STOCKTON RISING

2024 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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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.

For More Information

www.innovation.luskin.ucla.edu

Cover image: Installation of a solar photovoltaic system on the roof Casa de Oasis, a multifamily affordable housing complex in the TCC project area (photo credit: GRID Alternatives North Valley)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

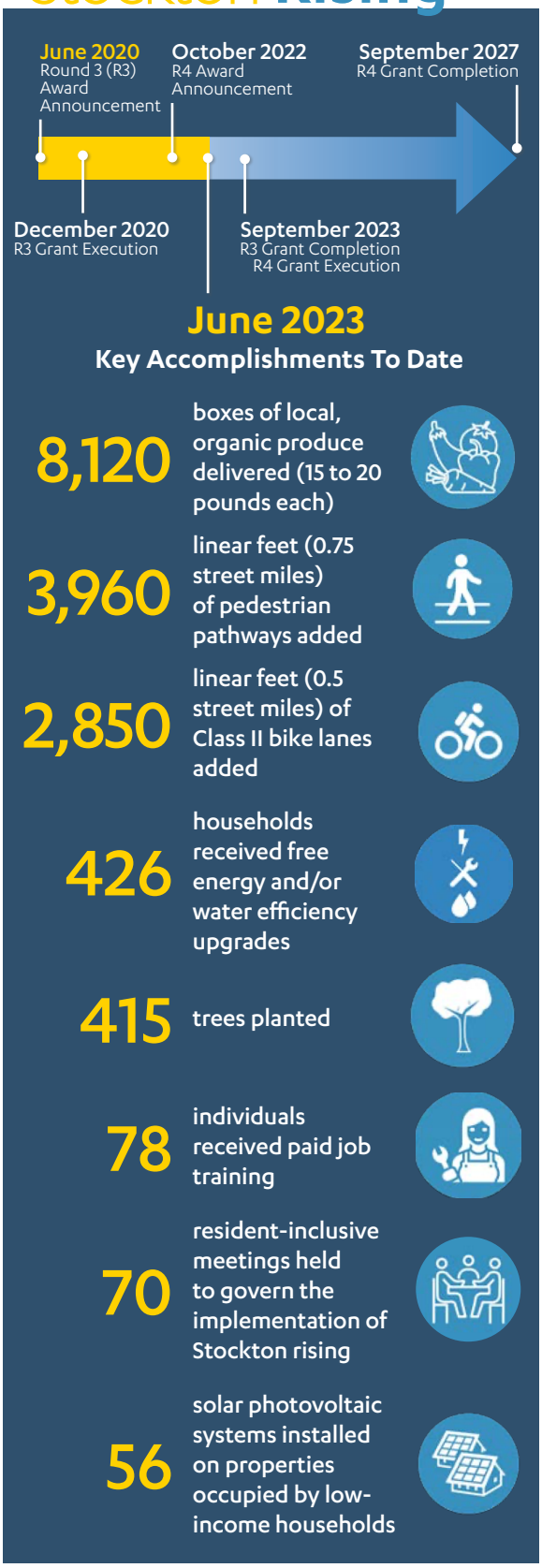
THE TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM (TCC) is an innovative investment in community-scale climate action, with potentially broad implications. Launched in 2017 by the California State Legislature, TCC funds the implementation of neighborhood-level transformative plans that include multiple 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) is the lead administrator of TCC. At the time of this report, SGC has awarded 15 TCC Implementation Grants across five rounds of funding to 15 communities throughout the state (ranging from $9.1 million to $66.5 million per site).[1]

The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation (LCI) serves as the lead evaluator for six communities that have received TCC Implementation Grants across the following funding rounds: all three Round 1 sites (Fresno, Ontario, and Watts), one Round 2 site (Northeast San Fernando Valley), one Round 3 site (Stockton), and two Round 4 sites (South Los Angeles and Stockton). LCI researchers are working with these communities to document their progress and evaluate the impacts of TCC investments.

This progress report is the third in a series of seven that provides an overview of the 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 2022-2023 (June 30, 2023), which overlaps with about 30 months of Round 3 grant implementation. This report does not yet account for the accomplishments and anticipated benefits from Stockton's Round 4 Implementation Grant, which was executed in September of 2023. Details about Stockton Rising's Round 4 Implementation Grant will be provided during the next cycle of annual reporting.

Stockton Rising



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

[2] The format of future annual reports may evolve from the current template; visit the LCI website for the latest on LCI's evaluation work in Stockton and other TCC sites: https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/tracking-groundbreaking-climate-action/

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. To produce 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 two rounds of TCC Implementation Grants. In June of 2020, SGC announced that the City of Stockton would receive a Round 3 Implementation Grant of $10.8 million. A few years later, SGC awarded the City of Stockton an additional $24.2 million vis-a-vis a Round 4 Implementation Grant.

Stockton's TCC funds supports the realization of previous planning efforts by investing in a suite of projects and plans, collectively referred to as Stockton Rising. The initiative will deliver a wide variety of benefits to a diverse set of stakeholders, all at no cost to them.[3] Some of these benefits include: energy and water efficiency upgrades, rooftop solar photovoltaic systems, locally grown food, increased tree coverage, improved active transportation infrastructure, and job training opportunities.

[3] **Stakeholders as used in this report carries multiple meanings, including but not limited to: residents within the project area who have benefited or stand to benefit from grant-related activities, individuals who work or do business in the project area, project partners who are directly involved in grant-related work, and any other individuals who participated in grant-related activities.**

Round 3 Projects

Stockton's Round 3 Implementation Grant 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 were mapped).

Active Transportation — Funds the transformation of a 10-block auto-dominated thoroughfare along Miner Avenue in Downtown Stockton into a "complete street" (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, 33 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 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 the dissemination and installation of energy and water efficient fixtures and appliances for 812 residences while also employing youth from low-income households to assist with outreach and installations. Energy efficient fixtures and appliances include: light emitting diodes (LED), refrigerators, water heater blankets, and smart thermostats. Water efficient fixtures and appliances include: kitchen and bathroom aerators, shower heads, dishwashers, and toilets. Benefiting households will also be educated on best practices to conserve energy and water.

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 493 kilowatts of direct current (kW-DC) solar photovoltaic panels on the roofs of residential buildings that are occupied by low-income households. A total of 250 kW-DC will be installed on single-family homes and 243 kW-DC will be installed on 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 emissions 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.

Round 3 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, a workforce development and economic opportunities plan, and a 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's Round 3 Implementation Grant, 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 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 project partner presentations
- 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 that 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 one is being developed over the course of 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 photovoltaic panels.

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

» **Gardening/landscaping training** for 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:
- Paid positions installing water and energy efficiency measures at residential properties
- Paid pre-apprenticeships through California's Multi-craft Core Curriculum program
- Paid externships at different host organizations

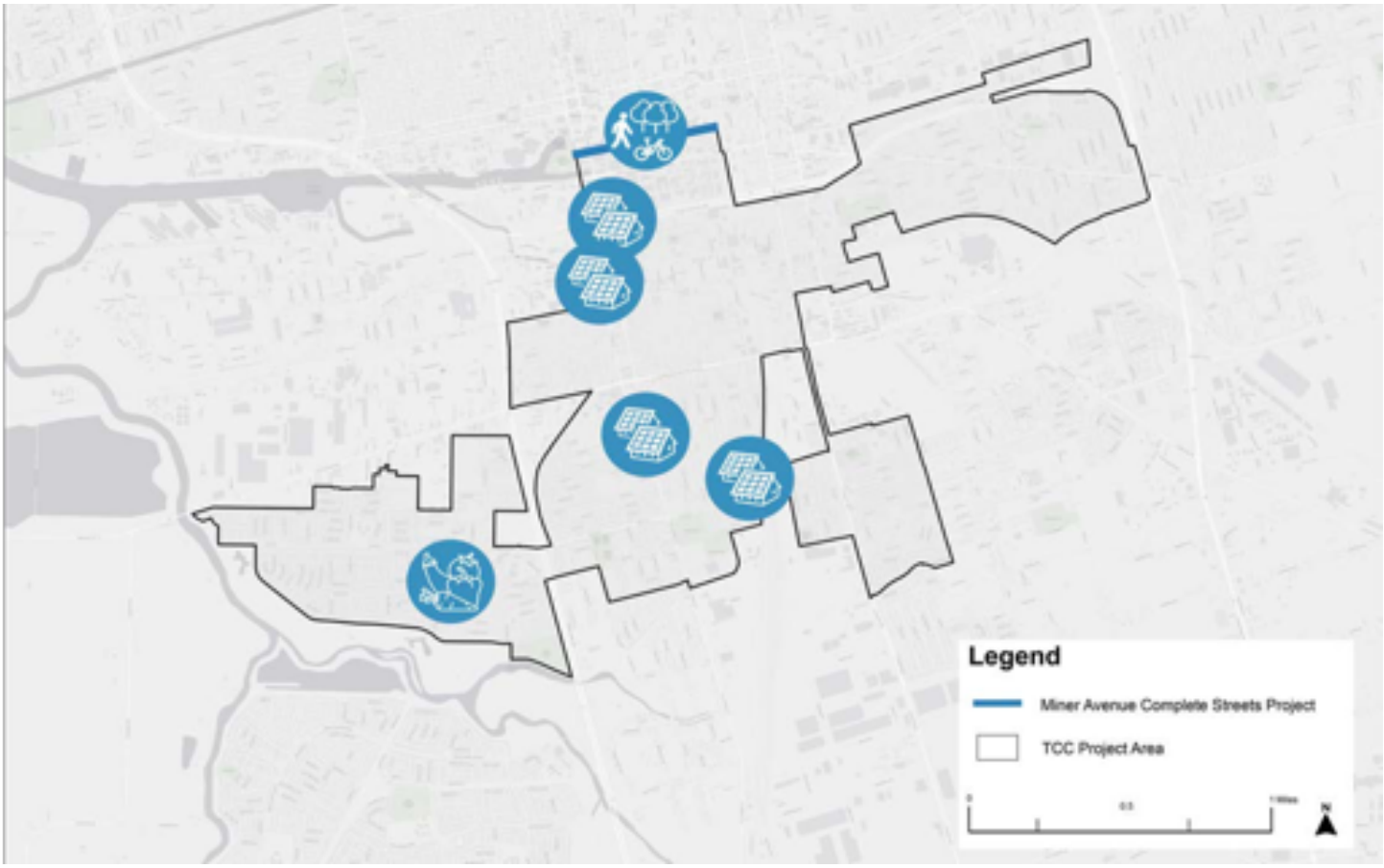
Project Area

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 area boundary 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 the proposed locations of Round 3 TCC-funded projects that are not site wide (e.g., multi-family solar panel installations, healthy food education and delivery, and active transportation improvements). See **Appendix 1, page 64,** 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 site wide 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*

- **6,250** boxes of free, local, and organic produce provided (15 to 20 pounds each)
- **493** kW of solar power installed on affordable multi-family developments and single-family homes
- **10** residents trained as Community Liaisons to serve as local climate action experts and share resources
- **1,867** new trees that will provide shade and capture stormwater
- **162** paid training opportunities for jobs that support climate action efforts
- **0.75** miles of sidewalk improvements
- **812** homes provided with free energy and water efficiency upgrades
- **30** youth trained as environmental justice advocates
- **0.5** miles of bike lanes constructed

Project Outcomes and Impacts*

- **12,428,668** gallons in avoided stormwater runoff
- **201,096** miles of averted travel in passenger vehicles annually
- **17,139** metric tons of avoided GHG emissions (in CO_2e)**
- **$6,777,929** in energy, water, and travel cost savings
- **23,695** pounds of avoided local air pollutants**
- **74** direct jobs, **21** indirect jobs, and **48** induced jobs supported by TCC funds***

* **Project outputs presented here may reflect scope modifications to individual projects during the course of grant implementation. However, estimated outcomes and impacts have not been updated during the course of grant implementation and are still tied to the original anticipated project outputs. Moreover, none of the anticipated benefits above reflect work funded during TCC Round 4. Lastly, outcomes and impacts are reported as totals over the operational period of the projects, also referred to as project lifetimes. See Appendix 2 (page 66) for a summary of estimation methods.**

** **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

Project partners prepare soil for a tree planting in the TCC project area. Photo credit: Little Manila Rising

Much has happened after SGC's announcement of Stockton Rising's TCC award in June 2020. From then through the close of the 2022-2023 fiscal year (June 30, 2023), 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 collaborative stakeholder structure for coordinating grant governance (see **Appendix 4, page 68,** for an overview of the various committees that make up the structure and the membership of each committee).

Grant Execution Implementation (December 2020 – June 2023)

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 featured 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 34** 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 40** 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 36** for the perspective of a project partner 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 improvements include: new permeable surfaces that will infiltrate stormwater (including 20,000 square feet of vegetation); 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 travelers of all travel modes (see **page 55** for a full inventory of improvements).

Ramped-up Solar Installations in Low-income Settings

During the reporting period, project partners installed 56 solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. Of these, 55 were at single-family properties, benefiting low-income homeowners, and thereby providing financial relief amid rising energy costs (see **page 38** for a case study on two residents with 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 21 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 for nine homes, project partners upgraded residents' electrical panel to accommodate the new PV system.

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 426 households in the TCC project area with water efficiency upgrades and 403 households with an energy efficiency upgrades (see **page 55** and **page 56** for a full inventory by count and building type). As with solar the panels, the cost of new energy and water efficient appliances and fixtures is a major barrier to adoption for many low-income households, so TCC funds allow Stockton Rising partners to offer these items at no-cost to households (see **page 30** for a case study on two residents who leveraged the program to address home improvement projects that were previously out of reach).

Kicked Off Tree Planting Efforts

During the reporting period, project partners planted 415 trees in the TCC project area (along with 3,278 square feet

Key Accomplishments Through June 2023

Active Transportation Infrastructure

- **3,960** linear feet (0.75 street miles) of pedestrian pathways added
- **2,850** linear feet (0.5 street miles) of Class II bike lanes installed
- **39** wheelchair ramps added
- **33** street lights added
- **7** traffic signals upgraded to include video detection of travelers of all modes

Renewable Energy Access

- **56** solar PV installed on properties occupied by low-income households
- **21** roofs repaired
- **9** electrical service panel panels upgraded

Energy and Water Saving Measures

- **426** households provided water energy efficiency upgrades at no-cost (faucet aerators, low-flow shower heads, new toilets, and dishwashers)
- **403** households provided energy efficiency upgrades at no-cost (LEDs, smart power strips, new refrigerators, and water heater blankets)

Urban Greenery

- **23,278** square feet of vegetation planted
- **22,318** square feet of impermeable surfaces removed
- **415** trees planted

Healthy Food Access

- **8,120** 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
- **24** field trips provided to students in grades K-12

of new vegetation). Of those 415 trees, 117 were planted as part of the Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement project, and 298 planted as part of Stockton Rising's broader urban forestry project, which engages the community in tree planting activities.

Furthered Community Access to Healthy Food

During the reporting period, project partners at the Edible Schoolyard Project (ESYP) put 8,120 boxes of free, seasonal organic produce in the hands of residents. At 15 to 20 pounds of produce per box, this translates to over 61 tons of food delivered. The food boxes serve two key functions in the community: connecting residents with healthier food options and with one another (see **page 36** for a case study on how these two functions are operating simultaneously). In addition to disseminating tons of free food, project partners at ESYP have also taught 25 online cooking classes and eight gardening classes to students in grades K through 8. Moreover, project partners at ESYP have hosted 24 field trips with a cooking and/or gardening demonstration to students in grades K-12.

Expanded the Skills of Stockton's Labor Force

Guided by Stockton Rising's Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan, project partners are offering a wide range of job training opportunities in fields that are needed for climate change mitigation and resilience. Those

Key Accomplishments Through June 2023

Workforce Development

- **25** youth trained and employed to install energy and water efficiency measures (16 youth then received paid externships at local public interest organizations)
- **22** individuals trained and employed to assist with tree establishment and maintenance
- **15** adults trained and employed to carry out rooftop solar PV installations
- **14** individuals received vocational training in gardening and landscaping before their release from prison and back into Stockton's workforce
- **12** individuals received paid training within the Multi-craft Core Curriculum pre-apprenticeship program (10 hired by the San Joaquin Building Trades Council in allied construction sectors)
- **4** adults trained and employed to perform maintenance on electric buses

Solar installers from GRID Alternatives installing solar panels at a Stockton residence. Photo credit: GRID Alternatives

Project partners tabling at the 2023 Stockton Mobility Collective & Stockton Rising Joint Summit. Photo credit: City of Stockton

fields include, but are not limited to: construction, electric vehicle maintenance, urban forestry, gardening, landscaping, and community organizing. Thus far, 92 individuals have received training in one or more of these fields. Of these individuals, 78 were paid for their time in training and 62 worked directly on the implementation of TCC-funded projects (25 helped implement energy and water efficiency installations; 22 helped planted trees; and 15 helped install solar panels). Lastly, of those who helped with efficiency upgrades, 16 went on to complete a TCC-funded externship with a local organization doing public interest work in the community (see **page 32** for a case study on how the externship program has shaped the professional development of three participants).

Engaged Residents Around Climate Action

Stockton Rising's Community Engagement Plan offers 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 collaborative stakeholder structure met 70 times, during which they discussed project developments and pending implementation decisions. With respect to advocacy, 14 residents have been trained and employed as Community Liaisons and 29 have graduated from Stockton Rising's youth leadership development program (see **page 34** and **page 40**, respectively, for case studies on these two

Key Accomplishments Through June 2023

Community Engagement

- **70** meetings of the various grant governance bodies within Stockton Rising's collaborative stakeholder structure
- **50** households and 40 businesses engaged through door-to-door outreach
- **29** youth trained as climate resiliency experts and environmental justice advocates
- **14** residents hired, trained, and deployed as Community Liaisons
- **13** informational videos developed to communicate implementation milestone
- **7** PhotoVoice walking tours conducted
- **4** resource fairs held in which Stockton Rising projects and plans were publicized
- **1** summit event organized to convene community members and project partners to reflect on implementation milestones and learnings

programs). And with respect to communications, there have been seven PhotoVoice walking tours in which residents have photographically and 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.

Developed a Plan to Mitigate Displacement

Stockton Rising's Displacement Avoidance Plan is unique from the other transformative plans in that it was developed during grant implementation rather than in advance. Significant capacity needed to be built in Stockton around this topic before an effective plan could be proposed. Thus, SGC awarded the City of Stockton a $100,000 Technical Assistance Grant to support the creation of a Revised Displacement Avoidance. With these funds, the City of Stockton hired a consultant, Enterprise Community Partners, to survey businesses and residents about their displacement vulnerabilities, as well as their policy priorities for preventing displacement. Additionally, Enterprise Community Partners conducted interviews with key stakeholders, such as housing developers, community advocates, and public service providers, to gather their expertise on the issue. By the end of the reporting period, Enterprise Community Partners had synthesized survey and interview data into a revised Displacement Avoidance Plan, and disseminated that plan to the City of Stockton for approval.[4]

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.

[4] **For the latest developments on the Revised Displacement Avoidance Plan, visit: https://www.stocktonca.gov/government/city_manager/sustainability.php#collapse72330b0**

Key Accomplishments Through June 2023

Displacement Avoidance

- **125** business surveys collected; examined barriers that businesses face to buying, renting, and leasing their properties, and their priorities for policies that prevent commercial displacement
- **98** resident surveys collected; examined barriers that residents face to securing housing and their priorities for policies that prevent residential displacement
- **13** informational interviews with key stakeholders with expertise on the topic of displacement and policies to address it
- Revised Displacement Avoidance Plan developed and sent to the City of Stockton for approval

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 mailed for residents to install
- 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 Assemblymember Autumn R. Burke (at right) and established the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Program. Photo credit: The Fresno Bee

The Vision Behind TCC

The Transformative Climate Communities Program (TCC) was authorized in 2016 by Assembly Bill 2722 (authored by Assemblymember Autumn R. 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 that all grant applicants identify a project area that will be the focus of their respective proposals. 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 plantings, 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 funding sources to achieve the community's vision for the grant.

Lastly, as a program that emphasizes cross-sector partnerships, TCC requires applicants to form a coalition of organizations that will support with grant implementation. To ensure 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 TCC 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), with collaboration by other state agencies. SGC staff coordinates efforts with partnering state agencies and works with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and DOC on program guidelines, evaluating applications, preparing agreements, monitoring agreement implementation, and program reporting.

Program Awards

There are three types of grants administered through TCC: (1) Implementation Grants; (2) Planning Grants; and (3) Project Development Grants. SGC awards Implementation Grants to sites that have demonstrated a clear, community-led vision for how they can use TCC dollars to achieve program objectives in their communities. SGC also awards Planning Grants to fund planning activities in disadvantaged communities that may be eligible for future TCC Implementation Grants and other California Climate Investment programs. Project Development Grants are a new pilot grant program developed by SGC in response to the gap between Planning and Implementation Grant funding identified by prospective applicants, and fund communities' climate and community resilience goals.

Each TCC grant cycle is funded slightly differently. Rounds 1-3 are funded through California's Cap-and-Trade auction proceeds via the California Climate Investment's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund whereas Rounds 4 and 5 were allocated through the State General Fund's Climate Budget.

Since the launch of the program in 2016, there have been five rounds of awards. Each round of awards is tied to a different fiscal year (FY) of state funding and comprises a unique mix of grant awards by number and amount. **Table 1** provides an overview of all five rounds of TCC awards that have been distributed through FY 2022-2023.

Table 1: Overview of TCC Grants Through FY 2022-2023

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

Table continues next page

Site Location	Round (Fiscal Year)	Grant Type	Funding Amount
Bakersfield	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Implementation	$22 million
Pomona	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Implementation	$22 million
Coachella	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Implementation	$22 million
San Diego	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Implementation	$22 million
San Diego	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Planning	$300k
Fresno County	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Planning	$300k
Paramount	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Planning	$300k
Riverside County	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Project Development	$4 million
Santa Barbara County	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Project Development	$1.1 million
Mariposa County	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Project Development	$1.1 million
Mendocino County	Round 5 (FY 2022-2023)	Project Development	$2.5 million

Partners at SGC (left) at the 2023 Stockton Mobility Collective & Stockton Rising Joint Summit. Photo credit: City of Stockton

Table with TCC evaluation materials at the 2023 Stockton Mobility Collective & Stockton Rising Joint Summit. 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. As of the writing of this report, the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation (LCI) serves as the sole contractor in that role.

For later rounds of the TCC program, grantees were able to contract directly with a third-party evaluator of their choosing, including but not limited to the LCI evaluation team. To date, the LCI evaluation team is under contract to serve as the evaluator for the Round 2 grant in Northeast Los Angeles (Pacoima), the Round 3 grant in Stockton, and the Round 4 grants in South Los Angeles and Stockton.

LCI's evaluation plans for the later rounds of TCC 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.

Contract Period for Evaluating Stockton Rising

To help document the progress and impacts of Stockton's Round 3 Implementation Grant, the LCI evaluation team entered into a contract with Stockton Rising project partners to provide evaluation technical assistance services from May 2021 through September 2024. This annual report is the final public facing deliverable that will be produced under that contract.

After being awarded a Round 4 Implementation Grant, Stockton Rising project partners invited the LCI evaluation team to continue serving as their evaluation technical assistance provider. As of the writing of this report, the LCI evaluation team and Stockton Rising partners are still finalizing a contract for evaluation technical assistance during the Round 4 funding cycle, but the contract period is fixed through the end of September 2028.

Conceptual Framework for Evaluating Stockton Rising

Logic models are at the heart of the LCI evaluation team's conceptual framework for evaluating TCC and thus greatly

[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

informed all of the evaluations plans that LCI has produced. Logic models illustrate the interim steps that must occur for a project or plan to realize its intended goals. Within the context of TCC, these steps are defined as follows:

» **Inputs:** The investment dollars and leveraged funds that support TCC

» **Activities:** The work of TCC grantees and co-applicants

» **Outputs:** The products and services that TCC projects produce and deliver (the basis for many of the implementation accomplishments reported throughout this document)

» **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 evaluation plan for Stockton's Round 3 Implementation Grant summarizes the final list of indicators that were tracked over the initiative'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, project partners will track all output-related indicators will, while the LCI evaluation team will track most outcome and impact related indicators.

As of the writing of this report, the LCI evaluation team is still working with Stockton Rising project partners to finalize an evaluation plan for their Round 4 Implementation Grant. However, logic models will still serve as the basis for the indicator selection process.

Quantitative Methods for Evaluating Stockton Rising

To quantitatively assess the effects of TCC investment in Stockton, the LCI evaluation team will conduct two different forms of comparison: (1) before-and-after TCC investment; and (2) a with-and-without TCC investment. Together, these two modes of comparison 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). While TCC-funded projects and plans will continue to unfold in Stockton well past 2025 and into 2028, the LCI evaluation team needs to earmark time the last couple of years of its evaluation for analysis rather than for data collection. Thus, this the 2021-2025 trend will document early effects of TCC investment that are concurrent with grant implementation, rather than later effects that follow grant implementation.

For the with-and-without comparison, the LCI evaluation team will compare trends in the TCC project area 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 the TCC project area 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 project area 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 the TCC project area and the broader region in which it is located. If, for example, employment slightly increases within the project, but a much greater increase is observed at the county scale, then the economic gap between the TCC project area 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 Stockton Rising project partners 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 area boundary 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

[5] A digital copy of the evaluation plan for Stockton Rising's TCC Round 3 Implementation Grant is available upon request (send request to luskincenter@gmail.com).

[6] See Appendix 3.2 of the evaluation plan for Stockton Rising's TCC Round 3 Evaluation Plan for a detailed summary of the methods used to identify control sites (see the above footnote for instruction on how to obtain a digital copy of the evaluation plan)

area boundary. See **Appendix 4, page 68,** for a list of census tracts that will be used as a proxy for Stockton Rising's TCC project area boundary.

- **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 69,** 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 the TCC project area is located (i.e., San Joaquin County). 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 the TCC project area is located (i.e., California). Like county-scale measurements, statewide measurements are helpful for understanding the degree to which TCC investments are addressing social equity concerns, but at an even broader scale.

It is important to note that it could take a generation for the transformative impacts of TCC investment to be observed quantitatively. Urban tree canopy, for example, can take 40 years to grow to maturity. Similarly, a career transition can require close to a decade (or more) of education and skill building. Thus, at the end of the evaluation period (September 2028), 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 70,** for the latest indicator data the LCI has collected.

Qualitative Methods for Evaluating Stockton Rising

Many of the effects of Stockton Rising cannot be fully captured by the quantitative methods previously described. For example, improvements in individual well-being and community capacity to tackle new challenges are difficult to describe in numerical terms. Thus, in order to capture some of the more nuanced effects of Stockton Rising, the LCI evaluation team is posing questions directly to stakeholders about their lived experiences vis-a-vis surveys and interviews.

The LCI evaluation team will prioritize the use of qualitative data collection instruments to examine the aspects of the TCC model that are particularly novel relative to other grant programs. Specifically, the LCI evaluation team will collect qualitative data about the roll out of the transformative plans and the Collaborative Stakeholder Structure.

Communicating the Effects of Stockton Rising

To broaden public understanding of what Stockton Rising has accomplished, the LCI evaluation team will release seven annual progress reports that document tangible results from TCC investment in Stockton through June of 2027.[7] To complement the tangible outputs detailed within the annual progress reports, each report also spotlights the perspectives of TCC project partners and beneficiaries. These perspectives are chronicled in the "Stories from the Community" chapter (see **page 29**).

It's important to note that the individuals profiled in the "Stories from the Community" chapter are recruited directly by TCC project partners and then interviewed by the LCI evaluation team. While providing invaluable insights into what the TCC model looks like in practice, these interviews are not included in the formal evaluation plan for Stockton Rising (and thus are discussed separately from other qualitative data collection activities) because the interviewees are not recruited through a systematic or randomized recruitment strategy, which are conventions in traditional program evaluation. However, given TCC's emphasis on community empowerment, the LCI evaluation team felt it was critical to give TCC project partners the opportunity to amplify the voices they felt helped tell the story of their work, and not just rely on traditional program evaluation methods for doing so.

The first three Stockton Rising annual progress reports exclusively highlight the accomplishments and estimated benefits of the initiative's Round 3 Implementation Grant. Details about the Round 4 Implementation Grant will be provided during the next cycle of annual reporting. High-level findings from the LCI evaluation team's qualitative and quantitative research will be summarized in the seventh report, once all qualitative data collection efforts have been completed across both rounds of TCC funding.

Evaluation Activities in Stockton Through June 2023

With respect to output indicators, the LCI evaluation team successfully collected data from Stockton Rising partners through the end of June 2023. To do so, 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 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

[7] **The format of the annual reports may evolve from the current template; visit the LCI website for the latest on LCI's evaluation work in Stockton and other TCC sites: https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/tracking-groundbreaking-climate-action/**

accomplishments described in this document are pulled directly from the reporting forms submitted by Stockton Rising project partners.

With respect to outcome- and impact-related quantitative indicators, the LCI evaluation team completed baseline data collection by the end of 2021. Findings from baseline data collection are narratively described 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 7, page 71,** of this report, along with data that has been collected and processed in the past year.

With respect to qualitative data collection, the LCI evaluation team has disseminated surveys to job trainees across Stockton's many job training programs, so as to learn more about their professional background, career goals, and post-training outcomes (see **page 48** for an overview of these programs). The surveys have been made available in both English and Spanish, and in print and online formats. From the survey pool, the LCI evaluation team will recruit respondents for a more in-depth interview about their experience in and out of the job training program.

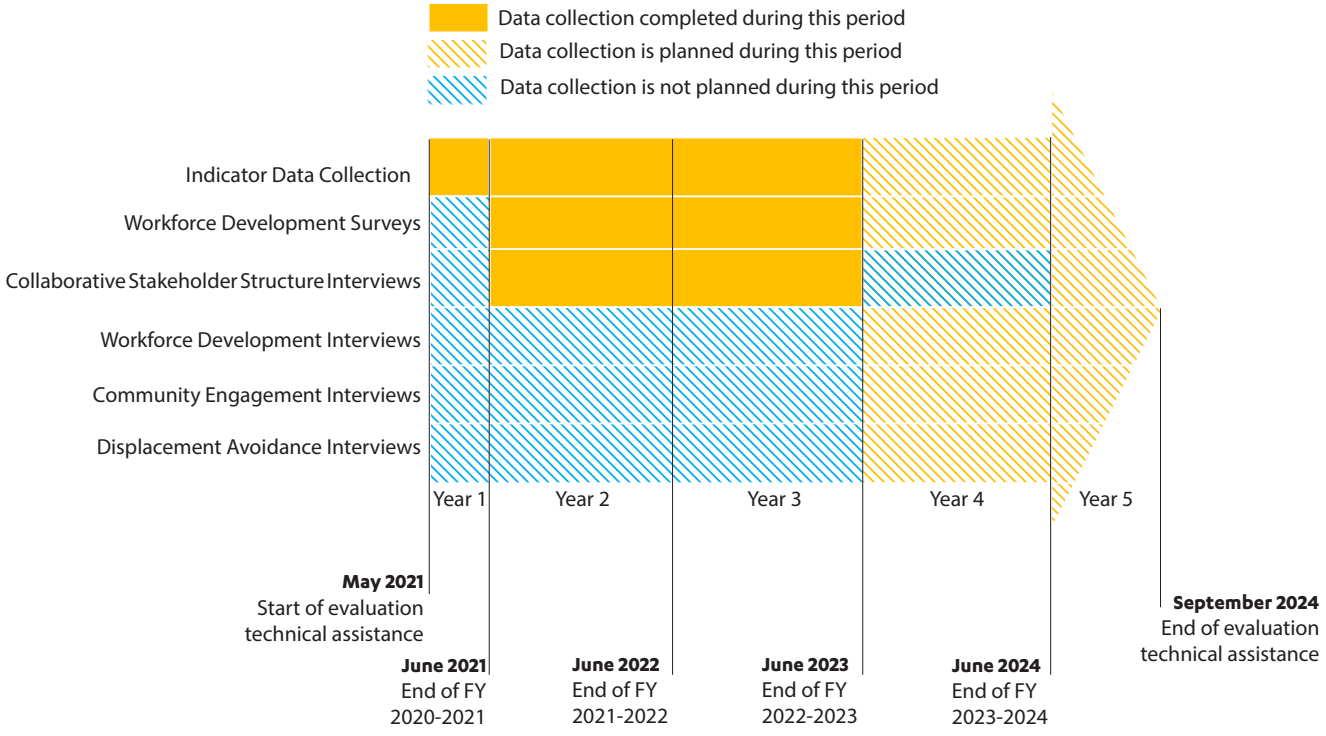
The LCI evaluation team had originally planned to also survey residents who participated in community engagement opportunities to learn more about their experience. However, after consulting with Stockton Rising project partners, the LCI evaluation team decide to substitute evaluation resources devoted to a survey for more interviews on the topic, so as to avoid survey fatigue. Those interviews will be completed during the final 1.25 years of the evaluation period.

The LCI evaluation team also adjusted its plan for gathering data on the topic of displacement. The team had originally allocated evaluation resources for both focus groups and interviews, but will now focus those resources solely on interviews. Stockton's Displacement Avoidance Plan has yet to be implemented, so focus groups about the plan's impacts are no longer possible within the Round 3 contract period. Thus, the LCI evaluation team will instead conduct interviews with individuals who participated in the development of the Displacement Avoidance Plan to gather their reflections about the process.

Lastly, the LCI evaluation team has conducted two rounds of interviews with members of Stockton Rising's Collaborative Stakeholder Structure. These interviews give respondents the opportunity to comment on the strengths and challenges of implementing a grant as ambitious and complex as TCC in their community.

Figure 2 provides a summary timeline of data collection activities for evaluating Stockton's Round 3 Implementation Grant. Pending activities are dependent upon respondent participation.

Figure 2. Timeline of TCC Round 3 Data Collection in Stockton Activities by Fiscal Year (FY)



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 67,** 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, SGC awarded the City of Stockton with 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 project and plan under Stockton's Round 3 Implementation Grant.

In 2022, Stockton Rising partners secured an additional TCC Implementation Grant of $24.2 million during the Round 4 funding cycle. This grant will allow Stockton Rising partners to continue many of the projects that they initiated under their Round 3 Implementation Grant for an additional four years, while also heading in some new directions (i.e., procuring a hybrid electric bus; renovating a park with upgraded recreational amenities and landscaping; and improving indoor quality for up to 250 households). **Table 3** provides a summary of the funding levels for each project and plan under Stockton's Round 4 Implementation Grant.

In the spirit of environmental justice, TCC investments will be concentrated in Stockton's most disadvantaged neighborhoods, namely those in Downtown and South Stockton. **Appendix 1, page 64,** provides a detailed map of the TCC project area and locations of site-specific projects.

Stockton's TCC Implementation Grants 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 68,** 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 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]

[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

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 TCC investment 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 TCC Round 3 Projects and Plans in Stockton

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**	$0
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).

Table 3: Summary of TCC Round 4 Projects and Plans in Stockton

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	$1,691,586	$0
Displacement Avoidance Plan	N/A	City of Stockton*	$241,654	$0
Workforce Development Plan	N/A	Rising Sun Center for Opportunity*; GRID Alternatives; Insight Garden; San Joaquin Regional Transit District	$1,208,276	$63,490
Asthma Remediation	Decreasing Asthma Within Neighborhoods (DAWN)	Little Manila Rising	$1,006,066	$0
Energy and Water Efficiency	Climate Careers Energy	Rising Sun Center for Opportunity*	$3,524,810	$0
Healthy Food Access	Edible Education At Home	Edible Schoolyard Project	$2,500,751	$0
Low Carbon Transportation	Hybrid Electric Bus Acquisition	San Joaquin Regional Transit District	$1,057,554	$34,322
Park Improvements	McKinley Park Renovation	City of Stockton	$750,000	$13,087,000
Rooftop Solar	Single-Family Solar	GRID Alternatives*	$3,926,275	$450,000
	Multi-Family Solar	GRID Alternatives*	$607,092	$0
Urban Forestry	Urban Forest Renovation	City of Stockton*; Little Manila Rising	$4,509,930	$0
Total**			**$24,165,510**	**$14,036,608**

*Project lead
**TCC funding total includes additional funding from SGC for grant administration ($2,416,551) indicator tracking ($724,965); Leveraged funding total includes additional leverage from the City of Stockton for grant administration ($401,796)

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 roll out 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.

Motivated energy savers in Stockton receive no-cost energy-efficient appliances

BACKGROUND

This case study illustrates how TCC funding for energy efficiency measures has helped Stockton residents upgrade to appliances that consume less electricity and gas, and protect them against rising utility costs. Specifically, the following stories highlight how Rising Sun used TCC funding to provide Rosalva Mendez and Franklin Caceres with energy-efficient appliances for their homes that were too expensive to purchase on their own accord. For more on Rising Sun's energy efficiency work in Stockton, see page 54.

Interviews for this story were conducted in February and March 2024.

Rising Sun's Appliance Upgrade Program Coordinator, Carolina Garcia Rios (left), helps a client fill out the Appliance Program's application inside the client's home.. Photo courtesy of Rising Sun

ROSALVA MENDEZ is a Stockton native and still lives there with her six children and husband. Like many, Mendez and her family were financially affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. She lost her job as a banker in 2020 right at the beginning of the pandemic and her husband became the sole provider for the family. Reducing their dual-income household to a single-income household posed serious financial challenges, especially when many of her home appliances became faulty.

Mendez found out about the TCC-funded energy efficiency upgrades through an email from her children's school. She was surprised to hear that she could get help replacing some of her appliances at no cost. All of Mendez's appliances were over 20 years old, inefficient, and costly to operate. Her dishwasher struggled to clean dishes on the first cycle, her toilet continuously ran, and her refrigerator wouldn't close fully. Without a properly functioning fridge, she struggled to keep perishable food fresh, running up her grocery bills. These challenges were exacerbated by the pandemic as she had to homeschool her six children and needed to upgrade her wi-fi with so many people being online at the same time.

Before her appliance upgrades, she was vigilant about tracking increases in her energy use by avoiding running the air conditioning all day. To reduce energy use and thereby financial pressure, she found creative ways to get the family

"I used to buy less — instead of buying a gallon of milk, I would buy a half gallon so I knew it would be finished in two days. Half of my gallon was going bad when I would get a full gallon of milk."
ROSALVA MENDEZ

out of the house on hot summer days such as taking the kids to the community pool or the shaded park. In the winter she reduced the family's electricity usage by staying in warm areas of the house, drinking hot coffee, and using blankets.

Mendez learned about Rising Sun through an email that was sent to her through her children's schools. With the help of Rising Sun's energy efficiency specialists, Mendez replaced her water faucets, dishwasher, refrigerator, and toilet for new ones. The changes to her lifestyle were significant: she was able to put more food on the table because her refrigerator kept perishables fresh which allowed her to spend less to replenish the fridge.

After her appliance upgrades, Mendez spends less time washing dishes and less money on groceries. In fact, Mendez saves about $140 a month on her Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) bill, which she can put towards new recreational activities for her family. For example, she was able to enroll her 9-year-old son in a youth soccer program and take the family to the movies.

"My electricity bill was roughly $228 a month and it has gone down to $145…It was a miracle to replace all of those appliances that I was in need of because I didn't have the money [to do it on my own]."

ROSALVA MENDEZ

Mendez formed a connection with a Low-Cost Energy Program Manager, Valeria Salamanca, who has recommended other services her family needed. Some examples include access to community service hours with the program for her 17-year-old daughter to make her more competitive when she applies to a four-year college and job opportunities for her 19-year-old son, who needed work experience.

FRANKLIN CACERES, a former resident of South San Francisco, set out in search of more affordable housing to accommodate his growing family's needs. Seeking a balance between affordability and a sense of community, Franklin aimed to find a home with quick access to a freeway in Stockton, where he eventually settled with his wife and their six-year-old daughter. However, he soon faced the financial strain of rising energy costs, prompting him to explore avenues for reducing household expenses.

In 2020, Caceres learned that he qualified for Rising Sun's no-cost appliance replacements, which promotes energy and water conservation by providing residents with energy-efficient appliances at no cost. Caceres was excited, but cautious about participating in a program that comes at no-cost. While he welcomed the opportunity to replace outdated appliances with energy-efficient alternatives, he was skeptical the program could truly be cost free.

"To heat up my whole house can take 4-5 hours and the bill can go up to $600. Energy is expensive, the more you use it, the more you pay."

FRANKLIN CACERES

Despite his initial skepticism, Caceres was motivated by the desire to save energy and prevent financial burdens for his family caused by the rising costs of energy. The motivation was further fueled by witnessing his neighbors grappling with extremely high energy bills, prompting him to take proactive steps to manage his own household expenses more effectively.

Caceres started with simple changes like replacing light bulbs and shower heads in his home. Over time, Caceres began to trust the Rising Sun program as it provided these smaller upgrades at no cost. Having gained confidence in the program, he then felt comfortable upgrading additional items in his household, adding a smart thermostat, water-saving faucets, and a more efficient toilet.

In contrast to Mendez, Caceres did not see his PG&E bills go down after his energy efficiency upgrades. Electricity prices doubled for Caceres between 2021 and 2024, leading to high bills despite the new, energy-efficient appliances, and light bulbs. But the high prices likely would have led to even higher bills if Caceres's family had stuck with their less efficient appliances. The upgraded appliances are expected to save the family about 7.5 therms of gas, 228 kilowatt hours of electricity, and 864 gallons of water per year. This translates to about $125 in utility bill savings annually.

Caceres's experience illustrates the invisible benefits of energy savings for many households: even with appliances that are more efficient, energy bills can go up if electricity or gas prices increase, but less dramatically so than without the efficiency upgrades. And some households might even use their appliances more once the upgrades are done, gaining benefits beyond lower bills (such as a cooler home from greater air conditioning use).

Despite not seeing the dramatic reduction in energy costs that he had hoped to see on his PG&E bill, Caceres remains determined to reduce the energy load of his home. With retirement on the horizon in four years, Caceres is particularly price-sensitive and wants to be sure he continues to protect himself against future energy cost increases. Doing so, however, is often impossible without upfront investment, which is a challenge for many households like Caceres. Thus, Caceres plans to leverage his newly built relationship with Rising Sun for all that it's worth.

"If I qualify, I would like to continue working with Rising Sun because when you change out several appliances you can see a little bit more energy savings. Even saving $40 is important — I can use that to buy solar lights outside instead of the regular lights we have."

FRANKLIN CACERES

Externship program provides Stockton youth with experience, skills, and income

Leilani Vasquez (right) and colleagues tabling. Photo credit: A helpful passerby

BACKGROUND

This case study documents how TCC funding has launched the careers of three Stockton youth who graduated from Rising Sun Center for Opportunity's externship program, which organizes experiential learning opportunities at local organizations doing public interest work. For more on this program, as well as Stockton Rising's broader Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan, see page 48.

Interviews for this story were conducted in the fall of 2023.

LEILANI VASQUEZ is a Stockton native raised by immigrant parents from Mexico and Chile. Growing up, she would help out at her father's immigration and tax consulting business. Now she's an undergraduate at UC Davis and is concurrently enrolled in the medical assistant program at Cerro Coso Community College. Vasquez heard about Rising Sun's youth employment opportunities through her cousins, who have also worked there. "They told me about the great things Rising Sun provides to underserved communities. I was motivated to get involved by the impact I could have, particularly as a Spanish speaker."

Vasquez started out as a summer employee helping with energy and water efficiency installations. The summer job gave her and her colleagues wide-ranging experience: each day brought different learning and work activities, from educational presentations on climate resilience to phone banking, data entry, and other professional tasks. Sometimes, youth employees would be paired up to create presentations for the group: "We all taught each other, which also expanded my knowledge on water and energy efficiency. It helped us all build each other up."

After that summer, Vasquez participated in two externships. The first was at Rising Sun doing grant writing; Vasquez said it was more independent, self-driven work. "I had the freedom to work on my own. I researched grant opportunities to see which one was the best fit for Rising Sun." The second externship was with Reinvent South Stockton Coalition, where Vasquez helped increase her small team's capacity to do outreach in Spanish at a health resource event.

Vasquez has gained critical professional skills through Rising Sun's job training opportunities, including time management, communication skills, and confidence. Working with the organization has also helped her build an expansive professional network. And the program has also helped her develop financial responsibility by providing an income and workshops to learn how to save money. Ultimately, the Climate Careers program has helped Vasquez stay on track to achieve her goal of a career in the health field.

"It's taught me time management and how to prioritize, and it's motivated me to make sure I'm doing everything that will help me become successful in the future."

LEILANI VASQUEZ

❖

CAROLINA RIOS was born and raised in Stockton. Her first exposure to the world of work was in agriculture, where she helped her parents — immigrants from Oaxaca and Chiapas — harvest green beans, topping onions, picking cherries, and more. Giving back to her parents, as well as her broader community, is a big motivation for Rios and has informed much of her professional arc.

That arc began at Rising Sun, where Rios first started working as a summer energy specialist helping the organization carry out its TCC-funded project to install energy and water

[Continues on next page]

efficiency upgrades at homes located in South Stockton (see **page 54** for more information about this project). Rios took this job shortly after graduating from San Joaquin Delta College with an associates degree in business administration and was drawn to the position because of the interest of helping the communities around Stockton. During her summer position with Rising Sun, she learned a great deal about the art of networking and refined her public speaking skills. Specifically, she learned that when pitching sustainability opportunities to residents, "the shorter, the better."

After the summer position came to an end, Rios was eager to gain more work experience and applied to Rising Sun's TCC-funded externship program. She was placed with Stockton Service Corps, "doing research, analyzing documents, and trying to build a sustainable plan to develop more ideas on how we could be more green out here in Stockton." The externship helped her strengthen her organizational and analytical skills, as she had to be well versed in the planning solutions that were already out there, and think creatively about what was missing in her community.

As her externship came to a close, Rios realized that she was most professionally satisfied when she was working directly with communities. So she applied for a position to return to Rising Sun as a full-time program manager. In that position, she has helped recruit, interview, and hire summer energy specialists much like herself. She likes the work so much that it's also where she sees herself professionally in the near future.

Beyond the skills she's learned through Rising Sun, the income she's earned has also been transformative. "WIth the money I've earned, I've been able to cover my expenses and help my parents with the rent. We were also able to move out from the one-bedroom home all five of us shared for a more spacious place." In the long run, she hopes to use her income and the money she's saving to get out of renting altogether, adding homeownership to her growing list of accomplishments.

"In five years, I hope to still be working at Rising Sun ... I've learned a lot through them, like how to be more green and how I can help my community."

CAROLINA RIOS

EMILY PINEDA was also born and raised in Stockton by her parents after they immigrated from Mexico. Now she's a sophomore at UC Merced, studying biology in the hopes of becoming a doctor.

After her first year of college, Pineda applied for seasonal work at Rising Sun helping with the energy and water efficiency installations. The job post on LinkedIn drew her attention because "it was something bigger than just a job — it had the possibility of turning into something bigger." Though she wants to go into medicine, she saw the opportunity as a "stepping stone" that would enable her to gain work experience.

The summer work indeed turned into something bigger. In the fall, Pineda was hired on as an extern at Rising Sun, helping coordinate no-cost appliance replacements for Stockton residents over the phone. The remote externship position allowed her to keep developing skills from school, while earning income she could use to help defray her college tuition.

"Rising Sun helped me establish healthy boundaries, learn time management and organizational skills, and build connections with coworkers. That will be a great help in the future — you can't be a surgeon working with others if you don't trust or know them."

EMILY PINEDA

Carolina Rios (5th from left) and Emily Piñeda (9th from right) at the Rising Sun "Slushi Day". Photo credit: Rising Sun

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 43.**

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 solar panels on her home through GRID Alternatives (see **page 59**) at no-cost — 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 40**) 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

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

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 57.**

Interviews for this case study were conducted in July 2022.

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

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 59**.

Interviews for this case study were conducted in March 2022.

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

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 43**.

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

TRANSFORMATIVE PLANS

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, a workforce development plan, and a displacement avoidance plan. Together, these 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 tho se 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 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 (CCDS) and Little Manila Rising (LMR) serve as supporting partners. CCDS 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*

- 33 meetings of the various grant governance bodies within Stockton Rising's collaborative stakeholder structure (CSS)
- 11 youth graduated from LMR's leadership development program
- 7 PhotoVoice walking tours conducted
- 4 residents recruited to serve as voting members within the CSS
- 4 residents hired, trained, and deployed as Community Liaisons
- 1 summit event (with 91 in attendance) held, which highlighted Stockton Rising implementation milestones

**Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2022 through June 2023)*

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 68,** 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 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 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 disseminating information and resources related to the grant within their networks. Before their deployment in the community, the Community Liaisons 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 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 and 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, Community Engagement Working Team 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 2022-2023

- 70 meetings of the various grant governance bodies within Stockton Rising's collaborative stakeholder structure held: 27 Workforce Development Working Team meetings, 24 Community Engagement Working Team meetings, 10 Steering Committee meetings, and 9 Community Coalition meetings
- 50 households and 40 businesses engaged through door-to-door outreach
- 29 youth graduated LMR's leadership development program, which has spanned three cohorts (the last two cohorts have had closing celebration events with 25 and 70 individuals at each event)
- 14 residents hired, trained, and deployed as Community Liaisons
- 13 informational videos developed to communicate Stockton Rising implementation milestones and posted to Catholic Charities' environmental justice YouTube channel (https://www.youtube.com/@environmentaljusticeprogram)
- 12 residents engaged through over-the-phone outreach
- 7 PhotoVoice walking tours conducted in South Stockton
- 4 residents recruited to serve as voting members within the collaborative stakeholder structure
- 4 resource fairs held in which Stockton Rising projects and plans were publicized
- 1 summit event (with 91 in attendance) held; highlighted Stockton Rising implementation milestones
- Conducted outreach for specific TCC-funded projects (see next chapter for more information by project)

Responses to COVID-19

- Hosted community meetings via Zoom and promoted engagement opportunities through email blasts and social media

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 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*

- 125 business surveys collected, with a focus on businesses' priorities for commercial displacement interventions
- 98 resident surveys collected, with a focus on community members' priorities for residential displacement
- 13 informational interviews held with key stakeholders to inform the development of the DAP
- 7 outreach events organized about the planning process for the DAP

**Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2022 through June 2023)*

Displacement Avoidance Plan

Project Details

- **Launch date:** December 2020
- **Anticipated completion date:** September 2023
- **Project lead:** City of Stockton
- **TCC grant funds [implementation grant only]:** $0
- **TCC technical assistance funds:** $100,000
- **Leveraged funds:** $0

Cumulative Progress Through FY 2022-2023

- Executed contract with Enterprise Community Partners to serve as the lead consultant in finalizing the Stockton Rising DAP
- 125 business surveys collected (119 of which reside in zip codes that overlap with the Stockton Rising Project Area) that examined barriers that businesses face to buying, renting, and leasing their properties, and their priorities for interventions that prevent commercial displacement
- 98 resident surveys collected (76 residents reside in zip codes that overlap with the Stockton Rising Project Area OR within the Stockton Rising Project Area?) that examined barriers that residents face to securing housing and their priorities for interventions that prevent residential displacement
- 13 informational interviews held with key stakeholders to inform the development of the DAP, including: housing developers, community advocates, and service providers who work directly with residents at risk of eviction or displacement
- 6 outreach events organized about the planning process for the DAP
- Revised Displacement Avoidance Plan developed and sent to the City of Stockton for approval

Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan

Senior Community Engagement Manager Justina Caras shares information about youth-focused green jobs within 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 five 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; (4) Rising Sun Center for Opportunity's Climate Careers program that exposes Stockton youth to career pathways in the clean-economy; and (5) the San Joaquin Building Trades Council's Multi-Craft Curriculum (MC3) pre-apprenticeship program that prepares individuals for jobs in the construction trades.[9]

Rising Sun Center for Opportunity is 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*

- 12 individuals completed a pre-apprenticeship program in the construction sector
- 10 youth completed Rising Sun's energy and water efficiency installation training program
- 9 youth completed Rising Sun's externship program
- 7 individuals completed GRID Alternatives' Solar Installation Basics Training program (4 of whom were placed in related jobs)
- 2 individuals completed Insight Garden's vocational gardening and landscaping program

**Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2022 through June 2023)*

[9] In addition to the five job training programs described here, Little Manila Rising will also hire and train 25 seasonal, part-time workers to assist with tree planting activities. 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 their 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 (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 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 expected 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 health 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 youth (ages 15-24) that come from low-income households in the project area for its Climate Careers program. The program has multiple stages aimed at exposing participants to different career pathways in the clean economy.

During the first stage of the Climate Careers program, 25 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, environmental justice, financial literacy, as well as one-on-one interactions with Youth Development Specialists at Rising Sun.

During the second stage of the Climate Careers program, Rising Sun will provide at least 10 program graduates with a paid externship at a partner organization in Stockton. These partners include but are not limited to: Catholic Charities, Stockton Service Corps, Reinvent South Stockton Coalition, GRID Alternatives, Digital Nest, and Hatch Workshop.

Construction Pre-Apprenticeship

Lastly, the San Joaquin Building Trades Council implements a construction pre-apprenticeship program that prepares individuals for jobs in the building and construction trades. The program, known as MC3, is six weeks long. Rising Sun supports the program by providing a stipend to participants upon graduation. Rising Sun also helps with promoting the MC3 training opportunity to their network of Climate Careers program alumni.

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 2022-2023

Outputs From Job Training Activities

- 25 youth completed Rising Sun's energy and water efficiency installation training program
- 16 youth completed Rising Sun's externship program
- 15 individuals completed GRID Alternatives' solar installation basics training program (seven of whom were placed in jobs in the solar or allied construction sectors)
- 14 individuals completed Insight Garden's vocational gardening and landscaping program
- 12 individuals completed the Multi-craft Core Curriculum (MC3) pre-apprenticeship program (10 program graduates placed in jobs in allied construction sectors by the San Joaquin Building Trades Council)
- 4 adults trained and employed to perform maintenance on electric buses at RTD's electric bus

Outputs from Community Engagement Activities

- 21 construction trade unions recruited as potential employers for graduates of the MC3 pre-apprenticeship program
- 12 Climate Careers Recruitment events (a total of 1,225 individuals engaged across the events)
- 2 Solar Showcase events held, during which GRID Alternatives' training graduates demonstrated their installation skills for potential employers (50+ stakeholders engaged across the events, including four employers: Greater Valley Conservation Corps, Solar on Multi-family Affordable Housing Program, Sunpower, and Empower Home)
- 2 info sessions offered on the MC3 program (8 and 30 individuals engaged at each info session)
- 1 open house held; highlighted youth accomplishments with Rising Sun's Climate Careers Program (10 individuals engaged)

Responses to COVID-19

- GRID Alternatives responded in the following ways: (1) reduced the number of trainees per cohort from 10 to six; (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, a lead partner in 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) reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; (2) improve public health and environmental benefits, and (3) expand economic opportunities 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 transformed 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, also provided linkage to the Downtown Transit Center and the Robert Cabral Rail Station as well as nearby schools and parks. The improvements from the project were intended 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. Urban greening was also a hallmark of the project, and was intended to further the aforementioned environmental benefits.

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

Recent Accomplishments*

Project complete

**Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2022 through June 2023)*

Specific project improvements included 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 also reduced the number of vehicle travel lanes from two to one lane in each direction, and converted the intersection at Miner and San Joaquin avenues into a roundabout.

Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement

Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement transformed a 10-block auto-dominated thoroughfare into a marquee " Complete Streets" (a street that serves the mobility needs of all users, regardless of travel mode).

Project Details

- **Launch Date:** December 2020
- **Completion date:** April 2022
- **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 2022-2023

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 travelers 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, is helping reduce utility bills for 812 residences in the TCC project area while also employing youth from low-income households. Energy efficient fixtures and appliances are being 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 efficient fixtures and appliances are being installed at no cost to residents, and will include: kitchen and bathroom aerators, shower heads, dishwashers, and toilets. Benefiting households will also be educated on best practices to conserve energy and water. Local youth are being recruited for seasonal positions to carry out project activities.

Rising Sun Center for Opportunity (Rising Sun) is 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 iyoung adults who will be employed by the efficiency projects (see previous chapter for more details about the WDEOP).

Recent Accomplishments*

- 20,323 mailers sent to residents in the project area about opportunities to benefit from free efficiency measures
- 203 households received free energy efficiency upgrades
- 191 households received free water efficiency upgrades
- 48 community events hosted or attended by Rising Sun to promote their no-cost services
- 25 young adults trained and employed to perform outreach and energy efficiency upgrades

**Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2022 through June 2023)*

Climate Careers Energy

Climate Careers Energy employs local youth to install energy efficiency measures (LEDs, new refrigerators, water heater blankets, and smart thermostats) for up to 812 residences at no-cost to the homeowners.

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 $MTCO_2e$
- **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 2022-2023

Outputs From Installation Activities

- 3,838 LED installed (3,084 in single-family and 754 in multi-family properties)
- 403 unique households served by the project (303 in single-family and 100 in multi-family properties)
- 364 smart power strips installed (273 in single-family and in 91 multi-family properties)
- 27 refrigerators replaced (16 in single-family and 11 in multi-family properties)
- 16 water heater blankets installed (all single-family properties)

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

- 49,579 mailers sent to project area residents about opportunities to benefit from no-cost efficiency measures†
- 22,450 flyers posted around the project area†
- 772 residents engaged by phone†
- 74 community events hosted or attended by Rising Sun (e.g., food distribution events, flea markets, etc.)†
- 15 announcements through digital means (8 on Facebook, 5 by email, and 2 on Instagram)†

Outputs From Workforce Development Activities

- 25 youth completed Rising Sun's energy and water efficiency installation training 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 mailed for home owners to install†

† These outputs are also counted under Climate Careers Water. The workforce development outputs are also counted on **page 50.**

Climate Careers Water

Climate Careers Water is employing local youth to install water efficiency measures (kitchen and bathroom aerators, low-flow shower heads, dishwashers, and new toilets) for up to 812 residences at no-cost to the homeowners.

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 $MTCO_2e$
- **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 2022-2023

Outputs From Installation Activities

- 599 bathroom aerators installed (463 in single-family and 136 in multi-family properties)
- 426 unique households served by the project (320 in single-family and 106 in multi-family properties)
- 348 shower heads replaced (266 single-family and in 82 multi-family properties)
- 328 kitchen aerators installed (250 in single-family and 78 in multi-family properties)
- 61 toilets replaced (58 in single-family and 3 in multi-family properties)
- 44 dishwashers installed (43 in single-family and 1 in a multi-family property)

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

- 49,579 mailers sent to project area residents about opportunities to benefit from no-cost efficiency measures†
- 22,450 flyers posted around the project area†
- 772 residents engaged by phone†
- 74 community events hosted or attended by Rising Sun (e.g., food distribution events, flea markets, etc.)†
- 15 announcements through digital means (8 on Facebook, 5 by email, and 2 on Instagram)†

Outputs From Workforce Development Activities

- 25 youth completed Rising Sun's energy and water efficiency installation training 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 mailed for homeowners to install†

*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 50**.

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, is providing 50 families in the project area with free boxes of organic produce on a weekly basis for 30 months. The produce is 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 are complemented by educational programming on how to cook the contents of each box. Educational programming is being 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 is also creating 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. Subsequent classes were offered to a wider audience, with outreach efforts focused in the TCC project area.

The Edible Schoolyard Project (ESYP) is the project lead. ESYP is partnering with anchor institutions in the TCC project area to help recruit families to participate in the CSA program.

Recent Accomplishments

- 4,470 boxes of seasonal organic produced delivered (15 to 20 pounds each)
- 4,470 educational materials printed and disseminated
- 762 students in grades K-12 engaged via field trips (24 in total) that had a cooking and/or a gardening demonstration
- 10 individuals served through an information hotline
- 3 farm festivals hosted by ESYP to promote healthy eating and food access (with 200 to 400 attendees at each)

**Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2022 through June 2023)*

Edible Education at Home

Edible Education at Home provides free boxes of organic produce to 50 families on a weekly basis for 30 months, coupled with educational programming.

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 2022-2023

Outputs From Healthy Food Delivery and Education Activities

- 12,440 educational materials printed and disseminated
- 8,120 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)
- 24 field trips with cooking and/or gardening demonstrations provided to students in grades to K-12 (762 students engaged in total)
- 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
- 126 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
- 5 community farm festivals hosted at the ESYP farm (175-400 individuals engaged at each)
- 2 live cooking demonstrations held at Taylor Leadership Academy as part of the school's family night out event series (15 individuals engaged at each)

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, is enhancing the generation of local renewable energy by installing up to 493 kilowatts of DC rated (kW-DC) solar PV panels on the roofs of residential buildings. A total of 250 kW-DC is being installed across single-family homes and 243 kW-DC is being installed on multi-family structures, all at no cost to property owners. Using leveraged funding, Stockton Energy for All is also providing some 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 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 is specifically focusing on properties that are providing affordable housing to low-income residents.

Stockton Energy for All is 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 is being integrated into the Stockton Rising WDEOP (see previous chapter for more details about the WDEOP).

Recent Accomplishments*

- 35 solar PV systems installed on single-family homes, totaling 162 kW-DC in capacity
- 15 roofs repaired on single-family homes to make them solar ready
- 8 electrical panel upgrade on a single-family home to make it solar ready
- 2 installation contracts signed at multi-family properties, totaling 178 kW-DC in capacity

**Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2022 through June 2023)*

Stockton Energy for All: Single-family

Stockton Energy for All: Single-Family is funding the installation of 250 kW-DC on single-family homes.

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 2022-2023

Outputs From Installation Activities

- 55 solar PV systems installed on single-family homes, totaling 240 kW-DC in capacity
- 21 roofs repaired on single-family homes to make them solar ready
- 9 electrical service panels upgraded on single-family homes to make them solar ready

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

- 45 posts to social media about opportunities for low-income single-family homeowners to access no-cost rooftop solar (27 on Instagram, 15 on Facebook, and 3 on Twitter)
- 24 community events hosted or attended by project partners at GRID Alternatives to publicize Stockton Energy for All (e.g., info sessions, flea markets, resources fairs, etc.)

Outputs from Workforce Development Activities

- 15 trainees completed the solar installation basics program; 7 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

*Estimated GHG emissions reductions, air pollutant reductions, renewable energy generation, and energy cost savings were all based on original anticipated project scope of 378 kW of installed solar capacity.
Also counted under the Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan outputs (see **page 48).

Stockton Energy for All: Multi-family

Stockton Energy for All: Multi-Family will fund the installation of 243 kW-DC on multi-family structures.

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 North Valley

Estimated Lifetime Benefits

- **GHG emissions reductions:** 2,641 MTCO2e
- **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 2022-2023

Outputs From Installation Activities

- 2 installation contracts signed at multi-family properties (Santa Fe Townhomes and Gleason Park Apartments), totaling 178 kW-DC in capacity (79 kW-DC and 99 kW-DC, respectively)
- 1 solar PV system installed at a multi-family property (Casa de Oasis), totaling 78 kW-DC in capacity

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

- 19 tenants engaged at an info session at Santa Fe Townhomes about the following topics: what to expect from the new solar PV system in terms of energy and cost savings, tips on how to reduce energy bills even further, and workforce development opportunities
- 5 affordable housing developers contacted by phone about Stockton Energy for All
- 3 posts to social media about opportunities for multi-family property owners to access no-cost rooftop solar (1 on Instagram, 1 on Facebook, and 1 on Twitter)

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

Tree planting 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, is reversing a decline in tree canopy in the project area through the planting of 1,750 trees (in addition to the 117 that are being planted as part of the Miner Avenue Complete Streets Improvement Project). Plantings will occur where trees were lost to natural events (many of which are in the city's public parks), as well as new locations 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 emissions by sequestering carbon. Moreover, the trees help absorb local air pollutants such as PM 2.5 and NOx, as well as stormwater runoff.

The City of Stockton is leading project implementation and is responsible for maintaining trees that are on public land. Little Manila Rising is hosting seven community tree planting events in which residents can learn basic tree planting skills. Additionally, Little Manila Rising is hiring and training 25 seasonal, part-time workers to assist with planting activities. PUENTES is serving in a supporting role, assisting with trainings for

Recent Accomplishments*

- 146 trees planted
- 41 residents engaged through phone outreach and 25 engaged through door knocking about trees planting activities in their community
- 15 community tree planting events hosted
- 14 community events hosted or attended in which project partners demonstrated how to plant trees and raised awareness about the project
- 11 individuals trained and employed to assist with tree establishment and maintenance

**Includes only accomplishments during the last fiscal year (July 2022 through June 2023)*

volunteers at planting events.

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

Urban Forest Renovation Project

Urban Forest Renovation Project is funding the planting of 1,750 trees throughout the project area.

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 2022-2023

Outputs From Landscaping Activities

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

Outputs From Community Engagement Activities

- 630 flyers in English and Spanish posted to raise awareness about the "My Free Tree" program, job training opportunities, and planting activities happening near the homes of project area residents
- 68 posts to social media to promote events and celebrate milestones (34 to Instagram and Facebook each)
- 41 residents engaged over the phone about the "My Free Tree" program and planting activities happening near their homes
- 25 residents engaged through door-to-door outreach about the "My Free Tree" program and planting activities near their homes.
- 22 community tree planting events hosted by Little Manila Rising (13 to 57 individuals engaged at each event)
- 14 community events hosted or attended by Little Manila Rising in which project partners demonstrated how to plant trees and raised awareness about the project (e.g., tabling at resource fairs, a tree dedication, etc.)
- 14 My Free Tree Stewards identified

Outputs from Workforce Development Activities

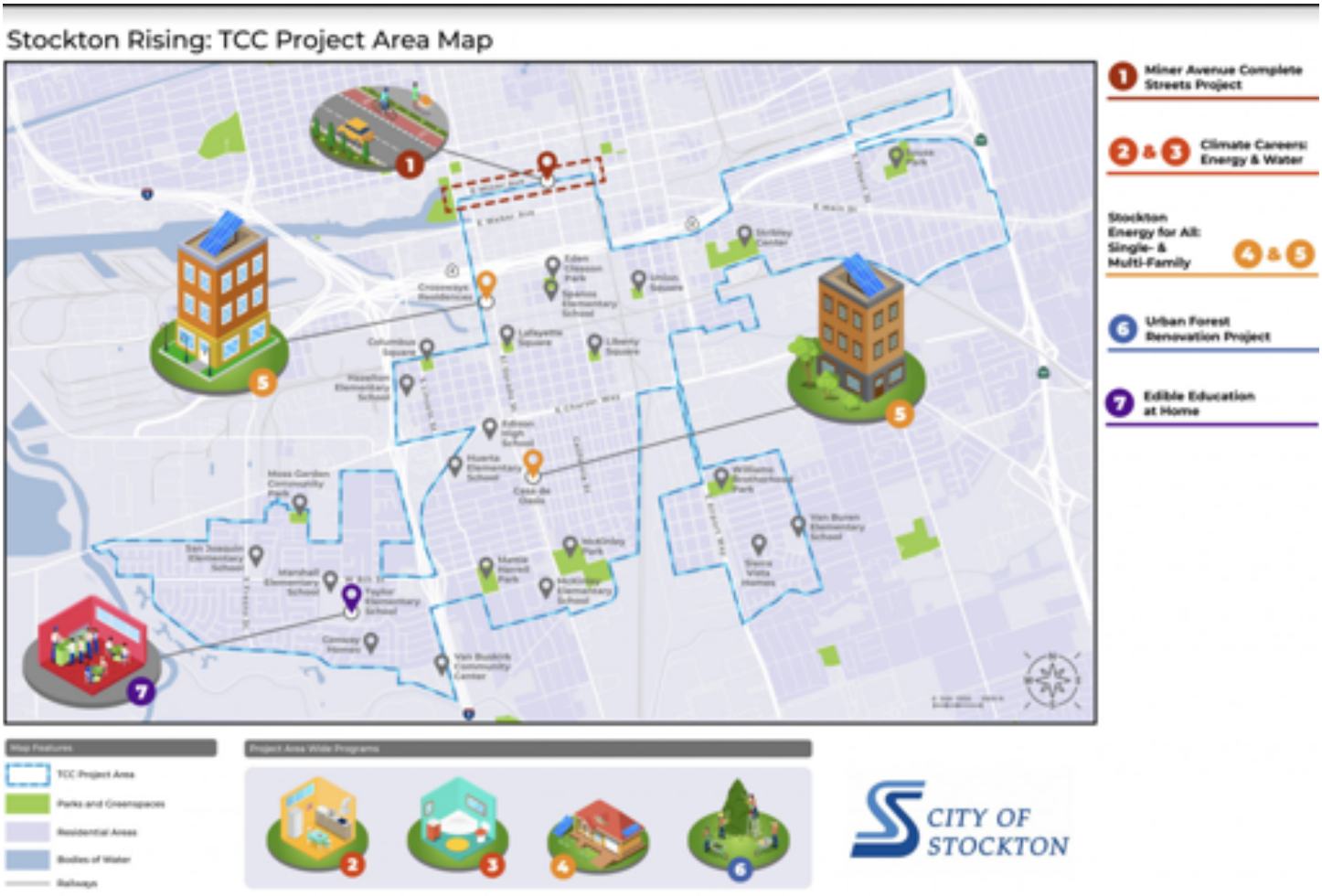
- 22 individuals trained and employed to assist with tree establishment and maintenance

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 enrolling in the "My Free Tree" program

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Supplemental Maps



Detailed project map at the time of proposal. 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 North 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%
14000US006077000101*	Stockton	N/A	0.22	N/A	N/A
14000US006077000102*	Stockton	N/A	0.51	N/A	N/A
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%
14000US006077000802*	Stockton	N/A	1.92	N/A	N/A
14000US006077000803*	Stockton	N/A	1.67	N/A	N/A
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%

**As of 2020, the geographies of the 2020 decennial census have been redrawn from the 2010 decennial census. These boundary changes have impacted most of the census tracts at the site boundary level or the control tract level. Please see Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 to view a detailed list of what census tracts or control tracts have changed. For more information please visit the following: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2020/geography-changes.html

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
14000US006077001501*	Stockton	N/A	1.24	N/A
14000US006077001502*	Stockton	N/A	0.61	N/A
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

**As of 2020, the geographies of the 2020 decennial census have been redrawn from the 2010 decennial census. These boundary changes have impacted most of the census tracts at the site boundary level or the control tract level. Please see Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 to view a detailed list of what census tracts or control tracts have changed. For more information please visit the following: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2020/geography-changes.html

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)	2018-2022	56,261	2,729	59,073	3,073	779,445	0	39,356,104	0
	2017-2021	53,551	2,631	59,480	2,944	771,406	0	39,455,353	0
	2016-2020	51,835	2,718	57,066	2,887	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)	2018-2022	71.0%	3.0%	59.1%	3.9%	42.5%	0	39.7%	0
	2017-2021	69.9%	3.0%	58.2%	3.9%	42.3%	0	39.5%	0
	2016-2020	70.2%	3.4%	58.1%	3.7%	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)	2018-2022	5.4%	0.9%	13.4%	1.5%	28.6%	0.1%	35.2%	0.0%
	2017-2021	5.4%	0.9%	13.3%	1.4%	29.6%	0.1%	35.8%	0.0%
	2016-2020	6.6%	1.0%	13.5%	1.3%	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%

*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 all communities of color, non-Hispanic: Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Other, and Two or More Races (B03002)	2018-2022	23.6%	1.9%	27.5%	2.7%	28.8%	0.4%	25.1%	0.1%
	2017-2021	24.7%	1.9%	28.4%	2.3%	28.1%	0.5%	24.7%	0.1%
	2016-2020	23.2%	1.9%	28.3%	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%
Percent other communities of color, non-Hispanic: Pacific Islander, American Indian, Other, Two or More Races	2018-2022	3.2%	0.9%	3.3%	0.8%	5.4%	0.3%	4.9%	0.0%
	2017-2021	3.3%	1.1%	3.3%	0.8%	5.3%	0.4%	4.6%	0.0%
	2016-2020	2.7%	0.7%	2.6%	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)	2018-2022	9.6%	1.6%	9.5%	1.6%	6.7%	0.2%	5.3%	0.0%
	2017-2021	10.5%	1.4%	9.2%	1.6%	6.7%	0.2%	5.4%	0.0%
	2016-2020	10.7%	1.6%	10.3%	1.8%	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)	2018-2022	10.8%	1.1%	14.8%	2.3%	16.7%	0.2%	14.9%	0.0%
	2017-2021	11.0%	1.1%	15.9%	1.9%	16.1%	0.3%	14.7%	0.0%
	2016-2020	9.8%	1.1%	15.5%	2.0%	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%

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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 Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic (B03002)	2018-2022	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	<1.0%	0.3%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	0.3%	0.2%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	<1.0%	0.3%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	<1.0%	0.4%	<0.1%
Percent American Indian, non-Hispanic(B03002)	2018-2022	0.3%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	0.3%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	<0.1%	0.3%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	0.3%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	<0.1%	0.3%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	<0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	<0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	<0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	<0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	<0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
Percent other, non-Hispanic (B03002)	2018-2022	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	<0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.3%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.2%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	<0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.2%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	<0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.2%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	<0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.2%	<0.1%
Percent foreign-born population (B05006)	2018-2022	34.2%	2.4%	28.1%	2.6%	23.9%	0.5%	26.5%	0.1%
	2017-2021	33.8%	2.3%	28.0%	2.2%	23.3%	0.4%	26.5%	0.1%
	2016-2020	33.0%	2.2%	29.8%	2.0%	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%

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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 born in Asia (B05006)	2018-2022	6.4%	1.0%	8.2%	1.4%	10.1%	0.3%	10.7%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	6.7%	1.0%	8.5%	1.2%	9.7%	0.3%	10.6%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	6.2%	0.9%	9.3%	1.3%	9.5%	0.3%	10.6%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	7.0%	0.9%	9.6%	1.2%	9.7%	0.2%	10.6%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	7.6%	0.8%	9.4%	1.1%	9.5%	0.2%	10.5%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	7.6%	0.8%	9.3%	1.0%	9.2%	0.2%	10.4%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	8.3%	0.9%	9.3%	1.0%	9.1%	0.2%	10.2%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	7.8%	0.8%	9.0%	1.0%	9.0%	0.2%	10.1%	<0.1%
Percent born in Africa (B05006)	2018-2022	<0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
Percent born in Latin America (B05006)	2018-2022	27.3%	2.4%	19.3%	2.4%	12.3%	0.4%	13.1%	0.1%
	2017-2021	26.8%	2.3%	18.8%	2.2%	11.9%	0.3%	13.1%	0.1%
	2016-2020	26.2%	2.2%	19.8%	2.1%	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)	2018-2022	$46,946	N/A	$57,389	N/A	$82,837	$1,448	$91,905	$277
	2017-2021	$40,619	N/A	$49,465	N/A	$74,962	$1,145	$84,097	$236
	2016-2020	$36,479	N/A	$44,422	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)	2018-2022	26.8%	2.3%	20.7%	2.6%	12.9%	0.5%	12.1%	0.1%
	2017-2021	26.8%	2.5%	22.8%	2.7%	13.5%	0.6%	12.3%	0.1%
	2016-2020	28.6%	2.4%	23.0%	2.7%	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)	2018-2022	12.0%	1.9%	15.5%	2.4%	30.4%	0.9%	36.4%	0.1%
	2017-2021	6.7%	1.3%	11.5%	2.1%	25.6%	0.8%	32.6%	0.1%
	2016-2020	5.5%	1.2%	8.5%	1.5%	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%

*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 less than high school education (S1501)	2018-2022	41.8%	2.5%	32.5%	2.9%	19.8%	0.6%	15.6%	0.1%
	2017-2021	41.3%	2.7%	32.7%	2.8%	19.7%	0.5%	15.8%	0.1%
	2016-2020	40.5%	2.4%	33.3%	2.6%	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%
Percent with bachelor's degree or higher (S1501)	2018-2022	6.0%	0.8%	10.1%	1.4%	20.3%	0.6%	35.9%	0.1%
	2017-2021	5.9%	0.9%	9.2%	1.4%	19.5%	0.5%	35.3%	0.1%
	2016-2020	5.7%	0.9%	9.5%	1.4%	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)	2018-2022	53.4%	2.3%	54.9%	2.7%	56.8%	0.5%	59.3%	0.1%
	2017-2021	52.7%	2.3%	52.7%	2.7%	55.9%	0.5%	59.3%	0.1%
	2016-2020	51.1%	2.1%	52.6%	2.5%	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)	2018-2022	34.0%	2.6%	30.8%	2.8%	27.6%	0.7%	28.3%	0.1%
	2017-2021	31.4%	2.5%	29.7%	2.8%	26.3%	0.7%	27.7%	0.1%
	2016-2020	25.9%	2.3%	26.6%	2.7%	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)	2018-2022	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	2.6%	0.2%	2.3%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	2.4%	0.2%	2.2%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	2.1%	0.2%	2.2%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	2.0%	0.2%	2.1%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	1.9%	0.2%	2.1%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	1.7%	0.2%	2.0%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	1.7%	0.2%	1.9%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.2%	1.9%	<0.1%
Percent of households heating home with utility gas (B25040)	2018-2022	61.1%	3.5%	64.3%	3.0%	64.4%	0.7%	62.3%	0.1%
	2017-2021	65.3%	3.2%	66.2%	2.9%	66.3%	0.7%	63.0%	0.1%
	2016-2020	70.8%	2.9%	69.5%	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%	<0.1%
	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)	2018-2022	0.6%	0.4%	1.9%	0.8%	3.8%	0.3%	3.7%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	1.0%	0.4%	1.7%	0.7%	3.8%	0.3%	3.6%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	3.6%	0.3%	3.6%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	3.5%	0.2%	3.5%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	3.6%	0.2%	3.5%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	3.5%	0.2%	3.5%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	3.5%	0.2%	3.4%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	3.5%	0.2%	3.4%	<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.

	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 houses with no fuel used (B25040)	2018-2022	3.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.2%	3.1%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	1.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	3.1%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	3.2%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	1.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	3.3%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	3.4%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	3.4%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	3.3%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	0.7%	0.4%	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	3.2%	<0.1%

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

Indicator	Dataset Year	TCC Census Tracts	Control Census Tracts	San Joaquin 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 with health insurance coverage (B27001)	2018-2022	87.1%	0.5%	91.9%	6.5%	93.5%	0.3%	92.9%	0.1%
	2017-2021	88.0%	6.1%	91.0%	6.3%	93.6%	0.3%	92.8%	0.1%
	2016-2020	88.7%	1.3%	91.1%	6.4%	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%
Percent with private health insurance coverage (B27002)	2018-2022	30.6%	2.0%	38.8%	1.9%	60.8%	0.7%	64.2%	0.2%
	2017-2021	29.9%	1.9%	34.3%	2.0%	60.3%	0.8%	64.3%	0.2%
	2016-2020	30.6%	1.9%	36.6%	1.9%	60.6%	0.7%	64.3%	0.2%
	2015-2019	31.5%	2.1%	37.5%	2.2%	59.7%	0.6%	63.8%	0.2%
	2014-2018	29.9%	1.9%	37.7%	2.3%	58.9%	0.7%	63.4%	0.2%
	2013-2017	28.9%	1.8%	37.3%	2.3%	58.1%	0.7%	62.6%	0.2%
	2012-2016	28.0%	1.9%	38.5%	2.3%	57.9%	0.6%	61.8%	0.2%
	2011-2015	27.9%	1.8%	37.5%	2.2%	57.2%	0.7%	61.2%	0.2%
Percent with public health insurance coverage (B27003)	2018-2022	62.0%	2.4%	59.4%	2.8%	42.5%	0.6%	38.5%	0.1%
	2017-2021	63.1%	2.4%	63.2%	2.7%	42.9%	0.7%	38.0%	0.1%
	2016-2020	63.4%	2.8%	61.4%	2.7%	42.9%	0.7%	38.0%	0.1%
	2015-2019	63.2%	2.7%	61.0%	2.6%	43.4%	0.6%	38.0%	0.1%
	2014-2018	61.3%	2.5%	59.2%	2.6%	43.0%	0.6%	37.2%	0.1%
	2013-2017	59.6%	2.4%	57.1%	2.3%	41.5%	0.6%	35.8%	0.1%
	2012-2016	58.1%	2.3%	54.1%	2.5%	39.7%	0.6%	34.3%	0.1%
	2011-2015	54.6%	2.4%	50.7%	2.3%	37.7%	0.6%	32.6%	0.1%

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	2022	1	1	0	0	7.6	7.6	0	0
	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	2022	2	2	2	2	15.1	15.1	10.0	10.0
	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	2022	12	12	4	6	90.8	90.8	19.9	29.9
	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

*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
Bicycle Collision at Injury Level 4: Complaint of Pain	2022	5	5	4	4	37.8	37.8	19.9	19.9
	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
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal	2022	1	1	2	2	7.6	7.6	10.0	10.0
	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	2022	3	3	5	5	22.7	22.7	24.9	24.9
	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

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Indicator	Dataset Year	Gross Number of Collisions				Normalized by 1,000 Street Mile			
		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size		Value for TCC Site by Buffer Size		Value for Controls by Buffer Size	
		0ft	50 ft	0ft	50 ft	0ft	50ft	0ft	50ft
Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 3: Visible Injury	2022	15	16	8	9	113.5	121.1	39.9	44.9
	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	2022	20	20	4	4	151.3	151.3	19.9	19.9
	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
Combined Bicycle and Pedestrian Collision at Injury Level 1: Fatal	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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

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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 2: Severe Injury	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	2022	1	1	0	0	7.6	7.6	0	0
	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)	2018-2022	61.3%	3.3%	50.4%	2.9%	40.0%	0.7%	44.4%	0.2%
	2017-2021	65.5%	3.0%	54.4%	3.1%	40.9%	0.8%	44.5%	0.1%
	2016-2020	65.8%	2.9%	54.9%	3.1%	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)	2018-2022	38.7%	2.4%	49.6%	2.5%	60.0%	0.8%	55.6%	0.3%
	2017-2021	36.5%	2.4%	45.6%	2.6%	59.1%	0.8%	55.5%	0.3%
	2016-2020	34.2%	2.3%	45.1%	2.6%	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)	2018-2022	52.4%	3.7%	55.3%	5.6%	49.7%	1.5%	51.6%	0.2%
	2017-2021	53.7%	4.0%	56.3%	5.3%	50.8%	1.4%	51.5%	0.2%
	2016-2020	56.2%	3.7%	59.2%	5.3%	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%

*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 ≥50% of income on rent (B25070)	2018-2022	26.9%	2.6%	32.1%	4.7%	23.6%	1.0%	26.6%	0.2%
	2017-2021	26.9%	2.8%	33.5%	4.5%	23.6%	1.0%	26.3%	0.2%
	2016-2020	27.9%	2.6%	34.8%	4.7%	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%
Percent of households paying ≥30% of income on mortgage (B25091)	2018-2022	22.3%	4.2%	26.8%	4.3%	14.1%	0.8%	14.8%	0.1%
	2017-2021	23.0%	4.2%	26.3%	4.3%	13.8%	0.7%	15.1%	0.1%
	2016-2020	26.7%	4.5%	28.2%	4.4%	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%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	29.0%	3.8%	28.6%	3.8%	17.6%	0.8%	18.2%	<0.1%
Percent of households paying ≥50% of income on mortgage (B25091)	2018-2022	4.1%	1.7%	5.4%	2.0%	5.3%	0.6%	5.0%	0.1%
	2017-2021	4.9%	1.7%	4.6%	1.9%	4.9%	0.4%	5.1%	0.1%
	2016-2020	5.9%	2.2%	4.8%	2.2%	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%	<0.1%
Percent of households with more than one occupant per room (B25014)	2018-2022	17.5%	2.4%	14.5%	2.4%	8.5%	0.5%	8.2%	0.1%
	2017-2021	15.8%	2.3%	14.7%	2.4%	8.3%	0.5%	8.2%	0.1%
	2016-2020	13.4%	2.1%	12.7%	2.3%	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%

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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 with more than one occupant per room (renters) (B25014)	2018-2022	11.3%	2.0%	8.6%	1.8%	5.1%	0.4%	5.8%	0.1%
	2017-2021	10.9%	2.0%	9.1%	1.8%	5.2%	0.4%	5.9%	0.1%
	2016-2020	9.6%	1.9%	7.9%	1.7%	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)	2018-2022	6.1%	1.3%	5.9%	1.7%	3.4%	0.3%	2.4%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	4.8%	1.2%	5.6%	1.6%	3.2%	0.3%	2.4%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	3.8%	1.0%	4.8%	1.5%	2.8%	0.3%	2.3%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	3.3%	0.9%	4.3%	1.1%	2.5%	0.3%	2.2%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	3.6%	0.9%	4.5%	1.1%	2.3%	0.2%	2.2%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	3.8%	1.0%	4.4%	1.1%	2.3%	0.2%	2.2%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	4.6%	1.0%	4.2%	1.0%	2.2%	0.2%	2.1%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	5.4%	1.1%	3.8%	0.9%	2.3%	0.2%	2.2%	<0.1%
Percent of households in same house 1 year ago (renters) (B07013)	2018-2022	54.2%	4.0%	44.3%	3.5%	33.4%	0.8%	35.5%	0.2%
	2017-2021	59.2%	3.9%	47.2%	3.5%	34.1%	0.9%	35.6%	0.2%
	2016-2020	60.5%	4.0%	46.5%	3.4%	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)	2018-2022	38.9%	2.7%	47.7%	3.5%	56.0%	0.8%	53.6%	0.2%
	2017-2021	35.5%	2.5%	45.5%	3.8%	55.2%	0.9%	53.1%	0.2%
	2016-2020	33.7%	2.7%	43.4%	3.6%	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%

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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 (w/ income of > $75k) (B07010)	2018-2022	5.5%	0.9%	7.2%	1.1%	15.9%	0.3%	20.4%	0.1%
	2017-2021	3.8%	0.6%	5.5%	0.9%	13.9%	0.3%	18.3%	0.1%
	2016-2020	2.7%	0.6%	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)	2018-2022	87.1%	6.0%	84.2%	0.8%	72.9%	0.9%	67.8%	0.1%
	2017-2021	90.2%	6.2%	84.8%	0.4%	74.7%	0.9%	69.6%	0.1%
	2016-2020	90.6%	6.3%	85.3%	0.3%	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)	2018-2022	2.0%	0.7%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.2%	1.7%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	2.5%	0.7%	2.4%	0.7%	1.5%	0.2%	1.7%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	2.2%	0.7%	3.1%	0.9%	1.5%	0.2%	1.6%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	2.5%	0.7%	3.4%	0.9%	1.5%	0.2%	1.6%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	2.7%	0.8%	3.6%	0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	1.5%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	3.8%	0.9%	4.5%	1.0%	2.0%	0.2%	1.6%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	3.9%	1.0%	4.4%	1.1%	2.0%	0.2%	1.7%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	5.1%	1.1%	5.7%	1.4%	2.3%	0.2%	1.8%	<0.1%
Percent of housing units for sale that are vacant (B25002 and B25004)	2018-2022	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2017-2021	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2016-2020	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%
	2015-2019	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	<0.1%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	<0.1%
	2013-2017	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	<0.1%
	2012-2016	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	<0.1%
	2011-2015	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	<0.1%

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)	2018-2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.8%	1.5%	93.1%	0.2%
	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)	2018-2022	77.7%	3.3%	79.8%	2.2%	76.1%	0.8%	68.4%	0.1%
	2017-2021	80.7%	3.1%	80.1%	2.6%	78.0%	0.8%	70.1%	0.1%
	2016-2020	80.0%	3.4%	78.3%	2.5%	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)	2018-2022	14.4%	2.0%	13.2%	2.3%	12.2%	0.6%	9.5%	0.1%
	2017-2021	12.5%	1.9%	13.7%	2.2%	11.7%	0.6%	9.6%	0.1%
	2016-2020	13.8%	2.4%	14.7%	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%

*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 public transit (B08301)	2018-2022	2.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.1%	3.6%	<1.0%
	2017-2021	2.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	0.2%	4.1%	<1.0%
	2016-2020	2.3%	0.7%	1.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.2%	4.6%	<1.0%
	2015-2019	2.2%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.7%	0.2%	5.1%	<1.0%
	2014-2018	1.7%	0.6%	1.6%	0.7%	1.5%	0.2%	5.1%	<1.0%
	2013-2017	1.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.2%	5.2%	<1.0%
	2012-2016	1.7%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	1.4%	0.2%	5.2%	<1.0%
	2011-2015	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%	0.2%	5.2%	<1.0%
Percent of workers commuting to work by foot (B08301)	2018-2022	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	0.2%	2.4%	<1.0%
	2017-2021	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	2.4%	<1.0%
	2016-2020	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.2%	2.5%	<1.0%
	2015-2019	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	0.2%	2.6%	<1.0%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	2.7%	<1.0%
	2013-2017	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.6%	0.2%	2.7%	<1.0%
	2012-2016	1.2%	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%	1.9%	0.2%	2.7%	<1.0%
	2011-2015	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	0.2%	2.7%	<1.0%
Percent of workers commuting to work by bike (B08301)	2018-2022	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	<1.0%
	2017-2021	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	<1.0%
	2016-2020	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	<1.0%
	2015-2019	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	<1.0%
	2014-2018	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	<1.0%
	2013-2017	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	1.1%	<1.0%
	2012-2016	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%	<1.0%
	2011-2015	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%	<1.0%
Percent of workers commuting to work by other modes: taxicab, motorcycle, and other (B08301)	2018-2022	1.1%	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%	1.7%	<1.0%
	2017-2021	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%	1.6%	<1.0%
	2016-2020	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	1.6%	<1.0%
	2015-2019	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	1.6%	<1.0%
	2014-2018	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%	1.6%	<1.0%
	2013-2017	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	1.5%	<1.0%
	2012-2016	1.6%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	1.4%	<1.0%
	2011-2015	2.1%	0.8%	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%	1.4%	<1.0%

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)	2022	124	134	7,580	22.0	22.7	97.2
	2021	89	85	4,586	16.6	14.3	59.4
	2020	58	46	2,882	11.2	8.1	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)	2022	146	111	3,322	26.0	18.8	42.6
	2021	130	106	2,982	24.3	17.8	38.7
	2020	100	69	2,401	19.3	12.1	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)	2022	0	0	49	0	0	0.6
	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	2022	270	245	10,951	48.0	41.5	140.5
	2021	219	191	7,606	40.9	32.1	98.6
	2020	158	115	5,302	30.5	20.2	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	2023	2	3	108	0.5	0.6	1.4
	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	2023	1	0	40	<0.1	0	0.5
	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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