STOCKTON RISING

2023 PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM GRANT

UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

Prepared by the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

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Prepared for

California Strategic Growth Council (Contract Number: SGC20107) The City of Stockton (Contract Number: 419000709)

Report Period

Stockton Rising award date (June 2020) through the end of month 18 of implementation (June 2022)

Acknowledgments

We thank the California Strategic Growth Council (SGC) for dedicating resources to a third-party evaluation of Transformative Climate Communities Program (TCC) investments in Stockton. In particular, we thank Rebecca Avilés, Bo Chung, Amar Azucena Cid, Jessica Ison, Anna Jane Jones, Jennifer Kim, Lynn von Koch-Liebert, Saharnaz Mirzazad, Sarah Newsham, Gerard Rivero, and Sophie Young for their commitment to our work, and for their attention to our many informational requests.

Along with SGC, we'd also like to thank our partners at the California Department of Conservation — namely Jacob Byrne, Nicole Cartwright, Julia Estrada, Neel Kasliwal, Sydney Mathis, Brian Newman-Lindsay, and Brendan Pipkin — for reviewing the accuracy of TCC background information provided in this report.

In addition to our state partners, we'd also like to thank the Stockton Rising collaborative for entrusting the evaluation of their initiative to the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation (LCI) and its staff. In particular, Grant Kirkpatrick, Vanessa Munoz, and Oluchi Njoku, who have been instrumental in facilitating introductions between the evaluation team and local stakeholders. And a big thank you to all of the Stockton Rising project partners for sharing so much primary data with the evaluation team, as well as reviewing the content in this report for accuracy.

We would also like to acknowledge former staff and graduate student researchers at LCI who have substantively contributed to the center's approach to evaluating TCC investments across sites: Erin Coutts, J.R. DeShazo, Michelle Einstein, Silvia R. González, Dinan Guan, Lolly Lim, Britta McOmber, Evelin Estrada Ramírez, and Kelly Trumbull. Similarly, we extend our thanks to our former colleagues at the UC Berkeley Center for Resource Efficient Communities who consulted in the original TCC evaluation plan: William Eisenstein and Zoe Elizabeth.

Moreover, we would like to thank Bruce Mirken, Alvaro Sanchez, and Emi Wang at the Greenlining Institute for their thoughtful input on how to structure the content contained in this report.

We also owe a great deal of gratitude to Nick Cuccia for his copy editing and design support.

Finally and importantly, as a land grant institution, UCLA, and the authors of this report, also acknowledge the Gabrielino and Tongva peoples as the traditional land caretakers of Tovaangar (Los Angeles basin, Southern Channel Islands) and recognize that their displacement has enabled the flourishing of UCLA.

Disclaimer

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

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Cover image: Educational event in March 2022 at the Edible Schoolyard Community Farm in Stockton (Photo credit: Erin Scott)

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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. At the time of this report, SGC has awarded 11 TCC implementation grants to 11 communities across the state (ranging from $9.1 million to $66.5 million per site). Additionally, SGC has awarded 25 TCC planning grants to communities that are in the early stages of forming a coalition to address local climate action goals (ranging from $94,000 to $300,000 per site). The state legislature has allocated funding to distribute two additional rounds of TCC grants.[1]

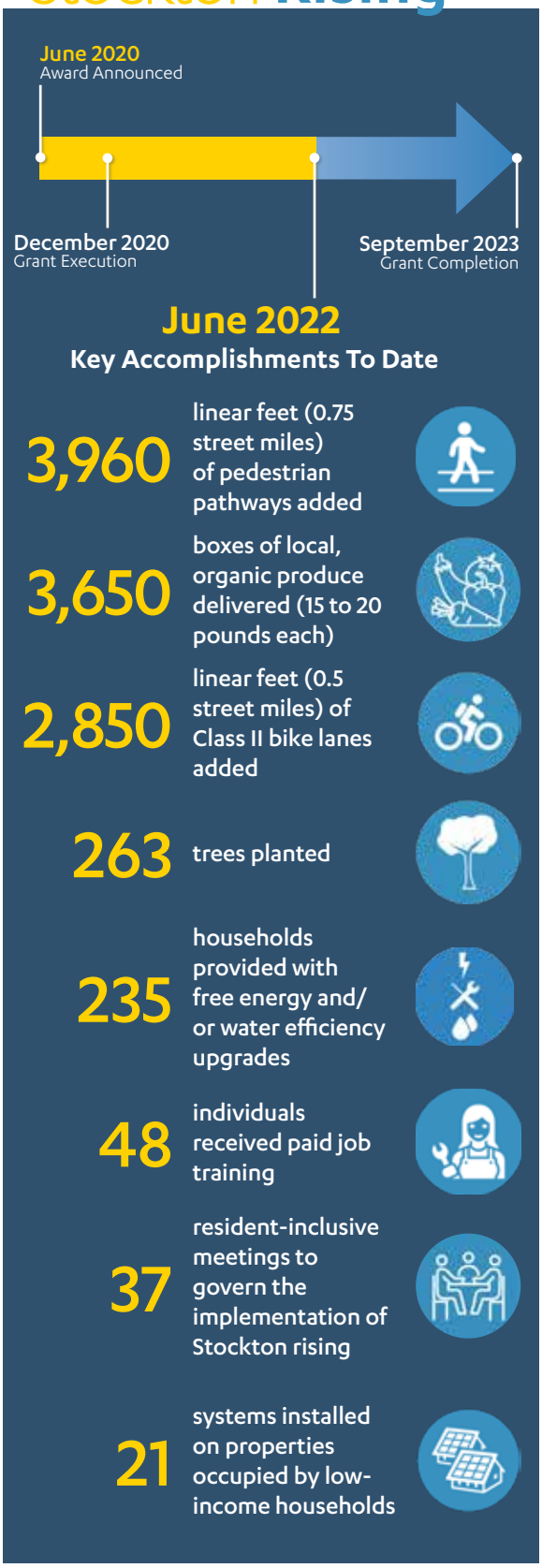
The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation (LCI) serves as the lead evaluator in five communities that have received TCC implementation grants: all three Round 1 sites (Fresno, Ontario, and Watts), one Round 2 site (Northeast San Fernando Valley), and one Round 3 site (Stockton). LCI researchers are working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

This progress report is the second in a series of three that will provide an overview of the key accomplishments and estimated benefits of TCC activities in Stockton, collectively referred to as Stockton Rising.[2] This specific report documents progress through the end of fiscal year (FY) 2021-2022, which overlaps with about six months of post-award planning (June to December of 2020), and 18 months of grant implementation (January 2021 to June of 2022). Much of implementation has occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, so project partners' responses to the pandemic are also highlighted throughout the report.

[1] For the most current information about TCC rounds, both current and future, visit: https://sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc

[2] For annual reports that LCI has produced for other TCC sites, visit: https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/climate/climate-investments/

Stockton Rising



Educational event in March 2022 at the Edible Schoolyard Community Farm in Stockton. Photo credit: Erin Scott

Stockton Today

Located in the heart of California's Central Valley, and connected to the San Francisco Bay by the San Joaquin River, Stockton is a port city and an agricultural hub. As such, the city has been a node for the siting of heavy industry and major transportation infrastructure. The city is divided by a network of passenger and freight carrying railways, two highways (State Routes 4 and 99), and a freeway (Interstate 5). As a result the, city is home to neighborhoods with some of the worst pollution burdens in the state.

Demographically, Stockton is one of the most diverse cities in the state. According to 2020 census data, Stockton's 310,000 residents are 42% Hispanic, 24% Asian, 19% non-Hispanic white, and 13% black. Unfortunately, this diverse community suffers from higher levels of poverty and unemployment than the rest of the state. Such inequities are the byproduct of freeway building, redlining practices, and other legacies of structural racism that have dispossessed communities of color from their support networks and concentrated them in neighborhoods with few resources and high in health hazards. The city's 2012 bankruptcy also lead to years of disinvestment, which has contributed to Stockton's slow economic recovery following the Great Recession.

Stockton Rising

In 2016, a coalition of community-based organizations in Stockton partnered with the Greenlining Institute (GLI) to address the environmental, health, and economic inequities facing Stockton. The coalition focused its sights on the city's most disadvantaged neighborhoods, namely those in Downtown and South Stockton. GLI played a critical role in helping the coalition think through opportunities to leverage California Climate Investment dollars toward reversing the harmful legacies of the past.

In 2017, GLI and community partners invited the City of Stockton to join them in applying for TCC Round 1 Planning Grant. One year later they were awarded $170,000. These funds helped support the formation of an even broader coalition of community-based and external partners, known as Rise Stockton, and the development of the Sustainable Neighborhood Plan (SNP). In producing this plan, the Rise Stockton coalition engaged over 2,000 residents and translated their input into seven community priorities: energy, water, health, parks, safety, transportation, waste, and water. For each of these priorities, the plan identifies projects that will provide meaningful community benefits.

Building upon the momentum from their planning grant, the City of Stockton and partners from the Rise Stockton coalition successfully applied for a TCC Round 3 Implementation Grant. They were awarded $10.8 million in 2020. These funds will support the realization of previous planning efforts by investing in a suite of projects and plans, collectively referred to as Stockton Rising, that deliver the following benefits to residents of South Stockton, all at no cost: energy and water efficiency installations, rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, locally grown food, increased tree coverage, improved active transportation infrastructure, and multiple job training opportunities that prepare residents for careers in a decarbonized economy.

Projects

Stockton Rising includes seven projects. For the purpose of legibility to a broad audience, this report consolidates these seven projects into five distinct project types , as summarized below. Figure 1 maps the location of project types within the TCC project area (only projects with known locations at the outset of grant implementation are mapped).

TCC-funded Projects

Active Transportation — Funds the transformation of a 10-block auto-dominated thoroughfare along Miner Avenue in Downtown Stockton into a marquee " Complete Streets" (a street that serves the mobility needs of all users, regardless of travel mode). More specifically, the project will deliver the following outputs: 117 new trees, 485 shrubs, 34 streetlights, 15 benches, 14 bike racks, upgraded utility connections, new paint striping, and traffic signal upgrades. The improvements from the project are expected to encourage a mode shift from cars to more active modes, thereby resulting in reduced vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and environmental benefits such as reduced GHG and local air pollutants. These environmental benefits will also be augmented by the project's urban greening components.

Energy and Water Efficiency — Funds energy and water efficiency measures for 812 residences while also employing low-income youth. Energy efficiency measures will be installed at no cost to residents and will include: light emitting diodes (LED), refrigerators, water heater blankets, and smart thermostats. Similarly, water efficiency measures will be installed at no cost to residents and will include: kitchen and bathroom aerators, showerheads, dishwashers, and toilets. Benefitting households will also be educated on best practices to conserve energy and water. Fifty-six youth will be recruited for seasonal positions to assist with project implementation.

Healthy Food Access — Funds the delivery of free boxes of organic produce to 50 families on a weekly basis for 30 months. The produce will be procured vis-a-vis community supported agriculture (CSA), a farming model in which local farmers send boxes of seasonal produce directly to consumers. The boxes will be complemented by educational programming on how to cook the contents of each box. Educational programming will be delivered through printed materials, a phone-in hotline with a live educator, and recorded demonstrations (at least 15). In addition to the educational content directly tied to the food boxes, the project will also include weekly cooking classes and at least five gardening classes. These classes will be offered online to the community at large with outreach efforts focused within the TCC project area.

Rooftop Solar — Funds the installation of up to 621 kilowatts of direct current (kW-DC) solar photovoltaic (PV) panels on the roofs of residential buildings that are occupied by low-income households. A total of 378 kW-DC will be installed across 108 single-family homes and 243 kW-DC will be installed on four multi-family structures. The installations will be used as job training opportunities for residents interested in a career in the solar sector. Once installed, the rooftop solar systems will enhance local generation of renewable energy and lower energy costs for property owners.

Urban Forestry — Funds the planting of 1,750 trees throughout the project area. All of the trees will belong to species that are as drought tolerant as possible, minimizing watering needs. As the trees mature, they will reduce GHG by sequestering carbon. Moreover, the trees will help absorb local air pollutants and capture stormwater runoff. The community will be engaged in implementation through 10 community tree planting events. Twenty-five individuals will be hired and trained for part-time, seasonal positions to assist with tree planting activities.

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 and Economic Opportunities Plan (WDEOP), and Displacement Avoidance Plan (DAP). Respectively, these three plans are designed to ensure that TCC investments reflect the community's vision and goals, provide meaningful economic benefits, and minimize the risk of gentrification and displacement of existing residents and businesses. In the case of Stockton Rising, these three plans have been adapted in the following ways:

Community Engagement Plan

» **Coordination and alignment** of projects and plans to ensure they are in sync with the community's vision for climate justice. This will be accomplished through the a collaborative stakeholder structure (CSS) that governs TCC implementation, and includes participation from the following:
- 9 TCC-funded project partners
- 8 resident representatives
- 4 stakeholder organizations
- An undefined number of Community Coalition members (project area residents and workers)

» **Resident capacity building** around climate action. Specifically, project partners will recruit and train residents for the following roles:
- 10 community liaisons who function as local ambassadors for the Stockton Rising initiative
- 30 youth leaders who act as local experts on environmental justice and climate resiliency

» **Educational campaigns** that spotlight opportunities to benefit from, participate in, and learn from climate action efforts, including the following events:
- Block party with presentations by project partners
- Summit that highlights early outcomes from TCC

» **Communications** with project area residents across multiple channels, such as:
- Social media posts about project updates
- PhotoVoice walking tours that narratively document how TCC is changing the community

Displacement Avoidance Plan

» **Technical assistance** from a third-party contractor who will assist Stockton Rising partners in developing a DAP. (Stockton Rising partners did not have the capacity to develop a DAP at the time of applying for a TCC implementation grant, so it will be developed during the grant implementation period.)

» **Organizational capacity building** among project partners to better study and document site-specific displacement pressures

Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan

» **Solar installation training** with GRID Alternatives. Sixteen trainees will get training in how to install rooftop solar PV panels.

» **Bus mechanic training** with the San Joaquin Regional Transit District (RTD). Four trainees will learn how to repair electric buses in a paid, three-year apprenticeship program. Graduates will be then be hired by RTD as full-time employees.

» **Gardening/landscaping training** for 40 incarcerated individuals. Participants will earn credits that expedite their release from prison.

» **Youth employment opportunities** in the building and construction trades, with the following tracks:
- 56 paid positions installing water and energy efficiency measures at residential properties
- 36 paid pre-apprenticeships through California's Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3) program
- 10 paid externships at different host organizations

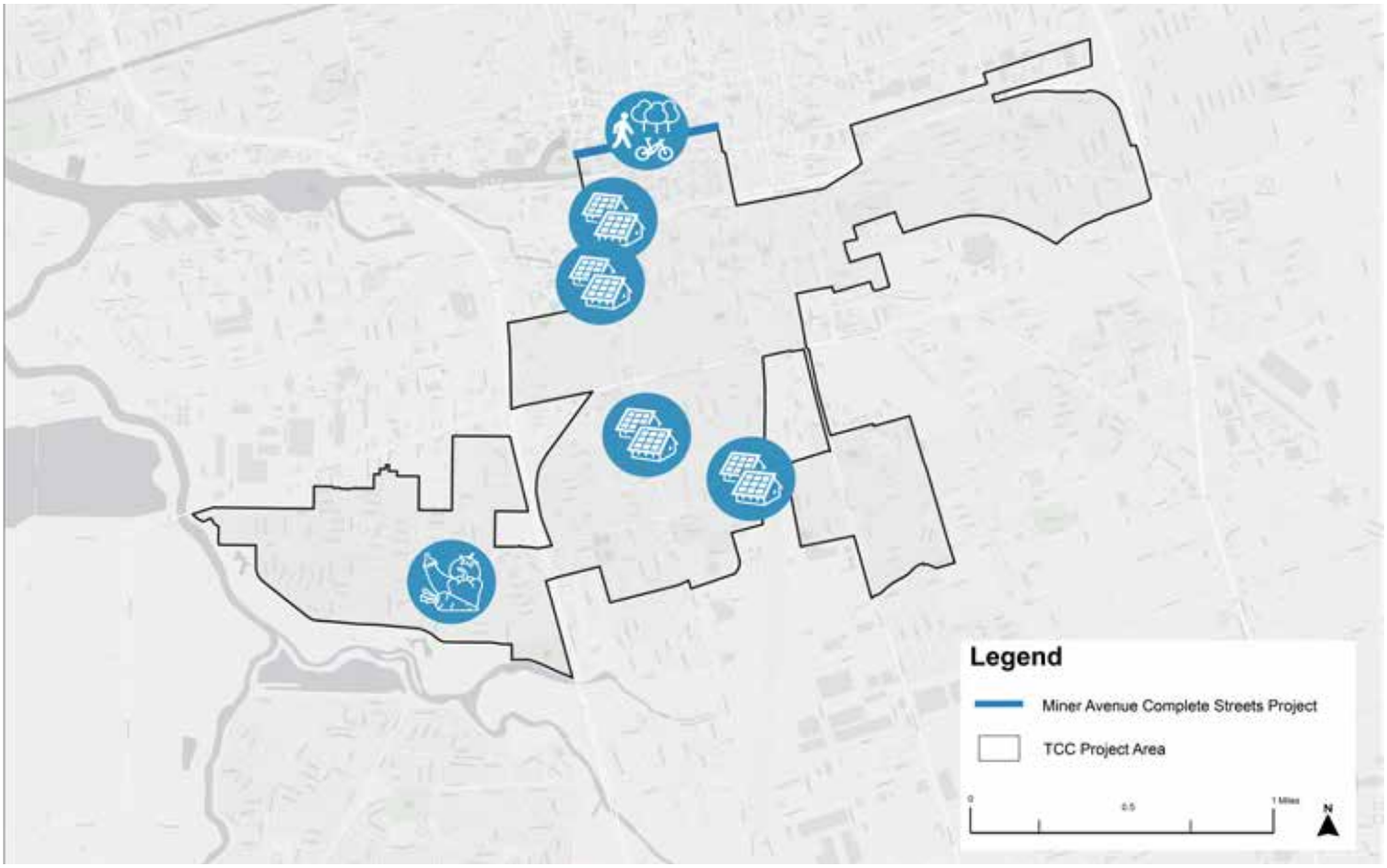
Project Area

The Stockton Rising 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 (about 75% of the project area ranks within the top 5% of the state).

The project area boundary was also drawn to connect key assets within those census tracts. Key assets include: Stockton's commercial downtown; the Little Manila historic district; two Amtrak stations that provide direct rail service from Stockton to Sacramento, Oakland, Bakersfield, and San Jose; 11 public parks; six elementary schools; one high school; and one community center.

Figure 1 shows where TCC-funded projects and leveraged projects will be located in the project area. See **Appendix 1, page 57,** for a more detailed map that includes assets located in the project area.

Figure 1. Map of Stockton Rising Project With Known Locations of Projects*



***See the previous two pages for information about what each icon represents. This map does not include sitewide projects or plans that are undetermined (e.g., community engagement, energy and water efficiency upgrades, solar installations at single-family properties, tree plantings, etc.).** Figure credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation

Anticipated Benefits

Stockton Rising will bring a number of benefits to residents of the TCC project area. The infographic below highlights just some of these benefits. This list includes outputs, outcomes, and impacts from TCC-funded projects and plans. Project outputs refer to the tangible goods and services that Stockton Rising will deliver by the end of project implementation. These outputs are expected to result in many positive outcomes and impacts. Outcomes refer to changes in stakeholder knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviors, practices, or decisions, while impacts refer to changes in the environmental or human conditions that align with the objectives and goals of TCC.

Project Outputs

0.5 miles of bike lanes constructed

812 homes provided free energy and water efficiency upgrades

621 kW of solar power on affordable multi-family developments and single-family homes

0.75 miles of sidewalk and construction improvements

1,867 new trees that will provide shade and capture stormwater

6,250 boxes of free, local, and organic produce (15 to 20 pounds each)

10 residents trained as Community Liaisons to serve as local climate action experts and share resources

30 youth trained as environmental justice advocates

162 paid training opportunities for jobs that support climate action efforts

Project Outcomes and Impacts*

17,139 metric tons of avoided GHG emissions (in CO_2e)**

201,096 miles of averted travel in passenger vehicles annually

$6,777,929 in energy, water, and travel cost savings

23,695 pounds of avoided local air pollutants**

12,428,668 gallons in avoided stormwater runoff

74 direct jobs
21 indirect jobs, and
48 induced jobs
supported by TCC funds****

* See Appendix 2, page 59, for a summary of estimation methods. Benefits are reported as totals over the operational period of the projects, also referred to as project lifetimes. Estimated benefits were based on original anticipated project outcomes and will be updated at the conclusion of the evaluation to reflect actual project outcomes.
** All GHG emissions are reported as metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent.
*** All jobs are reported as full-time equivalent (FTE) and represent only jobs supported by TCC funding.

Harder to quantify, but nevertheless important, is the leadership and collaboration capacity that will be created in Stockton during 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 Stockton. In addition, lessons learned and best practices from Stockton's TCC grant could inform local climate action and investments at much broader scales.

Cumulative Accomplishments

Ribbon-cutting ceremony on March 16, 2022, to honor the completion of the Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement project. Photo credit: Siegfried Engineering

Much has happened after SGC's announcement of Stockton Rising's TCC award in June 2020. From then through the close of the 2021-2022 fiscal year (June 30, 2022), project partners have progressed considerably in carrying out an ambitious climate action initiative.

Key accomplishments of Stockton Rising 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 December 2020, when the City of Stockton executed its grant agreement with SGC. Given the timing of grant execution, this second-annual report overlaps with 18 months of program implementation. During that time, nearly all of Stockton Rising's projects and plans have been well underway and providing tangible benefits for project area residents.

Post-Award Consultation (June 2020 – December 2020)

Formalized Partnerships and Governance Structure

During the post-award consultation phase, Stockton Rising 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 for implementation. 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 resident-inclusive CSS for coordinating grant governance (see **Appendix 4, page 61,** for an overview of the various committees that make up the CSS and the membership structure of each committee).

Grant Execution Implementation (December 2020 – June 2022)

Strengthened Community Capacity

Community capacity is broadly defined as the ability of local communities to develop, implement, and sustain their own solutions to societal challenges, including but not limited to climate change. Through investment in both physical and social capital, TCC has strengthened community capacity in South Stockton, as evidenced by several case studies that can be found later in this report. For example, the TCC-funded Community Liaisons program has created paid opportunities for seasoned activists and young adults to strengthen their leadership skills, particularly in the climate action space (see **page 27** for the perspectives of two residents deployed as Community Liaisons). Similarly, Stockton Rising's youth leadership development program has trained two cohorts of young adults on how to advocate for environmental justice in their community and beyond (see **page 33** for a case study on how the program has shaped the careers of two graduates, as well as the program's lead coordinator). Moreover, TCC investment in a CSA food delivery program has helped an anchor institution, the Edible Schoolyard Project, expand its network of partners and deepen its ties with residents (see **page 29** for the perspective of a project partner who has been at the forefront of that work).

Converted Miner Avenue into a Complete Street

All TCC-funded construction along Miner Avenue was completed during reporting period, resulting in dramatic improvements along the commercial corridor. These im-

provements include: new permeable surfaces that will infiltrate stormwater; more accessible sidewalks for individuals with impaired mobility; greater dedicated road space for bicycles; and a number of other amenities that make travel safer, more convenient, and more enjoyable for users of all travel modes (see **page 46**) for a full inventory of improvements).

Ramped-Up Solar Installations in Low-Income Settings

During the reporting period, project partners installed 21 solar PV systems. Of these, 20 were at single-family properties, benefiting low-income homeowners, and thereby providing financial relief amid rising energy costs (see **page 31**) for a case study on two residents who have seen lower electricity bills after going solar). The other PV system was installed at Casa de Oasis, a multi-family, affordable housing development in the TCC project area. For six of the installations, project partners were able to use a mix of TCC and leveraged funds to repair residents' roofs (at no cost to them) so that the solar PV systems could be securely attached. And in one case, project partners were also able to upgrade a resident's electrical panel to accommodate the new PV system. To support this work, eight TCC-funded job trainees were put into action.

Retrofitted Homes to Use Less Energy and Water

Project partners also ramped up energy and water efficiency installations during the reporting period. Specifically, project partners provided 235 households in the TCC project area with an efficiency upgrades of some sort (see **page 47**) for a full inventory of the efficiency upgrades that were installed during the reporting period). Of the 235 households served, 176 live in single-family properties and 59 live in multi-family properties. To assist with the energy and water efficiency installations, project partners trained and employed 25 young adults (ages 18-24).

Kicked Off Tree Planting Efforts

During the reporting period, project partners planted 263 trees in the TCC project area. Of these, 111 were planted as part of the Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement project, and 152 of the trees were planted as part of Stockton Rising's broader urban forestry project that engages the community in tree planting activities. As part of that engagement, 11 Stocktonians were trained and employed to assist with tree establishment and maintenance.

Furthered Community Access to Healthy Food

During the reporting period, project partners at the Edible Schoolyard Project put 3,650 boxes of free, seasonal organic produce in the hands of residents. At 15 to 20 pounds of produce per box, this translates to nearly 27 tons of food delivered. The food boxes serve two key functions in the community: connecting residents with healthier food

Key Accomplishments Through June 2022

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
- Establishment of a CSS for coordinating grant governance, composed of nine project partners and eight resident representatives

Active Transportation Infrastructure

- **3,960** linear fewet (0.75 street miles) of pedestrian pathways added
- **2,850** linear feet (0.5 street miles) of Class II bike lanes installed

Renewable Energy Access

- **21** solar PV installations on properties occupied by low-income households
- **6** roofs repaired to make them solar ready (along with one electrical panel upgrade)

Energy and Water Saving Measures

- **235** households provided free energy efficiency upgrades
- **200** households provided free water efficiency upgrades

Urban Greenery

- **23,278** square feet of vegetation planted
- **263** trees planted

Healthy Food Access

- **3,650** boxes of seasonal organic produced delivered (15 to 20 pounds each)
- **33** online classes for K-8 students on topics such as healthy cooking and organic gardening

options and with one another (see **page 29**) for a case study on how these two functions are operating simultaneously). In addition to disseminating tons of free food, project partners at the Edible School Yard Project have also taught 25 online cooking classes and eight gardening classes to students in grades K through 8 at Taylor Leadership Academy, a public school in the TCC project area.

Expanded the Skills of Stockton's Labor Force

Guided by Stockton Rising's WDEOP, project partners are offering a wide range of job training opportunities in fields that are needed for climate change mitigation and resilience. Those fields include, but are not limited to: construction, electric vehicle maintenance, urban forestry, gardening, landscaping, and community organizing. Thus far, 60 individuals have received training in one or more of these fields. Of these 60 individuals, 48 were paid for their time in training and 36 worked directly on the implementation of TCC-funded projects (25 helped implement water and energy efficiency installations and 11 helped planted trees).

Deepened Engagement Efforts Around Climate Action

Stockton Rising's CEP is well underway, offering residents multiple channels to participate in local climate action planning, governance, advocacy, and communications. With respect to planning and governance, the resident-inclusive committees that make up Stockton Rising's CSS met 37 times, during which they discussed project developments and pending implementation decisions. With respect to advocacy, 10 residents have been trained and employed as Community Liaisons and 18 have graduated from Stockton Rising's youth leadership development program (again, see **page 27** and **page 33**, respectively, for case studies on these two programs). And with respect to communications, there have been six PhotoVoice walking tours in which residents have photographically and

Key Accomplishments Through June 2022

Workforce Development

- **25** youth trained and employed to install energy and water efficiency measures (seven youth were later placed in paid externships with local organizations doing social justice work)
- **12** adults provided with vocational training in gardening and landscaping before their release from prison and back into Stockton's workforce
- **11** adults trained and employed to assist with tree establishment and maintenance
- **8** adults trained and employed to carry out rooftop solar PV installations
- **4** adults trained and employed to perform maintenance on electric buses

Community Engagement

- **37** meetings of the various grant governance bodies within Stockton Rising's CSS
- **50** households and 40 businesses engaged through door-to-door outreach
- **18** youth trained as climate resiliency experts and environmental justice advocates
- **10** residents hired, trained, and deployed as Community Liaisons
- **7** community tree planting events
- **6** PhotoVoice walking tours conducted
- **4** resource fairs held

Solar installers from GRID Alternatives laying down PV modules at Casa de Oasis. Photo credit: GRID Alternatives

orally documented the assets and challenges of living in South Stockton. All of this resident participation has been made possible by project partners' extensive outreach in the community, including door knocking, phone calls, in-person events, and networking on social media.

Responded to COVID-19 Pandemic

In between applying and receiving an implementation grant, Stockton Rising project partners had to rethink how to approach their proposed work in the aftermath of COVID-19. Despite the many challenges presented by the pandemic, all Stockton Rising projects and plans were able to continue. The ways in which project partners pivoted in response to the pandemic are highlighted throughout this report. Notable pivots include: delivering online community engagement opportunities; conducting virtual home assessments to identify water and energy efficiency opportunities, and then sending out kits by mail for residents to implement efficiency upgrades themselves; and supplementing free CSA deliveries with virtual programming on how to prepare the produce into healthy at-home meals.

Key Accomplishments Through June 2022

Pandemic Responses

- Community engagement partners switched to virtual platforms to conduct workshops, events, and meetings
- Energy and water efficiency partners deployed a satellite program in which home assessments were conducted virtually and efficiency kits were sent in the mail
- Project partners delivered boxes of seasonal produce using COVID-19 safety protocols, and supplemented food deliveries with virtual programming on how to prepare the produce from the safety of one's home

BACKGROUND

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 plans that include multiple coordinated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities.[3] 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.

[3] AB 2722, Transformative Climate Communities. 2016. Web. February 2017. Retrieved from: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB2722

As a place-based program, TCC requires thatall grant applicants identify a project area that will be the focus of their proposasl. 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 TCC investment.

Last, as a program that emphasizes cross-sector partnerships, TCC requires applicants to form a coalition of organizations that will support with grant implementation. To assure that the community's vision is realized, all applicants are required to have an oversight committee that consists of project partners (i.e., organizations funded to carry out grant implementation), residents, and other key stakeholders (e.g., community-based organizations, unions, faith-based groups, etc.). The diverse partnerships, robust governance structure, and aforementioned transformative plans help ensure transparency and accountability for the investments, all while building community capacity in neighborhoods with long histories of disinvestment, thereby helping to reverse that trend.

Program Administration

SGC awards TCC grants and administers the program in partnership with the Department of Conservation (DOC) and with the support of the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and other state agencies. The administrative functions of SGC and DOC include: developing program guidelines, evaluating applications, preparing agreements, monitoring agreement implementation, and 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 disadvantaged communities that may be eligible for future TCC implementation grants and other California Climate Investment programs, but need financial assistance to prepare for the proposal writing process. 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 four rounds of awards. During Round 1, which was tied to fiscal year (FY) 2016-2017 funding, $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, $46 million was allocated to implementation grants, and $800,000 was allocated to planning grants. For Round 3, which was tied to FY 2019-2020 funding, $48 million was allocated to implementation grants and $600,000 was allocated to planning grants. Last, for Round 4, which was tied to FY 2021-2022 funding, $94 million was allocated to implementation grants and $2 million was allocated to planning grants. Table 1 provides an overview of the implementation and planning grants that have been distributed through FY 2021-2022.

Table 1: Overview of TCC Implementation and Planning Grants Through FY 2021-2022

Site Location	Round (Fiscal Year)	Grant Type	Funding Amount
Fresno	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Implementation	$66.5 million
Ontario	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Implementation	$33.25 million
Los Angeles - Watts	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Implementation	$33.25 million
Coachella Valley	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$170k
East Los Angeles	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$170k
East Oakland	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$170k
Gateway Cities	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$170k
Moreno Valley	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$94k
Richmond	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$170k
Riverside	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$170k
Sacramento - Franklin	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$170k
Stockton	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$170k
West Oakland	Round 1 (FY 2016-2017)	Planning	$170k
Northeast Los Angeles - Pacoima/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 - Eastside	Round 3 (FY 2019-2020)	Implementation	$9.1 million
South 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
Richmond	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Implementation	$35 million
South Los Angeles	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Implementation	$35 million
South Stockton	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Implementation	$24.2 million
San Diego - Spring Valley	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Planning	$300k
Karuk Tribe	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Planning	$300k
Monterey - Pájaro Valley	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Planning	$300k
Chicken Ranch Rancheria and Jamestown	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Planning	$217k
Tulare County	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Planning	$300k
Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Planning	$300k
Wiyot Tribe	Round 4 (FY 2021-2022)	Planning	$300k

Trees being planted in the TCC project area at Mattie Harrell Park. Photo credit: City of Stockton

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.[4]

After 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 the evaluation 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:

- **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).

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 Stockton Rising evaluation plan summarizes the final list of indicators that will be tracked over the initia-

[4] 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

tive's three-year completion period (2021 to 2023), as well as the methods for tracking them.[5] Indicator tracking responsibilities will be partially split among the LCI evaluation team and TCC project partners. In general, all output-related indicators will be tracked by the project partners, 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 in the case of Stockton Rising, occurred on December 28, 2020. When possible, the LCI evaluation team will construct a five-year pre-kickoff trend line (2016-2020 for Stockton Rising) and a five-year post-kickoff trend line (2021-2025 for Stockton Rising).

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).[6]

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 socioeconomic 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, page 61,** for a list of census tracts that will be used as a proxy for Stockton Rising'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, page 62,** for a list of census tracts that will be used as control sites for evaluating the impacts of TCC investment in Stockton.

» **County:** The county in which TCC sites are located (San Joaquin County for Stockton). 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 food boxes delivered, 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.

[5] A digital copy of the Stockton Rising evaluation plan is available upon request (send request to luskincenter@gmail.com).

[6] 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

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 a relatively short evaluation period (May 2021 through September 2024), 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, page 63,** 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 well-being, 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.[7]

The LCI evaluation team will prioritize the use of qualitative data collection instruments to examine 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.

Communicating the Effects of TCC

The LCI evaluation team will release three annual progress reports that document the early effects of TCC investment in Stockton. The first two progress reports will primarily highlight findings from the LCI evaluation team's quantitative data collection. High-level findings from both qualitative and quantitative research will be summarized in the third 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 will also spotlight the perspectives of TCC project partners and beneficiaries. These perspectives are highlighted in the following chapter, titled "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 Stockton Through June 2022

In the months after grant execution, the LCI evaluation team worked with Stockton Rising project partners to operationalize indicator tracking protocols. Specifically, the LCI evaluation team developed reporting forms to streamline tracking activities and trained project partners on how to use those forms. On an annual basis, project partners will complete and submit indicator reporting forms to the LCI evaluation team. Each submission reflects the project partner's activities during the previous fiscal year. Many of the key accomplishments described in this document are pulled directly from the reporting forms submitted by Stockton Rising project partners.

By the end of 2021, the LCI evaluation team also completed baseline data collection for quantitative indicators, the results of which are summarized in the final chapter of Stockton Rising's first annual progress report titled: *Stockton Rising: A Baseline and Progress Report on Early Implementation of the TCC Grant*. The underlying data from that chapter is included in **Appendix 6, page 63,** of this report, along with data that has been collected and processed in the past year. This Appendix will be updated annually through the release of the 2024 progress report.

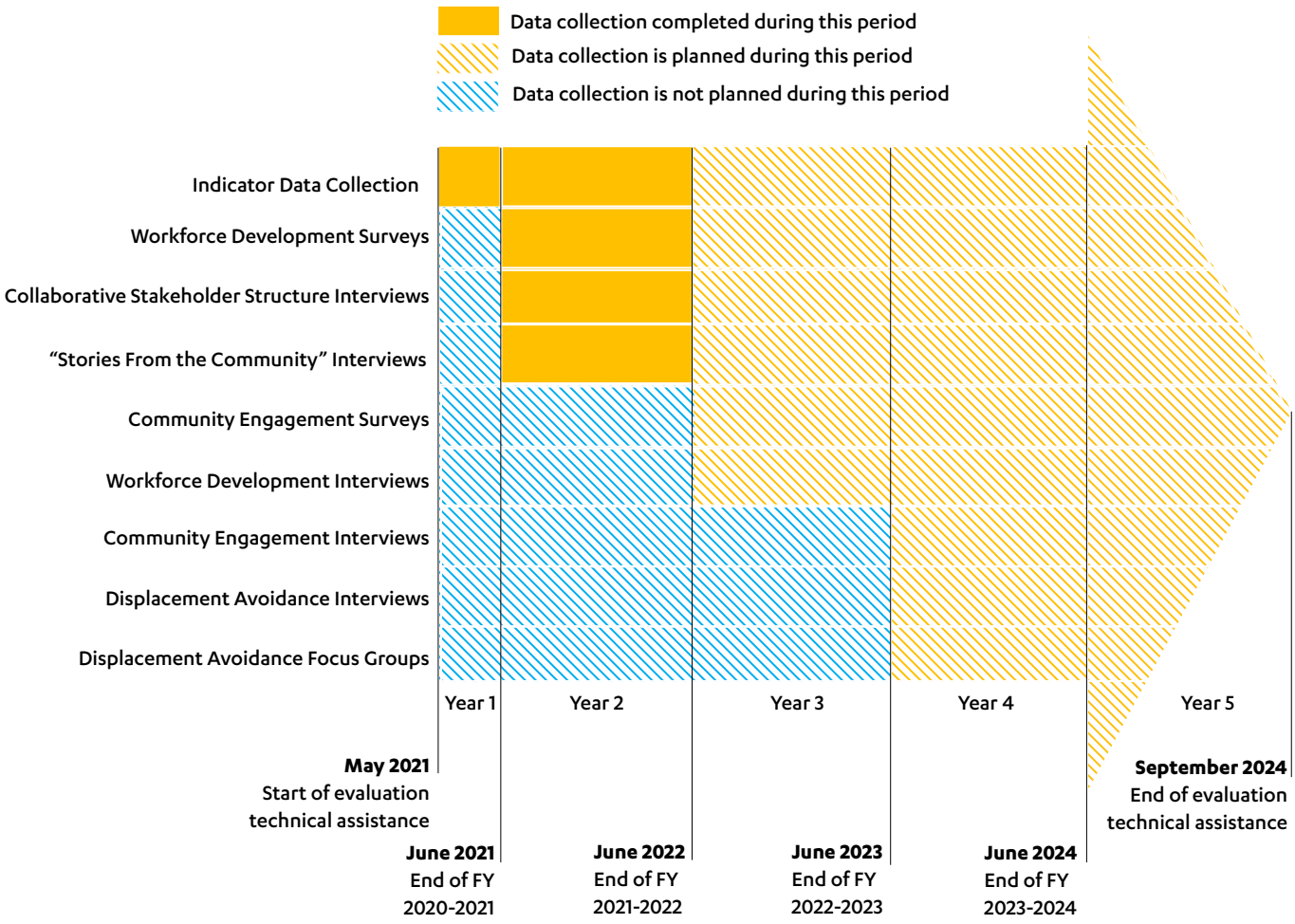
With respect to qualitative data collection, the LCI evaluation team disseminated surveys to job trainees across Stockton's many job training programs to learn more about their professional background and career goals (see **page 41** for an overview of these programs). The surveys have been made available in both English and Spanish, and in print and online formats. Surveys with residents who have participated in community engagement opportunities will begin in the coming fiscal year.

In addition to job training surveys, the LCI evaluation team has conduced interviews with members of Stockton Rising's collaborative stakeholder structure, as well as select project beneficiaries (i.e., the subjects in the "Stories from the Community" chapter). Interviews with job training graduates will ramp up in the coming fiscal year.

Figure 2 provides a summary timeline of data collection activities that the LCI evaluation team is coordinating in Stockton. The timing of pending activities is subject to change.

[7] 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 (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 annual basis about implementation successes, challenges, and opportunities to improve the rollout of TCC in real world contexts)

Figure 2. Timeline of Data Collection Activities for Stockton Rising*



***Each "year" in the figure corresponds to a fiscal year (FY) rather than a calendar year.** Figure credit: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation*

A photo collage of Little Manila in South Stockton before and after it was bisected by a crosstown freeway in the 1970s. Photo credit: SPD Historical Archives and Elena Mangahas

A Brief History of Stockton: 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 Stockton, and how environmental injustices from the past still affect the lives of Stockton residents today.

Displacement of Yatchicumne People

The Stockton area was first occupied by the Yatchicumne, a branch of the Northern Valley Yokuts Indians. During the California Gold Rush, gold seekers passed through Stockton on their way to the fields, transforming Stockton from a small settlement to a busy commercial hub. Its strategic location along several waterways led it to become the gateway, supply, and transit center to California's southern gold mines. During this time, the Indigenous Yokuts were violently displaced.[8]

Emergence as a Hub of Industry and Immigration

After their displacement, Yokut land was commercialized and urbanized. Businesses such as flour mills, wagon factories, and iron works began to grow, especially along the Stockton Channel. A leading industry was the manufacturing of agricultural tools. By the end of the 19th century, Stockton was one of the most industrialized cities in California.[9]

With industrialization came new immigrant communities. In the 1850s, thousands of Chinese immigrants came to Stockton to escape political and economic unrest in China and potentially discover gold.[10] When the Gold Rush ended, many Chinese immigrants eventually settled in Stockton, having found work on railroads and reclamation projects in the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. By 1880, the city had the third-largest Chinese community in California. However, due to discriminatory laws, like the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, Chinese people could not purchase property, and many Americans resented them. It wasn't until 1962 that American-born Chinese people were allowed to buy property.

In the early 1900s, the shipbuilding industry began to develop, and the Port of Stockton opened as the first inland seaport in California. The modernization of the port brought thousands of African Americans to the shipyards.[11] By 1937, ships from across the globe had traveled through

[8] City of Stockton. 2019. Sustainable Neighborhood Plan.

[9] https://www.visitstockton.org/about-us/stockton-history/

[10] http://downtownstockton.org/stockton_history.php

[11] Corburn, Jason and Amanda Fukutome. 2019. Advance Peace Stockton: 2018-2019 Progress Report.

Stockton, and the city continued to grow as its industrial base expanded.[12]

Discriminatory Lending and Investment Practices

As Stockton became increasingly urbanized, it became divided into North and South Stockton by local and federal laws intended to exclude under-resourced communities of color from civic participation, prosperity, and social mobility.[13] Specifically, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), created under the New Deal in 1934, designed color coded maps of neighborhoods in major cities to indicate which were best suited for investment. Through this process, many communities of color, like South Stockton and Downtown, were highlighted as red areas, or areas where banks should not make investments.

As immigrants and residents of color were systematically denied home loans, the value of the areas they lived in fell. For members of these communities, building generational wealth through homeownership was unattainable. On the other hand, white residents in North Stockton were able to own homes and continued to develop further outward. This urban sprawl has led to increased energy use, pollution from automobile reliance, the fragmentation of natural areas, and diminished community cohesiveness

Displacement, Division, and Detention

In the late 1960s, the city government, federal government, and private developers worked together to demolish "blighted" neighborhoods, including Filipino, Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, and African American communities.[14] After their displacement, the city built State Route 4, which reinforced the social and economic inequality that already divided North and South Stockton.[15] This freeway ran right through Little Manila, one of the biggest Filipino communities in the U.S., devastating families, businesses, and community centers.

In the 1970s, President Nixon declared the War on Drugs, dramatically increasing criminalization, imprisonment, and punitive sentencing practices, which disproportionately impacted low-income communities of color. The loss of family stability and the rise in violence exacerbated poverty and trauma.

The Housing Bubble and Municipal Bankruptcy

At the brink of the Great Recession, Stockton had become a hotbed for new developments of upscale housing, approved by city officials hoping to attract the wealthy Bay Area commuters.[16] In 2006, the price of homes soared to a median value of nearly $400,000 from $110,000 in 2000.[17]

Once the housing market began to crash, many referred to Stockton as "ground zero" of the housing crisis.[18] In 2007, Stockton had the highest foreclosure rate of the top 100 metro areas, with one foreclosure for every 27 households.[19] In 2012, Stockton became the largest city in the U.S. to declare bankruptcy. While devastating, its bankruptcy ushered in a new era of change that Stockton is advancing toward.

A New Era of Local Planning and Policy

In 2015, the city left bankruptcy protection and started on a path to reinvent itself as a sustainable city, fiscally and environmentally.[20] For example, Stockton has developed a long-term financial plan to advise financial decisions and created its own Office of Performance & Data Analytics to promote transparency and accountability. There have also been efforts to address environmental challenges, including the Community Emissions Reduction Program, the Clean Truck Program in the Port of Stockton, and the 2040 General Plan, which contains many goals, policies, and actions that address public health, environmental justice, air quality, and climate change.[21]

Despite these recent planning efforts, the legacy of racist land use policy remains apparent in Stockton. An unequal distribution of resources has left Stockton's communities of colors to combat extreme heat, air and water pollution, chronic poverty, and homelessness at greater levels than those in whiter and wealthier neighborhoods. These persistent inequities ultimately drove community-based organizations to apply for TCC funding. The history of that is briefly summarized described in the next section.

[12] https://www.visitstockton.org/about-us/stockton-history/

[13] City of Stockton. 2019. Sustainable Neighborhood Plan.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid.

[16] https://rsscoalition.org/history/

[17] Christie, Jim. 2012. "How Stockton went broke: A 15-year spending binge." *Reuters*.

[18] Clark, Andrew. 2008. "Mortgage crisis: Welcome to sub-prime capital, USA." *The Guardian*.

[19] Christie, Les. 2007. "California cities fill top 10 foreclosure list." *CNNMoney.com*.

[20] City of Stockton. 2015. "News Release - Stockton Exiting Bankruptcy."

[21] City of Stockton. 2018. *Envision Stockton 2040 General Plan*.

Community members gather to discuss the issue of food justice in South Stockton. Photo credit: Rise Stockton

Stockton Rising: Looking Back and Forward

Stockton's TCC Implementation Grant is the result of years of activism, community engagement, coalition building, targeted technical assistance, and strategic planning. This section provides a brief history of that work. [22]

Early Climate Action Planning Efforts

After the adoption of the Global Warming Solution Act of in 2006, also known as Assembly Bill (AB) 32, a local chapter of the Sierra Club voiced concerned that Stockton's 2035 General Plan plan was not in alignment with the state's GHG-reduction goals. The Sierra Club eventually filed a lawsuit challenging the adequacy of the Environment Impact Report that was produced in support of the city's draft 2035 General Plan.

In 2008, a settlement agreement was signed by the City of Stockton, the attorney general of California, and the Sierra Club. As part of that settlement, the City of Stockton was required to develop a plan to achieve local compliance with AB 32. The result of that settlement agreement is the 2014 Climate Action Plan (CAP), which provides a road map of 26 measures to achieve feasible GHG reductions in Stockton.[23]

Financing the CAP, however, was a major challenge for the City of Stockton, and remains so today. Stockton was hit particularly hard by the Great Recession. Home to many low-wage workers, Stockton had some of the highest foreclosure rates in the United States during this time. In 2012, Stockton filed for bankruptcy.

Against this backdrop, the Greenlining Institute (GLI) selected Stockton as a site in which to invest its technical assistance services. GLI is an Oakland-based policy advocacy organization that works to advance economic opportunities and empowerment for people of color. As such, GLI closely tracks the flow of California Climate Investments and assesses the degree to which they benefit disadvantaged communities. Recognizing that communities in the San Joaquin Valley were not receiving a proportional share of these funds, GLI decided to act.

In 2016, GLI convened a group of community-based organizations in Stockton to explore ways to bring California Climate Investment dollars to the city. From that convening, an environmental justice coalition began to form.

With continued technical assistance from GLI, community partners and neighborhood residents hosted workshops and participated in trainings on the environmental and

[22] For additional background, refer to the Greenlining Institute's case study on Stockton, entitled *Seeding an Environmental Justice Coalition,* available at: https://greenlining.org/publications/2021/environmental-justice-coalition-to-undo-disinvestment-tcc-case-study/

[23] For the full plan, visit: https://www.stocktonca.gov/files/Climate_Action_Plan_August_2014.pdf

health inequities in their communities. From these events, a vision for a TCC Planning Grant was developed. In search of a partner with the capacity to handle the administrative functions of the grant, community partners invited the Mayor's Office of the City of Stockton to serve as the Lead Applicant on the group's proposal.

TCC Funded Planning Work Begins

In 2018, the City of Stockton and seven community-based co-applicants were awarded a TCC Planning Grant of $170,000. The award helped solidify and expand the partnerships among the group, leading to the formation of the Rise Stockton Coalition. See **Appendix 3, page 60,** for a full list of Rise Stockton Coalition members and the mission of each member organization.

The TCC Planning Grant also supported a robust community engagement process to identify resident concerns and priorities for more equitable neighborhoods. In total, Rise Stockton coalition members engaged over 2,000 residents through a variety of engagement modalities, including: five town halls, 20 small meetings and workshops, eight Climate Leadership Forums that trained empowered residents to serve as environmental justice advocates in their community, 10 survey and door-to-door canvassing campaigns, and 100 one-on-one conversations. This year-long engagement process culminated in the Sustainable Neighborhoods Plan (SNP), which translated resident input into seven community-identified priorities: energy, health, parks, safety, transportation, waste and water. For each of these priorities, the SNP identifies projects that will provide meaningful community benefits.

Stockton Rising is Born

In 2020, the City of Stockton was awarded a TCC Round 3 Implementation Grant of $10.8 million to build upon the momentum of previous planning efforts. These funds will support a suite of projects and plans, collectively referred to as Stockton Rising, that advance the vision of the SNP. Specifically, Stockton Rising will deliver the following benefits, all at no cost for residents: energy and water efficiency installations, rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, locally grown food, increased tree coverage, improved active transportation infrastructure, and multiple job training opportunities that prepare residents for careers in a decarbonized economy. **Table 2** provides a summary of the funding levels for each Stockton Rising projects and plan.

In the spirit of environmental justice, the TCC Implementation Grant will be concentrated in the Stockton's most disadvantaged neighborhoods, namely those in Downtown and South Stockton. **Appendix 1, page 57,** provides a detailed map of the TCC project area and locations of site-specific projects.

The TCC Implementation Grant will also strengthen the cross-sector partnerships that were formed during the Planning Grant. A number of Rise Stockton 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 the Stockton Rising Steering Committee), which meets on a quarterly basis. The oversight body also includes eight paid, part-time positions for residents to contribute to the grant governance process. See **Appendix 4, page 61,** for a full list of Stockton Rising Steering Committee members.

Complementary Investments Underway

In addition to TCC, Stockton is the site of several other novel investments aimed at environmental and economic justice. In 2019, former Stockton Mayor Michael D. Tubbs

Stockton Mayor Michael Tubbs and Rise Stockton leaders. Photo credit: Rise Stockton

launched the Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration (SEED), a universal basic income experiment that leveraged philanthropic funds to pay 125 low-income Stockton residents $500 per month for a two-year period, with no strings attached.[24] That same year, CARB selected Stockton to serve as an AB 617 community and provided $32 million to the Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District for air pollution monitoring activities and the development of an emissions reduction plan for a 16-square-mile area that encompasses the TCC project area.[25] One year later, CARB awarded a Sustainable Transportation Equity Project (STEP) Implementation Grant of $7.5 million to the San Joaquin Council of Governments to implement a bundle of mobility improvement projects that serve a 5-square-mile area in South Stockton, an area that also overlaps with the TCC project area.[26]

While the aforementioned investments — TCC and otherwise — bode well for the realization of environmental and economic justice goals in Stockton, they also challenge the task of program evaluation. Disentangling the effect of the TCC Implementation Grant from other public benefit programs is difficult when they all are co-located. Thus, Stockton Rising is best understood as part of a bundle of investments, and caution should be practiced when attributing community-scale transformations to any single investment within that bundle. To practice such caution, the LCI evaluation team will use qualitative data collection instruments to gather stakeholder input about the contributions of TCC relative to other programs in achieving community-scale transformations.

Table 2: Summary of Stockton Rising Projects and Plans

Project/Plan Type	Project/Plan Name	Partners	TCC Funding	Leveraged Funding
Community Engagement Plan	N/A	Public Health Advocates;* Little Manila Rising; Catholic Charities - Diocese of Stockton	$866,759	$0
Displacement Avoidance Plan	N/A	City of Stockton*	$0**	TBD
Workforce Development Plan	N/A	Rising Sun Center for Opportunity*; GRID Alternatives; Insight Garden; San Joaquin Regional Transit District	$541,725	$1,101,752
Active Transportation	Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement	City of Stockton*	$1,500,000	$17,808,920
Energy and Water Efficiency	Climate Careers Energy	Rising Sun Center for Opportunity*	$1,301,400	$0
	Climate Careers Water	Rising Sun Center for Opportunity*	$1,198,600	$0
Healthy Food Access	Edible Education At Home	Edible Schoolyard Project	$400,000	$51,533
Rooftop Solar	Stockton Energy for All Single-Family	GRID Alternatives*	$1,124,625	$1,134,022
	Stockton Energy for All Multi-Family	GRID Alternatives*	$944,657	$297,150
Urban Forestry	Urban Forest Renovation Project	City of Stockton*; Little Manila Rising; PUENTES	$1,835,000	$0
Total* **			**$10,834,490**	**$20,393,378**

*Project lead
**SGC has awarded a separate technical assistance grant ($100,000) to support the development of the Displacement Avoidance Plan.
***TCC funding total includes additional funding from SGC for grant administration ($580,000) and indicator tracking ($541,725).

[24] For more background on SEED, visit: https://www.stocktondemonstration.org/

[25] For more background on the AB 617 work underway in Stockton, visit: https://www.stocktondemonstration.org/

[26] For more background on the STEP Implementation Grant in Stockton, visit: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/lcti-stockton-mobility-collective

STOCKTON RISING: STORIES FROM THE COMMUNITY

Stockton Rising project partners gather at a community resource fair in the TCC project area on August 18, 2021.
Photo credit: GRID Alternatives

AS A COMMUNITY-LED INITIATIVE, Stockton Rising 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 Stockton Rising and/or benefited from the initiative's suite of projects and plans. The case studies are presented in reverse chronological 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 Stockton Rising. Thus, their purpose is to be illustrative, but not exhaustive, of the ways in which Stockton Rising has touched the lives of community stakeholders.

Leadership program builds a multigenerational network of climate action ambassadors

Climate Leaders at the Stribley Community Center for the winter Community Coalition Meeting. Photo credit: Public Health Advocates.

BACKGROUND

This case study illustrates how the TCC-funded Community Liaison program — branded locally as the Climate Leaders program — has built local leadership capacity. From high school student Eufrosina Pacheco to seasoned activist Patricia Barrett, the program trains and employs Stocktonians to spread awareness about local solutions to climate change and refine their communication skills. To learn more about the program and Stockton's broader Community Engagement Plan, see **page 36.**

Interviews for this story were conducted in January 2023.

EUFROSINA PACHECO is a senior at Edison High School in South Stockton. As a nearly lifelong Stockton resident whose family moved to the city when she was 1-year-old, Pacheco loves the diversity of the city.

Pacheco's father chose Stockton for the wealth of agricultural jobs he saw there, and now he inspires her environmental and climate activism and leadership. It started with a podcast that Pacheco created with friends from Little Manila Rising, a community-based advocacy organization in South Stockton. The podcast explored how climate change and heatwaves affect farmworkers. When Pacheco started the project, her father was working in a cherry field, and she interviewed his coworkers about how a recent heatwave affected them. "It was really surprising that a lot of them didn't know the impact heat had on their health," she said.

Pacheco credits her podcast with helping her get an internship with Public Health Advocates, the partner organization that leads the Stockton Rising Community Engagement Plan. The internship inspired her to apply to be a Climate Leader — a local ambassador for Stockton Rising programs. The TCC-funded Climate Leaders program provides training on climate change topics and leadership skills, such as public speaking and civic engagement.

Eufrosina Pacheco participates in Little Manila Rising's tree planting at Van Buskirk Park. Photo credit: Catholic Charities.

With newfound public speaking skills and a wealth of knowledge about climate change impacts and local solutions, Pacheco is becoming a more confident communicator, problem solver, and leader in her community. The Climate Leaders program has also expanded Pacheco's network of peers and mentors, helping her learn from others working in climate advocacy.

"I've not only made friends, but gained mentors — people I trust, and who I can look up to when I don't really know what my own point of view is. Those are the best relationships."

EUFROSINA PACHECO

In addition to skills and knowledge, Pacheco has gained some financial independence through the monthly stipend provided to Climate Leaders. With the modest income it provides, she is saving to study political science at a four-year college so she can keep creating change in Stockton. The program has inspired her and given her the confidence to work toward a career in public service.

"Before this, I had no clue what career I wanted. Nothing clicked for me. But after these trainings, and seeing all these amazing people fight for change, I feel like I could manage a program or even run for city council."

EUFROSINA PACHECO

PATRICIA BARRETT has been an activist for 68 years. After well over a decade in Stockton, she has built a strong network and serves many roles in her community — from a substance abuse counselor to a volunteer fighting for mental health and homelessness services. Barrett works hard to live sustainably — including getting free solar panels on her home through GRID Alternatives (see **page 52**) — and to spread awareness of how others can do the same.

Barrett's motivation for joining the Climate Leaders was layered. She has experienced environmental inequality firsthand: Living near major highways and thoroughfares, she developed asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) from pollution. "I live in an area with dirty air and a 10-year-shorter life expectancy than the people in North Stockton."

Young activists have also inspired Barrett to get involved in climate work. She regularly testifies at City Council meetings, focusing on mental health and homelessness. At one meeting, she saw a group of youth advocates from the Little Manila Rising environmental justice leadership development program (see **page 33**) present to the council. When she learned of the Climate Leaders program through an email newsletter, the memory of these young leaders was part of what motivated Barrett to apply.

As a Climate Leader, Barrett has deepened her understanding of the history of environmental injustice and the scope of the environmental movement. She has strengthened her public speaking skills, becoming more confident with speaking effectively without preparing remarks in advance. And like Pacheco, Barrett has developed her network, building new relationships with Stockton Rising staff and partners.

"I've learned about things I didn't know — from the UN sustainable development goals to environmental history — and I learned how to speak about these things more effectively."

PATRICIA BARRETT

As much as Barrett has gained from the program, she may have given even more back by helping the young participants to find their voices and learn from her experiences. When conversation stalls, she jumps in and gets the trainees talking, helping less experienced leaders to become more confident.

"I've lived almost three times longer than most of the younger Climate Leaders, and I've been working on this stuff for decades. So, I have some experience to share."

PATRICIA BARRETT

Working with the Climate Leaders has given Barrett a sense of community, connecting her with like-minded people whom she might not have a chance to interact with in her day-to-day life. Now, after several months of training, Barrett has big ideas for the Climate Leaders program. She hopes to expand the program by increasing meeting frequency, conducting more community outreach, and maybe even taking Leaders to advocate on behalf of Stockton in Sacramento. Ultimately, Barrett wants the program to create lasting change and empower young people to lead beyond the TCC grant period.

Patricia Barrett flips the switch to turn on new GRID Alternatives solar panels on her home. Photo credit: Patricia Barrett

"Young people need to be educated, because I'm leaving my world to them. I have great-grandkids. I want them to be in a safe environment."

PATRICIA BARRETT

Community-supported agriculture goes beyond food to build a healthy community

BACKGROUND

This case study explores how TCC funds have strengthened community ties in South Stockton through a Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA) food access program. Stories from farmer Patricia Miller and residents Lehua Macias and Lori Shahan weave together to show how TCC uplifts community leaders and projects they know will make their communities stronger. For more about Stockton Rising's food access project, see **page 50.**

Interviews for this case study were conducted in July 2022.

Patricia Miller (right) and a fellow farmer with one of their CSA food boxes. Photo credit: The Edible Schoolyard Project

PATRICIA MILLER learned about the power of food from her grandmother, and it became a theme in her career. As an officer with the Stockton Police Department, she saw how a lack of healthy food access created health disparities for Stockton's low-income residents and communities of color. For decades, Miller has worked to heal these disparities by sharing homegrown produce with her community, starting with collard greens from her own backyard.

In 2019, Miller helped launch the Edible Schoolyard (ESY) in Stockton. Miller originally intended to create an in-school education and healthy lunch program, but when the COVID-19 pandemic closed schools, she and ESY pivoted to serve the broader community. In partnership with other farms and organizations, they distributed over 15,000 boxes of produce to Stockton families in 2020 alone.

When TCC dollars came to Stockton, the funding influx enabled the farm to grow, feeding more families and fostering community growth. Now, the program is more than a source of healthy food — it is a network through which Stockton residents can learn about sustainable farming and connect with their communities. With support from partner organizations like Catholic Charities and GRID Alternatives, Miller and the ESY team bring together volunteers and residents at festive community events at the farm.

"TCC builds our community up and gets people involved. This project develops trust in the community by removing disparities and expanding our understanding of food justice."

PATRICIA MILLER

Miller has been a leader in her community for decades. Working with TCC, she has broadened her experience with food justice programs, built meaningful relationships, and developed ever more ambitious goals. Her next step, at age 63, is to go back to school to deepen her prodigious food justice expertise. "My goal is to support other Black producers to become entrepreneurs, build generational wealth, and make sure our children's children understand business. So, I'm going back to school. How about that?"

Patricia Miller at the Edible Schoolyard Project's farm in Stockton. Photo credit: Erin Scott

Lehua Macias (right) picks up not only her CSA box, but enough for six other families. Photo credit: Lehua Macias

"I think it's great that the farm is out here in South Stockton. The neighborhood is very disconnected, and a lot of people there don't really have the means or the money to buy produce in the stores."

LEHUA MACIAS

LEHUA MACIAS embodies the spirit of public service — she simply enjoys helping people. So when this Stockton resident found out that the CSA program had extra food, she started delivering produce to families who needed the free produce but could not get to the garden themselves. Now, in addition to picking up her own food, Macias delivers boxes to six other families, from elderly couples to low-income families with children.

Having grown up in Stockton from a young age, Macias remembers when she could drive for miles around and see nothing but farmland. Now, Stockton is more developed. The low-income Boggs Tract neighborhood — home to both the community farm and the city utilities office where Macias works — is cut off from Downtown Stockton by freeways. The families Macias delivers to would struggle to get to the farm themselves — most do not have car access, and there is no bus route that goes to the farm.

As a longtime friend of Miller, Macias hopes to expand her involvement in the CSA program even further. "When I'm done working full time, I'd love to get more involved in Patricia's program. I told her, 'Hey, maybe you can hire me part-time,' and she said, 'Well, hurry up and retire then!'"

LORI SHAHAN is another longtime Stockton resident who has enjoyed eating healthier and trying new veggies that she gets from the community farm. Although she and her husband can afford the food they need, the produce at nearby grocery stores is less fresh and less flavorful. For their family, it often doesn't seem worth the price — particularly after inflation has led to steep price increases.

"When you get vegetables from the Edible Schoolyard project, you know they were just grown that week," Shahan said. "They haven't been sitting in storage. And you can tell by the flavor — they just taste so much better."

Shahan has always liked to eat healthy foods, but getting free veggies has inspired her to cook more and try new recipes. The CSA boxes bring new options to Shahan's kitchen that she wouldn't necessarily buy at the store.

Early in the pandemic, the boxes were particularly helpful for the Shahans. Both are over 60, and both have health issues that made them extra cautious about grocery shopping. The CSA boxes allowed them to enjoy healthy food without risking their health by going into stores.

Lori Shahan (right) says hello to Patricia Miller as she picks up her fresh local produce. Photo credit: Lori Shahan

"It's so much easier to eat healthy when I get such fresh vegetables. It's fun to add things we haven't had before to our diet. We're eating more vegetables, and I think we eat less meat and junk food now."

LORI SHAHAN

Solar installations bring financial relief to low-income homeowners

Installation of solar PV panels on a single family home in the TCC project area. Photo credit: GRID Alternatives

BACKGROUND

This case study explores how TCC-funded solar installations have financially benefited low-income homeowners in Stockton. The study does so through the lens of two individuals, Carolyn Hopkins and Mayra Delgado, who are using the savings from their lower energy bills to better maintain their homes and personal well-being. For more on Stockton's solar projects, see **page 52.**

Interviews for this case study were conducted in March 2022.

CAROLYN HOPKINS is a longtime Stockton resident who moved to the city when she was 1-year old. Sixty-five years later, she's now a retired homeowner, living with her son and granddaughter, and trying to make ends meet. Rising energy costs haven't been kind to her in that regard and were ultimately what motivated her to go solar.

> **"Prior to going solar, my electricity bills were getting so big that I couldn't pay them all at once, and I had to get on a payment plan ."**
>
> CAROLYN HOPKINS

Hopkins first heard about Stockton's solar program for low-income homeowners through her son, who had an internship with GRID Alternatives, the organization leading Stockton's solar installations. At first, Hopkins was skeptical that she wouldn't have to pay anything for her new solar panels. However, after going over the program details with a representative at GRID Alternatives, Hopkins realized that there was no catch. The cost of the panels and their installation is covered by TCC funds, and are exclusively reserved for homeowners that qualify as low income. In addition to the TCC grant, GRID Alternatives also receives philanthropic funding, which has allowed the organization to upgrade Hopkins' roof so that it could safely support the panels.

The upfront costs of rooftop solar are often what deter many low-income individuals from investing in solar on their own. Stockton's solar program, however, eliminates that issue, enabling homeowners to access measurable cost savings soon after their solar panels go live. By generating on-site electricity, the panels offset the consumption charges that ratepayers are billed. In Hopkins' case, her solar panels have produced enough electricity to save her as much as $100 per month.

> **"My summer utility bill, which includes both electricity and gas, is where I have seen the greatest cost savings, they went from over $200 down to around $100."**
>
> CAROLYN HOPKINS

Now that she's paying lower energy bills, Hopkins plans to use her cost savings to pay off her property taxes. She also is looking forward to taking a vacation with her family. Time with family is particularly important to Hopkins. For example, when GRID Alternatives awarded her a $200 incentive for a referral she made, Hopkins spent the money on taking her grandchildren out to dinner.

The rooftop solar panels have also enabled Hopkins to spend more money on maintaining a comfortable living environment. For example, during the winter, Hopkins used to rely primarily on space heaters to heat her home room-by-room because central heating was too expensive.

The energy cost savings from the solar panels have allowed Hopkins to turn on her central heater during the winter without having to worry so much about her resulting bill.

"My home is two stories and it gets really cold downstairs during the winter. When I didn't have the solar panels, I was too afraid to turn the central heat on. Now I can afford to do that."

CAROLYN HOPKINS

Hopkins' switch from electric space heaters to gas powered central heating is a certainly win for her well-being, but it's important to note that it may not be a clear environmental win. This points to the challenge of achieving deep GHG reductions in low-income settings, where residents live in older buildings that are not yet fully electrified, and often lack the funds to invest in electrification themselves. Thus, while rooftop solar systems are a critical step forward in the path toward decarbonization, they are certainly not the last step. To achieve a zero-carbon future, greater investment is needed to help low-income homeowners like Hopkins upgrade their central heating system to an electric one, which thanks to her solar panels, she could power on-site.

❖

MAYRA DELGADO is another Stockton resident who decided to go solar to help make ends meet. Originally, from Mexico, Delgado moved to Stockton about 20 years ago with her former husband on the recommendation of her brother, who was already living there. Delgado was attracted to Stockton for the lower cost of living relative to the San Francisco Bay Area, where she had initially landed.

For a while, Delgado was able to take full advantage of the lower cost of living. With the modest income she and her husband both earned working at Mervyn's, a national chain of department stores, they were able to buy a home for themselves and their three daughters. But when the Great Recession came in 2008, the Delgado family was hit hard: Mervyn's went bankrupt, Delgado and her husband lost their jobs, the interest rate on their home loan soared, and they were forced into foreclosure.

Delgado eventually recovered from the loss. She started working as a teacher's assistant, rebuilt her savings, and bought another home. But her recovery was interrupted by the pandemic and subsequent school closures. Now a single mom, Degaldo was forced to decide between working full time or caring for her youngest daughter, a high school student with special needs. Delgado ultimately chose her daughter, and quit her full-time job for a part-time one at Amazon. The loss in income is when she started falling behind on her electricity bills, and like Hopkins, had to get on a payment plan.

"In December, my utility bill was $340 or $380, I had no idea how I was going to pay it.... Things got so bad that I owed my utility a total of $600."

MAYRA DELGADO

In search of a way to save money, Delgado started searching on the internet for options, and that's when it occurred to her that going solar could help. She first explored getting panels through a for-profit solar company, but it didn't make financial sense for her because of all the upfront costs. She eventually discovered Stockton's no-cost solar program for low-income homeowners.

Like Hopkins, Delgado was skeptical at first, and it was her interactions with GRID Alternatives that made her feel confident that she wasn't being scammed. She was particularly impressed by the follow through from GRID Alternatives to address issues at her property that made installing solar panels challenging. Like Hopkins, Delgado needed repairs to her roof and tree trimming around her property, all of which GRID Alternatives covered at no cost to Delgado.

"GRID Alternatives was always looking for ways to save me money, they knew I was a single mom and wanted to make sure I didn't have to spend any of my own money on the solar panels."

MAYRA DELGADO

After her solar panels were connected to grid, Delgado saw a dramatic decline in her utility bills. This has helped her catch up on the money she owes to her gas and electricity provider. Once those are paid off, Delgado plans to invest her savings back into her home and the health of her family. In practice, that means repainting her home and maintaining a healthy and diverse diet, all of which have been hard for Delgado to afford in the face of inflation.

"Before I got the panels, I had to make some tough choices. I could pay my bills or I could buy fresh fruits and vegetables. Not having to choose between the two gives me great peace of mind."

MAYRA DELGADO

Stockton youth learn the ropes of environmental justice advocacy

Zoom recording of a Stockton Rising youth engagement session in April 2021. Photo credit: Little Manila Rising

BACKGROUND

This case study explores how TCC funds for youth engagement have built local capacity to tackle environmental injustices. The case study does so through the lens three Stockton natives: a project partner who used TCC funds to launch a youth leadership program and two graduates of that program. For more on Stockton's broader Community Engagement Plan, see **page 36**.

Interviews for this case study were conducted in October 2021.

BIANETTE PEREZ is a Stockton native committed to helping fellow first-generation college students succeed. After earning her bachelor's degree in Chicanx Studies at UCLA, she was awarded a Stockton Urban Revitalization Fellowship to return to her hometown and work at Little Manila Rising. During her fellowship, Perez helped Little Manila Rising promote a book about the life and work of Larry Itliong, a Filipino American who co-founded the United Farmer Workers union. The larger goal of the campaign was to improve educational outcomes for students of color by better integrating the histories of marginalized communities within school curricula.

Now, Perez holds a regular position at Little Manila Rising as the Youth Programs Director. In that role, she leads the organization's effort to build capacity among Stockton's youth to advocate for social justice. As part of that effort, Perez is funded by TCC to coordinate an environmental justice (EJ) workshop series in which 30 young Stocktonians (ages 17 to 24) facilitate discussions on topics such as soil contamination, air pollution, health impacts, and civic engagement. The goal was to develop leadership skills among participants and also equip them to be EJ messengers in their community.

Perez has also benefited from the training herself. She's gained new expertise on a host of environmental topics and has built deeper relationships with other TCC partners. Going forward, Perez hopes to leverage the EJ workshop series to develop a more robust youth employment program at Little Manila Rising, or what she refers to as building out the "school to social justice pipeline."

Bianette Perez, coordinator of the Stockton Rising youth engagement sessions. Photo credit: Urban Waters Learning Network

"My academic background is in ethnic studies, not the sciences or environmental justice, so coordinating this program has been beneficial for me as well, I'm learning about a wide range of new topics alongside the participants."

BIANETTE PEREZ

Karlaine Francisco, an environmental justice advocate trained by Little Manila Rising. Photo credit: Karlaine Francisco

"My goal was to better understand what it means to be an environmental justice advocate and to share that knowledge with my community.... Now I feel qualified to teach others what I learned."

KARLAINE FRANCISCO

KARLAINE FRANCISCO is one of the young adults who participated in Little Manila Rising's environmental justice workshop series. The granddaughter of immigrant farmworkers, Francisco was particularly interested in learning more about the connection between agricultural pollution and farmworker health, and took the lead on facilitating a session on soil contamination. She credits her participation in the workshop series as teaching her research and collaboration skills, as well as providing her a sense of community and connection with her hometown as she transitioned to college as a freshman at UC Berkeley.

Francisco hopes to build upon her experience at Little Manila Rising by pursuing a career in environmental law and policy with a focus on health. Her motivation for doing so is to ensure that environmental policies protect and benefit low-income and immigrant communities. Francisco plans to use her time at UC Berkeley to explore different professional vocations for doing just that, whether that be a practicing attorney, an academic, or an educator based in the community.

RAZIEL ("RACHEL") RAMIL is a recent graduate of UC Davis, where she studied community and regional development, and has returned to Stockton to launch her career in environmental justice advocacy. She was first exposed to the topic of environmental justice in one of her college courses. After graduating, Ramil was eager to learn more about the topic, and was drawn to the Little Manila Rising workshop series because it applied the lens of environmental justice to the issues confronting her hometown, such as poor air quality and chronic asthma.

During the workshop series, Ramil facilitated a session entitled "Make Your Voice Heard!" in which she presented on advocacy strategies for neighborhood improvements. She also moderated a breakout group in which she and her peers identified the top issues in their community, the key decision makers who exert influence on those issues, and an agenda for meeting with those decision makers.

Now, Ramil is employed at the California Center for Civic Participation, where she is helping curate an environmental justice program called Green Focus. The program exposes Sacramento high school students to environmental policy and career opportunities in the field. In the long run, she hopes to get more involved with policymaking in order to reduce disparities within her community.

Raziel Ramil, another environmental justice advocate trained by Little Manila Rising. Photo credit: Raziel Ramil

"I want to pay it forward, and am integrating lessons from my training in Stockton to help students in other parts of the state to become environmental justice advocates in their own communities."

RAZIEL RAMIL

Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Stockton staff recruiting for resident Climate Justice Leaders. Photo credit: Rise Stockton

THE COUPLING OF TRANSFORMATIVE PLANS alongside GHG-reduction projects is a central element of the TCC that separates it from all other California Climate Investments. For Round 3 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 Stockton Rising structured its three transformative plans and what progress has been made toward plan implementation.

Community Engagement Plan

Closing celebration for the first cohort of environmental justice advocates recruited and trained by Little Manila Rising.
Photo credit: Little Manila Rising

STOCKTON RISING'S COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN (CEP) creates opportunities for South Stockton residents to participate in local climate action planning, governance, advocacy, and communications. The plan does so through a resident-inclusive grant governance model, leadership development programs, and multiple platforms for residents to dialogue with TCC project partners.

Public Health Advocates (PHA) leads the CEP. Since 2014, PHA has engaged Stockton's African American residents through its Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) Program, which promotes healthy lifestyle choices and physical activity. Through this work, PHA has developed strong ties with the faith-based community, working to install community gardens at churches, establishing mobile farmers markets, and providing nutrition education.

Catholic Charities the Diocese of Stockton (CCDC) and Little Manila Rising (LMR) serve as supporting partners. CCDC will leverage its network of four Catholic churches in South Stockton with large Latinx and Filipinx communities toward recruitment, outreach, and engagement efforts. Similarly, LMR will draw on more than 20 years of experience engaging with marginalized communities in Stockton to maximize the reach and impact of the CEP.

Recent Accomplishments*

- 50 households and 40 businesses engaged through door-to-door outreach
- 28 meetings of the various grant governance bodies within Stockton Rising's collaborative stakeholder structure
- 12 residents engaged through over- the-phone outreach
- 10 residents hired, trained, and deployed as Community Liaisons
- 8 youth graduated from LMR's leadership development program
- 6 PhotoVoice walking tours conducted
- 4 resource fairs held

*Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2021 through June 2022)

Community Engagement Strategies

There are four main strategies within the CEP:

» **Coordination and alignment** of projects to ensure they are in sync with the community's vision for climate justice. This will be accomplished through a collaborative stakeholder structure (CSS) that governs TCC implementation and is composed of the following subgroups (see **Appendix 4, page 61,** for a summary of specific members within each subgroup and details on voting privileges):

- **Capital Strategies Working Team (CSWT)** - meets bimonthly and includes representation from two project area residents and six project partners that work on projects involving capital improvements;
- **Community Engagement Working Team (CEWT)** - meets monthly and includes representation from two project area residents, two community stakeholder groups, and three project partners that are directly involved with community engagement activities;
- **Workforce Development Working team (WDWT)** - meets bimonthly and includes representation from two project area residents, two community stakeholder groups, and four project partners that are directly involved with workforce development activities;
- **Steering Committee** - executive level working group that meets quarterly and includes representation from two project area residents and the lead facilitators for the CSWT, CEWT, and WDWT.
- **Community Coalition** - meets bimonthly and is open to all project area residents and workers who wish to learn about TCC implementation progress and provide input on pending implementation decisions.

» **Resident capacity building** around climate action. To support this strategy, PHA will recruit and train residents for 10 paid positions as "Community Liaisons." These liaisons will serve as local experts on Stockton's TCC grant and disseminate information and resources related to the grant within their networks. Before their deployment in the community, the Community Liaisons will receive 30 hours of training on environmental justice, TCC investments, and leadership skills. Along with the Community Liaisons, LMR will train up to 30 paid youth advocates (10 annually) to become climate resiliency experts and environmental justice advocates. As part of their training, the youth advocates will conduct presentations for one another on topics such as: the history of redlining, air quality, water quality, and soil quality.

» **Educational campaigns** that broadcast opportunities to benefit from, participate in, and learn from local climate action efforts. This will be accomplished through door-to-door outreach, resource events, as well as two high profile events: (1) a Block Party with presentations by TCC project partners, as well as other community leaders; and (2) a Summit that provides an overview of evaluation metrics and early findings.

» **Communications** with project area residents across multiple channels. Besides the channels described above, PHA will post regular social media updates about TCC. Additionally, CEWT partners will create audio and video content (known locally as PhotoVoice walking tours) on an annual basis that document resident perspectives on the challenges of living in South Stockton and early effects of TCC.

Images from a PhotoVoice tour at the Edible Schoolyard Farm. Captions provided by the photographers, from left to right: "I took this picture because seeing people together talking about bees is beautiful; bees have a tight knit community and we can learn a lot from them"; and "I took this picture because it is important to get youth involved in advocacy work." Photo credit: Little Manila Rising

Community Engagement Plan

Project Details

» Launch date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» Project lead: Public Health Advocates
» TCC grant funds: $866,759
» Leveraged funds: $0

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

» 50 households and 40 businesses engaged through door-to-door outreach
» 37 meetings of the various grant governance bodies within Stockton Rising's collaborative stakeholder structure: 12 Community Engagement Working Team meetings, 15 Workforce Development Working Team meetings, six Steering Committee meetings, and four Community Coalition meetings
» 18 youth graduated from LMR's leadership development program
» 12 residents engaged through over-the-phone outreach
» 10 residents hired, trained, and deployed as Community Liaisons
» 6 PhotoVoice walking tours conducted in South Stockton
» 4 resource fairs held in which Stockton Rising projects and plans were publicized
» Conducted outreach for specific TCC-funded projects (see next chapter for more information by project)

Displacement Avoidance Plan

Demolition of Razil Social Cub, a culturally significant building in Stockton's historic Little Manila district, after financing could not be secured for structural repairs. Photo credit: Little Manila Rising

STOCKTON RISING'S DISPLACEMENT AVOIDANCE PLAN (DAP) will be finalized during the grant term. The Strategic Growth Council (SGC) awarded Stockton a TCC Implementation Grant without a fully developed DAP at the time of the city's application because there was a clear need for more capacity building around the topic. After years of disinvestment leading to (and resulting from) the city's bankruptcy, the threat of investment-induced displacement has not been a central focus of recent planning or community organizing efforts in Stockton. Thus, SGC has provided the City of Stockton a separate $100,000 Technical Assistance Grant to support the creation of a DAP during the grant term. Once finalized, Stockton's DAP will be implemented during the grant term entirely through leveraged funds.

The City of Stockton is serving as the interim project lead for the DAP. Using funding from the Technical Assistance Grant, the city will hire a consultant with expertise in displacement avoidance to perform the substantive work of developing the DAP. The consultant will work with city staff and the Community Engagement Plan team to engage residents and small businesses to identify displacement risks and develop a plan to address them.

Recent Accomplishments*

- Issued a request for proposals to support DAP development
- Executed contract with Enterprise Community Communities to serve as the lead consultant in finalizing the Stockton Rising DAP

*Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2021 through June 2022)

Displacement Avoidance Plan

Project Details

» Launch date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» Project lead: City of Stockton
» TCC grant funds: $0
» Leveraged funds: $100,000

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

» Issued a request for proposals to support DAP development
» Executed contract with Enterprise Community Communities to serve as the lead consultant in finalizing the Stockton Rising DAP

Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan

Senior Community Engagement Manager Justina Caras shares information about youth-focused green jobs among the Stockton community. Photo credit: Rise Stockton

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT is central to the Stockton Rising vision. The site's Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan (WDEOP) includes four paid job training programs: (1) GRID Alternatives' solar Installation Basics Training program; (2) the San Joaquin Regional Transit District's electric bus maintenance mechanic apprenticeship program; (3) Insight Garden's vocational gardening and landscaping program; and (4) Rising Sun Center for Opportunity's Climate Careers program that prepares Stockton youth for jobs in the building and construction trades.[9]

Rising Sun Center for Opportunity will serve as the designated lead for the WDEOP and will employ a workforce coordinator to ensure coordination across the four job training programs, as well as alignment with the Stockton Rising vision. To support this effort, this coordinator will organize and lead monthly meetings that include TCC partners, stakeholders, and resident representatives.

Recent Accomplishments*

- 23 youth completed Rising Sun's energy and water efficiency installation training program
- 12 adults completed Insight Garden's vocational gardening and landscaping program
- 8 adults completed GRID Alternatives' solar Installation Basics Training program (3 of whom were placed in related jobs)
- 7 adults completed Rising Sun's externship program
- 3 adults enrolled in San Joaquin Regional Transit District's electric bus maintenance mechanic apprenticeship program
- 2 employers engaged at a solar installation showcase event

*Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2021 through June 2022)

[9] In addition to the four job training programs described here, Little Manila Rising will also hire and train 25 seasonal, part-time workers to assist with tree planting activities. However, these positions are not considered a formal part of the Stockton's WDEOP because they do not include training for a specific vocation after the work opportunity.

Solar Installation Training

GRID Alternatives will recruit and train 16 individuals on how to install rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. Each participant will receive 100 hours of training, including resume-building assistance and mock interview practice, as well as job placement support upon graduation. GRID Alternatives will recruit trainees from the TCC project area as much as possible, but not exclusively.

Bus Mechanic Training

The San Joaquin Regional Transit District (RTD) will train four individuals in a three-year electric bus mechanic apprenticeship program (resulting in 2,904 hours of training). RTD will recruit the apprentices from within its existing workforce. The training will cover the mechanical components of a bus including electrical, brakes, diesel engines, HVAC, transmission and drivetrain, steering and suspension, preventative maintenance and inspection, electronic diesel diagnostics, electric drive systems, hybrid systems, and welding. Upon completing the apprenticeship program, apprentices will receive a California Division of Apprenticeship Standards Bus Mechanic Journeyman Certificate. Graduates will be employed by RTD as full-time bus mechanics.

Gardening/Landscaping Training

The Insight Garden Program will tailor a vocational gardening and landscaping training program to the needs of 40 incarcerated individuals who are about to enter Stockton's workforce. The program will teach practical skills such as permaculture, landscape design, skill building, organic gardening, and conservation. The program will also teach life skills, including topics such as interpersonal communication, leadership development, community building, and emotional processing. Moreover, the program will include lessons on topics such as environmental justice, food access, and healthy equity. Participants will receive 96 hours of training. To incentivize enrollment and program completion, participants will be offered earned time credits that reduce the length of their prison sentence.

Climate Careers Program

Rising Sun Center for Opportunity (Rising Sun) will recruit low-income youth (ages 18-24) from the project area for its Climate Careers program, which will expose them to job opportunities in the building and construction trades. The goal of the program is to create a pipeline for young adults to high-skill careers that pay living wages.

During the first stage of the program, 45 young adults will be recruited for seasonal positions that provide paid, hands-on experience installing water and energy efficiency measures in single- and multi-family homes. Their work on this project will help Rising Sun achieve its TCC-funded goal to provide efficiency upgrades to 812 residents in the project area (see next chapter for more on this work). In addition to paid work experience, the training program will also offer workshops on professional development and environmental justice, as well as one-on-one interactions with Youth Development Specialists at Rising Sun.

During the second stage of the program, Rising Sun will provide at least 10 training graduates with a paid externship at a partner organizations in Stockton. These partners include but are not limited to: Hatch Workshop, Changeist, New Genesis Housing Development, Edge Collaborative, GRID Alternatives, and Rising Sun.

Along with the externship opportunity, 11 training graduates will be offered paid training in the Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3) program, a pre-apprenticeship program in the construction sector. Rising Sun will serve as the recruitment partner for the program, while California Human Development, a nonprofit organization based in Santa Rosa, will coordinate all of the program's activities.

Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan

Project Details

» Launch date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» Project lead: Rising Sun
» TCC grant funds: $541,725
» Leveraged funds: $1,101,752

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

Outputs From Job Training Activities

» 23 youth completed Rising Sun's energy and water efficiency installation training program (two other youth received some training but did not finish the program).
» 12 adults completed Insight Garden's vocational gardening and landscaping program.
» 8 adults completed GRID Alternatives' solar installation basics training program (three of whom were placed in jobs in the solar or allied construction sectors).
» 7 youth completed Rising Sun's externship program.
» 3 adults enrolled in RTD's electric bus maintenance mechanic apprenticeship program.

Outputs from Community Engagement Activities

» 1 information session held on job training opportunities with GRID Alternatives (15 individuals engaged)
» 1 open house held on job training opportunities with Rising Sun (10 individuals engaged)
» 1 Solar Showcase event held, during which GRID Alternatives' training graduates demonstrated their installation skills for potential employers (50 stakeholders engaged at the event, including two employers, Greater Valley Conservation Corps and the Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing Program)

Responses to COVID-19

» GRID Alternatives responded in the following ways: (1) reduced the number of trainees per cohort from 10 to six maximum; (2) limited how many staff could enter the office at one time with a daily scheduling and health questionnaire; (3) implemented a staff vaccination and weekly testing reporting system for in-person staff as well as daily testing protocol for trainees; and (4) required that staff not share vehicles.

PROFILES:

TCC-FUNDED PROJECTS

Chef Liesha Barnett, one of the lead partners for Stockton Rising's TCC-funded food access project. Photo credit: Unbound Stockton

TCC APPLICANTS CHOSE FROM A WIDE ARRAY OF PROJECT TYPES in their effort to achieve the three objectives of TCC, namely: (1) reductions in greenhouse gases (GHG); (2) improvements in public health and environmental benefits, and (3) expanded economic opportunity and shared prosperity. The following section provides an overview of the Stockton Rising projects, aggregated by project type, that will use TCC dollars to achieve the aims of the program.

Active Transportation

The intersection of Miner Avenue and San Joaquin after TCC investments in active transportation upgrades. Photo credit: Siegfried Engineering, Inc.

STOCKTON RISING'S ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PROJECT will transform a 10-block auto-dominated thoroughfare in Downtown Stockton, on Miner Avenue between Center and Aurora streets, into a marquee "complete street" (a street that serves the mobility needs of all users, regardless of travel mode). The project, known as Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement, will also provide linkage to the Downtown Transit Center and the Robert Cabral Rail Station as well as nearby schools and parks. The improvements from the project are expected to encourage a mode shift from cars to more active modes, thereby resulting in reduced vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and environmental benefits such as reduced GHG and local air pollutants. These environmental benefits will also be augmented by the project's urban greening components.

The City of Stockton Public Works Department will lead project implementation. The Public Works Department will also be responsible for the long-term operations and maintenance of the new infrastructure.

Recent Accomplishments*

- Completed all project construction
- 20,003 linear feet (3.8 miles) of street painted with new striping
- 20,000 square feet of vegetation planted
- 18,668 square feet of permeable surfaces added
- 5,700 linear feet (1.1 miles) of Class II bike lanes installed
- 111 trees planted
- 16 benches added
- 15 wheelchair ramps added
- 12 trash receptacles added
- 3 traffic signals upgraded

*Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2021 through June 2022)

Specific project improvements include augmented tree canopy, more accessible sidewalks, new pedestrian-oriented lighting, bike lanes, and furniture that activates the street for pedestrians, bicyclists, and bus riders. Along with these new streetscape amenities, the project will reduce the number of vehicle travel lanes from two to one lane in each direction, as well as convert the intersection at Miner and San Joaquin avenues into a roundabout. The project is expected to deliver the following outputs:

» 3,960 linear feet (0.75 street miles) of improved sidewalks
» 2,850 linear feet (0.5 street miles) of new bike lanes
» 117 new trees
» 34 streetlights
» 15 benches
» 14 bike racks
» upgraded utility connections
» new paint striping
» traffic signal upgrades
» new topsoil for landscaping.

Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement

Project Details

» Launch Date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» Project lifetime (post-implementation): 40 years
» TCC grant funds: $1,500,000
» Leveraged funds: $17,808,920
» Project lead: City of Stockton

Estimated Lifetime Benefits

» GHG emissions reductions: 476 $MTCO_2e$
» Diesel PM reductions: 2 pounds
» PM 2.5 reductions: 57 pounds
» NOx reductions: 603 pounds
» Reactive organic gas reductions: 4 pounds
» Avoided stormwater runoff: 1,087,993 gallons
» VMT reduction: 201,096 miles
» Travel cost savings: $101,533
» Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 5 FTE
» Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 2 FTE
» Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 6 FTE

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

Outputs From Installation Activities

» 22,318 square feet of permeable surfaces added and impermeable surfaces removed
» 20,003 linear feet (3.8 miles) of street painted with new striping
» 20,000 square feet of vegetation planted
» 3,960 linear feet (0.75 street miles) of pedestrian pathways added
» 2,850 linear feet (0.5 street miles) off Class II bike lanes added
» 117 trees planted
» 39 wheelchair ramps added
» 33 streetlights added
» 15 benches added
» 14 bikes racks added
» 12 trash receptacles added
» 7 traffic signals upgraded to include video detection of users of all modes

Energy and Water Efficiency

Stockton youth recruit households for energy and water efficiency upgrades. Photo credit: Rising Sun Center for Opportunity

STOCKTON RISING'S ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY PROJECTS, -known locally as Climate Careers Energy and Water, will help reduce utility bills for 812 residences in the TCC project area while also employing low-income youth. Energy efficiency measures will be installed at no cost to residents of single and multi-family homes, and will include: LED, refrigerators, water heater blankets, and smart thermostats. Similarly, water efficiency measures will be installed at no cost to residents, and will include: kitchen and bathroom aerators, showerheads, dishwashers, and toilets. Benefiting households will also be educated on best practices to conserve energy and water. Fifty-six youth will be recruited for seasonal positions to carry out project activities.

Rising Sun Center for Opportunity (Rising Sun) will serve as the project lead for Stockton's energy and water efficiency projects. Rising Sun is also coordinating Stockton's Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan (WDEOP), which includes complementary job training and placement opportunities for the 56 young adults who will be employed by the efficiency projects (see previous chapter for more details about the WDEOP).

Recent Accomplishments*

- 24,442 mailers sent to residents in the project area about opportunities to benefit from free efficiency measures
- 235 households provided free water efficiency upgrades
- 200 households provided free energy efficiency upgrades
- 26 community events hosted or attended by Rising Sun to promote their free services
- 23 young adults trained and employed to perform outreach and energy efficiency upgrades

*Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2021 through June 2022)

Climate Careers Energy

Project Details

» Launch Date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» Project lifetime (post-implementation): 15 years
» TCC grant funds: $1,301,400
» Leveraged funds: $0
» Project lead: Rising Sun

Estimated Lifetime Benefits

» GHG emissions reductions: 7,756 $MTCO_2e$
» Diesel PM reductions: N/A*
» PM 2.5 reductions: 1,087 pounds
» NOx reductions: 9,442 pounds
» Reactive organic gas reductions: 957 pounds
» Electricity savings: 14,291,430 kWh
» Heat savings: 822,349 therms
» Energy cost savings: $2,731,684
» Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 8 FTE
» Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 3 FTE
» Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 5 FTE

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

Outputs From Installation Activities

» 2,370 LED installed (1,860 in single-family and 510 in multi-family properties)
» 200 unique households served (156 in single-family and 44 in multi-family properties)
» 192 smart power strips installed (151 single-family and in 41 multi-family properties)
» 15 refrigerators replaced (nine in single-family and six in multi-family properties)
» 8 water heater blankets installed (all single-family properties)

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

» 29,256 mailers sent to project area residents about opportunities to benefit from free efficiency measures†
» 6,950 fliers posted around the project area†
» 679 residents engaged by phone†
» 26 community events hosted or attended by Rising Sun (e.g., food distribution events, flea markets, etc.)†
» 12 announcements through digital means (six on Facebook, five by email, and one by Instagram)†

Outputs From Workforce Development Activities

» 23 youth completed Rising Sun's energy and water efficiency installation training program; two other youth received some training but did not finish the program.†

Responses to COVID-19

» Deployed a satellite energy and water efficiency program in which home assessments were conducted virtually and water and energy efficiency kits were sent in the mail†

*The California Air Resources Board did not have a methodology for estimating this co-benefit at the time of Stockton Rising's grant application.
† These outputs are also counted under Climate Careers Water. The workforce development outputs are also counted on **page 43.**

Climate Careers Water

Project Details

» Launch Date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» Project lifetime (post-implementation): 10 years
» TCC grant funds: $1,198,600
» Leveraged funds: $0
» Project lead: Rising Sun

Estimated Lifetime Benefits

» GHG emissions reductions: 463 $MTCO_2e$
» Diesel PM reductions: N/A*
» PM 2.5 reductions: N/A*
» NOx reductions: N/A*
» Reactive organic gas reductions: N/A*
» Electricity savings: 69,190 kWh
» Heat savings: 83,244 therms
» Water savings: 11,927,092 gallons
» Energy cost savings: $92,488
» Water cost savings: $50,275
» Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 8 FTE
» Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 3 FTE
» Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 5 FTE

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

Outputs From Installation Activities

» 376 bathroom aerators installed (293 in single-family and 83 in multi-family properties)
» 235 unique households served (176 in single-family and 59 in multi-family properties)
» 226 showerheads replaced (168 single-family and in 58 multi-family properties)
» 217 kitchen aerators installed (160 in single-family and 57 in multi-family properties)
» 31 toilets replaced installed (29 in single-family and two in multi-family properties)
» 21 dishwashers installed (20 in single-family and one in multi-family properties)

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

» 29,256 mailers sent to project area residents about opportunities to benefit from free efficiency measures†
» 6,950 fliers posted around the project area†
» 679 residents engaged by phone†
» 26 community events hosted or attended by Rising Sun (e.g.,food distribution events, flea markets, etc)†
» 12 announcements through digital means (six on Facebook, five by email, and one by Instagram)†

Outputs From Workforce Development Activities

» 23 youth completed Rising Sun's energy and water efficiency installation training program; two other youth received some training but did not finish the program.†

Responses to COVID-19

» Deployed a satellite energy and water efficiency program in which home assessments were conducted virtually and water and energy efficiency kits were sent in the mail†

*The California Air Resources Board did not have a methodology for estimating this co-benefit at the time of Stockton Rising's grant application.
† These outputs are also counted under Climate Careers Energy. The workforce development outputs are also counted on **page 43**.

Healthy Food Access

Youth harvesting vegetables during a field trip to Stockton's Edible Schoolyard Project in March 2022. Photo credit: Erin Scott

STOCKTON RISING'S HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS PROJECT, known locally as Edible Education at Home, will provide 50 families in the project area with free boxes of organic produce on a weekly basis for 30 months. The produce will be procured vis-a-vis community-supported agriculture (CSA), a farming model in which local farmers send boxes of seasonal produce directly to consumers. The boxes will be complemented by educational programming on how to cook the contents of each box. Educational programming will be delivered through printed materials, a phone-in hotline with a live educator, and at least 15 recorded demonstrations.

In addition to the programming that is directly tied to the food boxes, the project will also create educational content for TCC project area residents at large. This includes weekly online cooking classes and at least five gardening classes. During the first of six months of grant implementation, these classes were delivered to students K-8. Future classes will be offered to a wider audience, with outreach efforts focused in the TCC project area.

The Edible Schoolyard Project (ESYP) will serve as the project lead. ESYP plans to develop partnerships with anchor institutions in the TCC project area to help recruit families to participate in the CSA program.

Recent Accomplishments

- 4,170 educational materials printed and disseminated
- 2,300 boxes of seasonal organic produced delivered (15 to 20 pounds each)
- 100 cooking workbooks distributed to families that received CSA boxes
- 87 individuals served through an information hotline
- 10 online cooking classes taught to students in grades K-8 (44 students reached)
- 5 online gardening classes taught to students in grades K-8 (35 students reached)
- 4 community events hosted or attended by ESYP to promote healthy eating and food access

*Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2021 through June 2022)

Edible Education at Home

Project Details

» Launch Date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» TCC grant funds: $400,00
» Leveraged funds: $51,533
» Project lead: Edible Schoolyard Project

Estimated Lifetime Benefits

» GHG emissions reductions: N/A*
» Organic produce delivered: 47 tons†
» Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 2 FTE
» Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 1 FTE
» Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 2 FTE

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

Outputs From Healthy Food Delivery and Education Activities

» 7,970 educational materials printed and disseminated
» 3,650 boxes of seasonal organic produced delivered (15 to 20 pounds each)
» 140 cooking workbooks distributed to families
» 25 online cooking classes taught to students in grades K-8 (37 to 44 students reached in each class)
» 8 online gardening classes taught to students in grades K-8 (35 to 37 students reached in each class)

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

» 185 residents contacted by phone about opportunities to participate in virtual educational experiences
» 116 individuals served through an informational hotline
» 85 posts to Instagram advertising the Community Supported Agriculture program and inviting community members to the farm for engagement events
» 6 engagement events hosted or attended by ESYP to promote healthy eating and food access (15 to 300 individuals reach at each event)

Responses to COVID-19

» Moved in-school cooking classes to a virtual setting
» Created a suite of online educational materials, activities, and lesson plans to engage residents at home
» Practiced COVID-19 safety protocols when delivering CSA boxes to project participants

*While this project may lead to GHG reductions through a number of pathways, the California Air Resources Board and the Strategic Growth Council have not approved standardized methodology for estimating those reductions. Potential pathways for GHG reductions include: reduced food miles traveled, reduced use of energy-intensive agricultural inputs such as artificial fertilizer and pesticides, and composting practices that sequester carbon in the soil.

† Assumes 6,250 boxes of produced will be delivered over the project lifetime and a minimum weight of 15 pounds per box.

Rooftop Solar

GRID Alternatives staff and trainees install rooftop solar PV panels in the TCC project area. Photo credit: GRID Alternatives

STOCKTON RISING'S SOLAR PROJECTS, collectively referred to as Stockton Energy for All, will enhance the generation of local renewable energy by installing up to 621 kilowatts of DC rated (kW-DC) solar PV panels on the roofs of residential buildings. A total of 378 kW-DC will be installed across 108 single-family homes and 243 kW-DC will be installed on four multi-family structures, all at no cost to property owners. Using leveraged funding, Stockton Energy for All may also provide residents with roof repairs and electrical service panel upgrades to help make their homes "solar ready" and/or prepared for full-building electrification.

All project outputs will specifically benefit low-income households. As a result, all single-family homes must be owner-occupied by a low-income household to qualify. For multi-family installations, GRID Alternatives will specifically focus on properties that are providing affordable housing to low-income residents.

Stockton Energy for All will be led by GRID Alternatives North Valley, a Sacramento-based nonprofit that installs solar power systems and provides job training opportunities in the process. The workforce development services offered by GRID Alternatives will be integrated into the Stockton Rising WDEOP (see previous chapter for more details about the WDEOP).

Recent Accomplishments*

- 20 community events hosted or attended by GRID Alternatives to publicize Stockton Energy for All
- 20 solar PV systems installed on single-family homes, totaling 78 kW-DC in capacity
- 6 roofs repaired on single-family homes to make them solar ready
- 1 electrical panel upgrade on a single-family home to make it solar ready
- 1 solar PV system installed at multi-family property (Casa de Oasis), totaling 78 kW-DC in capacity

*Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2021 through June 2022)

Stockton Energy for All: Single-Family

Project Details

» Launch Date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» Project lifetime (post-implementation): 30 years
» TCC grant funds: $1,124,625
» Leveraged funds: $1,134,022
» Project lead: GRID Alternatives North Valley

Estimated Lifetime Benefits

» GHG emissions reductions: 4,107 $MTCO_2e$
» PM 2.5 reductions: 569 pounds
» NOx reductions: 2,274 pounds
» Reactive organic gas reductions: 362 pounds
» Renewable energy generation: 17,321,990 kWh
» Energy cost savings: $2,314,218
» Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 8
» Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 2
» Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 5

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

Outputs From Installation Activities

» 20 solar PV systems installed on single-family homes, totaling 78 kW-DC in capacity
» 6 roofs repaired on single-family homes to make them solar ready
» 1 electrical service panel upgrade on a single-family home to make it solar ready

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

» 27 posts to social media about opportunities for low-income single-family homeowners to access no-cost rooftop solar (14 on Instagram, 10 on Facebook, and three on Twitter)
» 20 community events hosted or attended by GRID Alternatives partners to publicize Stockton Energy for All

Outputs from Workforce Development Activities

» 8 trainees completed the solar installation basics program, three of which were placed in related jobs.*

Responses to COVID-19

» Reduced the number of staff at installations to the lowest number while maintaining other safety standards
» Limited how many staff could enter the office at one time with a daily scheduling and health questionnaire
» Implemented a staff vaccination and testing reporting system
» Required that staff not share vehicles or enter client homes

*Also counted under the Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan outputs (see **page 43**).

Stockton Energy for All: Multi-Family

Project Details

» Launch Date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» Project lifetime (post-implementation): 30 years
» TCC grant funds: $944,657
» Leveraged funds: $297,150
» Project lead: GRID Alternatives

Estimated Lifetime Benefits

» GHG emissions reductions: 2,641 $MTCO_2e$
» PM 2.5 reductions: 366 pounds
» NOx reductions: 1,462 pounds
» Reactive organic gas reductions: 233 pounds
» Renewable energy generation: 11,135,565 kWh
» Energy cost savings: $1,487,711
» Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 7
» Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 2
» Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 4

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

Outputs From Installation Activities

» 1 solar PV system installed at multi-family property (Casa de Oasis), totaling 78 kW-DC in capacity

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

» 3 posts to social media about opportunities for multi-family property owners to access no-cost rooftop solar (one on Instagram, one on Facebook, and one on Twitter)
» 2 affordable housing developers contacted by phone about Stockton Energy for All

Responses to COVID-19

» Reduced the number of staff at installations to the lowest number while maintaining other safety standards
» Limited how many staff could enter the office at one time with a daily scheduling and health questionnaire
» Implemented a staff vaccination and testing reporting system
» Required that staff not share vehicles or enter client homes

Urban Forestry

Trees being planted in the TCC project area at Mattie Harrell Park. Photo credit: City of Stockton

STOCKTON RISING'S URBAN FORESTRY PROJECT, known locally as the Urban Forest Renovation Project, will reverse a decline in tree canopy in the project area through the planting of 1,750 trees (in addition to the 117 that will be planted as part of the Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement Project). Plantings will occur at locations where trees were lost to natural events (many of which are in the city's public parks) ,as well as new locations that will be identified by Stockton Rising's collaborative stakeholder structure. All of the trees will belong to species that will thrive and are as drought tolerant as possible to minimize watering. As the trees mature, they will reduce GHG by sequestering carbon. Moreover, the trees will help absorb local air pollutants such as PM 2.5 and NOx, as well as stormwater runoff.

The City of Stockton will lead project implementation and will also be responsible for maintaining trees that are on public land. Little Manila Rising (LMR) will host seven community tree planting events in which residents can learn basic tree planting skills. Additionally, LMR will hire and train 25 seasonal, part-time workers to assist with planting activities. PUENTES will serve in a supporting role, assisting with trainings for volunteers at planting events.

Recent Accomplishments*

- 3,278 square feet of drought-tolerant vegetation planted
- 152 trees planted
- 11 individuals trained and employed to assist with tree establishment and maintenance
- 7 community tree planting events hosted by LMR (13 to 57 individuals engaged at each event)

*Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2021 through June 2022)

A major challenge to urban forestry is community buy-in because many residents are concerned about the potential damages to their property, broken sidewalks, and tree litter. To help build community buy-in, LMR will establish a "My Free Tree" program in which residents can receive a free tree, education, and support for three years. The goal is to create a group of South Stockton residents to serve as stewards of their local urban forest.

Urban Forest Renovation Project

Project Details

» Launch date: December 2020
» Anticipated completion date: September 2023
» Project lifetime (post-implementation): 40 years
» TCC grant funds: $1,835,000
» Leveraged funds: $0
» Project lead: City of Stockton

Estimated Lifetime Benefits

» GHG emissions reductions: 1,697 $MTCO_2e$
» PM 2.5 reductions: 533 pounds
» NOx reductions: 5,725 pounds
» Avoided stormwater runoff: 11,340,676 gallons
» Direct jobs from TCC dollars: 19 FTE
» Indirect jobs from TCC dollars: 4 FTE
» Induced jobs from TCC dollars: 7 FTE

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2021-2022

Outputs From Landscaping Activities

» 3,278 square feet of drought-tolerant vegetation planted
» 152 trees planted

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

» 32 posts to social media to promote events and celebrate milestones (16 each to Instagram and Facebook)
» 14 My Free Tree Stewards identified
» 7 community tree planting events hosted by LMR (13 to 57 individuals engaged at each event)

Outputs from Workforce Development Activities

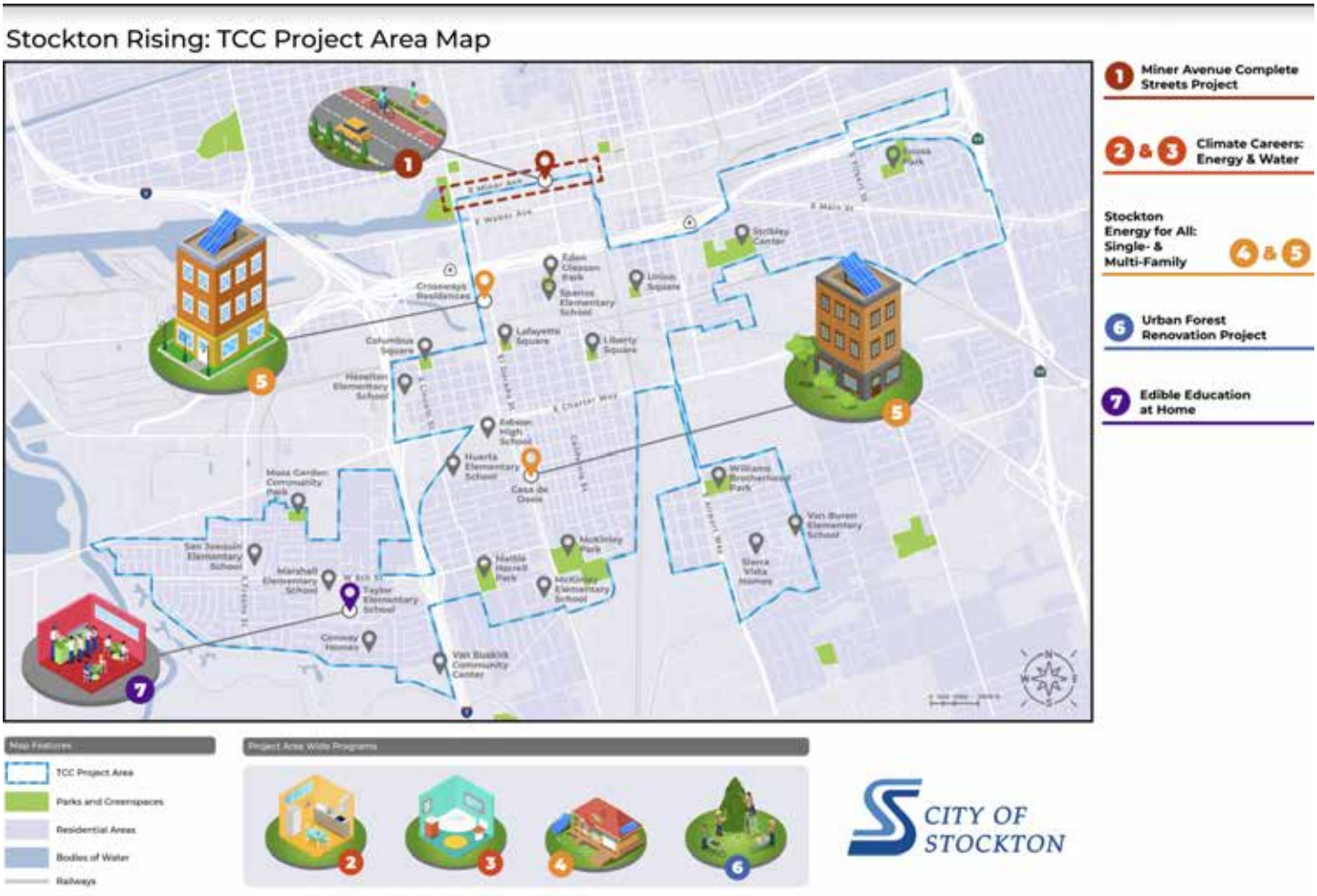
» 11 individuals trained and employed to assist with tree establishment and maintenance

Responses to COVID-19

» Practiced COVID safety protocols during in-person instruction and work with urban forestry trainees
» Practiced masking and social distancing with residents being enrolled into My Free Tree

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Supplemental Maps



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

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	California Air Resources Board (CARB) Quantification Methodology (QM): Urban Greening Grant Program	Version 2	2/4/2019
Energy use and cost savings	CARB QM: Low-Income Weatherization Program	N/A	1/22/2019
	CARB QM: Water-Energy Grant Program	Version 3	10/6/2018
Greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions	CARB QM: Low-Income Weatherization Program	N/A	1/22/2019
	CARB QM: Urban Greening Grant Program	Version 2	2/4/2019
	CARB QM: Water-Energy Grant Program	Version 3	10/6/2018
Jobs	CARB Job Co-benefit Assessment Methodology	N/A	1/31/2020
Local air pollutant reductions	CARB QM: Low-Income Weatherization Program	N/A	1/22/2019
	CARB QM: Urban Greening Grant Program	Version 2	2/4/2019
	CARB QM: Water-Energy Grant Program	Version 3	10/6/2018
Renewable energy generation	CARB QM: Low-Income Weatherization Program	N/A	1/22/2019
Travel cost savings	CARB QM: Urban Greening Grant Program	Version 2	2/4/2019
Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reductions	CARB QM: Urban Greening Grant Program	Version 2	2/4/2019
Water cost savings	Evaluator methodology[*,**,***]	N/A	N/A
Water use reduction	CARB QM: Water-Energy Grant Program	Version 3	10/6/2018

[*] At the time of writing this report, CARB did not provide a methodology for estimating water cost savings. Thus, the evaluation team developed a custom methodology for estimating water cost savings from Stockton Rising's water efficiency interventions. Using the total water use reduction estimate from CARB's GHG Quantification Methodology for Water-Energy Projects (11,927,092 gallons), the evaluation team proportionally allocated those cost savings to the two different catchment zones in the TCC project area served by the California Water Service Co. (98% of the project area) and the City of Stockton Municipal Utilities Department (2% of the project area). The evaluation team then applied the most conservative cost estimate from each utility's rate schedule to the water savings that were allocated to each catchment zone: $3.18 per centum cubic foot (CCF) for CalWater and $2.11 per CCF for the City of Stockton Municipal Utilities Department.

[**] The rate schedule for the California Water Service Co. was obtained from: http://www.stocktonca.gov/government/departments/adminServices/ubilServFee.html

[***] The rate schedule for the City of Stockton Municipal Utilities Department was obtained from: http://www.stocktonca.gov/government/departments/adminServices/ubilServFee.html

Appendix 3: Rise Stockton Coalition Members

Member Organization	Organization Mission	Organization Location
Asian-Pacific Self-Development And Residential Association (APSARA)	Provide leadership for the San Joaquin County residents by collaborating with the larger community to provide a safe, positive environment that promotes economic independence.	Stockton
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Stockton	Partner with others in advocating for justice and in assisting those in need by providing help for today and hope for tomorrow.	Stockton
The Climate Center	Work to rapidly reduce greenhouse gas pollution at scale, starting in California.	Santa Rosa
Changeist	Build a community of diverse young people that utilize their personal agency to create a more just society.	Stockton
Edible Schoolyard Project	Transform the health of children by designing hands-on educational experiences in the garden, kitchen, and cafeteria that connect children to food, nature, and to each other.	Berkeley
Elemental Excelerator	Provide funding and bring commercial opportunities to entrepreneurs who are building world-changing companies.	East Palo Alto
Fathers & Families of San Joaquin*	Reclaim our destiny and to give our people a reason to live, and lead with purpose.	Stockton
The Greenlining Institute	Work toward a future when communities of color can build wealth, live in healthy places filled with economic opportunity, and are ready to meet the challenges posed by climate change.	Oakland
GRID Alternatives Central Valley	Make renewable energy technology and job training accessible to underserved communities.	Fresno
Little Manila Rising	Bring multifaceted equity to Stockton.	Stockton
Public Health Advocates	Bring a public health lens to today's most pressing problems, helping communities to pass laws, reform systems, and establish norms that foster justice, equity, health.	Davis
Promotores Unidas Para la Educacion Nacional Tecnologias Sostenibles (PUENTES)	Fight food deserts, advocates for food education, and encourages the sustainable development of communities by cultivating a connection between people and their food.	Stockton
Restore the Delta	Ensure the health of the San Francisco Bay-Delta estuary and Delta communities.	Stockton
Rising Sun Center for Opportunity	Benefit the community through training, employment, and direct energy and water efficiency services.	Oakland
STAND	Work to make our neighborhood of minority and low-income residents a safer and more desirable place to live.	Stockton
Third City Coalition	Connect local changemakers across all backgrounds to form strong, lasting partnerships.	Stockton

* Organization dissolved in 2021.

Appendix 4: Stockton Rising Collaborative Stakeholder Structure (CSS)

Subgroup (meeting frequency)	Purpose	Member (number of members)	Role in Subgroup
Steering Committee (quarterly)	Coordination and alignment of CSS; monitor grant progress; adaptive grant management; and conflict resolution.	City of Stockton (1)	Facilitator and final decision maker
		Public Health Advocates (1)	Community Engagement Coordinator
		Rising Sun Center for Opportunity (1)	Workforce Coordinator
		Project Area Residents (2)	Resident Representatives
Capital Strategies Working Team (bi-monthly)	Coordination of all 7 projects; review progress of projects; and report progress.	City of Stockton (3)	Facilitator and final decision maker (1) and City Representatives (2)
		Edible Schoolyard Project	Project Partner
		GRID Alternatives Central Valley (1)	Project Partner
		Little Manila (1)	Project Partner
		PUENTES (1)	Project Partner
		Rising Sun Center for Opportunity(1)	Project Partner
		Project Area Residents (2)	Resident Representatives
Community Engagement Working Team (monthly)	Coordination of community engagement activities; oversight of public communications; and onboarding of residents to participate in the CSS.	Public Health Advocates (1)	Facilitator*
		Catholic Charities (1)	Project Partner*
		Little Manila (1)	Project Partner*
		Third City Coalition (1)	Community Stakeholder*
		TBD (1)	Community Stakeholder*
		Project Area Residents (2)	Resident Representatives*
Workforce Development Working Team (bi-monthly)	Coordination of workforce development activities; and report on progress of activities.	Rising Sun Center for Opportunity (1)	Facilitator*
		GRID Alternatives Central Valley (1)	Project Partner*
		Insight Garden Program (1)	Project Partner*
		San Joaquin Regional Transportation District (1)	Project Partner*
		Edge Collaborative (1)	Community Stakeholder*
		TBD (1)	Community Stakeholder*
		Project Area Residents (2)	Resident Representatives*
Community Coalition (bi-monthly)	Share information; collect community feedback; ensure alignment of TCC with community priorities; and participate in mandatory consultation process.	Public Health Advocates (1)	Facilitator
		Project Area Residents (unlimited)	Resident Representative*
		Project Area Workers (unlimited)	Worker Representative*

* Voting members (decisions are made by simple majority of voting members).

Appendix 5: Stockton Rising TCC Census Tracts

Census Tract GeoID Number	City	Population (ACS 2015-2019 estimate)	Area (sq. mi.)	Population Density (pop./ sq.mi.)	Overlap with TCC Project Area (%)
14000US006077000100	Stockton	3,688	0.73	5,054	65%
14000US006077000600	Stockton	1,703	0.35	4,834	68%
14000US006077000700	Stockton	4,680	0.7	6,713	80%
14000US006077000801	Stockton	7,624	3.43	2,220	13%
14000US006077001900	Stockton	4,681	1.11	4,205	52%
14000US006077002000	Stockton	3,357	0.78	4,329	62%
14000US006077002201	Stockton	2,856	0.85	3,354	36%
14000US006077002202	Stockton	5,079	0.86	5,897	19%
14000US006077002300	Stockton	4,334	0.8	5,389	67%
14000US006077002401	Stockton	5,328	0.74	7,182	66%
14000US006077002503	Stockton	2,258	0.68	3,317	39%
14000US006077002504	Stockton	3,884	0.35	11,186	100%

Appendix 6: Stockton Rising Control Census Tracts

Census Tract GeoID Number	City	Population (ACS 2015-2019 estimate)	Area (sq. mi.)	Population Density (pop./ sq.mi.)
14000US006077000402	Stockton	4,153	0.56	7,368
14000US006077001500	Stockton	10,290	1.84	5,596
14000US006077001700	Stockton	3,957	0.65	6,079
14000US006077001800	Stockton	4,438	0.74	5,998
14000US006077002100	Stockton	5,727	1.28	4,478
14000US006077002800	Stockton	6,097	2.82	2,160
14000US006077003305	Stockton	4,375	0.79	5,537
14000US006077003313	Stockton	2,895	0.19	15,196
14000US006077003405	Stockton	4,507	0.43	10,538
14000US006077003406	Stockton	3,938	0.32	12,151
14000US006077003409	Stockton	4,159	0.54	7,732
14000US006077003700	Stockton	3,154	16.18	195

Appendix 7: Indicator Data

Appendix 7.1: Demographics

Table A7.1.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Demographic Indicators*

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Total Population (B01003)	2017-2021	40,121	2,269	49,176	2,339	771,406	0	39,455,353	0
	2016-2020	38,501	2,327	47,196	2,327	751,615	0	39,346,023	0
	2015-2019	49,472	1,6745	57,690	1,751	742,603	0	39,283,497	0
	2014-2018	49,960	1,544	57,224	1,678	732,212	0	39,148,760	0
	2013-2017	51,575	1,718	55,447	1,684	724,153	0	38,982,847	0
	2012-2016	52,578	1,604	55,033	1,736	714,860	0	38,654,206	0
	2011-2015	53,043	1,559	54,154	1,736	708,554	0	38,421,464	0
Percent Hispanic, all races (B03002)	2017-2021	72.4%	3.4%	56.3%	3.3%	42.3%	0	39.5%	0
	2016-2020	73.6%	3.8%	56.8%	3.4%	41.7%	0	39.1%	0
	2015-2019	68.5%	2.6%	56.1%	2.2%	41.4%	0	39.0%	0
	2014-2018	68.0%	2.4%	55.6%	2.3%	41.1%	0	38.9%	0
	2013-2017	69.3%	2.3%	55.2%	2.5%	40.8%	0	38.8%	0
	2012-2016	69.4%	2.1%	55.3%	2.3%	40.5%	0	38.6%	0
	2011-2015	68.5%	2.1%	55.3%	2.4%	40.1%	0	38.4%	0
Percent White, non-Hispanic (B03002)	2017-2021	5.2%	1.1%	14.1%	1.6%	29.6%	0.1%	35.8%	0.0%
	2016-2020	6.2%	1.2%	14.0%	1.5%	30.7%	0.1%	36.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	6.6%	1.0%	14.9%	1.3%	31.8%	0.03%	37.2%	0.0%
	2014-2018	6.0%	1.0%	15.2%	1.4%	32.5%	0.04%	37.5%	0.0%
	2013-2017	5.7%	0.9%	15.7%	1.2%	33.2%	0.04%	37.9%	0.0%
	2012-2016	5.3%	0.7%	16.3%	1.2%	33.9%	0.04%	38.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	4.7%	0.7%	17.3%	1.2%	34.3%	0.04%	38.7%	0.0%
Percent all communities of color, non-Hispanic: Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Other, and Two or More Races (B03002)	2017-2021	22.4%	2.1%	29.6%	2.4%	28.1%	0.5%	24.7%	0.1%
	2016-2020	20.2%	2.1%	29.2%	2.5%	27.6%	0.5%	24.4%	0.1%
	2015-2019	24.9%	2.0%	29.0%	2.2%	26.7%	0.3%	23.8%	0.0%
	2014-2018	26.0%	1.9%	29.2%	2.1%	26.4%	0.3%	23.6%	0.0%
	2013-2017	25.0%	1.7%	29.1%	2.0%	26.0%	0.3%	23.3%	0.0%
	2012-2016	25.3%	1.6%	28.4%	2.0%	25.7%	0.3%	23.1%	0.0%
	2011-2015	26.8%	1.7%	27.4%	1.9%	25.6%	0.3%	22.9%	0.0%

*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.

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	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent other communities of color, non-Hispanic: Pacific Islander, American Indian, Other, Two or More Races	2017-2021	2.9%	1.3%	3.5%	0.8%	5.3%	0.4%	4.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	1.8%	0.8%	2.8%	0.7%	5.3%	0.3%	4.4%	0.0%
	2015-2019	3.1%	0.9%	3.2%	0.7%	4.8%	0.2%	4.0%	0.0%
	2014-2018	2.8%	0.8%	2.7%	0.7%	4.5%	0.2%	3.9%	0.0%
	2013-2017	2.8%	0.7%	3.1%	0.8%	4.6%	0.2%	3.9%	0.0%
	2012-2016	2.4%	0.6%	2.9%	0.7%	4.4%	0.3%	3.8%	0.0%
	2011-2015	2.8%	0.7%	3.5%	0.9%	4.4%	0.3%	3.7%	0.0%
Percent Black, non-Hispanic (B03002)	2017-2021	10.4%	1.6%	10.3%	1.9%	6.7%	0.2%	5.4%	0.0%
	2016-2020	10.3%	1.8%	11.8%	2.1%	6.8%	0.1%	5.4%	0.0%
	2015-2019	10.1%	1.4%	9.7%	1.1%	6.7%	0.1%	5.5%	0.0%
	2014-2018	10.5%	1.3%	9.4%	1.1%	6.8%	0.1%	5.5%	0.0%
	2013-2017	9.7%	1.1%	9.7%	1.2%	6.7%	0.1%	5.5%	0.0%
	2012-2016	9.2%	1.1%	9.4%	1.1%	6.7%	0.1%	5.6%	0.0%
	2011-2015	10.1%	1.2%	8.5%	1.0%	6.7%	0.2%	5.6%	0.0%
Percent Asian, non-Hispanic (B03002)	2017-2021	9.1%	1.2%	15.8%	1.5%	16.1%	0.3%	14.7%	0.0%
	2016-2020	8.1%	1.2%	14.6%	1.6%	15.5%	0.3%	14.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	11.7%	1.3%	16.1%	1.8%	15.2%	0.1%	14.3%	0.0%
	2014-2018	12.7%	1.3%	17.1%	1.8%	15.0%	0.2%	14.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	12.6%	1.3%	16.3%	1.5%	14.8%	0.2%	13.9%	0.0%
	2012-2016	13.7%	1.2%	16.1%	1.6%	14.5%	0.2%	13.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	13.9%	1.2%	15.4%	1.5%	14.5%	0.2%	13.5%	0.0%
Percent Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic (B03002)	2017-2021	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	<1.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Percent American Indian, non-Hispanic(B03002)	2017-2021	<0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	2016-2020	<0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	2015-2019	<0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.05%	0.4%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.05%	0.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	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 Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent other, non-Hispanic (B03002)	2017-2021	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.04%	0.3%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.04%	0.2%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.0%	0.04%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.03%	0.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.0%	0.04%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.04%	0.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.0%	0.04%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.04%	0.2%	0.0%
Percent foreign-born population (B05006)	2017-2021	34.2%	2.9%	26.2%	1.7%	23.3%	0.4%	26.5%	0.1%
	2016-2020	33.7%	2.7%	28.1%	1.7%	23.0%	0.5%	26.6%	0.1%
	2015-2019	33.2%	1.7%	29.6%	1.6%	23.3%	0.5%	26.8%	0.1%
	2014-2018	34.6%	1.7%	29.6%	1.5%	23.3%	0.4%	26.9%	0.1%
	2013-2017	35.2%	1.7%	29.6%	1.7%	23.3%	0.4%	27.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	35.4%	1.7%	29.8%	1.6%	23.3%	0.4%	27.0%	0.1%
	2011-2015	35.9%	1.7%	29.1%	1.6%	23.3%	0.5%	27.0%	0.1%
Percent born in Asia (B05006)	2017-2021	5.9%	1.1%	8.5%	1.1%	9.7%	0.3%	10.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	5.5%	1.1%	9.1%	1.2%	9.5%	0.3%	10.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	7.0%	0.9%	9.6%	1.2%	9.7%	0.2%	10.6%	0.0%
	2014-2018	7.6%	0.8%	9.4%	1.1%	9.5%	0.2%	10.5%	0.0%
	2013-2017	7.6%	0.8%	9.3%	1.0%	9.2%	0.2%	10.4%	0.0%
	2012-2016	8.3%	0.9%	9.3%	1.0%	9.1%	0.2%	10.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	7.8%	0.8%	9.0%	1.0%	9.0%	0.2%	10.1%	0.0%
Percent born in Africa (B05006)	2017-2021	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Percent born in Latin America (B05006)	2017-2021	28.0%	2.9%	17.3%	1.6%	11.9%	0.3%	13.1%	0.1%
	2016-2020	28.0%	2.7%	18.5%	1.6%	11.8%	0.4%	13.2%	0.1%
	2015-2019	25.7%	1.6%	19.3%	1.5%	12.1%	0.3%	13.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	26.5%	1.7%	19.5%	1.4%	12.2%	0.3%	13.7%	0.1%
	2013-2017	27.1%	1.7%	19.6%	1.5%	12.4%	0.3%	13.8%	0.1%
	2012-2016	26.7%	1.7%	20.1%	1.5%	12.5%	0.3%	14.0%	0.0%
	2011-2015	27.6%	1.7%	19.7%	1.6%	12.6%	0.3%	14.2%	0.1%

Appendix 7.2: Economy

Table A7.2.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Economic Indicators*

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Median household income (B19001)	2017-2021	$41,995	N/A	$47,155	N/A	$74,962	$1145	$84,097	236
	2016-2020	$36,591	N/A	$43,601	N/A	$68,628	$1,259	$78,672	270
	2015-2019	$34,830	N/A	$41,565	N/A	$64,432	$745	$75,235	232
	2014-2018	$32,776	N/A	$38,968	N/A	$61,145	$1,022	$71,228	217
	2013-2017	$31,338	N/A	$36,312	N/A	$57,813	$863	$67,169	192
	2012-2016	$28,645	N/A	$34,180	N/A	$55,045	$896	$63,783	188
	2011-2015	$28,556	N/A	$33,600	N/A	$53,274	$946	$61,818	156
Percent of individuals living below poverty (B17001)	2017-2021	27.1%	3.1%	24.2%	3.0%	13.5%	0.6%	12.3%	0.1%
	2016-2020	30.2%	3.0%	25.2%	3.0%	13.7%	0.6%	12.6%	0.1%
	2015-2019	30.9%	2.7%	23.3%	2.6%	14.5%	0.6%	13.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	33.1%	2.6%	25.6%	2.6%	15.9%	0.5%	14.3%	0.1%
	2013-2017	35.9%	2.7%	28.8%	2.9%	17.1%	0.6%	15.1%	0.1%
	2012-2016	39.8%	2.7%	29.6%	2.6%	17.8%	0.6%	15.8%	0.1%
	2011-2015	39.2%	2.7%	30.8%	2.9%	18.6%	0.5%	16.3%	0.1%
Percent high income ($125k +) (B19001)	2017-2021	6.7%	1.6%	10.4%	1.8%	25.6%	0.8%	32.6%	0.1%
	2016-2020	4.6%	1.4%	8.2%	1.6%	23.0%	0.8%	29.8%	0.1%
	2015-2019	5.3%	1.3%	6.7%	1.2%	20.9%	0.7%	28.0%	0.1%
	2014-2018	4.5%	1.2%	6.1%	1.2%	18.8%	0.7%	26.1%	0.1%
	2013-2017	3.9%	1.0%	4.8%	1.0%	16.8%	0.6%	23.9%	0.1%
	2012-2016	2.9%	0.9%	4.0%	0.9%	14.9%	0.5%	22.1%	0.1%
	2011-2015	2.2%	0.7%	3.8%	1.0%	13.9%	0.5%	20.9%	0.1%
Percent with less than high school education (S1501)	2017-2021	44.2%	3.3%	31.2%	2.3%	19.7%	0.5%	15.8%	0.1%
	2016-2020	43.2%	2.9%	32.7%	2.2%	19.9%	0.6%	16.1%	0.1%
	2015-2019	43.6%	2.5%	33.9%	2.3%	20.7%	0.6%	16.7%	0.1%
	2014-2018	44.1%	2.4%	34.4%	2.1%	21.1%	0.5%	17.1%	0.1%
	2013-2017	45.8%	2.4%	34.4%	2.2%	21.6%	0.5%	17.5%	0.1%
	2012-2016	47.0%	2.2%	35.7%	2.2%	22.0%	0.5%	17.9%	0.1%
	2011-2015	48.5%	2.3%	34.9%	2.2%	22.0%	0.5%	18.2%	0.1%

*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by 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.

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	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent with bachelor's degree or higher (S1501)	2017-2021	5.4%	1.0%	9.6%	1.5%	19.5%	0.5%	35.3%	0.1%
	2016-2020	4.9%	1.0%	10.0%	1.6%	19.2%	0.6%	34.7%	0.1%
	2015-2019	5.8%	0.9%	9.0%	1.1%	18.8%	0.5%	33.9%	0.1%
	2014-2018	5.6%	0.9%	8.4%	1.1%	18.4%	0.5%	33.3%	0.1%
	2013-2017	5.1%	0.8%	8.7%	1.0%	18.1%	0.5%	32.6%	0.1%
	2012-2016	4.9%	0.7%	8.6%	1.0%	18.2%	0.4%	32.0%	0.1%
	2011-2015	5.1%	0.7%	9.1%	1.1%	18.4%	0.5%	31.4%	0.1%
Percent employed for the population 16 years and over (B23025)	2017-2021	52.3%	2.6%	49.9%	1.9%	55.9%	0.5%	59.3%	0.1%
	2016-2020	50.5%	2.4%	49.9%	2.0%	56.0%	0.5%	59.4%	0.1%
	2015-2019	50.6%	1.8%	51.0%	1.7%	55.6%	0.4%	59.4%	0.1%
	2014-2018	50.1%	1.8%	50.2%	1.7%	55.2%	0.4%	58.9%	0.1%
	2013-2017	47.8%	1.6%	47.6%	1.7%	54.2%	0.4%	58.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	44.9%	1.7%	46.5%	1.6%	53.4%	0.4%	57.5%	0.1%
	2011-2015	44.7%	1.7%	45.9%	1.8%	52.7%	0.5%	56.9%	0.1%

Appendix 7.3: Energy

Table A7.3.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Energy Indicators*

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of households heating home with electricity (B25040)	2017-2021	32.2%	3.2%	31.0%	2.9%	26.3%	0.7%	27.7%	0.1%
	2016-2020	25.7%	2.9%	28.0%	2.9%	25.6%	0.8%	27.1%	0.1%
	2015-2019	23.3%	2.1%	26.6%	2.3%	25.5%	0.6%	26.6%	0.1%
	2014-2018	24.8%	2.2%	29.0%	2.3%	26.7%	0.7%	26.4%	0.1%
	2013-2017	25.1%	2.2%	29.3%	2.5%	27.2%	0.6%	26.5%	0.1%
	2012-2016	26.9%	2.2%	30.4%	2.4%	28.4%	0.6%	26.4%	0.1%
	2011-2015	30.5%	2.2%	31.3%	2.5%	29.0%	0.6%	26.2%	0.1%
Percent of households heating home with other non-fossil fuels (B25040)	2017-2021	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	2.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.2%	2.2%	0.03%
	2015-2019	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	2.0%	0.2%	2.1%	0.02%
	2014-2018	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	1.9%	0.2%	2.1%	0.03%
	2013-2017	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	1.7%	0.2%	2.0%	0.02%
	2012-2016	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	1.7%	0.2%	1.9%	0.03%
	2011-2015	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.2%	1.9%	0.02%
Percent of households heating home with utility gas (B25040)	2017-2021	64.9%	3.8%	64.7%	2.9%	66.3%	0.7%	63.0%	0.1%
	2016-2020	71.6%	3.3%	67.9%	2.7%	67.4%	0.7%	63.6%	0.1%
	2015-2019	73.4%	2.2%	70.0%	2.5%	68.1%	0.6%	64.1%	0.0%
	2014-2018	71.6%	2.3%	67.3%	2.6%	66.7%	0.7%	64.3%	0.1%
	2013-2017	72.1%	2.3%	66.6%	2.5%	66.5%	0.6%	64.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	70.8%	2.3%	65.8%	2.5%	65.5%	0.6%	64.6%	0.1%
	2011-2015	67.6%	2.3%	65.1%	2.4%	65.0%	0.6%	65.0%	0.1%
Percent of households heating home with other fossil fuels (B25040)	2017-2021	0.9%	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%	3.8%	0.3%	3.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	0.5%	3.6%	0.3%	3.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	3.5%	0.2%	3.5%	0.04%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	3.6%	0.2%	3.5%	0.04%
	2013-2017	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	3.5%	0.2%	3.5%	0.04%
	2012-2016	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	3.5%	0.2%	3.4%	0.04%
	2011-2015	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	3.5%	0.2%	3.4%	0.04%
Percent of houses with no fuel used (B25040)	2017-2021	1.4%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%	3.1%	0.0%
	2016-2020	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	3.2%	0.04%
	2015-2019	1.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	3.3%	0.03%
	2014-2018	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	3.4%	0.04%
	2013-2017	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	3.4%	0.03%
	2012-2016	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	3.3%	0.03%
	2011-2015	0.7%	0.4%	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	3.2%	0.03%

*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 A7.3.2: Solar PV Systems per 1,000 Households*

Indicator	Dataset Year	TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Bernardino County	California
Solar PV Systems for All Building Types	2018	23.3	33.2	61.7	49.4

*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 7.4: Environment

Table A7.4: Open Space Indicators*

	Stockton Rising Project Area Boundary	Control Census Tracts	San Joaquin County	California
Open access (sq mi)	0.16	0.13	11.04	58,750.05
Total area (sq mi)	5.0	26.4	1,426.5	163,695.6
Percent of open access	3%	0.5%	1%	36%
Total population	38,501	47,196	751,615	39,346,023
Open access per person (sq ft)	114	75	410	41,629.40

*Open space indicators were derived from the California Protected Areas Database (CPAD).

Appendix 7.5: Health

Table A7.5.1: American Community Survey (ACS) Health Indicators*

	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of households heating home with other fossil fuels (B25040)	2017-2021	0.9%	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%	3.8%	0.3%	3.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	0.5%	3.6%	0.3%	3.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	3.5%	0.2%	3.5%	0.04%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	3.6%	0.2%	3.5%	0.04%
	2013-2017	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	3.5%	0.2%	3.5%	0.04%
	2012-2016	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	3.5%	0.2%	3.4%	0.04%
	2011-2015	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	3.5%	0.2%	3.4%	0.04%
Percent of houses with no fuel used (B25040)	2017-2021	1.4%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%	3.1%	0.0%
	2016-2020	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	3.2%	0.04%
	2015-2019	1.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	3.3%	0.03%
	2014-2018	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	3.4%	0.04%
	2013-2017	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	3.4%	0.03%
	2012-2016	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	3.3%	0.03%
	2011-2015	0.7%	0.4%	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	3.2%	0.03%
Percent with health insurance coverage (B27001)	2017-2021	87.9%	6.9%	92.2%	1.5%	93.6%	0.3%	92.8%	0.1%
	2016-2020	88.9%	1.4%	92.2%	1.5%	93.7%	0.3%	92.8%	0.1%
	2015-2019	88.8%	1.6%	91.8%	1.3%	93.6%	0.3%	92.5%	0.1%
	2014-2018	86.0%	1.8%	89.9%	1.2%	92.5%	0.3%	91.5%	0.1%
	2013-2017	83.4%	2.0%	87.4%	1.2%	90.3%	0.4%	89.5%	0.1%
	2012-2016	80.7%	1.7%	85.3%	1.3%	88.3%	0.4%	87.4%	0.1%
	2011-2015	77.6%	1.6%	81.4%	1.4%	86.0%	0.5%	85.3%	0.1%

*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by 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 A7.5.2: Vehicle Collisions Involving Bicyclists and Pedestrians*

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number of Collisions				Normalized by 1,000 Street Mile			
		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size	
		0ft	50 ft	0ft	50 ft	0ft	50ft	0ft	50ft
Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	2	2	0	0	15.1	15.1	0.0	0.0
	2019	2	2	2	2	15.1	15.1	10.0	10.0
	2018	2	2	1	1	15.1	15.1	5.0	5.0
	2017	1	1	0	0	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
	2016	1	1	2	2	7.6	7.6	10.0	10.0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury	2021	3	4	4	2	22.7	30.3	19.9	10.0
	2020	3	4	0	0	22.7	30.3	0.0	0.0
	2019	3	3	2	2	22.7	22.7	10.0	10.0
	2018	3	3	3	3	22.7	22.7	15.0	15.0
	2017	3	3	5	6	22.7	22.7	24.9	29.9
	2016	3	3	0	0	22.7	22.7	0.0	0.0
	2015	2	2	2	3	15.1	15.1	10.0	15.0
Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury	2021	5	5	4	7	37.8	37.8	19.9	34.9
	2020	6	6	5	6	45.4	45.4	24.9	29.9
	2019	10	11	9	12	75.7	83.2	44.9	59.8
	2018	10	11	9	9	75.7	83.2	44.9	44.9
	2017	10	10	7	9	75.7	75.7	34.9	44.9
	2016	14	15	8	11	105.9	113.5	39.9	54.8
	2015	8	8	6	8	60.5	60.5	29.9	39.9
Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain	2021	7	7	4	7	53.0	53.0	19.9	34.9
	2020	4	4	2	3	30.3	30.3	10.0	15.0
	2019	10	10	7	11	75.7	75.7	34.9	54.8
	2018	9	9	7	8	68.1	68.1	34.9	39.9
	2017	9	10	5	8	68.1	75.7	24.9	39.9
	2016	10	10	10	17	75.7	75.7	49.8	84.7
	2015	10	11	17	20	75.7	83.2	84.7	99.7

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

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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 1: Fatal	2021	1	1	4	5	7.6	7.6	19.9	24.9
	2020	4	4	3	4	30.3	30.3	15.0	19.9
	2019	2	2	5	7	15.1	15.1	24.9	34.9
	2018	5	5	1	1	37.8	37.8	5.0	5.0
	2017	3	3	2	3	22.7	22.7	10.0	15.0
	2016	1	1	3	3	7.6	7.6	15.0	15.0
	2015	1	2	2	2	7.6	15.1	10.0	10.0
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury	2021	2	3	3	3	15.1	22.7	15.0	15.0
	2020	5	6	7	9	37.8	45.4	34.9	44.9
	2019	3	3	5	6	22.7	22.7	24.9	29.9
	2018	5	5	7	8	37.8	37.8	34.9	39.9
	2017	7	7	4	5	53.0	53.0	19.9	24.9
	2016	4	6	8	10	30.3	45.4	39.9	49.8
	2015	6	7	3	4	45.4	53.0	15.0	19.9
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury	2021	9	10	6	7	68.1	75.7	29.9	34.9
	2020	8	8	5	6	60.5	60.5	24.9	29.9
	2019	13	14	7	10	98.4	105.9	34.9	49.8
	2018	10	10	7	10	75.7	75.7	34.9	49.8
	2017	17	18	9	11	128.6	136.2	44.9	54.8
	2016	12	13	10	11	90.8	98.4	49.8	54.8
	2015	10	11	13	15	75.7	83.2	64.8	74.8
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain	2021	9	9	5	6	68.1	68.1	24.9	29.9
	2020	5	5	7	9	37.8	37.8	34.9	44.9
	2019	18	18	11	13	136.2	136.2	54.8	64.8
	2018	11	12	11	13	83.2	90.8	54.8	64.8
	2017	20	21	8	10	151.3	158.9	39.9	49.8
	2016	15	16	16	17	113.5	121.1	79.7	84.7
	2015	14	15	9	12	105.9	113.5	44.9	59.8

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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
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 2: Severe Injury	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0	7.6	7.6	0	0
	2017	1	1	0	0	7.6	7.6	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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

Appendix 7.6: Housing

Table A7.6.1: 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 Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent renters (B25003)	2017-2021	57.6%	3.8%	55.2%	3.3%	40.9%	0.8%	44.5%	0.1%
	2016-2020	60.8%	3.7%	56.0%	3.2%	42.3%	0.8%	44.7%	0.1%
	2015-2019	65.0%	2.3%	56.3%	2.6%	43.4%	0.7%	45.2%	0.1%
	2014-2018	64.6%	2.3%	56.5%	2.5%	44.4%	0.7%	45.4%	0.1%
	2013-2017	63.8%	2.3%	56.1%	2.5%	44.3%	0.7%	45.5%	0.1%
	2012-2016	63.8%	2.5%	55.0%	2.4%	44.3%	0.7%	45.9%	0.2%
	2011-2015	62.1%	2.5%	54.9%	2.4%	43.4%	0.7%	45.7%	0.1%
Percent homeowners (B25003)	2017-2021	42.4%	3.0%	44.8%	2.6%	59.1%	0.8%	55.5%	0.3%
	2016-2020	39.2%	3.1%	44.0%	2.5%	57.7%	0.8%	55.3%	0.3%
	2015-2019	35.0%	2.1%	43.7%	2.4%	56.6%	0.7%	54.8%	0.3%
	2014-2018	35.4%	2.1%	43.5%	2.1%	55.6%	0.7%	54.6%	0.3%
	2013-2017	36.2%	2.0%	43.9%	2.2%	55.7%	0.7%	54.5%	0.3%
	2012-2016	36.2%	2.1%	45.0%	2.1%	55.7%	0.7%	54.1%	0.3%
	2011-2015	37.9%	2.2%	45.1%	2.3%	56.6%	0.7%	54.3%	0.3%
Percent of households paying ≥30% of income on rent (B25070)	2017-2021	56.5%	5.4%	57.3%	5.4%	50.8%	1.4%	51.5%	0.2%
	2016-2020	60.7%	5.1%	60.3%	5.5%	51.4%	1.6%	51.5%	0.2%
	2015-2019	60.1%	4.1%	58.4%	4.4%	51.8%	1.3%	52.1%	0.2%
	2014-2018	60.3%	4.1%	58.3%	4.3%	52.3%	1.2%	52.6%	0.2%
	2013-2017	62.6%	4.0%	61.9%	4.4%	52.8%	1.3%	53.1%	0.1%
	2012-2016	64.2%	4.0%	63.6%	4.4%	53.4%	1.3%	53.6%	0.1%
	2011-2015	64.2%	4.1%	63.7%	4.6%	54.2%	1.3%	54.0%	0.1%
Percent of households paying ≥50% of income on rent (B25070)	2017-2021	29.1%	3.9%	34.8%	4.8%	23.6%	1.0%	26.3%	0.2%
	2016-2020	30.3%	3.4%	36.6%	5.1%	24.3%	1.0%	26.2%	0.2%
	2015-2019	31.4%	2.9%	34.1%	3.4%	25.6%	1.0%	26.6%	0.2%
	2014-2018	31.6%	3.0%	33.7%	3.5%	26.0%	0.8%	27.0%	0.2%
	2013-2017	34.3%	2.9%	34.1%	3.4%	27.1%	1.0%	27.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	36.0%	3.1%	36.4%	3.5%	28.3%	0.9%	27.9%	0.1%
	2011-2015	35.9%	3.2%	35.7%	3.6%	29.0%	1.0%	28.2%	0.2%

*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by 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.

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	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of households paying ≥30% of income on mortgage (B25091)	2017-2021	21.6%	4.6%	28.4%	4.7%	13.8%	0.7%	15.1%	0.1%
	2016-2020	25.5%	5.1%	28.6%	4.7%	14.3%	0.8%	15.4%	0.1%
	2015-2019	24.7%	4.2%	30.0%	4.3%	14.7%	0.8%	15.7%	0.1%
	2014-2018	25.7%	4.0%	26.5%	4.0%	15.1%	0.7%	16.0%	0.1%
	2013-2017	25.9%	4.0%	28.2%	3.8%	15.8%	0.8%	16.5%	0.1%
	2012-2016	28.1%	3.9%	27.2%	3.6%	16.6%	0.8%	17.2%	0.04%
	2011-2015	29.0%	3.8%	28.6%	3.8%	17.6%	0.8%	18.2%	0.05%
Percent of households paying ≥50% of income on mortgage (B25091)	2017-2021	4.9%	2.0%	4.9%	2.1%	4.9%	0.4%	5.1%	0.1%
	2016-2020	6.4%	2.7%	5.0%	2.5%	4.9%	0.5%	5.2%	0.1%
	2015-2019	5.9%	2.1%	3.9%	1.5%	5.0%	0.5%	5.3%	0.0%
	2014-2018	6.0%	2.1%	3.1%	1.1%	5.2%	0.4%	5.4%	0.1%
	2013-2017	5.6%	2.1%	3.0%	1.1%	5.2%	0.4%	5.5%	0.1%
	2012-2016	5.8%	2.0%	3.5%	1.1%	5.7%	0.4%	5.8%	0.1%
	2011-2015	6.0%	2.0%	4.4%	1.4%	6.6%	0.5%	6.2%	0.0%
Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (B25014)	2017-2021	15.7%	2.6%	13.2%	2.1%	8.3%	0.5%	8.2%	0.1%
	2016-2020	12.7%	2.3%	11.0%	2.0%	7.9%	0.5%	8.2%	0.1%
	2015-2019	12.5%	1.8%	11.8%	1.9%	7.4%	0.4%	8.2%	0.1%
	2014-2018	13.7%	1.8%	11.7%	1.8%	7.3%	0.4%	8.2%	0.1%
	2013-2017	13.8%	1.8%	10.8%	1.6%	7.1%	0.4%	8.2%	0.1%
	2012-2016	15.6%	1.9%	11.1%	1.6%	7.2%	0.4%	8.2%	0.1%
	2011-2015	16.1%	2.0%	12.0%	1.8%	7.3%	0.4%	8.2%	0.1%
Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (renters) (B25014)	2017-2021	9.9%	2.2%	8.8%	1.9%	5.2%	0.4%	5.9%	0.1%
	2016-2020	8.6%	2.0%	7.7%	1.8%	5.0%	0.4%	5.9%	0.1%
	2015-2019	9.2%	1.6%	7.6%	1.5%	4.9%	0.3%	6.0%	0.1%
	2014-2018	10.2%	1.6%	7.2%	1.4%	5.0%	0.3%	6.0%	0.0%
	2013-2017	10.0%	1.5%	6.4%	1.2%	4.8%	0.3%	6.0%	0.1%
	2012-2016	10.9%	1.6%	6.9%	1.3%	4.9%	0.3%	6.1%	0.0%
	2011-2015	10.8%	1.7%	8.2%	1.6%	5.0%	0.3%	6.0%	0.1%
Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (homeowners) (B25014)	2017-2021	5.7%	1.5%	4.4%	1.1%	3.2%	0.3%	2.4%	0.0%
	2016-2020	4.2%	1.3%	3.3%	1.0%	2.8%	0.3%	2.3%	0.0%
	2015-2019	3.3%	0.9%	4.3%	1.1%	2.5%	0.3%	2.2%	0.0%
	2014-2018	3.6%	0.9%	4.5%	1.1%	2.3%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2013-2017	3.8%	1.0%	4.4%	1.1%	2.3%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	4.6%	1.0%	4.2%	1.0%	2.2%	0.2%	2.1%	0.0%
	2011-2015	5.4%	1.1%	3.8%	0.9%	2.3%	0.2%	2.2%	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 Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (renters) (B07013)	2017-2021	56.3%	4.6%	47.8%	3.9%	34.1%	0.9%	35.6%	0.2%
	2016-2020	58.9%	4.9%	48.2%	3.7%	34.4%	0.9%	35.6%	0.2%
	2015-2019	59.0%	3.2%	46.5%	3.2%	35.3%	0.8%	35.9%	0.2%
	2014-2018	56.0%	3.1%	44.6%	3.1%	35.4%	0.8%	35.8%	0.2%
	2013-2017	53.2%	3.2%	42.7%	3.0%	34.5%	0.8%	35.6%	0.2%
	2012-2016	51.8%	3.3%	41.5%	3.0%	34.2%	0.7%	35.4%	0.2%
	2011-2015	47.5%	3.1%	39.4%	2.8%	32.7%	0.9%	34.7%	0.2%
Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (homeowners) (B07013)	2017-2021	38.6%	3.0%	42.9%	3.1%	55.2%	0.9%	53.1%	0.2%
	2016-2020	35.8%	3.4%	41.3%	3.0%	53.7%	0.8%	52.7%	0.2%
	2015-2019	33.0%	2.4%	41.7%	2.7%	52.0%	0.9%	52.0%	0.3%
	2014-2018	33.5%	2.2%	41.4%	2.6%	50.7%	0.9%	51.6%	0.2%
	2013-2017	33.9%	2.2%	41.3%	2.7%	50.9%	0.8%	51.4%	0.2%
	2012-2016	34.6%	2.5%	42.9%	2.8%	50.5%	0.8%	51.0%	0.3%
	2011-2015	37.0%	2.6%	42.1%	2.5%	51.4%	0.8%	51.3%	0.3%
Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (w/ income of > $75k) (B07010)	2017-2021	3.8%	0.9%	5.3%	0.8%	13.9%	0.3%	18.3%	0.1%
	2016-2020	2.4%	0.7%	4.4%	0.8%	12.4%	0.3%	16.8%	0.1%
	2015-2019	2.6%	0.6%	3.8%	0.7%	11.6%	0.3%	16.0%	0.1%
	2014-2018	2.1%	0.5%	3.4%	0.6%	10.7%	0.3%	14.8%	0.1%
	2013-2017	1.9%	0.5%	2.9%	0.5%	9.9%	0.3%	13.8%	0.1%
	2012-2016	1.6%	0.4%	2.3%	0.4%	9.0%	0.3%	13.0%	0.1%
	2011-2015	1.5%	0.4%	2.3%	0.5%	8.5%	0.2%	12.4%	0.1%
Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (w/ income of < $75k) (B07010)	2017-2021	90.3%	7.3%	85.3%	1.0%	74.7%	0.9%	69.6%	0.1%
	2016-2020	91.2%	7.5%	85.0%	0.6%	75.1%	0.9%	70.6%	0.1%
	2015-2019	88.3%	1.9%	84.2%	2.2%	75.3%	0.9%	71.0%	0.1%
	2014-2018	86.7%	2.0%	82.6%	2.2%	74.9%	0.8%	71.8%	0.1%
	2013-2017	85.1%	1.8%	81.3%	2.1%	75.1%	0.8%	72.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	84.7%	1.8%	82.5%	2.0%	75.3%	0.8%	72.8%	0.1%
	2011-2015	83.2%	1.8%	80.1%	1.8%	75.2%	0.8%	72.9%	0.1%
Percent of housing units for rent that are vacant (B25002 and B25004)	2017-2021	1.0%	0.6%	2.6%	0.7%	1.5%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%
	2016-2020	1.1%	0.6%	3.1%	0.9%	1.5%	0.2%	1.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	2.5%	0.7%	3.4%	0.9%	1.5%	0.2%	1.6%	0.0%
	2014-2018	2.7%	0.8%	3.6%	0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%
	2013-2017	3.8%	0.9%	4.5%	1.0%	2.0%	0.2%	1.6%	0.0%
	2012-2016	3.9%	1.0%	4.4%	1.1%	2.0%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	5.1%	1.1%	5.7%	1.4%	2.3%	0.2%	1.8%	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 Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of housing units for sale that are vacant (B25002 and B25004)	2017-2021	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2016-2020	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2012-2016	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%

Appendix 7.7: Transportation

Table A7.7.1: 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 Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of households with a vehicle available (B08201)	2017-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.8%	1.5%	93.1%	0.2%
	2016-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.4%	1.4%	93.0%	0.1%
	2015-2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.9%	1.2%	92.9%	0.1%
	2014-2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.6%	1.2%	92.8%	0.1%
	2013-2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.4%	1.1%	92.6%	0.1%
	2012-2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.1%	1.1%	92.4%	0.1%
	2011-2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92.9%	1.1%	92.3%	0.1%
Percent of workers commuting to work alone by car (B08301)	2017-2021	81.5%	3.3%	80.0%	2.5%	78.0%	0.8%	70.1%	0.1%
	2016-2020	80.3%	3.9%	77.8%	2.7%	78.6%	0.8%	72.1%	0.1%
	2015-2019	76.9%	2.6%	78.8%	2.3%	78.8%	0.7%	73.7%	0.0%
	2014-2018	74.8%	2.1%	77.2%	2.3%	78.2%	0.3%	73.7%	0.0%
	2013-2017	73.6%	2.0%	75.1%	2.1%	77.4%	0.5%	73.6%	0.1%
	2012-2016	69.9%	2.0%	73.4%	2.3%	76.9%	0.7%	73.5%	0.0%
	2011-2015	69.2%	2.2%	74.4%	2.5%	76.6%	0.6%	73.4%	0.1%
Percent of workers commuting to work by carpool (B08301)	2017-2021	12.0%	2.0%	13.1%	2.2%	11.7%	0.6%	9.6%	0.1%
	2016-2020	14.0%	2.8%	14.6%	2.5%	12.2%	0.5%	10.0%	0.1%
	2015-2019	16.2%	2.4%	14.3%	2.3%	12.9%	0.6%	10.1%	0.1%
	2014-2018	18.9%	2.5%	15.9%	2.3%	13.6%	0.5%	10.3%	0.1%
	2013-2017	19.6%	2.4%	17.7%	2.4%	13.9%	0.5%	10.4%	0.1%
	2012-2016	22.9%	2.7%	19.0%	2.4%	14.4%	0.6%	10.6%	0.1%
	2011-2015	23.1%	2.7%	18.7%	2.4%	14.8%	0.7%	10.8%	0.1%
Percent of workers commuting to work by public transit (B08301)	2017-2021	1.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	0.2%	4.1%	0.0%
	2016-2020	1.8%	0.7%	2.3%	0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	4.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	2.2%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.7%	0.2%	5.1%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.7%	0.6%	1.6%	0.7%	1.5%	0.2%	5.1%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.2%	5.2%	0.0%
	2012-2016	1.7%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	1.4%	0.2%	5.2%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%	0.2%	5.2%	0.0%

*MOEs for the county and the state are obtained directly from the U.S. Census Bureau. MOEs for TCC and control census tracts are derived by 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.

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	Time Period (ACS 5-Year sample)	Estimate for TCC Tracts	MOE	Estimate for Control Tracts	MOE	Estimate for San Joaquin County	MOE	Estimate for California	MOE
Percent of workers commuting to work by foot (B08301)	2016-2020	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	0.2%	2.5%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	0.2%	2.6%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.6%	0.2%	2.7%	0.0%
	2012-2016	1.2%	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%	1.9%	0.2%	2.7%	0.0%
	2011-2015	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	0.2%	2.7%	0.0%
Percent of workers commuting to work by bike (B08301)	2016-2020	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%
	2015-2019	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%
	2014-2018	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%
	2013-2017	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2012-2016	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	2011-2015	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
Percent of workers commuting to work by other modes: taxicab, motorcycle, and other (B08301)	2016-2020	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2015-2019	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2013-2017	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%
	2012-2016	1.6%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%
	2011-2015	2.1%	0.8%	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%

Table A7.7.2: Plug-in Electric Vehicle (PEV) Registrations*

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number			Normalized per 10,000 Residents		
		TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Joaquin County	TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Joaquin County
Battery-electric vehicle (BEV)	2021	64	62	4,586	16.0	12.6	59.4
	2020	55	45	2,882	14.3	9.5	38.3
	2019	35	30	746	7.1	5.2	10.0
	2018	30	24	1,378	6.0	4.2	18.8
	2017	30	19	948	5.8	3.4	13.6
	2016	16	20	740	3.0	3.6	10.4
	2015	5	8	459	0.9	1.5	6.5
Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV)	2021	86	84	2,982	21.4	17.1	38.7
	2020	99	69	2,401	25.7	14.6	31.9
	2019	49	53	870	9.9	9.2	11.7
	2018	75	52	1,568	15.0	9.1	21.4
	2017	59	42	1,066	11.4	7.6	14.7
	2016	32	24	591	6.1	4.4	8.3
	2015	20	9	385	3.8	1.7	5.4
Fuel-cell vehicle (FCEV)	2021	0	0	38	0	0	0.5
	2020	0	0	19	0	0	0.3
	2019	0	0	4	0	0	0.1
	2018	0	0	10	0	0	0.1
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	<0.1
	2016	0	0	1	0	0	<0.1
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total EVs	2021	150	146	7,606	37.4	29.7	98.6
	2020	154	114	5,302	40.0	24.2	70.5
	2019	84	83	1,620	17.0	14.4	21.8
	2018	105	76	2,956	21.0	13.3	40.4
	2017	89	61	2,052	17.3	11.0	28.3
	2016	48	44	1,375	9.1	8.0	19.2
	2015	25	17	844	4.7	3.1	11.9

*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 A7.7.3: Publicly Available Charging Infrastructure*

Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number			Normalized per 10,000 Residents		
		TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Joaquin County	TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Joaquin County
Level 2 stations	2022	1	1	79	0.3	0.2	1.0
	2021	2	1	55	0.5	0.2	0.7
	2020	2	0	41	0.5	0	0.6
	2019	1	0	34	0.2	0	0.5
	2018	0	0	34	0	0	0.5
	2017	0	0	30	0	0	0.4
	2016	0	0	29	0	0	0.4
DC fast-charging stations	2022	0	1	33	0	<0.1	0.4
	2021	0	0	26	0	0	0.3
	2020	0	0	11	0	0	0.2
	2019	0	0	6	0	0	<0.1
	2018	0	0	6	0	0	<0.1
	2017	0	0	7	0	0	0.1
	2016	0	0	7	0	0	0.1

* 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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