveraged sources), which together are expected to produce more energy than is actually needed on-site.

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

Moreover, the project will also fund:

- » A mobility hub that includes at least 25 bike lockers, 12 bike racks, a bike repair kiosk, and electronic screens with real time transit scheduling
- » 12 real-time messaging boards at select stops
- » 11 new bus shelters
- » 0.51 miles of multi-use 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

## Vista Verde Apartments

### Project Details

- » **Launch date:** April 2019
- » **Anticipated completion date:** February 2024
- » **Project lifetime (post-implementation):** 30 years
- » **TCC grant funds:** \$18,825,393
- » **Leveraged funds:** \$37,490,793
- » **Project lead:** City of Ontario

### Estimated Lifetime Benefits

- » **GHG emissions reductions:** 6,238 MTCO<sub>2e</sub>
- » **VMT reduction:** 16,438,915 miles
- » **Travel cost savings:** \$3,837,640
- » **Direct jobs from TCC dollars:** 84 FTEs
- » **Indirect jobs from TCC dollars:** 48 FTEs
- » **Induced jobs from TCC dollars:** 65 FTEs

### Progress Through FY 2019-2020

- » 2 new buses powered by renewable natural gas were purchased and put into service along three routes that serve the TCC project area (bus routes 61, 83, and 87).

### Responses to COVID-19

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

# Organics Recycling Project



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

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

## Recent Accomplishments\*

- » Finalized work plans for water access and project site construction

\*Only includes accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2020 through June 2021)

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

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

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

## Ontario Carbon Farm

### Project Details

- » Anticipated completion date: August 2023
- » Project lifetime (post-implementation): 10 years
- » TCC grant funds: \$1,106,000
- » Leveraged funds: \$286,500
- » Project lead: Huerta Del Valle

### Estimated Lifetime Benefits

- » GHG emissions reductions: 3,023 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e\*
- » Material diverted from landfill: 11,575 tons
- » Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 7 FTEs
- » Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 2 FTEs
- » Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 4 FTEs

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

# Rooftop Solar Projects



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

**ONTARIO TOGETHER'S SOLAR PROJECTS**, collectively referred to as Ontario Shines, will enhance the generation of local renewable energy by installing up to 700 kilowatts of DC rated (kW-DC) solar PV panels on the roofs of residential buildings, all at no cost to property owners. A total of 360 kW-DC will be installed on single-family homes and 340 kW-DC will be installed on multi-family structures. The installations will be led by GRID Alternatives, a nonprofit organization based in Oakland that installs solar power systems and provides job training for underserved communities.

The solar projects will specifically benefit disadvantaged households. Thus, all single-family homes must be owner-occupied by a low-income household to qualify. For multi-family installations, GRID Alternatives will specifically target properties that are providing permanent and/or transitional housing units serving homeless and/or low-income residents. Installations at single-family properties will directly reduce utility costs for homeowners, while Installations at multi-family properties will reduce operational costs that can be used to increase services for residents.

The solar projects will also provide on-the-job training opportunities for residents. The training will be conducted by GRID Alternatives, which provides two training tracts: (1) solar PV system design/installation and construction basics; and (2) outreach coordination and project administration.

## Recent Accomplishments\*

- » 40 site visits conducted at single-family properties to assess potential for solar
- » 22 solar PV systems installed on single-family homes, totaling 85 kW-DC in capacity
- » 2 solar PV systems installed at multi-family properties (Vista Verde Apartments and Assisi House), totaling 187 kW-DC in capacity
- » 4 paid interns completed job training on outreach coordination and project administration
- » 2 paid interns completed job training on solar PV system design/installation and construction basics

\*Only includes accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2020 through June 2021)

## Ontario Shines: Single-Family Solar PV

### Project Details

- » Launch date: January 2020
- » Anticipated completion date: February 2024
- » Project lifetime (post-implementation): 30 years
- » TCC grant funds: \$1,860,820
- » Leveraged funds: \$800,000
- » Project lead: GRID Alternatives

### Estimated Lifetime Benefits

- » GHG emissions reductions: 4,628 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e
- » Renewable energy generation: 15,273,279 kWh
- » Energy cost savings: \$2,040,510
- » Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 10 FTEs
- » Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 4 FTEs
- » Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 7 FTEs

### Progress Through FY 2019-2020

- » 4,170 households contacted about the Ontario Shines program through paper mailers.
- » 7 solar PV systems installed on single-family homes, totaling around 31 kW-DC in capacity.
- » 3 workshops about TCC funded solar installations through Ontario Shines with 33 to 44 participants reached at each workshop (also counted towards CEP accomplishments).
- » 1 paid intern completed job training on solar PV system design (now working as a designer for Motive Energy).

### Responses to COVID-19

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

## Ontario Shines: Multi-Family Solar PV

### Project Details

- » Launch date: January 2020
- » Anticipated completion date: February 2024
- » Project lifetime (post-implementation): 25 years
- » TCC grant funds: \$1,141,180
- » Leveraged funds: \$132,000
- » Project lead: GRID Alternatives

### Estimated Lifetime Benefits

- » GHG emissions reductions: 4,125 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e
- » Renewable energy generation: 13,094,418 kWh
- » Energy cost savings: \$1,749,414
- » Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 6 FTEs
- » Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 2 FTEs
- » Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 4 FTEs

### Progress Through FY 2019-2020

- » 5 site visits conducted to assess solar capacity at different multi-family properties in the TCC project area.

# Transit Operations Project



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

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

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

## Transit Passes / Travel Training / Route 83 Expansion

### Project Details

- » Anticipated completion date: February 2024
- » Project lifetime (post-implementation): 3 years
- » TCC grant funds: \$1,900,500
- » Leveraged funds: \$0
- » Project lead: Omnitrans

### Estimated Lifetime Benefits

- » GHG emissions reductions: 121 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e
- » Renewable energy generation: 267,735
- » 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

### Progress Through FY 2019-2020

*Implementation Pending*

### Responses to COVID-19

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

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

# Urban and Community Forestry Project



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

## ONTARIO TOGETHER'S URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROJECT

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

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

## Recent Accomplishments\*

- » 76 trees planted in parks and along medians within the project area (all trees were 15 gallons in size)

\*Only includes accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2020 through June 2021)

## Urban Canopy

### Project Details

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

### Estimated Lifetime Benefits

- » GHG emissions reductions: 857 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e
- » Renewable energy generation: 267,735
- » Travel cost savings: \$233,864\*
- » Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 6 FTEs
- » Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 1 FTE
- » Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 2 FTEs

### Progress Through FY 2019-2020

- » 99 trees planted in parks and along medians within the project area (all trees were 15 gallons in size).
- » 20 participants engaged at a community meeting about the impacts of the forestry project and the tree selection process (also counted towards CEP accomplishments).

### Responses to COVID-19

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



Ontario residents lead a public demonstration of Zūm Up! (a free fitness and leadership class), which is one of the signature offerings of the Healthy Ontario Initiative, in February 2020 at De Anza Park. Photo credit: City of Ontario

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

# Healthy Ontario Initiative



Ontario residents participant in a walking club event to Stoddard Peak on March 4, 2020. Photo credit: City of Ontario

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

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

## Recent Accomplishments\*

- » 275 free Zūm-Up! fitness and leadership classes provided for the community, serving an average of **TBD** individuals per class.

\*Only includes accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2020 through June 2021)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Healthy Ontario Initiative

### Project Details

- » **Launch date:** April 2007
- » **Anticipated completion date:** Ongoing
- » **Project lead:** City of Ontario
- » **TCC grant funds:** \$0
- » **Leveraged funds:** \$333,595

### Progress Through FY 2019-2020

- » 805 free Zūm Up! classes provided for the community, serving an average of 9 individuals per class.
- » 92 walking club activities were held and served a total of 67 unduplicated participants.
- » 32 nutritional classes were offered and served a total of 108 unduplicated participants.
- » 21 HOI community forums held with residents about available resources in the community (including those funded by TCC), engaging a total of 217 unduplicated participants.

### Responses to COVID-19

- » Group activities (e.g., walking club events, nutritional classes, HOI community events) were suspended.
- » Zūm Up! instructors recorded fitness videos, which the City of Ontario posted online.
- » Outdoor recreational facilities remained open to the public, except for playgrounds, which must remain closed per state public health guidelines.

# Small Business Support Program



Technology showcase attendants at Ontario's Beyond Cowork business center in April 2021. Photo credit: City of Ontario

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

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

## Recent Accomplishments\*

- » 435 site visits conducted in the project area to inform businesses about available resources (also counted toward DAP accomplishments)
- » 120 webinars offered on **TBD** topics with an average attendance of **TBD**
- » 75 businesses provided targeted technical assistance to address challenges relating to the pandemic.
- » 5 business teams graduated from the incubator program
- » **TBD** business teams graduated from the accelerator program
- » **TBD** businesses provided free consulting services during open office hours with 4th Sector Innovations

\*Only includes accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2020 through June 2021)

## PHYSICAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

## PROGRAMMING

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

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

The accelerator program works with entrepreneurs who have a viable business idea and are ready to start the process of commercialization. Participants meet weekly for three months and complete a curriculum to assess the scalability of their idea, perfect their pitch, and start securing investors. The first cohort of entrepreneurs will begin in the fall of FY 2020-'21.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

## BUSINESS OUTREACH

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

# Small Business Support Program

## Project Details

- » **Launch date:** November 2018
- » **Anticipated completion date:** Ongoing
- » **Project lead:** Inland Empire SBDC
- » **TCC grant funds:** \$0
- » **Leveraged funds:** \$1,000,489

## Progress Through FY 2019-2020

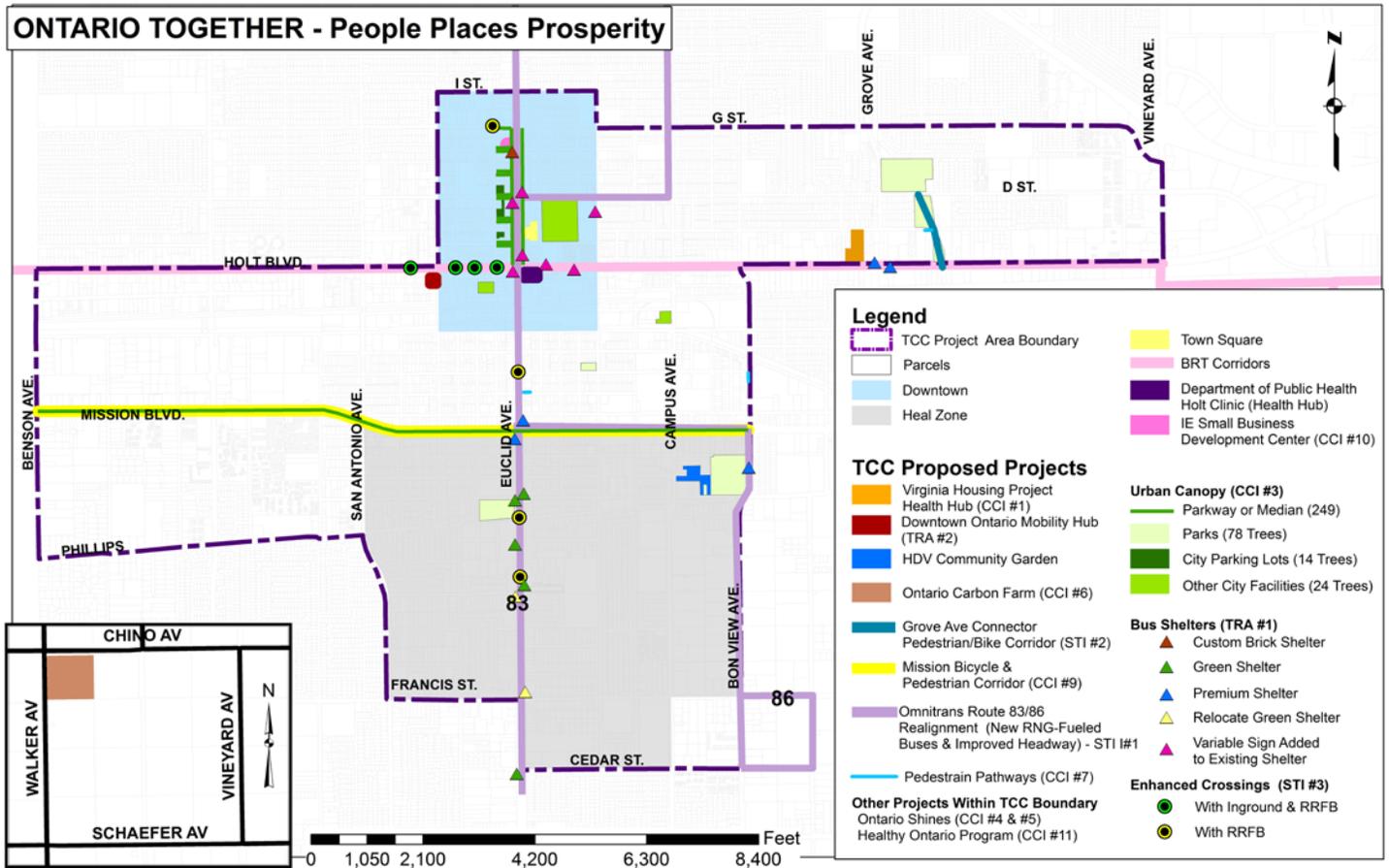
- » 103 site visits conducted in the project area to inform businesses about available resources (also accounted toward Displacement Avoidance Plan accomplishments)
- » 40 businesses provided free consulting services during open office hours with 4th Sector Innovations.
- » 4 business teams graduated from the newly launched incubator program.
- » Opened the Beyond Cowork business center and Lightspeed Makerspace.

## Responses to COVID-19

- » Reconfigured Beyond Cowork business center to be compliant with county public health guidelines.
- » Moved incubator program online and modified curriculum to address business solutions to COVID-19.

# APPENDICES

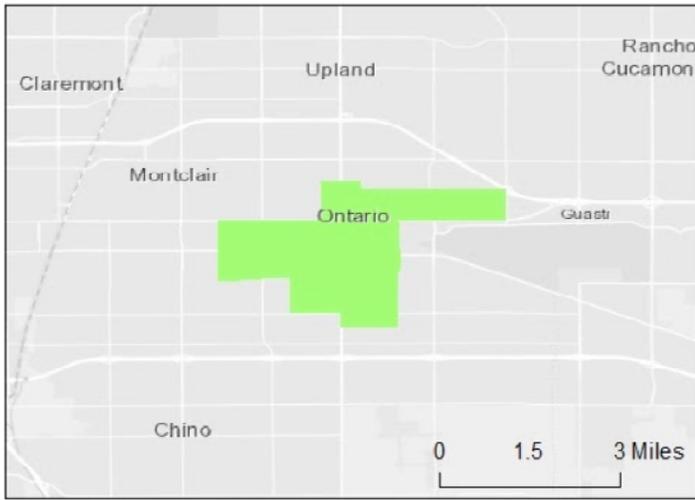
## Appendix 1: Supplemental Maps



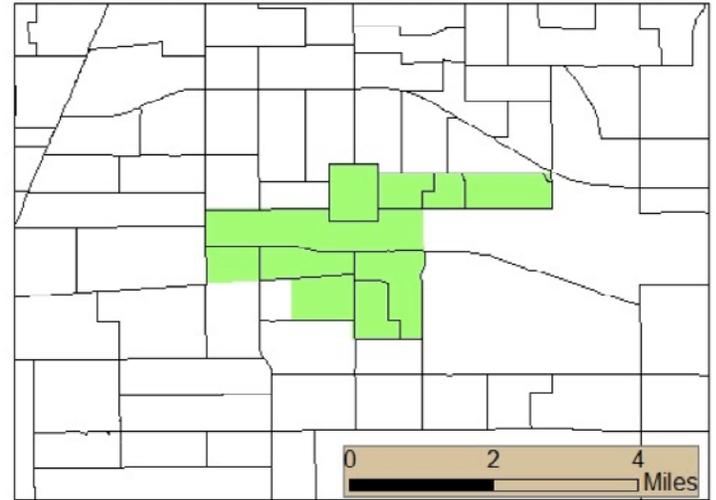
Detailed project map. Figure credit: City of Ontario

### OntarioTCC Project Area Overlay Maps

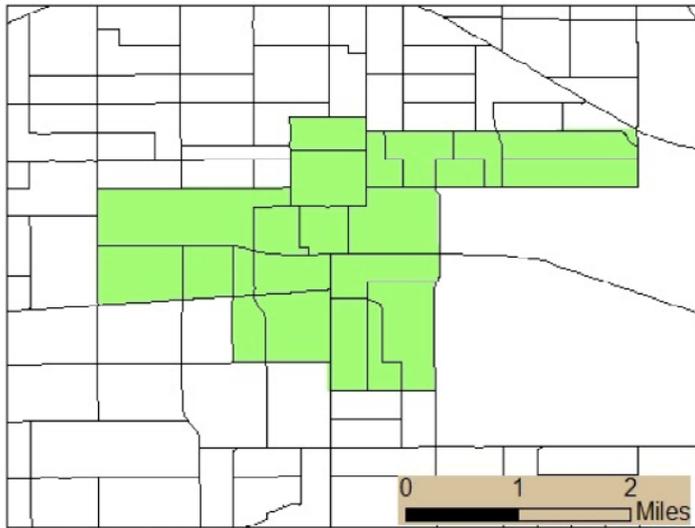
(#) = number of geographic units that intersect with TCC project area (excluding units with less than 2% of total area under TCC project area)  
Census tract, block group, and zip code maps from US Census Bureau (2016)



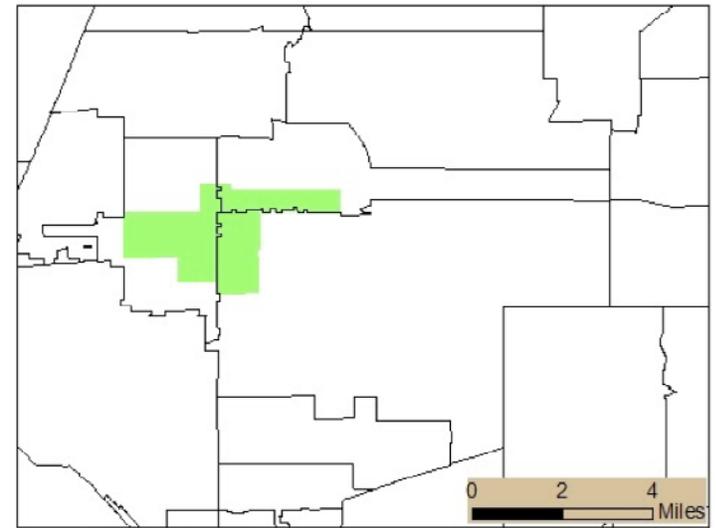
OntarioTCC Project Area



Census Tracts (11)



Census Block Groups (28)



Zip Code Tabulation Areas (3)

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

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

Benefit	Methodology	Version	Revision Date
Avoided stormwater runoff	iTree Planting	1.2.0	N/A
Energy cost savings	California Air Resources Board (CARB) Co-benefit Assessment Methodology for Energy and Fuel Cost Savings <sup>14</sup>	N/A	9/13/2019
Greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions	CARB Quantification Methodology (QM): Active Transportation Program	FY 2016-17	N/A
	CARB QM: Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program	FY 2016-17	10/2/2017
	CARB QM: Low Income Weatherization Program	FY 2015-16	11/14/2016
	CARB QM: Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program	FY 2016-17	N/A
	CARB QM: Urban and Community Forestry Program	FY 2016-17	12/8/2016
	CARB QM: Waste Diversion Grant and Loan Program	FY 2015-16/ FY 2016-17	N/A
Jobs	CARB Job Co-benefit Assessment Methodology	April 2019	4/29/2019
Renewable energy generation	CARB QM: Low Income Weatherization Program	FY 2015-16	11/14/2016
Travel cost savings	CARB Co-benefit Assessment Methodology for Travel Cost Savings <sup>15</sup>	N/A	10/18/2019
Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reductions	CARB QM: Active Transportation Program	FY 2016-17	N/A
	CARB QM: Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program	FY 2016-17	10/2/2017
	CARB QM: Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program	FY 2016-17	N/A

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

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

## Appendix 3: Ontario TCC 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.)	Overlap with TCC Project Area (%)
14000US06071001600	Ontario	5,742	4.80	1,197	27%
14000US06071001702	Ontario	5,073	0.97	5,257	32%
14000US06071001400	Ontario	2,611	0.44	5,902	99%
14000US06071001813	Ontario	4,898	0.60	8,187	100%
14000US06071001707	Ontario	6,740	0.66	10,211	67%
14000US06071001812	Ontario	3,715	0.34	10,831	100%
14000US06071001504	Ontario	5,571	0.50	11,240	100%
14000US06071001706	Ontario	5,924	0.43	13,765	100%
14000US06071001501	Ontario	4,177	0.29	14,393	100%
14000US06071001503	Ontario	3,991	0.21	18,664	100%

## Appendix 5: Ontario Together Control Census Tracts

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

## Appendix 6: Indicator Data

### Appendix 6.1: Demographics

**Table A6.1.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Demographic Indicators<sup>15</sup>**

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Total Population (B01003)</b>	2009-2013	47,203	1,756	179,329	3,345	2,056,915	0	37,659,181	0
	2010-2014	48,364	1,721	179,541	3,182	2,078,586	0	38,066,920	0
	2011-2015	47,102	1,605	179,944	2,973	2,094,769	0	38,421,464	0
	2012-2016	48,442	1,471	179,951	2,976	2,106,754	0	38,654,206	0
	2013-2017	49,834	1,493	182,092	2,884	2,121,220	0	38,982,847	0
	2014-2018	50,922	1,403	182,411	3,019	2,135,413	0	39,148,760	0
	2015-2019	49,016	1,413	185,013	3,121	2,149,031	0	39,283,497	0
	2016-2020	50,590	2,557	134,621	4,428	2,162,532	0	39,346,023	0
<b>Percent Hispanic, all races (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	79.9%	2.5%	78.2%	1.2%	49.9%	0.0%	37.9%	0.0%
	2010-2014	80%	2.1%	78.4%	1.2%	50.5%	0.0%	38.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	78.7%	2.2%	78.2%	1.1%	51.1%	0.0%	38.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	78.6%	2.0%	78.5%	1.1%	51.7%	0.0%	38.6%	0.0%
	2013-2017	78%	2.0%	78.7%	1.1%	52.3%	0.0%	38.8%	0.0%
	2014-2018	78.7%	1.8%	79.1%	1.2%	52.8%	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%
	2015-2019	78.9%	2.1%	79.2%	1.3%	53.3%	0.0%	39.0%	0.0%
	2016-2020	78.5%	2.6%	78.4%	2.0%	53.8%	0.0%	39.1%	0.0%
<b>Percent White, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	11.8%	1.4%	12.1%	0.7%	32.5%	0.0%	39.7%	0.0%
	2010-2014	11.1%	1.2%	12.5%	0.7%	31.8%	0.0%	39.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	11.8%	1.4%	12.0%	0.7%	31.2%	0.0%	38.7%	0.0%
	2012-2016	10.4%	1.1%	11.7%	0.7%	30.5%	0.0%	38.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	10.5%	1.1%	11.9%	0.6%	29.8%	0.0%	37.9%	0.0%
	2014-2018	9.4%	0.9%	11.7%	0.7%	29.2%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	9.9%	1.0%	11.6%	0.7%	28.5%	0.0%	37.2%	0.0%
	2016-2020	9.8%	1.0%	11.3%	0.8%	27.6%	0.1%	36.5%	0.0%

Table continues next page

<sup>15</sup> Margins of error (MOE) for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation (LCI) in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence interval.

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent all communities of color, non-Hispanic: Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, other, and two or more races (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	8.3%	1.2%	9.7%	0.8%	17.6%	0.2%	22.4%	0.0%
	2010-2014	8.9%	1.2%	9.1%	0.8%	17.7%	0.2%	22.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	9.5%	1.2%	9.8%	0.9%	17.7%	0.2%	22.9%	0.0%
	2012-2016	11.0%	1.4%	9.7%	0.9%	17.8%	0.2%	23.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	11.5%	1.3%	9.4%	0.8%	17.9%	0.2%	23.3%	0.0%
	2014-2018	11.9%	1.4%	9.2%	0.8%	18.0%	0.2%	23.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	11.2%	1.3%	9.3%	0.8%	18.2%	0.2%	23.8%	0.0%
	2016-2020	11.7%	2.0%	10.3%	1.2%	18.6%	0.2%	24.4%	0.1%
<b>Percent other communities of color, non-Hispanic: Pacific Islander, American Indian, Other, two or more races</b>	2009-2013	1.3%	0.6%	2.0%	0.4%	3.0%	0.1%	3.6%	0.0%
	2010-2014	1.5%	0.5%	1.9%	0.4%	3.1%	0.1%	3.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.5%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	3.1%	0.1%	3.7%	0.0%
	2012-2016	1.7%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	3.1%	0.1%	3.8%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.9%	0.6%	1.5%	0.4%	3.2%	0.1%	3.9%	0.0%
	2014-2018	2.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.3%	3.3%	0.2%	3.9%	0.0%
	2015-2019	1.7%	0.5%	1.4%	0.3%	3.3%	0.1%	4.0%	0.0%
	2016-2020	2.1%	0.9%	2.0%	0.5%	3.8%	0.2%	4.4%	0.0%
<b>Percent Black, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	3.9%	0.8%	5.0%	0.6%	8.3%	0.1%	5.7%	0.0%
	2010-2014	4.6%	0.9%	4.6%	0.6%	8.2%	0.1%	5.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	4.4%	0.9%	5.3%	0.7%	8.1%	0.1%	5.6%	0.0%
	2012-2016	5.4%	1.1%	5.1%	0.6%	8.1%	0.1%	5.6%	0.0%
	2013-2017	5.2%	0.9%	5.1%	0.6%	8.0%	0.1%	5.5%	0.0%
	2014-2018	4.7%	0.9%	4.9%	0.6%	7.9%	0.1%	5.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	5.0%	1.0%	4.8%	0.6%	7.9%	0.1%	5.5%	0.0%
	2016-2020	5.6%	1.6%	5.5%	1.0%	7.7%	0.1%	5.4%	0.0%
<b>Percent Asian, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	3.1%	0.7%	2.7%	0.4%	6.3%	0.1%	13.1%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.8%	0.6%	2.6%	0.4%	6.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.0%
	2011-2015	3.6%	0.7%	2.8%	0.4%	6.5%	0.1%	13.5%	0.0%
	2012-2016	3.9%	0.8%	3.0%	0.5%	6.6%	0.1%	13.7%	0.0%
	2013-2017	4.5%	0.8%	2.8%	0.4%	6.7%	0.1%	13.9%	0.0%
	2014-2018	5.0%	0.9%	2.8%	0.4%	6.8%	0.1%	14.1%	0.0%
	2015-2019	4.5%	0.7%	3.1%	0.4%	7.0%	0.1%	14.3%	0.0%
	2016-2020	4.1%	0.9%	2.8%	0.5%	7.2%	0.1%	14.6%	0.0%

Table continues next page

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.04%	0.1%	0.04%	0.05%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent American Indian, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent two or more races, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%
	2010-2014	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	2.2%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	2.8%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	2.3%	0.1%	2.9%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	2.4%	0.1%	2.9%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	2.4%	0.1%	3.0%	0.0%
	2015-2019	1.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	2.5%	0.1%	3.0%	0.0%
	2016-2020	1.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	2.9%	0.2%	3.4%	0.0%
<b>Percent other, non-Hispanic (B03002)</b>	2009-2013	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%

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	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent foreign-born population (B05006)</b>	2009-2013	36.4%	2.3%	32.9%	1.1%	21.1%	0.2%	27.0%	0.1%
	2010-2014	36.6%	2.1%	32.3%	1.1%	21.3%	0.3%	27.0%	0.1%
	2011-2015	35.3%	1.9%	31.9%	1.0%	21.3%	0.3%	27.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	34.8%	1.7%	32.1%	1.0%	21.3%	0.2%	27.0%	0.1%
	2013-2017	33.6%	1.7%	30.7%	1.0%	20.9%	0.2%	27.0%	0.1%
	2014-2018	33.8%	1.6%	29.8%	0.9%	21.0%	0.2%	26.9%	0.1%
	2015-2019	33.5%	1.8%	30.0%	1.0%	21.0%	0.2%	26.8%	0.1%
	2016-2020	32.9%	2.4%	28.9%	1.1%	20.7%	0.2%	26.6%	0.1%
<b>Percent born in Asia (B05006)</b>	2009-2013	2.4%	0.5%	2.1%	0.3%	4.7%	0.1%	9.8%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.2%	0.5%	2.1%	0.3%	4.8%	0.1%	10.0%	0.0%
	2011-2015	2.8%	0.6%	2.3%	0.4%	5.0%	0.1%	10.1%	0.0%
	2012-2016	3.0%	0.6%	2.5%	0.4%	5.0%	0.1%	10.2%	0.0%
	2013-2017	3.1%	0.6%	2.4%	0.4%	5.0%	0.1%	10.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	3.3%	0.6%	2.4%	0.4%	5.1%	0.1%	10.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	3.4%	0.6%	2.8%	0.5%	5.2%	0.1%	10.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	2.8%	0.7%	2.7%	0.5%	5.2%	0.1%	10.6%	0.0%
<b>Percent born in Africa (B05006)</b>	2009-2013	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
<b>Percent born in Latin America (B05006)</b>	2009-2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2010-2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2011-2015	31.8%	1.9%	29.0%	1.0%	14.9%	0.2%	14.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	31.1%	1.7%	28.8%	1.0%	14.9%	0.2%	14.0%	0.0%
	2013-2017	29.6%	1.7%	27.7%	0.9%	14.5%	0.2%	13.8%	0.1%
	2014-2018	29.7%	1.6%	26.9%	0.9%	14.5%	0.2%	13.7%	0.1%
	2015-2019	29.4%	1.8%	26.8%	1.0%	14.5%	0.2%	13.5%	0.1%
	2016-2020	29.3%	2.4%	25.6%	1.1%	14.2%	0.2%	13.2%	0.1%

## Appendix 6.2: Economy

**Table A6.2.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Economic Indicators<sup>15</sup>**

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Median household income (B19001)</b>	2009-2013	\$43,547	N/A	\$43,503	N/A	\$54,090	\$511	\$61,094	\$157
	2010-2014	\$44,019	N/A	\$43,993	N/A	\$54,100	\$452	\$61,489	\$154
	2011-2015	\$43,398	N/A	\$44,516	N/A	\$53,433	\$571	\$61,818	\$156
	2012-2016	\$44,335	N/A	\$45,894	N/A	\$54,469	\$559	\$63,783	\$188
	2013-2017	\$46,959	N/A	\$49,769	N/A	\$57,156	\$594	\$67,169	\$192
	2014-2018	\$50,112	N/A	\$51,731	N/A	\$60,164	\$626	\$71,228	\$217
	2015-2019	\$53,180	N/A	\$54,368	N/A	\$63,362	\$581	\$75,235	\$232
	2016-2020	\$59,279	\$1	\$58,529	\$1	\$65,761	\$602	\$ 78,672	\$270
<b>Percent of individuals living below poverty (B17001)</b>	2009-2013	27.5%	3.3%	25.1%	1.7%	18.7%	0.5%	15.9%	0.1%
	2010-2014	26.5%	3.0%	24.3%	1.6%	19.2%	0.4%	16.4%	0.1%
	2011-2015	25.2%	2.5%	24.1%	1.5%	19.5%	0.4%	16.3%	0.1%
	2012-2016	23.9%	2.5%	22.3%	1.5%	19.1%	0.4%	15.8%	0.1%
	2013-2017	21.9%	2.3%	20.3%	1.4%	18.2%	0.4%	15.1%	0.1%
	2014-2018	20.1%	2.3%	19.2%	1.4%	17.3%	0.4%	14.3%	0.1%
	2015-2019	17.6%	2.1%	18.7%	1.4%	16.0%	0.3%	13.4%	0.1%
	2016-2020	16.7%	2.4%	17.5%	1.9%	15.0%	0.3%	12.6%	0.1%
<b>Percent high income (\$125k +) (B19001)</b>	2009-2013	5.7%	1.3%	5.2%	0.7%	13.1%	0.3%	19.9%	0.1%
	2010-2014	5.1%	1.1%	5.6%	0.7%	13.4%	0.3%	20.4%	0.1%
	2011-2015	4.8%	1.0%	5.7%	0.7%	13.2%	0.3%	20.9%	0.1%
	2012-2016	5.7%	1.2%	5.7%	0.7%	13.9%	0.3%	22.1%	0.1%
	2013-2017	8.1%	1.4%	6.8%	0.7%	15.3%	0.4%	23.9%	0.1%
	2014-2018	9.9%	1.6%	8.8%	0.9%	17.1%	0.4%	26.1%	0.1%
	2015-2019	11.0%	1.6%	9.7%	0.9%	18.6%	0.4%	28.0%	0.1%
	2016-2020	13.7%	2.2%	12.0%	1.4%	20.3%	0.4%	29.8%	0.1%
<b>Percent with less than high school education (S1501)</b>	2009-2013	40.7%	2.9%	38.4%	1.4%	21.8%	0.3%	18.8%	0.1%
	2010-2014	41.7%	2.7%	38.6%	1.4%	21.7%	0.3%	18.5%	0.1%
	2011-2015	40.1%	2.6%	37.5%	1.3%	21.4%	0.3%	18.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	39.4%	2.3%	37.0%	1.3%	21.2%	0.3%	17.9%	0.1%
	2013-2017	37.5%	2.3%	35.3%	1.3%	20.8%	0.3%	17.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	38.1%	2.3%	34.0%	1.3%	20.5%	0.3%	17.1%	0.1%
	2015-2019	36.1%	2.2%	32.8%	1.3%	20.0%	0.3%	16.7%	0.1%
	2016-2020	33.8%	2.3%	29.7%	1.3%	19.3%	0.4%	16.1%	0.1%

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<sup>15</sup> MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by LCI in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence interval.

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent with bachelor's degree or higher (S1501)</b>	2009-2013	9.7%	1.4%	8.4%	0.6%	18.7%	0.3%	30.7%	0.1%
	2010-2014	9.7%	1.3%	8.5%	0.6%	18.8%	0.3%	31.0%	0.1%
	2011-2015	10.2%	1.2%	8.7%	0.6%	19.0%	0.3%	31.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	10.9%	1.1%	9.6%	0.7%	19.3%	0.3%	32.0%	0.1%
	2013-2017	12.0%	1.2%	10.7%	0.7%	19.8%	0.3%	32.6%	0.1%
	2014-2018	12.3%	1.2%	11.2%	0.7%	20.3%	0.3%	33.3%	0.1%
	2015-2019	13.2%	1.3%	11.5%	0.7%	21.0%	0.3%	33.9%	0.1%
	2016-2020	14.2%	1.8%	13.3%	0.9%	21.4%	0.3%	34.7%	0.1%
<b>Percent employed for the population 16 years and over (B23025)</b>	2009-2013	53.9%	1.8%	51.5%	0.8%	52.0%	0.3%	56.4%	0.1%
	2010-2014	54.6%	1.6%	51.3%	0.9%	51.9%	0.3%	56.4%	0.1%
	2011-2015	56.9%	1.7%	53.1%	0.9%	52.3%	0.3%	56.9%	0.1%
	2012-2016	58.1%	1.5%	55.0%	0.9%	53.0%	0.3%	57.5%	0.1%
	2013-2017	58.3%	1.6%	56.2%	0.9%	53.9%	0.3%	58.2%	0.1%
	2014-2018	60.4%	1.4%	57.2%	1.0%	54.8%	0.3%	58.9%	0.1%
	2015-2019	61.6%	1.6%	58.7%	1.0%	55.7%	0.3%	59.4%	0.1%
	2016-2020	61.8%	1.6%	59.1%	1.4%	56.0%	0.3%	59.4%	0.1%

## Appendix 6.3: Energy

Table A6.3.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Energy Indicators<sup>15</sup>

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of households heating home with electricity (B25040)	2009-2013	33.1%	2.7%	25.6%	1.4%	18.9%	0.4%	25.5%	0.1%
	2010-2014	38.1%	2.8%	27.2%	1.5%	20.0%	0.3%	25.8%	0.1%
	2011-2015	43.0%	2.8%	28.1%	1.4%	20.8%	0.3%	26.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	41.6%	2.7%	28.2%	1.4%	21.1%	0.3%	26.4%	0.1%
	2013-2017	40.0%	2.6%	27.1%	1.4%	20.9%	0.4%	26.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	35.7%	2.5%	25.7%	1.3%	20.5%	0.4%	26.4%	0.1%
	2015-2019	31.1%	2.7%	24.2%	1.3%	19.8%	0.3%	26.6%	0.1%
	2016-2020	23.1%	2.1%	23.7%	1.6%	19.7%	0.5%	27.1%	0.1%
Percent of households heating home with other non-fossil fuels (B25040)	2009-2013	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	2.2%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	2.1%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	2.1%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.9%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	1.9%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	2.0%	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	2.2%	0.0%
Percent of households heating home with utility gas (B25040)	2009-2013	63.1%	3.0%	69.0%	1.5%	74.1%	0.4%	66.0%	0.1%
	2010-2014	58.4%	3.1%	68.3%	1.5%	73.1%	0.4%	65.6%	0.1%
	2011-2015	53.6%	2.8%	67.3%	1.5%	72.4%	0.4%	65.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	54.6%	2.6%	66.6%	1.4%	72.1%	0.4%	64.6%	0.1%
	2013-2017	55.8%	2.6%	67.1%	1.4%	72.0%	0.4%	64.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	59.2%	2.4%	68.3%	1.5%	72.1%	0.4%	64.3%	0.1%
	2015-2019	63.6%	2.7%	69.8%	1.5%	72.9%	0.3%	64.1%	0.0%
	2016-2020	70.4%	3.7%	71.1%	1.8%	72.9%	0.4%	63.6%	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%
	2015-2019	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%	3.2%	0.2%	3.5%	0.0%
	2016-2020	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%	3.3%	0.2%	3.6%	0.0%

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<sup>15</sup> MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by LCI in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence interval.

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of houses with no fuel used (B25040)	2009-2013	2.8%	0.9%	4.0%	0.7%	1.3%	0.1%	2.9%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.2%	0.7%	3.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.1%	3.0%	0.0%
	2011-2015	2.3%	0.8%	3.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.1%	3.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	2.7%	0.8%	3.9%	0.6%	1.6%	0.1%	3.3%	0.0%
	2013-2017	2.7%	0.8%	4.2%	0.6%	1.7%	0.1%	3.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	3.5%	0.9%	4.4%	0.7%	2.0%	0.1%	3.4%	0.0%
	2015-2019	3.3%	0.9%	4.2%	0.7%	1.8%	0.1%	3.3%	0.0%
	2016-2020	3.6%	1.0%	3.1%	0.6%	1.7%	0.1%	3.2%	0.0%

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

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

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

## Appendix 6.4: Environment

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

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

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

## Appendix 6.5: Health

**Table A6.5.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Health Indicators<sup>15</sup>**

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent with health insurance coverage (B27001)</b>	2009-2013	70.1%	2.1%	70.8%	1.1%	79.8%	0.4%	82.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	71.0%	1.8%	71.7%	1.0%	80.9%	0.3%	83.3%	0.1%
	2011-2015	74.6%	1.5%	75.2%	1.0%	83.5%	0.3%	85.3%	0.1%
	2012-2016	77.9%	1.5%	78.6%	0.9%	85.9%	0.3%	87.4%	0.1%
	2013-2017	81.0%	1.4%	82.0%	0.9%	88.4%	0.2%	89.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	84.0%	1.2%	85.6%	0.7%	90.6%	0.2%	91.5%	0.1%
	2015-2019	86.1%	1.4%	87.4%	0.7%	91.6%	0.2%	92.5%	0.1%
	2016-2020	86.7%	1.3%	87.9%	1.0%	91.7%	0.2%	92.8%	0.1%
<b>Percent with private health insurance coverage (B27002)</b>	2009-2013	40.1%	2.4%	38.5%	1.2%	54.5%	0.5%	61.0%	0.2%
	2010-2014	39.8%	2.3%	38.7%	1.2%	54.1%	0.5%	60.8%	0.2%
	2011-2015	41.2%	2.0%	39.6%	1.2%	54.4%	0.5%	61.2%	0.2%
	2012-2016	43.6%	2.1%	40.4%	1.2%	54.6%	0.4%	61.8%	0.2%
	2013-2017	42.3%	2.0%	41.6%	1.2%	55.4%	0.4%	62.6%	0.2%
	2014-2018	43.2%	1.9%	42.6%	1.2%	56.0%	0.4%	63.4%	0.2%
	2015-2019	44.9%	2.2%	43.5%	1.3%	56.4%	0.5%	63.8%	0.2%
	2016-2020	45.2%	2.1%	45.7%	1.8%	56.6%	0.4%	64.3%	0.2%
<b>Percent with public health insurance coverage (B27003)</b>	2009-2013	33.8%	2.4%	36.5%	1.3%	31.7%	0.3%	29.5%	0.1%
	2010-2014	34.7%	2.2%	37.4%	1.3%	33.1%	0.3%	30.8%	0.1%
	2011-2015	37.6%	2.2%	40.3%	1.3%	35.7%	0.4%	32.6%	0.1%
	2012-2016	38.6%	2.0%	43.3%	1.3%	38.2%	0.3%	34.3%	0.1%
	2013-2017	43.3%	2.0%	45.3%	1.3%	40.1%	0.3%	35.8%	0.1%
	2014-2018	45.3%	2.2%	47.7%	1.3%	41.8%	0.3%	37.2%	0.1%
	2015-2019	46.4%	2.4%	48.6%	1.4%	42.6%	0.4%	38.0%	0.1%
	2016-2020	47.2%	2.8%	47.3%	1.8%	42.5%	0.5%	38.0%	0.1%

<sup>15</sup> MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by LCI in accordance with the methods described by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know* (2018). All MOEs are reported at the 90% confidence interval.

**Table A6.5.2: Vehicle Collisions Involving Bicyclists and Pedestrians<sup>15</sup>**

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number of Collisions				Normalized by 1,000 Street Mile			
		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size	
		0ft	50 ft	0ft	50 ft	0ft	50ft	0ft	50ft
Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	1	1	0	0	2.1	2.1
	2018	2	2	0	1	21.5	21.5	0	2.1
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	1	2	0	0	2.1	4.3
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	2	2	2	2	21.5	21.5	4.3	4.3
Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury	2020	0	0	3	3	0	0	6.4	6.4
	2019	1	2	1	1	10.8	21.5	2.1	2.1
	2018	0	1	2	3	0	10.8	4.3	6.4
	2017	0	0	2	2	0	0	4.3	4.3
	2016	0	0	2	3	0	0	4.3	6.4
	2015	1	1	2	3	10.8	10.8	4.3	6.4
	2014	3	3	1	1	32.3	32.3	2.1	2.1
	2013	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.1
Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury	2020	1	1	18	24	10.8	10.8	38.3	51.1
	2019	8	8	20	21	86.0	86.0	42.6	44.7
	2018	5	6	24	32	53.8	64.5	51.1	68.1
	2017	2	2	24	29	21.5	21.5	51.1	61.7
	2016	7	9	19	22	75.3	96.8	40.4	46.8
	2015	8	9	29	33	86.0	96.8	61.7	70.3
	2014	8	8	26	36	86.0	86.0	55.3	76.6
	2013	10	11	29	36	107.5	118.3	61.7	76.6

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<sup>15</sup> 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 OpenStreets-Map (OSM) and totaled 129 miles for the project area and 470 miles for the control tracts. Vehicle collisions involving bicycles and pedestrians are not mutually exclusive because some accidents may involve both modes.

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number of Collisions				Normalized by 1,000 Street Mile			
		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size	
		0ft	50 ft	0ft	50 ft	0ft	50ft	0ft	50ft
<b>Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain</b>	2020	1	1	8	10	10.8	10.8	17.0	21.3
	2019	4	4	12	14	43.0	43.0	25.5	29.8
	2018	10	11	15	19	107.5	118.3	31.9	40.4
	2017	2	3	14	22	21.5	32.3	29.8	46.8
	2016	10	11	18	20	107.5	118.3	38.3	42.6
	2015	5	6	21	26	53.8	64.5	44.7	55.3
	2014	5	7	18	28	53.8	75.3	38.3	59.6
	2013	14	14	16	19	150.5	150.5	34.1	40.4
<b>Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal</b>	2020	0	1	6	10	0	10.8	12.8	21.3
	2019	2	2	10	13	21.5	21.5	21.3	27.7
	2018	1	3	10	12	10.8	32.3	21.3	25.5
	2017	1	1	5	8	10.8	10.8	10.6	17.0
	2016	1	2	7	7	10.8	21.5	14.9	14.9
	2015	0	0	7	9	0	0	14.9	19.2
	2014	3	3	5	6	32.3	32.3	10.6	12.8
	2013	2	2	4	6	21.5	21.5	8.5	12.8
<b>Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury</b>	2020	3	4	4	6	32.3	43.0	8.5	12.8
	2019	6	7	14	15	64.5	75.3	29.8	31.9
	2018	1	1	9	12	10.8	10.8	19.2	25.5
	2017	1	1	14	19	10.8	10.8	29.8	40.4
	2016	1	3	10	15	10.8	32.3	21.3	31.9
	2015	3	4	7	8	32.3	43.0	14.9	17.0
	2014	3	4	9	12	32.3	43.0	19.2	25.5
	2013	0	0	7	8	0	0	14.9	17.0

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Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number of Collisions				Normalized by 1,000 Street Mile			
		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size	
		0ft	50 ft	0ft	50 ft	0ft	50ft	0ft	50ft
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury	2020	3	3	26	31	32.3	32.3	55.3	66.0
	2019	7	7	23	28	75.3	75.3	49.0	59.6
	2018	4	6	22	29	43.0	64.5	46.8	61.7
	2017	3	5	23	27	32.3	53.8	49.0	57.5
	2016	10	10	21	32	107.5	107.5	44.7	68.1
	2015	6	8	25	29	64.5	86.0	53.2	61.7
	2014	5	5	29	36	53.8	53.8	61.7	76.6
	2013	7	7	17	24	75.3	75.3	36.2	51.1
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain	2020	1	1	11	15	10.8	10.8	23.4	31.9
	2019	3	4	22	27	32.3	43.0	46.8	57.5
	2018	9	10	13	25	96.8	107.5	27.7	53.2
	2017	5	5	22	30	53.8	53.8	46.8	63.9
	2016	2	2	24	31	21.5	21.5	51.1	66.0
	2015	7	8	23	34	75.3	86.0	49.0	72.4
	2014	4	5	20	24	43.0	53.8	42.6	51.1
	2013	3	3	17	22	32.3	32.3	36.2	46.8
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number of Collisions				Normalized by 1,000 Street Mile			
		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size	
		0ft	50 ft	0ft	50 ft	0ft	50ft	0ft	50ft
<b>Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury</b>	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury</b>	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	1	1	0	0	2.1	2.1
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain</b>	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Appendix 6.6: Housing

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

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent renters (B25003)</b>	2009-2013	58.0%	2.8%	46.4%	1.5%	38.1%	0.3%	44.7%	0.1%
	2010-2014	61.3%	2.3%	46.9%	1.4%	39.1%	0.4%	45.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	61.9%	2.4%	48.0%	1.4%	40.3%	0.5%	45.7%	0.1%
	2012-2016	62.8%	2.3%	48.5%	1.4%	40.9%	0.4%	45.9%	0.2%
	2013-2017	62.7%	2.2%	47.6%	1.4%	40.8%	0.5%	45.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	61.7%	2.2%	47.4%	1.4%	40.7%	0.4%	45.4%	0.1%
	2015-2019	60.6%	2.4%	48.1%	1.4%	40.2%	0.4%	45.2%	0.1%
	2016-2020	59.5%	2.5%	49.3%	1.8%	39.9%	0.5%	44.7%	0.1%
<b>Percent homeowners (B25003)</b>	2009-2013	42.0%	2.8%	53.6%	1.4%	61.9%	0.4%	55.3%	0.3%
	2010-2014	38.7%	2.4%	53.1%	1.3%	60.9%	0.5%	54.8%	0.3%
	2011-2015	38.1%	2.3%	52.0%	1.3%	59.7%	0.5%	54.3%	0.3%
	2012-2016	37.2%	2.2%	51.5%	1.3%	59.1%	0.5%	54.1%	0.3%
	2013-2017	37.3%	2.1%	52.4%	1.4%	59.2%	0.5%	54.5%	0.3%
	2014-2018	38.3%	2.1%	52.6%	1.3%	59.3%	0.4%	54.6%	0.3%
	2015-2019	39.4%	2.3%	51.9%	1.3%	59.8%	0.5%	54.8%	0.3%
	2016-2020	40.5%	3.2%	50.7%	1.6%	60.1%	0.6%	55.3%	0.3%
<b>Percent of households paying <math>\geq</math>30% of income on rent (B25070)</b>	2009-2013	62.1%	5.0%	65.4%	3.3%	56.8%	1.0%	54.1%	0.2%
	2010-2014	61.7%	4.9%	64.1%	3.1%	57.0%	1.0%	54.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	59.9%	4.4%	61.3%	3.0%	56.8%	0.9%	54.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	60.9%	4.4%	59.8%	2.9%	56.3%	1.1%	53.6%	0.1%
	2013-2017	61.4%	4.4%	58.5%	2.9%	55.5%	0.9%	53.1%	0.1%
	2014-2018	60.2%	4.6%	58.1%	3.0%	55.5%	1.0%	52.6%	0.2%
	2015-2019	58.3%	4.6%	56.0%	3.0%	54.6%	1.0%	52.1%	0.2%
	2016-2020	56.6%	4.7%	53.1%	3.2%	54.1%	1.0%	51.5%	0.2%
<b>Percent of households paying <math>\geq</math>50% of income on rent (B25070)</b>	2009-2013	30.0%	3.7%	35.8%	2.7%	29.8%	0.7%	28.3%	0.1%
	2010-2014	29.9%	3.6%	33.4%	2.4%	30.0%	0.7%	28.5%	0.1%
	2011-2015	32.3%	3.4%	31.6%	2.3%	30.1%	0.7%	28.2%	0.2%
	2012-2016	32.8%	3.5%	31.6%	2.2%	29.7%	0.9%	27.9%	0.1%
	2013-2017	31.7%	3.3%	29.5%	2.1%	28.7%	0.7%	27.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	30.2%	3.4%	29.4%	2.2%	28.5%	0.7%	27.0%	0.2%
	2015-2019	29.9%	3.4%	29.5%	2.3%	27.7%	0.8%	26.6%	0.2%
	2016-2020	30.6%	4.3%	28.2%	2.6%	27.4%	0.8%	26.2%	0.2%

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

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent of households paying ≥30% of income on mortgage (B25091)</b>	2009-2013	41.8%	5.4%	31.6%	2.3%	31.0%	0.6%	29.7%	0.1%
	2010-2014	36.1%	5.1%	31.2%	2.3%	29.5%	0.6%	28.5%	0.0%
	2011-2015	33.8%	4.6%	29.9%	2.1%	28.4%	0.6%	27.4%	0.2%
	2012-2016	34.1%	4.4%	28.1%	2.0%	27.3%	0.5%	26.2%	0.2%
	2013-2017	33.2%	4.6%	26.4%	2.0%	26.3%	0.5%	25.3%	0.0%
	2014-2018	30.0%	4.4%	26.5%	2.0%	25.6%	0.5%	24.7%	0.0%
	2015-2019	29.9%	4.3%	25.4%	2.0%	25.5%	0.6%	24.4%	0.0%
	2016-2020	33.6%	6.3%	29.2%	2.6%	16.2%	0.5%	15.4%	0.1%
<b>Percent of households paying ≥50% of income on mortgage (B25091)</b>	2009-2013	12.0%	3.4%	8.1%	1.2%	7.4%	0.3%	7.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	9.0%	2.8%	7.2%	1.1%	6.9%	0.3%	6.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	7.8%	2.5%	6.9%	1.1%	6.4%	0.3%	6.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	6.5%	2.0%	6.6%	1.0%	6.0%	0.3%	5.8%	0.1%
	2013-2017	7.1%	2.1%	6.5%	1.1%	5.8%	0.3%	5.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	6.7%	2.1%	6.0%	1.0%	5.6%	0.3%	5.4%	0.1%
	2015-2019	6.5%	1.9%	6.2%	1.1%	5.5%	0.3%	5.3%	0.0%
	2016-2020	8.3%	4.1%	5.7%	1.3%	5.2%	0.3%	5.2%	0.1%
<b>Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (B25014)</b>	2009-2013	18.9%	2.6%	19.1%	1.4%	8.9%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	18.7%	2.4%	18.1%	1.4%	8.8%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	16.8%	2.1%	17.7%	1.3%	8.6%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	17.2%	1.9%	16.8%	1.2%	8.8%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2013-2017	17.0%	2.0%	17.0%	1.3%	8.8%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2014-2018	17.4%	2.0%	17.8%	1.3%	9.0%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2015-2019	16.7%	2.0%	18.3%	1.3%	8.8%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
	2016-2020	16.3%	2.0%	18.2%	1.8%	8.8%	0.3%	8.2%	0.1%
<b>Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (renters) (B25014)</b>	2009-2013	13.3%	2.2%	11.4%	1.1%	5.4%	0.2%	6.0%	0.0%
	2010-2014	12.9%	2.1%	11.1%	1.1%	5.4%	0.2%	6.0%	0.0%
	2011-2015	12.0%	1.7%	11.2%	1.1%	5.5%	0.2%	6.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	12.7%	1.7%	10.9%	1.0%	5.6%	0.2%	6.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	12.6%	1.7%	11.0%	1.1%	5.5%	0.2%	6.0%	0.1%
	2014-2018	12.7%	1.7%	11.5%	1.1%	5.7%	0.2%	6.0%	0.0%
	2015-2019	12.0%	1.8%	11.7%	1.1%	5.6%	0.2%	6.0%	0.1%
	2016-2020	12.5%	1.8%	11.5%	1.4%	5.4%	0.3%	5.9%	0.1%

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	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (homeowners) (B25014)</b>	2009-2013	5.6%	1.4%	7.7%	0.8%	3.4%	0.2%	2.3%	0.0%
	2010-2014	5.8%	1.3%	7.0%	0.8%	3.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	4.8%	1.1%	6.5%	0.8%	3.2%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	4.5%	0.9%	5.9%	0.7%	3.2%	0.2%	2.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	4.4%	1.0%	6.0%	0.7%	3.2%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2014-2018	4.7%	1.0%	6.3%	0.7%	3.3%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2015-2019	4.7%	1.0%	6.6%	0.8%	3.2%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2016-2020	3.8%	1.0%	6.7%	1.1%	3.4%	0.2%	2.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (renters) (B07013)</b>	2009-2013	44.3%	3.8%	32.9%	1.7%	26.0%	0.4%	32.7%	0.2%
	2010-2014	48.5%	3.5%	33.6%	1.7%	27.7%	0.5%	33.7%	0.2%
	2011-2015	49.4%	3.2%	35.7%	1.6%	29.3%	0.6%	34.7%	0.2%
	2012-2016	50.6%	2.8%	37.8%	1.7%	30.5%	0.5%	35.4%	0.2%
	2013-2017	50.8%	2.8%	38.5%	1.7%	31.1%	0.5%	35.6%	0.2%
	2014-2018	51.2%	3.0%	39.3%	1.7%	31.9%	0.5%	35.8%	0.2%
	2015-2019	50.6%	3.0%	39.8%	1.8%	31.9%	0.5%	35.9%	0.2%
	2016-2020	53.7%	3.8%	40.2%	2.1%	32.4%	0.6%	35.6%	0.2%
<b>Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (homeowners) (B07013)</b>	2009-2013	39.1%	3.1%	49.9%	1.5%	57.4%	0.5%	52.3%	0.3%
	2010-2014	37.2%	2.8%	49.9%	1.6%	56.5%	0.6%	51.7%	0.3%
	2011-2015	38.5%	2.8%	49.2%	1.5%	55.6%	0.6%	51.3%	0.3%
	2012-2016	38.4%	2.5%	48.8%	1.5%	55.1%	0.6%	51.0%	0.3%
	2013-2017	38.6%	2.6%	49.6%	1.4%	55.2%	0.5%	51.4%	0.2%
	2014-2018	39.0%	2.5%	50.2%	1.5%	55.1%	0.5%	51.6%	0.2%
	2015-2019	39.2%	2.8%	50.3%	1.5%	55.8%	0.5%	52.0%	0.3%
	2016-2020	37.7%	2.8%	50.3%	2.2%	56.2%	0.6%	52.7%	0.2%
<b>Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (w/ income of ≥ \$75k) (B07010)</b>	2009-2013	2.7%	0.5%	2.7%	0.3%	8.1%	N/A	12.1%	0.1%
	2010-2014	2.4%	0.5%	2.8%	0.3%	8.1%	N/A	12.3%	0.1%
	2011-2015	2.9%	0.5%	2.9%	0.3%	8.0%	0.2%	12.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	3.1%	0.6%	3.0%	0.3%	8.1%	0.2%	13.0%	0.1%
	2013-2017	3.8%	0.7%	3.4%	0.3%	8.7%	0.2%	13.8%	0.1%
	2014-2018	4.2%	0.7%	4.0%	0.3%	9.4%	0.2%	14.8%	0.1%
	2015-2019	4.8%	0.7%	4.5%	0.4%	10.2%	0.2%	16.0%	0.1%
	2016-2020	5.8%	0.9%	5.4%	0.6%	10.7%	0.2%	16.8%	0.1%

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	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>% of households in same house 1 year ago (w/ income of &lt; \$75k) (B07010)</b>	2009-2013	81.1%	1.9%	81.6%	1.2%	75.5%	N/A	72.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	83.4%	1.8%	81.9%	1.2%	76.2%	N/A	72.5%	0.1%
	2011-2015	85.1%	1.7%	83.1%	1.2%	76.9%	0.5%	72.9%	0.1%
	2012-2016	85.6%	1.8%	84.7%	1.2%	77.2%	0.5%	72.8%	0.1%
	2013-2017	85.3%	2.0%	85.3%	1.3%	77.3%	0.5%	72.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	85.4%	2.1%	85.9%	1.1%	77.2%	0.5%	71.8%	0.1%
	2015-2019	84.5%	2.3%	85.8%	1.2%	77.0%	0.5%	71.0%	0.1%
	2016-2020	85.2%	5.8%	85.3%	3.6%	77.3%	0.6%	70.6%	0.1%
<b>Percent of housing units for rent that are vacant (B25002 and B25004)</b>	2009-2013	3.8%	1.2%	3.2%	0.6%	2.5%	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%
	2010-2014	2.6%	0.9%	2.9%	0.6%	2.4%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%
	2011-2015	2.3%	0.8%	2.7%	0.5%	2.2%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%
	2012-2016	2.0%	0.8%	2.4%	0.6%	2.1%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.4%	0.7%	1.7%	0.4%	1.8%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.4%	1.4%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
<b>Percent of housing units for sale that are vacant (B25002 and B25004)</b>	2009-2013	1.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%

## Appendix 6.7: Transportation

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

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent of households with a vehicle available (B08201)</b>	2009-2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2010-2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2011-2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.3%	0.6%	92.3%	0.1%
	2012-2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.4%	0.7%	92.4%	0.1%
	2013-2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.7%	0.7%	92.6%	0.1%
	2014-2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.9%	0.7%	92.8%	0.1%
	2015-2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95.2%	0.7%	92.9%	0.1%
	2016-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95.2%	0.9%	93.0%	0.1%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work alone by car (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	73.7%	2.5%	74.8%	1.3%	75.7%	0.4%	73.2%	0.1%
	2010-2014	73.3%	2.3%	75.9%	1.2%	76.6%	0.3%	73.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	74.2%	1.9%	76.9%	1.2%	77.8%	0.4%	73.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	74.9%	1.8%	76.6%	1.3%	78.5%	0.3%	73.5%	0.0%
	2013-2017	76.2%	1.9%	77.2%	1.2%	78.9%	0.4%	73.6%	0.1%
	2014-2018	76.5%	2.2%	77.2%	1.3%	79.3%	0.2%	73.7%	0.0%
	2015-2019	78.9%	1.7%	77.7%	1.2%	79.6%	0.4%	73.7%	0.0%
	2016-2020	79.2%	2.2%	77.0%	1.9%	78.4%	0.5%	72.1%	0.1%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by carpool (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	17.6%	2.5%	17.5%	1.4%	15.2%	0.4%	11.3%	0.1%
	2010-2014	17.8%	2.2%	16.4%	1.3%	14.6%	0.4%	11.1%	0.1%
	2011-2015	17.1%	2.0%	15.1%	1.2%	13.3%	0.3%	10.8%	0.1%
	2012-2016	16.5%	1.9%	14.8%	1.2%	12.5%	0.3%	10.6%	0.1%
	2013-2017	14.9%	1.7%	13.8%	1.1%	12.0%	0.3%	10.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	14.8%	1.9%	13.0%	1.0%	11.5%	0.4%	10.3%	0.1%
	2015-2019	12.6%	1.6%	12.6%	1.0%	11.0%	0.3%	10.1%	0.1%
	2016-2020	11.6%	1.6%	12.5%	1.1%	11.2%	0.3%	10.0%	0.1%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by public transit (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	2.1%	0.8%	2.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.3%	0.8%	2.4%	0.5%	1.7%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	3.2%	1.0%	2.6%	0.5%	1.7%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	2.9%	0.9%	2.4%	0.5%	1.6%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2013-2017	2.9%	0.9%	2.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	2014-2018	2.5%	0.8%	2.4%	0.5%	1.5%	0.1%	5.1%	0.0%
	2015-2019	2.3%	0.8%	2.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.1%	5.1%	0.0%
	2016-2020	1.8%	0.7%	1.8%	0.4%	1.3%	0.1%	4.6%	0.0%

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

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Bernardino County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by foot (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	0.4%	1.9%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2010-2014	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%	0.4%	1.8%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.7%	0.6%	1.6%	0.4%	1.8%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2012-2016	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%	1.7%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	1.7%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.3%	1.6%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	1.5%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.8%	0.4%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	0.1%	2.5%	0.0%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by bike (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	1.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2010-2014	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
<b>Percent of workers commuting to work by other modes: taxicab, motorcycle, and other (B08301)</b>	2009-2013	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	1.3%	0.0%
	2010-2014	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.3%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%

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

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number			Normalized per 10,000 Residents		
		TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County	TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County
Battery electric vehicle (BEV)	2020	115	168	7,596	8.5	33.2	35.1
	2019	86	134	4,997	17.5	7.2	23.3
	2018	43	73	2,991	8.4	4.0	14.0
	2017	25	54	2,186	5.0	3.0	10.3
	2016	19	44	1,619	3.9	2.4	7.7
	2015	10	33	1,224	2.1	1.8	5.8
Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV)	2020	139	324	8,105	10.3	64.0	37.5
	2019	112	292	6,631	22.8	15.8	30.9
	2018	66	200	5,022	13.0	11.0	23.5
	2017	36	111	2,649	7.2	6.1	12.5
	2016	29	95	2,465	6.0	5.3	11.7
	2015	23	84	1,971	4.9	4.7	9.4
Fuel cell vehicle (FCEV)	2020	3	2	179	0.2	0.4	0.8
	2019	1	2	136	0.2	0.1	0.5
	2018	0	2	103	0	0.1	0.4
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	13	0	0	0.1
	2015	0	0	5	0	0	0
Total EVs	2020	257	494	15,880	19.1	97.7	73.4
	2019	199	428	11,764	40.6	23.1	17.8
	2018	109	275	8,116	21.4	15.1	19.1
	2017	61	165	4,840	12.2	9.1	22.8
	2016	48	139	4,097	9.9	7.7	19.4
	2015	33	117	3,195	7.0	6.5	15.2

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

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

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number			Normalized per 10,000 Residents		
		TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County	TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County
Level 2 Stations	2021	5	7	262	0.1	<0.1	0.1
	2020	3	8	149	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
	2019	3	5	72	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
	2018	3	4	80	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
	2017	0	4	83	0	<0.1	<0.1
	2016	1	3	69	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
	2015	1	2	58	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
DC Fast-Charging Stations	2021	0	1	80	0	<0.1	<0.1
	2020	0	1	51	0	<0.1	<0.1
	2019	0	1	31	0	0.1	<0.1
	2018	0	1	28	0	<0.1	<0.1
	2017	0	1	25	0	<0.1	<0.1
	2016	0	1	19	0	<0.1	<0.1
	2015	0	0	16	0	0	<0.1

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

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