

TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PLAN

DECEMBER 2021



PREPARED BY:
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BAKERSFIELD

A SPECIAL THANKS:

This Transformative Climate Communities Plan (plan) and goals, priorities, and potential projects herein, are a result of a collaborative effort between the City of Bakersfield and its team of professional consultants, agency partners and the active, thoughtful participation of Bakersfield's engaged community.

Specific acknowledgment is given to the following organizations:

All of Us Or None

Bakersfield Senior Center

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DUDEK



The California Strategic Growth Council's Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Program empowers the communities most impacted by pollution to choose their own goals, strategies, and projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and local air pollution.

Administered in partnership with the California Department of Conservation, TCC funds community-led development and infrastructure projects that achieve major environmental, health, and economic benefits in California's most disadvantaged communities. For more information, visit sgc.ca.gov/programs/tcc/.

TCC is part of California Climate Investments, a statewide program that puts billions of Cap-and-Trade dollars to work reducing greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening the economy, and improving public health and the environment—particularly in disadvantaged communities. The Cap-and-Trade program also creates a financial incentive for industries to invest in clean technologies and develop innovative ways to reduce pollution. California Climate Investments projects include affordable housing, renewable energy, public transportation, zero-emission vehicles, environmental restoration, more sustainable agriculture, recycling, and much more. At least 35% of these investments are located within and benefiting residents of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, and low-income households across California with funds from California Climate Investments - Cap-and-Trade Dollars at Work.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Executive Summary

Throughout the State, Californians who face the highest levels of pollution in their neighborhoods, are now on the frontline of climate change. The vision of the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Program is to empower these disadvantaged communities to create a plan unique to their own needs to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) and improve the overall economic, health, and environmental wellbeing of the community.

With this vision in mind, the purpose of this plan is to identify projects that continue past redevelopment efforts and identify community-based implementation projects and investments with a focus on improvements to the public realm within the topics of equitable housing and neighborhood development, mobility and urban greening, and workforce development and economic opportunities.

The potential projects and investments included in this plan were identified through extensive public outreach and review of existing plans to maximize public support and best meet the community's vision, needs, and opportunities. Priority implementation projects could be built using one of the TCC implementation grants or the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program, which funds affordable housing and transportation improvements that make it easier to walk, bike, or take public transit. This plan also contains planning recommendations to support the development of identified projects by preventing the displacement of people or businesses through gentrification, as well as job training recommendations specific to the needs of the residents of the Focus Area.

The TCC Program includes multiple funding opportunities that help create more equitable and healthy places by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and providing desirable places for people to live, work, and play. The TCC Program includes two grant programs: Planning and Implementation. Planning grants fund various activities in disadvantaged communities that serve as blueprints to make their communities healthy and safe. Implementation grants pay for building actual projects, such as community gardens, electric car shares, bike lanes, and street trees. The focus of TCC is place-based, which requires a holistic understanding of community needs and direct involvement from community members.

The TCC Program is supported by California Strategic Growth Council's Transformative Climate Communities Program with funds from California Climate Investments – Cap-and-Trade Dollars at Work.



Plan Organization

Chapter 1 – Introduction. This chapter describes the background of the planning effort, the Focus Area, TCC funding opportunities, and the overall purpose of the plan.

Chapter 2 – Public Outreach. This chapter explains how the community and stakeholders were engaged in the process and how the plan reflects their priorities.

Chapter 3 – Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development. This chapter covers the topic of equitable housing and neighborhood development and describes the current available housing and risk of housing displacement in the Focus Area, policies that could improve housing opportunities, and potential sites for affordable housing.

Chapter 4 – Mobility and Urban Greening. This chapter covers the topic of mobility and urban greening and identifies future strategic transportation investments to encourage more active, healthier lifestyles that will lead to a healthier community, economy, and environment. Such investments would encourage people to walk, bike, and take public transit more often by making it more comfortable and convenient and creating enhanced connections within and outside the Focus Area.

Chapter 5 – Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities. This chapter covers the topic of workforce development and economic opportunities and describes the key factors in displacing small businesses and how to preserve these businesses in the future. This chapter also includes a workforce development demographic and labor market overview to identify the gaps between the needs of job seekers and employers, and training recommendations for how to effectively close these gaps.

Chapter 6 – Implementation Plan. This chapter includes the implementation projects identified by community members, an Implementation Road Map to initiate a long-term process to transform Bakersfield's disadvantaged communities in collaboration with the residents, and the next steps to implement the plan. Each implementation project is assessed to determine which would be most competitive for grant funding.

Note to the Reader:

This plan is centered on three **topics**: (1) equitable housing and neighborhood development, (2) mobility and urban greening, and (3) workforce development and economic opportunities, which are laid out in Chapters 3 through 5, respectively. Each topic includes **goals** that reflect the desires of the community. Each goal includes **strategies** that outline how the City will change policy or start programs to implement the goals.

The Implementation Plan (chapter 6) includes the **implementation projects** identified by community members, which align with the goals and strategies of the plan.

Methodology

The plan serves as a roadmap that outlines: (1) the goals of the community as defined during an extensive public outreach effort; (2) strategies to support transformation; (3) community-based implementation projects relative to the topics of equitable housing and neighborhood development, mobility and urban greening, and workforce development and economic opportunities. An initial prioritized project list was included to identify the most grant-ready projects that could jump-start the transformation of the Focus Area. These initial projects often scored competitively because they were included in previous planning efforts and had extensive outreach and technical research necessary to complete a competitive grant application. Additional community projects, that meet the TCC requirements but need additional planning or technical assessments were included so that the City, communities, and partners could refine these projects to improve their likelihood of funding. As described in Chapter 6, this plan is a first step in providing a vision and potential projects in a sustained community led transformation.

Project Background

The City of Bakersfield is the 9th largest city in California and the 52nd most populous in the nation. Its population increased more than 55% between 2000 and 2018 to the current population of over 389,000.¹ Bakersfield is spread over a large area of over 151 square miles and is the county seat for Kern County, the third largest county in the State. Bakersfield has a diverse economy with a labor force that has increased by 33% from 2003 to 2020² and an Area Median Income of \$62,402.³ However, according to U.S. Census data, Bakersfield's poverty rates are far higher than State and national averages: 15.4% of families and 19.7% of individuals are below the poverty level. This is a staggering statistic, not unrelated to the cost of housing in Bakersfield. In 2018, Bakersfield had 122,125 housing units, and the current median sale price is \$243,000.⁴ Low income and the price of housing in the community make it necessary for the City to focus efforts on both workforce development and increasing the supply of affordable housing with sustainable infrastructure in its urban core.

In 2018, the City adopted a vision plan, "Making Downtown Bakersfield," which established the framework for future development in Downtown Bakersfield through the next 10, 20, and 30 years. The Downtown vision plan also established a path to achieve several of the key goals, including an increase in the population and economic density in the urban core.

In 2019, the City was awarded a planning grant through the California Strategic Growth Council's⁵ TCC program to prepare this plan to continue to revitalize Downtown and its adjacent historic neighborhoods, implementing the Making Downtown Bakersfield vision and goals of the former redevelopment agency for Downtown, Old Town Kern, and Southeast Bakersfield, portions of which are included in the plan Focus Area. This TCC plan builds on other previous planning efforts as well, including the Bike Transportation Plan, Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy, Kern Region Active Transportation Plan, and Employers Training Resource of Kern County Four Year Plan.

1 U.S. Census Bureau. 2019. "ACS 1 Year Estimates Detailed Tables." <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=bakersfield&tid=ACSDT1Y2019.B01003&hidePreview=false>.

2 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. "2020." Local Area Unemployment Statistics." <https://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet>.

3 U.S. Census Bureau 2019.

4 Zillow Research. 2020. "Housing Data." September 30, 2020. <https://www.zillow.com/research/data/>.

5 SGC (California Strategic Growth Council). n.d. "SGC Fact Sheet." <https://sgc.ca.gov/vision/docs/20191121-SGC-FactSheets.pdf>.

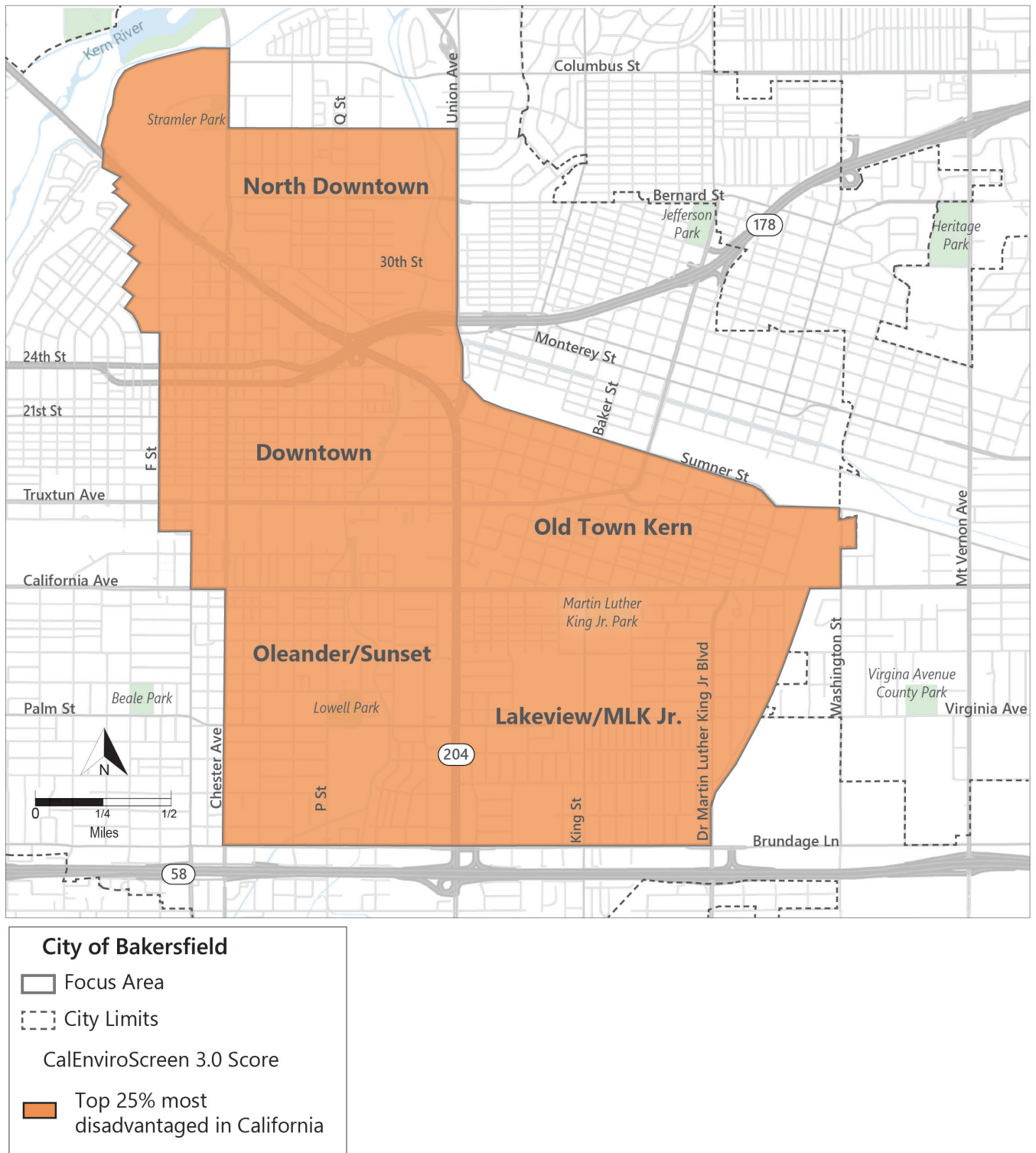
Focus Area

As stated above and shown in **Figure 1-1**, the Focus Area includes Bakersfield's Downtown and portions of historic neighborhoods to the east and south commonly known as Old Town Kern, Oleander/Sunset, and Lakeview/MLK Jr. Over 83,000 residents live within the Focus Area and over 24,000 residents commute daily to Downtown for employment.

The Downtown area serves as Bakersfield's main employment center and hub for government offices, hospitals, and entertainment venues. The most prominent land uses are commercial and industrial, with a range of retail, office, hospitals, government services, and public facilities. North Downtown is largely residential and considered a part of the larger Downtown area in the Making Downtown Bakersfield Plan.

The Old Town Kern area was the former central business district for the Town of Sumner (later known as Kern City) and included the original train station in Bakersfield. Bakersfield's first electric streetcar served as a connection between Downtown Bakersfield and Old Town Kern. Old Town Kern is a mix of residential, commercial, and manufacturing developments. Community resources include Owens Elementary School, the Kelly F. Blanton Student Education Center for displaced youth, the Mission at Kern County, and the Bakersfield Homeless Center.

The Oleander, Sunset, and Lakeview/MLK Jr. areas are historic residential neighborhoods with many turn-of-the-century houses and park-like streets. Commercial uses exist along H Street, Chester Avenue, and Brundage Lane corridors. There are two community parks, two elementary schools, a middle school, and a high school in the Focus Area. This area also includes the Bakersfield Senior Center and Bakersfield Police Activities League Youth Center.

Figure 1-1: Disadvantaged Communities

Existing Conditions

The mapping tool CalEnviroScreen is a common tool used to determine if a community is disadvantaged; CalEnviroScreen measures the cumulative impact of social vulnerabilities (such as poverty or English language proficiency) and pollution burden (such as air quality and proximity to hazardous waste sites). Disadvantaged communities (**DACs**) usually have lower incomes and higher levels of pollution than the rest of the State. To receive funding for TCC planning and implementation grants, the Focus Area must be comprised of census tracts scoring 75% or above in CalEnviroScreen. The Focus Area's average score is above 90%.

DACs are diverse in their challenges, and have unique environmental and social factors that should be considered. The analysis below discusses each indicator and the relative ratings for each of the neighborhoods. Every census tract in the State is evaluated on each indicator below and compared to all of the other census tracts in California to see how they compare to the rest of the State. For example, a census tract scoring 92% in the ozone category means that the communities in this tract experience worse ozone impacts than 92% of the other California census tracts.

Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)

are an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency Pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or an area that is a low-income and disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation. California State Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) created the cap-and-trade investment program which aims to reduce greenhouse gasses which are known to be a major cause of climate change. California Senate Bill 535 added that 25% of the AB 32 fund must contribute to projects which benefit disadvantaged communities. Further, Assembly Bill 1550 requires that 25% of the fund go towards projects located within DACs.

EXPOSURE INDICATORS

Exposure indicators represent pollution in the Focus Area. Each indicator is described below, followed by summary of the Focus Area and **Table 1-1**, which lists the scores for the Focus Area.

Ozone

Ozone is one of the main components of smog. Most motor vehicles contribute to ozone including cars, trains, air planes, factories, and farms. Ozone is one of the most common air pollutants threatening public health and can cause issues with the respiratory system. Children and older adults are most vulnerable to the effects of ozone.

Particulate Matter 2.5

Particulate matter 2.5 (PM 2.5) is small in size but can have a significant impact on community health. PM 2.5 is an air pollutant that can be created from vehicle exhaust, factory operations, and fires, among others. Because it is so small compared to other air pollutants, it can penetrate deeper into the lungs and cause harm to the respiratory system. Children, the elderly, and people with preexisting health concerns are especially vulnerable to PM 2.5 exposure.

Lead Risk from Housing

Lead was once a common natural material often used as an ingredient for paint. Lead is now considered highly toxic and is not used as a common building material. Older homes may still have lead-based paint or lead in the plumbing. Children are most susceptible to lead poisoning, which can cause a number of health risks including impaired brain development.

Table 1-1: Exposure Indicator Scores by Neighborhood

	North Downtown	Downtown	Old Town Kern	Lakeview/ MLK Jr.	Oleander/ Sunset
Ozone	93%	94%	93%	94%	94%
PM 2.5	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Lead	71%	60%	97%	90%	84%
Diesel	85%	97%	89%	86%	91%
Water	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Traffic	23%	30%	21%	43%	50%
Pesticides	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Toxic Releases	16%	18%	16%	13%	16%

**Two census tracts combined for the Lakeview/MLK Jr. neighborhood analysis. Scores were averaged.*

Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0. 2021. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Accessed December 2021.
<https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-40>.

Diesel Particulate Matter

Diesel Particulate Matter (diesel) is made up of harmful chemicals that are a mixture of solids and gases that can become trapped in the air. Diesel is most often released as a byproduct of working equipment, trucks, trains, ships, and any other diesel engine. Communities closest to industrial areas or heavy shipping routes are likely most exposed to the negative health impacts of diesel, which can include irritation, heart and lung disease, and cancer. Children and the elderly are especially vulnerable.

Drinking Water

Drinking water can become contaminated by bacteria or human sourced chemicals including factories, sewage, and runoff from farms. Poor communities and people in rural communities are more often at risk of contamination. The various contaminants can cause a wide range of health effects.

Toxic Releases

Toxic releases occur when facilities or factories, employing toxic materials, release toxins into the air. Facilities may include a number of industrial operations. Poor communities and communities of color are most often to be located near these facilities. There are a wide range of toxic chemicals that may cause adverse health impacts.

Traffic

California is known for its plethora of freeways and traffic. Cities in the State especially host traffic at a high density. Communities near traffic experience a greater exposure to air pollutants and noise, which can cause a multitude of adverse health impacts including cancer, labored breathing, and premature births. Children who live and/or go to school near large amounts of traffic have a higher rate of developing asthma and other lung diseases than those who are further from the traffic.

Summary

Air pollution is the most prominent concern in the Focus Area, scoring high in all census tracts. All of the census tracts in the Focus Area ranked in the top 10% for both ozone and PM 2.5. Diesel also ranked highly as a concern suggesting that air quality is a major threat to health in communities of the Focus Area. Lead also scored relatively high with the lowest score being in Downtown at 60%. This correlates with housing and building age as further detailed in Chapter 3, Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development, of this plan. Drinking water contamination scored higher than 70% of the State. While most of the indicator scores remained consistent across all the census tracts, traffic scored higher in the southernmost part of the Focus Area, likely due to the numerous highways bordering the communities including California Ave, the 58 freeway, and the 204 highway. Pesticides resulted in a score of zero meaning that the communities in these census tracts do not experience major threat from use of pesticides. This is likely due to the urban nature of the Focus Area. This information can help guide where to locate TCC projects to create the most benefit in the most disadvantaged communities.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT INDICATORS

This section describes environmental effects, including contaminated land uses such as hazardous waste sites, followed by a summary of environmental hazards in the Focus Area and **Table 1-2**, which lists scores for the Focus Area.

Table 1-2: Environmental Effect Indicator Scores by Neighborhood

	North Downtown	Downtown	Old Town Kern	Lakeview/ MLK Jr.	Oleander/ Sunset
Cleanup Sites	21%	40%	12%	62%	77%
Groundwater	0%	67%	48%	57%	48%
Hazardous Waste	92%	96%	78%	89%	63%
Solid Waste	0%	52%	0%	54%	64%
Impaired Water	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Two census tracts combined for the Lakeview/MLK Jr. neighborhood analysis. Scores were averaged.*

Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0. 2021. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Accessed December 2021. <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-40>.



Cleanup Sites

Cleanup sites are places where dangerous chemicals previously impacted the land and the property owners or the government removed the chemicals, or cleaned up, the site. People living near these sites are more likely to have been exposed to the chemicals on the properties. Communities surrounding cleanup sites are often poorer and home to more people of color than neighboring communities. Cleanups may take years or decades to be safe and in that time the chemicals may move into communities through air or water flow.

Groundwater Threats

Dangerous chemicals are often stored in containers either aboveground or underground. Leakages of these chemicals have the potential to contaminate soil and sources of water. Common forms of leakages are diesel gas pumps, solvents, dangerous metals, and pesticides. Communities with groundwater and chemical storage tanks are inherently at risk of potential contamination.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste can be the byproduct of everyday commercial and industrial operations that require potentially harmful chemicals. These chemicals are usually regulated to protect the public. The risk of accident leakage is mitigated but present. Regular operations, especially the transportation of hazardous waste, pose risk of exposure to nearby communities. Poorer communities and communities of color are often located near hazardous waste facilities.

Impaired Waters

Bodies of water may include rivers, creeks, and lakes, which can all be used for agriculture, drinking water, and recreation. Impaired water, or contaminated water, is unsafe to use for any of the functions above. Many types of harmful chemicals may contaminate bodies of water and can pose risk to a community's health if people eat or drink from the water or recreate in it.

Solid Waste

Solid waste facilities are places where trash is compiled, processed, and stored. These types of facilities can be landfills, dumps, composting sites, and recycling centers, among others. Communities near these facilities are often poorer and house minority populations. These facilities commonly have a negative effect on quality of life including unpleasant odors, noises, and the attraction of pests. In addition, these facilities require frequent shipments of waste to be brought into the site, which increases traffic. Some of the waste may also decompose and release gasses or leach into the soil and contaminate the area. North Downtown, Downtown, and Lakeview/MLK Jr. census tracts scored high (83%-90%) on hazardous waste compared to 50% for Old Town Kern and 0% for Oleander/ Sunset.

Summary

Hazardous waste scores highly in all neighborhoods and is therefore the primary concern within the environmental effect category. The indicators within the environmental effect category are location-based, meaning that only communities with these operations or facilities will be affected. That said, the western and southern portions of the Focus Area have a more concentrated health risk from cleanup sites and groundwater contamination. Hazardous waste scored above 75% of all other State census tracts throughout the Focus Area. Downtown, Lakeview/ MLK Jr., and Oleander/ Sunset scored above 50% for the solid waste indicator. The other tracts scored zero for solid waste. All tracts in the Focus Area scored zero for impaired water since the area is highly urban and has few natural bodies of water. This information can help guide where to locate TCC projects to create the most benefit in the most disadvantaged communities.

SENSITIVE POPULATION INDICATORS

Sensitive population indicators represent health conditions that increase vulnerability to pollution in the Focus Area. Each indicator is described below, followed by a summary of the Focus Area and **Table 1-3**, which lists the scores for the Focus Area.

Table 1-3: Sensitive Population Indicator Scores by Neighborhood

	North Downtown	Downtown	Old Town Kern	Lakeview/ MLK Jr.	Oleander/ Sunset
Asthma	99%	38%	94%	86%	95%
Cardiovascular Disease	92%	87%	82%	95%	92%
Low Birth Weight	87%	88%	90%	85%	88%

**Two census tracts combined for the Lakeview/MLK Jr. neighborhood analysis. Scores were averaged.*

Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0. 2021. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Accessed December 2021. <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-40>.

Asthma

Asthma is a disease which makes breathing difficult. While genetic predispositions play a part in the development of asthma, environmental quality also has an impact on asthma rates. Breathing in air pollution can make the symptoms of asthma more intense. Asthma rates are an estimate of the number of emergency visits to hospitals for asthma conditions per 10,000 people over two years. Ultimately, communities with high asthma rates are more vulnerable to the negative effects of air contamination.

Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease is a condition where blood passageways to the heart are narrowed or blocked, increasing the chance of heart attack. Air pollution is known to have compounding negative health effects on people with cardiovascular disease. Cardiovascular disease is measured locally by the number of emergency visits to the hospital for heart attacks per 10,000 people over two years.

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is a designation given to babies born under five and a half pounds. Low birth weight babies are more likely to develop diseases later in life. Among other variables, if a pregnant mother is exposed to pollution, it is more likely that their baby will have a low birth weight.

Summary

The scores in the sensitive population category show that the Focus Area neighborhoods are largely vulnerable to all forms of environmental pollution. Asthma ranked very high in all census tracts except for Downtown where it is only higher than 38% of all State tracts. Cardiovascular disease and low birth rate ranked highly in all census tracts with the lowest rankings at 82% and 85%, respectively. Recognizing any disparities in health outcomes can help guide investments in communities that appear to be suffering from the effects of historical environmental burdens.

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTOR INDICATORS

Socioeconomic factors represent community characteristics that result in increased vulnerability to pollutants in the Focus Area. Each indicator is described below, followed by a summary of the Focus Area and **Table 1-4**, which lists the scores for the Focus Area.

Table 1-4: Socioeconomic Factor Indicator Scores by Neighborhood

	North Downtown	Downtown	Old Town Kern	Lakeview/ MLK Jr.	Oleander/ Sunset
Education	81%	79%	98%	98%	86%
Housing Burden	92%	72%	94%	93%	88%
Linguistic Isolation	36%	40%	91%	94%	83%
Poverty	99%	99%	99%	98%	99%
Unemployment	99%	98%	99%	99%	97%

**Two census tracts combined for the Lakeview/MLK Jr. neighborhood analysis. Scores were averaged.*

Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0. 2021. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Accessed December 2021. <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-40>.

Education

There is a direct correlation between level of education and income. Therefore, people with more education are more likely to have a higher quality of life and live longer. It is known that poorer communities also experience the greatest levels of pollution. The educational attainment indicator is measured by determining the number of residents in each census tract over the age of 25 with less than a high school education.

Housing Burden

Housing burdened communities experience high housing expenses compared to their relatively low incomes. While burdened communities are paying a large portion of their income on housing, they have less money for things like quality food, recreation, and healthcare, which all contribute to higher quality of life. For this assessment, housing burden is measured as any household that both has a combined income less than 80% of the County median and is paying more than 50% of their income on housing costs. A detailed housing assessment is included in Chapter 3.

Linguistic Isolation

Households experiencing linguistic isolation are those whose members above the age of 14 speak little to no English. Individuals who do not speak English well may struggle to access emergency information, health care information, and resources or programs that can increase quality of life. The census tract is rated by the percentage of linguistically isolated households.

Poverty

Poverty is a strictly defined measurement constructed by the U.S. Census Bureau every year to define what income for different sized families is required to meet basic needs. For this analysis, communities are measured at double the federal poverty level since cost of living in California is so high. Members of poorer communities are more likely to fall within the poverty threshold. Families experiencing poverty often have a lower quality of life and face the greatest environmental burdens.

Unemployment

For this analysis, unemployment rates consider any work eligible person without a job over the age of 16 as unemployed. People who are unemployed may not have the benefits a company often provides such as health insurance and medical care. While the stress from unemployment and the lack of healthcare increase risk of various health concerns, it is also likely that people with poor health have a difficult time finding sustainable work. Due to the nature of not having a stable income, the communities experiencing the most amount of long-term unemployment likely also experience high degrees of pollution.

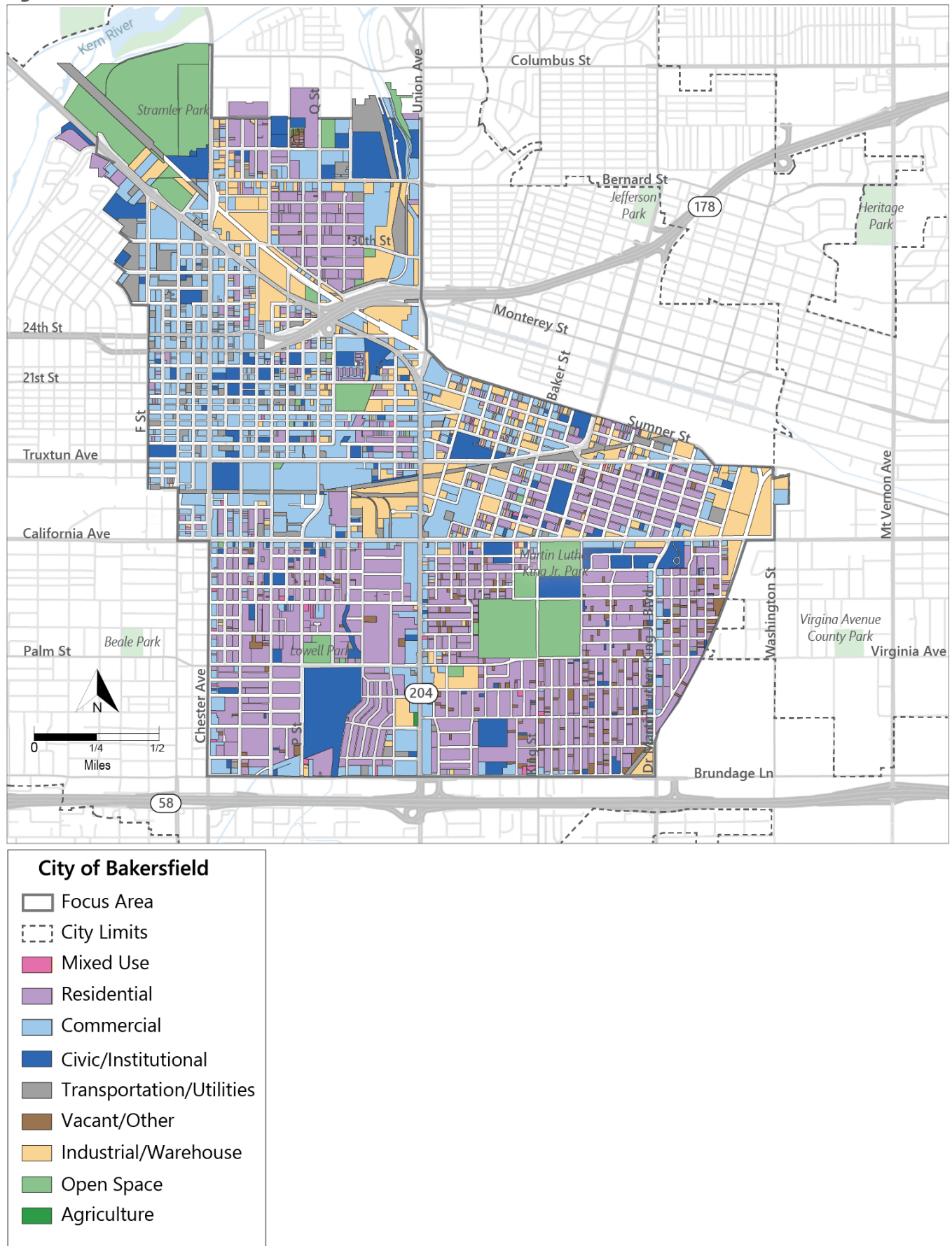
Summary

Generally, there appear to be greater socioeconomic challenges in the eastern and southern portions of the Focus Area. Poverty and unemployment are the greatest socioeconomic challenges faced by all neighborhoods in the Focus Area. Education scored high, with Downtown ranking the lowest at 79%. Similarly, housing burden scored high, with Downtown ranking the lowest at 72%. Poverty and unemployment ranked very high compared to 97% of the State. North Downtown and Downtown scored relatively low on linguistic isolation, hovering around 40%, while the other census tract areas scored closer to 90%. Understanding community demographics can help the design of specific programs that may be more impactful for these populations.

Existing Land Uses

Figure 1-2 identifies the land uses within the Focus Area. The area north of California Avenue is primarily commercial in nature, including restaurants, banks, and shopping. The area south of California Avenue is more residential, consisting of mostly single-family homes, duplexes, and some small apartment buildings. Lastly, north of California Avenue and east of Union Avenue has a large portion of single-family homes; homes that have been converted to business uses serving the courthouse, such as lawyers and bail bonds; and industrial uses. In general, most of these land uses are separated into large uniform blocks; however, there are some mixed-use sites and commercial areas near residential throughout the Focus Area.

Figure 1-2: Land Use



2



PUBLIC OUTREACH

2 PUBLIC OUTREACH

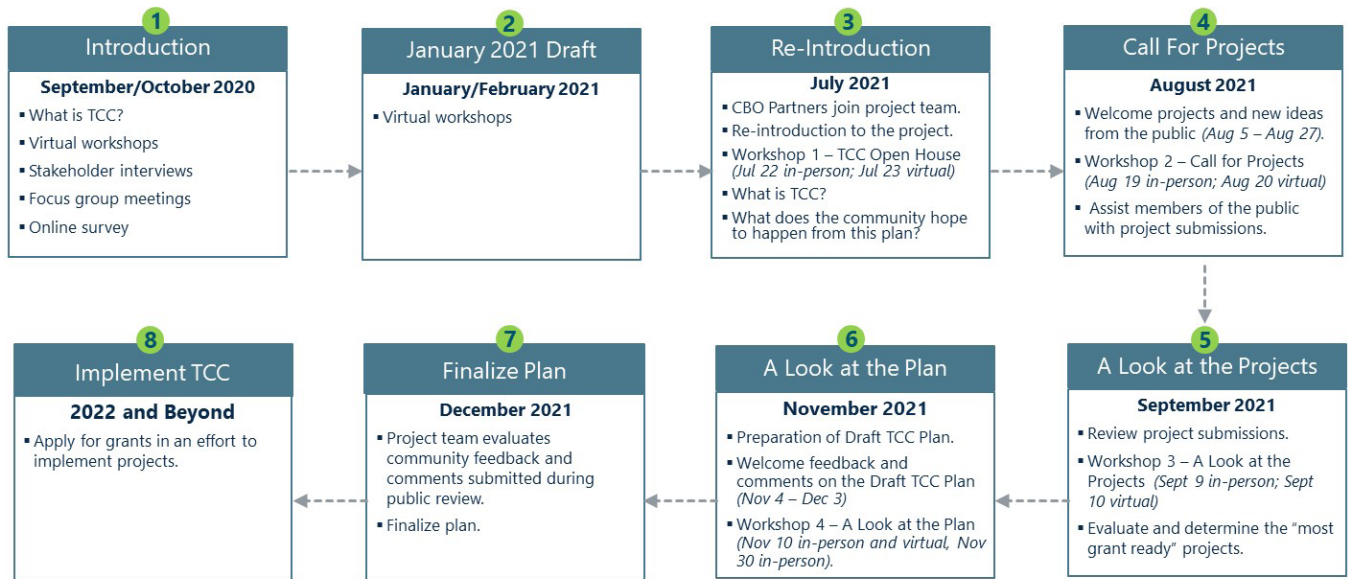
Introduction

Community empowerment and community-led change is the core of the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) program. This planning effort was a transparent and stakeholder-involved process due to a variety of community engagement strategies. As the world shifted due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project team pivoted to ensure meaningful engagement while adhering to local and State public health guidelines. This planning effort included months dedicated to community engagement in order to ensure that all community members, and particularly Bakersfield's most disadvantaged community members, were provided opportunities to contribute to the vision of transformative change for a more sustainable, livable, and thriving community. Comments and recommendations from the public are included as a vital component of this plan.

The main purpose of the outreach effort was to learn about community concerns and priorities on the three core topics addressed in this plan: (1) Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development, (2) Mobility and Urban Greening, and (3) Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities. The outreach efforts were designed to help guide the selection and evaluation of implementation projects that could qualify for future grant funding and move towards implementation. This chapter describes the outreach materials, advertising methods, and engagement activities that took place to maximize public participation and inform the plan.

In fall 2020, the project team conducted a series of virtual outreach and socially distant events to engage the community while adhering to local and State public health guidelines. Events included online surveys, Zoom workshops, interviews, and community canvassing to distribute project fliers.

In the summer/fall of 2021, the project team partnered with four local community-based organizations (CBOs) to further increase outreach efforts across the Focus Area. The CBO partners include Bakersfield Senior Center, Community Advisory Council, All Of Us Or None, and Circle of Life Development Foundation, and each served an important role of engaging groups often left out of the formal planning process, including residents of disadvantaged communities. Additionally, the CBO partner Leadership Counsel was engaged throughout the entire planning process. These four CBOs were selected to be official project partners due to their involvement with the project since spring 2020 and their established community relationships. The Bakersfield Senior Center expanded public outreach to senior residents and senior-serving organizations. Community Advisory Council works to engage residents across Kern County on community issues affecting their neighborhoods. All Of Us Or None, Bakersfield Chapter, is a grassroots civil and human rights organization fighting for the rights of formerly and currently incarcerated people and their families. Circle of Life Development Foundation works to develop, preserve, manage, and/or finance affordable, program-enriched housing and educational opportunities to close the economic gap. The CBOs were critical in promoting the various in-person and virtual outreach events, particularly those that occurred from July 2021 to November 2021. Members of each CBO partner attended all outreach events, hosted small focus group conversations, and assisted with the scheduling and logistics of in-person events. The CBO partners encouraged participation by a range of community members who live, work, and own businesses in the Focus Area, and stimulated meaningful conversations on the implementation of potential TCC projects and programs.



Public Outreach Timeline. Source: Dudek

Building on Past Community Engagement and Visions Bakersfield Redevelopment Agency

Many community-led redevelopment projects have historically been located within the TCC Focus Area and within Bakersfield’s former redevelopment area, which included Downtown, Old Town Kern, and Southeast Bakersfield. TCC Focus Area residents have engaged in several workshops, charrettes, and visioning activities that have shaped the development of past projects and established a framework for the future. Redevelopment projects have included affordable housing, streetscape and lighting improvements, parks and other green spaces like the Mill Creek Linear Park, economic development opportunities, and job creation. The City would like to continue the momentum of these past outreach efforts and community investment to help inform the TCC program. Goals established by the community have included the following:

1. Encourage the cooperation and participation of residents, businesses, public agencies, and community organizations in the redevelopment of the Focus Area.
2. Expand streetscapes, landscaping, street furniture, arts, signage, and surface treatments.
3. Retain and promote the expansion of existing businesses and induce new private investment to provide jobs and community services.
4. Eliminate deficiencies such as substandard streets, inadequate water, sewer and storm drainage systems, and other similar public improvements.
5. Provide and assist low- and moderate-income housing.
6. Provide safe and efficient pedestrian and vehicular circulation and public transportation.
7. Foster an attractive and well-maintained street environment, supplemented by recreational opportunities.
8. Promote the development of new and diverse employment opportunities.
9. Promote the growth and development of neighborhood businesses.

Making Downtown Bakersfield

In order to prepare for the future of Bakersfield with a high-speed rail (HSR) system connecting to the area throughout California, the City led a community engaged process of “Making Downtown Bakersfield.” This effort was the result of contributions from the City of Bakersfield, HSR Authority, local stakeholders, many partner agencies, private developers, and the community at large. The purpose of the Making Downtown Bakersfield Vision Plan is to inspire future decisions and offer up best practices that will lay the groundwork for future development in Downtown Bakersfield through the next 10, 20, and 30 years and facilitate a path to achieve the following key goals:

1. Increase population and economic density in the urban core
2. Support residential and commercial activity
3. Develop underutilized or vacant properties
4. Connect existing activity and cultural centers
5. Create an efficient, reliable, and effective multimodal transportation system
6. Enhance sustainability, livability, and a sense of place
7. Secure funding for identified implementation actions

Public input was gathered online and at partner meetings, stakeholder briefings, a walking tour, vision workshops, and community meetings. This effort resulted in over 500 people contributing to define the values that drove the planning process and ultimately the Vision for Downtown.

To launch the process, a Stakeholder Committee was formed and held monthly meetings to create a platform to discuss progress, action plans, methods of improvement, outreach efforts, vision plan concepts, and implementation strategies. Regular feedback was also received through an online engagement tool via the project website: www.MakingDowntownBakersfield.us.

The Stakeholder Committee was comprised of community representatives from various constituencies in proximity to the Downtown Bakersfield HSR Station Area and local interest groups involved in transportation, environmental sustainability, and social issues in the region. The committee was briefed about the project goals, implementation strategies, and alternative scenarios and all information was vetted by the Stakeholder Committee prior to public dissemination. Stakeholder Committee members were asked to provide feedback and insights from their local communities on key considerations related to proposed planning and project recommendations for vision implementation.

The vision process also included 22 stakeholder briefings to build community support and develop a plan toward implementation. The briefings also provided an opportunity for open discussion on the evaluation criteria to screen scenarios, urban design strategies, transportation enhancements, and funding alternatives.

In addition, the Making Downtown Bakersfield Project Team facilitated 11 Vision Workshops that provided a space for the public to reflect, bond, communicate, collaborate, and generate new ideas about HSR in their community. These listening sessions took a multidisciplinary, arts-based approach that stimulated deeper engagement and prepared participants for the planning process. Workshops were conducted throughout the community at places where people are already meeting such as senior centers, schools, and social service centers. These interactive workshops served as the first public project events, and as such were seen as engagement opportunities that brought interested stakeholders together to talk about community

priorities for Downtown, HSR, and shared citywide goals. The Vision Workshops helped raise awareness about the “Making Downtown Bakersfield” project and provided participants an opportunity to get engaged from the onset of the process. Participants were given the chance to discuss their community priorities and to help inform how criteria was developed.

Through the language of design, these Vision Workshops allowed participants to articulate their aspirations and values, and several common themes began to emerge across the diverse groups represented at the various workshop locations. The common values that were developed for Downtown include the following:

- Connectivity
- Vibrancy
- Compact Development
- Diversity
- Open Space
- Iconic
- Livability
- Safety
- Prosperity
- Equity
- Culture
- Convenience

The direct engagement activity included two public meetings to support the development of the Making Downtown Bakersfield Vision Plan. Halfway through the process, an interactive activity was hosted to gather feedback on proposed development scenarios to get community feedback on the best locations and uses for development in the plan area. The final meeting included an open house, a presentation, and lastly, an interactive portion. Participants were asked to sign-in and were handed a packet of materials, which included a meeting agenda and project collateral material. The project team gave a presentation followed by a question and answer segment and attendees were given the opportunity to walk around and view exhibits and speak with the project team on a one-to-one basis.

Building on these past community visions, priorities, and goals, the City built a TCC engagement strategy that continued these community goals and implementation projects.

Transformative Climate Communities Engagement Strategies

A variety of print, digital, virtual, and in-person outreach strategies were used to collect community input on the TCC plan during two distinct time periods: summer/fall 2020 and summer/fall 2021. Public engagement strategies and participation numbers varied during these periods. The project team and CBO partners leveraged social media platforms including Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter to distribute digital material. Virtual events were hosted and recorded via Zoom and recordings were shared via the City’s YouTube channel. SurveyMonkey and Airtable were used to collect community feedback via online forms and surveys. The project team conducted limited in-person engagement to supplement virtual outreach in hard-to-reach communities. All public-facing material was made available in English and Spanish and translation services were provided at all in-person and virtual events. The following sections provide details on the various outreach strategies used throughout the development of the TCC plan.

PROJECT WEBSITE

A custom website, <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org/>, was created to serve as a digital, central repository for all outreach events, online surveys, and project-related documents. The website was formatted in English and Spanish and included a map of the Focus Area and information on the core topics of the plan, including equitable housing and neighborhood development, mobility and urban greening, and workforce development and economic opportunities. To facilitate communication, the website featured a “Get Involved” section where the community was able to subscribe to receive updates throughout the planning process. The site was visited by 850 individual users as of October 6, 2021.

The image shows two versions of the project website: the English version at the top and the Spanish version below it. Both versions feature a blue header with the 'MAKING DOWNTOWN BAKERSFIELD' logo and the project title. The English version has navigation links for 'THE PLAN', 'GET INVOLVED', 'CONTACT', and 'ESPAÑOL'. Below the header, a call to action asks for community input, with buttons for 'Take the Survey' and 'Upload a Photo'. The main banner features a background image of a building with 'FOX FOX' signs and the text 'Revitalizing Downtown Bakersfield: Live, Work, Play' and 'Transformative Climate Communities Plan'. A subtitle reads: 'A roadmap to identify and prioritize potential future projects and investments to support affordable housing, jobs, and active transportation.'

The Spanish version below has a similar layout but with the title 'PLAN DE COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS TRANSFORMADORAS' and navigation links 'EL PLAN', 'INVOLUCRARSE', 'CONTACTA', and 'ENGLISH'. It features a section titled 'Asista a una reunión pública en línea' (Attend an online public meeting) with a list of upcoming meetings:

- 15 de septiembre de 2020 a las 5:30 PM: **Vivienda, transporte y otros proyectos comunitarios** (Idioma: inglés*) with a 'VER GRABACIÓN' button.
- 17 de septiembre de 2020 a las 3:30 PM: **Vivienda, transporte y otros proyectos comunitarios** (Idioma: inglés*) with a 'VER GRABACIÓN' button.
- 1 de octubre de 2020 a las 6 p.m.: **Taller de desarrollo de la fuerza laboral** (Idioma: inglés*) with a 'VER GRABACIÓN' button.
- 8 de octubre de 2020 a las 11 a. m.: **Taller de desarrollo de la fuerza laboral** (Idioma: inglés*) with a 'VER GRABACIÓN' button.

 To the right of this section is a sign-up form titled 'Únete a nuestra lista de correos' (Join our email list) with fields for 'Dirección de correo electrónico *' (Email address), 'Nombre de pila' (First name), 'Apellido' (Last name), and 'Idioma preferido' (Preferred language), followed by a 'SUSCRIBIR' (Subscribe) button.

Project Website. Source: Dudek.

PROJECT FLIERS AND EMAILS

In addition to the project website, fliers were created in English and Spanish to inform the community within the Focus Area about community engagement opportunities. The fliers were shared with CBO partners in multiple formats to allow for easy distribution in print, via email, and on social media platforms. The fliers included a brief description of the TCC program; location, date, and time of upcoming workshops; and contact information for written correspondence with the City project manager.

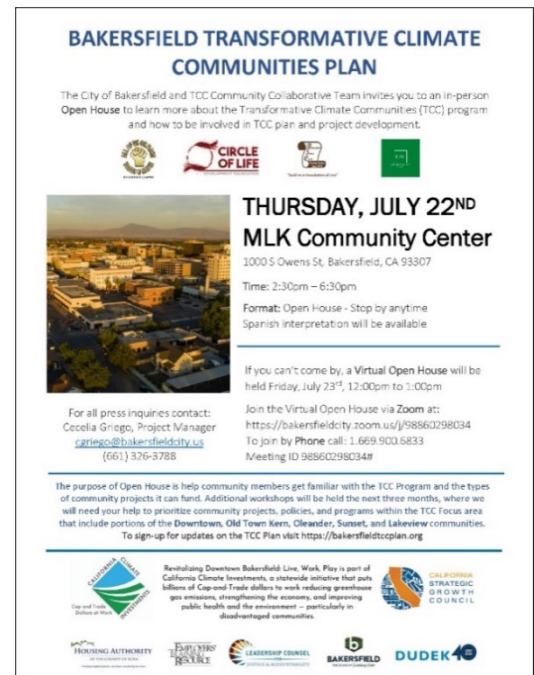
Fliers were distributed throughout the Focus Area neighborhoods of Lakeview, Old Town Kern, Sunset, and Downtown promoting workshops, online surveys, and opportunities to provide feedback. Digital versions of the fliers were shared by CBO partners via email and social media.

Outreach efforts to promote the workshops and online input tools were focused predominantly in low-income neighborhoods within the Focus Area, with intensive outreach to the Lakeview and Old Town Kern neighborhoods, to ensure information on the workshops and methods for submitting feedback were accessible to everyone. During the outreach process, neighborhood canvassing occurred in these neighborhoods to inform residents about upcoming workshops, how to join via Zoom or in-person, and other opportunities to provide input via online surveys using tablet devices.

The Focus Area is primarily comprised of low-income Black, Hispanic, and people of color communities. Conducting door-to-door outreach provided the opportunity to engage in conversations with residents to build trust in the planning process and build an inclusive community engagement process. The outreach efforts of our CBO partners were especially valuable in gaining feedback from the most disadvantaged communities within the Focus Area.

Direct emails were also sent to stakeholders and community organizations within the Focus Area inviting them to participate in workshops and provide feedback using the various online tools. Community members that requested notification via the project website and community partner organizations were invited to participate in the community input process. Some of those included:

- GET BUS
- Dolores Huerta Foundation
- Housing Authority of Kern
- Kern Council of Governments
- Maya Cinemas
- Cesar Chavez Foundation
- Community Advisory Council
- Circle of Life Development Foundation
- Employers Training Resources



Workshop 1, July 2021 Flier. Source: Dudek

- Bike Bakersfield
- Community Action Partnership of Kern
- Grid Alternatives Central Valley
- Bakersfield Senior Center
- Building Healthy Communities Coalition
- All Of Us Or None

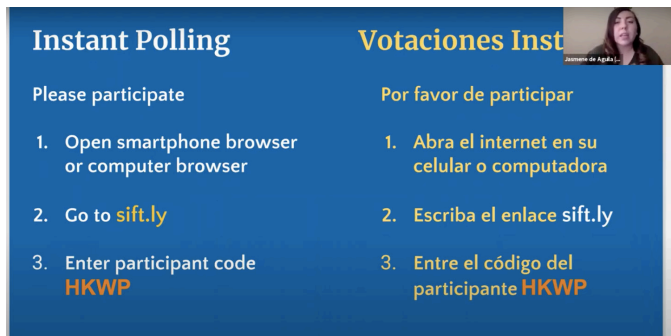
SUMMER/FALL 2020 OUTREACH VIRTUAL WORKSHOPS

The project team conducted four community workshops during the months of September and October 2020. Two workshops were held on the topics of housing and active transportation and two workshops were held on the topic of workforce development. To increase participation, the workshops were each provided twice and during different times of the day. Workshops were delivered via Zoom and posted on the City's YouTube channel to be viewed via the plan website, and Spanish translation was provided during each. Each workshop was also recorded and posted on the website to allow those interested to revisit the information. There were approximately 75 community residents who participated in the workshops in total.

The housing and active transportation workshops began with an exercise in educating the community about the TCC program and planning process, followed by an interactive discussion about the types of housing and active transportation projects that should be prioritized in the community and where they should go. Since in-person meetings were not possible, each workshop included “virtual walks” to illustrate the areas where community projects could be located and walk the participants through various housing and active transportation options. The housing and active transportation discussion was about the projects that should be prioritized in the community and where they should go. Pictures of urban greening, various housing types, bike lanes, and community amenities were presented to give participants examples of what they could choose to see in their communities. After providing examples, participants were asked to rank their top choices. These examples were particularly helpful to receiving community feedback because they showed infrastructure foreign to Bakersfield and helped expand the ideas beyond what is usually seen in Bakersfield.

During the two workforce development and economic opportunity trainings, the project team provided an overview of the programs and workforce training currently provided in the community and then asked key questions about what needs and gaps still need to be addressed to best fit the needs of the community.

In all virtual workshops, participants were engaged through an open dialogue where they could speak freely, ask questions through the Zoom chat function, and participate in a live poll that gathered information about where participants live and work and what type of projects participants preferred.



Instant Polling	Votaciones Instantáneas
Please participate	Por favor de participar
1. Open smartphone browser or computer browser	1. Abra el internet en su celular o computadora
2. Go to sift.ly	2. Escriba el enlace sift.ly
3. Enter participant code HKWP	3. Entre el código del participante HKWP



Virtual Walk: Active Transportation & Urban Greening Options	Caminata Virtual: Opciones de Transportación Activa y Enverdecimiento
We will try to share as many options for Active Transportation and Urban Greening improvements for your community!	Intentaremos de compartir cuántas diferentes tipos de opciones de Transportación Activa alternativas y Enverdecimiento para el mejoramiento de su comunidad!
Let's Go!	

Gathering Input During Online Workshop. Source: Leadership Counsel.

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

In October 2020, Institute for Local Government (ILG) partnered with the City and Leadership Counsel to conduct a series of phone interviews with a wide diversity of stakeholder groups and community leaders to supplement the virtual community workshops. These stakeholders were selected due to their knowledge of the communities' needs and as trusted leaders within the Focus Area.

The purpose of the phone interviews was to provide consistent information and messaging on TCC; understand community values and challenges; gather suggestions for additional community leaders to reach out to; and identify needs and implementation projects in the Focus Area that can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve public health, and/or contribute to economic opportunities.

ILG conducted eight stakeholder interviews and took notes for each interview. Participants included the following individuals:

- Andy Chandy, Programs Manager, Bike Bakersfield
- Camila Chavez and Emilio Huerta, Executive Director, Dolores Huerta Foundation
- Daniel Cater, Architect, Cater Design Group and City Planning Commissioner
- Lilli J. Parker, Executive Director, Bakersfield Senior Center
- Melanie Farmer, President and CEO, Downtown Business Association
- Michael King, Founder, Community Advisory Council
- Sherry Gladin, Assistant Superintendent, Bakersfield City Schools
- Ucedrah Osby, President, All of Us or None

Stakeholder interviews highlighted the need for better street lighting, not only to encourage walking and biking, but to deter crime within their neighborhoods. Interviewees indicated they would like to see transit operations that better serve the Focus Area, including expanded schedules and routes that increase access to jobs, education, and healthcare services. There was also an expressed interest in job search assistance programs, computer usage, career networking, language classes in English and Spanish, and on-the-job training. Additional stakeholder interview feedback is included in the 'What We Heard' section on [page 2-20](#).

COMMUNITY SURVEY

In fall 2020, the project team developed a survey to receive feedback from the community. The survey was comprehensive and included questions on affordable housing, active transportation, workforce development, and demographics. The survey was primarily distributed via email to partner organizations and agency/community organizations within the Focus Area. A total of 59 people completed the survey online, and 16 people completed it on paper and returned it to the project team. The majority of survey responses indicated an interest in increased development opportunities for affordable housing and bike lanes and cited homelessness as the top issue that needed to be addressed. Lighting and shade trees were the highest priority public realm improvements in the Focus Area. Housing in close proximity to grocery stores and open space were identified as community priorities. The creation of new jobs was indicated as a top non-residential priority among survey responses. Complete survey results are available in Appendix A, Public Outreach Data and Survey Results, Fall 2020.

FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS

Leadership Counsel, in collaboration with the Community Advisory Committee, met with Black community leaders virtually from the Downtown and Lakeview neighborhoods. The purpose of these focus group meetings was to ensure a thorough understanding of the TCC project and associated outreach activities. There were five community residents in attendance who commented primarily on economic development and opportunities for minority-owned businesses.

With the support from trusted community leaders, Leadership Counsel met with residents from the California Senior Housing Development in the Oleander and Sunset neighborhoods. Staff provided a brief overview of the TCC project and helped to facilitate the online survey. There were approximately 20 people in attendance. Leadership Counsel selected this group to conduct in-person surveys with to ensure technology and language barriers would not prevent the senior community from providing their input.

SUMMER/FALL 2021 OUTREACH

An expanded series of outreach workshops and engagement events occurred in summer/fall 2021 and included collaboration with CBO partners Bakersfield Senior Center, Circle of Life Development Foundation, All of Us or None, and Community Advisory Council. A summary of these expanded workshops and associated outreach is detailed in the following sections.

WORKSHOP 1 - TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PLAN INTRODUCTION

Workshop 1 served as the first public outreach event of summer 2021 and was an introduction, or re-introduction for some, to the City's TCC Plan effort. Workshop 1 was held as an in-person Open House event on July 22, 2021, from 2:30 p.m.–6:30 p.m. at the MLK Community Center. The purpose of the Open House was to help community members get familiar with the TCC program and the types of community projects it can fund within the TCC Focus Area. Workshop 1 was attended by 29 community members. The Open House event included informational boards about the TCC program and an interactive activity for residents to provide feedback on their priorities for community improvements such as active transportation, affordable housing, and workforce development projects. A virtual version of Workshop 1 was held via Zoom on July 23, 2021, from 12:00 p.m.–1:00 p.m. The recording of the virtual Workshop 1 can be accessed [here](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhjzXTW8FDQ) or by going to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhjzXTW8FDQ>.

Public input received during Workshop 1 indicated the following community priorities:

ECONOMIC & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Support and Stabilize Small Business:

- Microgrants
 - Simple applications
 - Quick process
 - Not complicated
- Monthly workshops held by the City to teach people how to create their own business
- Incubator programs
- Allocate money for residents who live in these areas
- Senate Bill 1 employment recruitment

- Tutoring
- Business information made available in Spanish and other languages
- Vocation discovery trainings and workshops
- How to write grants
- Basic accounting
- Open lots used for small businesses
- Grants available to independent contractors
- Spanish speaking business coaches
- Bilingual education as a requirement
- Bonding and insurances for small businesses
- Certification for small businesses
- Immigration status should not be a barrier to grant funds
- More public accessible spaces for vendors

Increase Workforce Development:

- Job training
- Transportation assistance to programs
- Spanish language program
- Summer programs to create jobs when programs are finished
- Parent involvement as a requirement
- W.H.I.N. Program
- Computer programs for job training
- Maker opportunities for students no matter what grades they have
- Paid intern programs
- Career readiness beginning at middle school level
- Hands-on skill building
- Compensation for community development

MOBILITY & URBAN GREENING

Improve Walking and Biking Infrastructure:

- Mill Creek linear extension to Brundage
- New and improved Bakersfield Senior Center on 4th Street
- Attractions—volleyball courts and playground equipment
- 4th Street active transportation
- Signage and streetlights where they are currently lacking
- Charging stations

- Streetlights, gutters, re-pavement of street and stop signs
- Better safer signage, maps, and bike racks
- Investments to make it easier for children to walk

Transit Enhancements:

- E-C transit on 4th Street
- Bus terminal at MLK Park
- Circulator bus from 4th Street to Downtown
- Improvement of street—fix potholes
- Belle Terrace Park terminal
- Shorter routes with enhanced riding tools
- More buses to Downtown and to the local high schools

Urban Greening and Walkway Enhancements:

- Sidewalk completions and repairs
- Make public spaces more accessible at later hours
- Improve park extension to Brundage
- Sidewalks in the Mayflower district
- Drought resistant plants
- Fruit trees
- More opportunities to interact as community
- More parks
- More accessible areas for children—new playground equipment
- Bike rentals during summer programs
- Better green living
- Resting areas or reading stations
- New water fountains
- Put back trees that were removed because of solar panels

EQUITABLE HOUSING & NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Create a Path to Homeownership:

- Lessen requirements for first time home buyers
- Workshop/grants for disadvantaged communities about homeownership
- Affordable single-family homeownership program
- SWEAT Equity
- Opportunities to make housing affordable
- Financial assistance

- More permanent housing
- Flexible zoning
- Program to help fathers teach children to build homes

Ensure Safe and Affordable Housing:

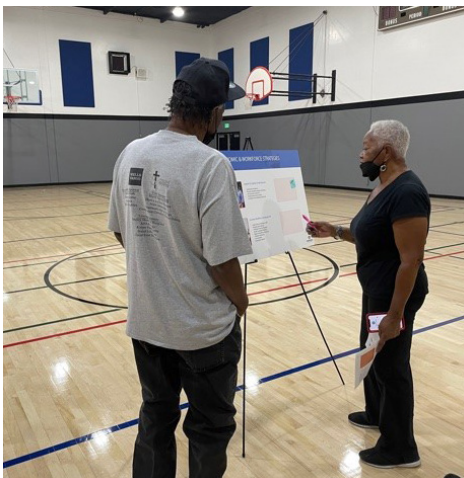
- Senior housing
- Community solar panels
- House prices of \$150,000 or less
- Classes to teach about housing programs
- Improve areas around public housing
- Rehabilitate vacant homes
- Projects tied to non-profit organizations to eliminate state/federal barriers

Increase Housing Supply:

- Microunits as rent to own project
- Use/repurpose old unused structures
- Work-to-home ownership
- Resident education on home renovations
- More rental vouchers
- More rental housing
- Repurpose unused lands and make accessible to community not developers

Reduce Displacement:

- Training for personnel at shelters
- Community outreach on resources that are available
- Actions that show you care for the community
- A fund to support those who have been long time renters with down payment assistance
- City should take on rent to own projects to avoid abuse



Workshop 1. Source: Dudek

The CBO partners played an important role in driving attendance to Workshop 1 and informing the community of the City's TCC efforts. CBO partners promoted Workshop 1 to their networks through numerous social media posts and directly engaged over 50 residents. CBO partners attended both the in-person and virtual Workshop 1 events. The most frequently heard comment from residents at Workshop 1 was that they didn't understand the purpose of the TCC Plan, thus highlighting the importance of working with CBOs to educate and engage the community on the City's efforts and the role they play in helping to shape the future of the Focus Area.

WORKSHOP 2 – CALL FOR PROJECTS

As part of the public input process, residents and community organizations were encouraged to submit their own ideas for projects and programs that reduce greenhouse gases, benefit the community, and have demonstrated sources of funding and other specific requirements. The project submission period was open from August 5, 2021, to August 27, 2021.

Workshop 2 was held as an in-person Strategy Session event on August 19, 2021, 3:00 p.m.–7:00 p.m., at the Bakersfield Senior Center. Two sessions were offered during the 4-hour event, Strategy Session 1 (3:00 p.m.–4:30 p.m.) and Strategy Session 2 (5:30 p.m.–7:00 p.m.). Both strategy sessions presented the same material and residents were invited to attend one or both sessions. The purpose of the Strategy Session was to guide community members through the online project submission form for community projects to be considered in the City's TCC Plan. A paper version of the project submission form was also available.

The project submission form asked community members to provide the following information for their project ideas to the best of their ability:

- Project title
- Brief project description
- Project location (nearest intersection)
- Indicate if the project did any of the following? (select all that apply)
 - Provide housing
 - Provide jobs or job training
 - Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus
 - Plant trees or other plants
- Briefly explain the benefits of your project to the community including environmental, health, and economic benefits
- Indicate if the City or other willing partner owns the land where the project would be constructed
- Indicate what organization/program would provide funding to your project besides the TCC grant
- Indicate which TCC partner will implement the project
- Photos or supporting documentation
- Name of project submitter (optional)
- Phone number (optional)
- Email (optional)





Workshop 2. Source: Dudek

A virtual version of Workshop 2 was held via Zoom on August 20, 2021, 12:00 p.m.–1:30 p.m.

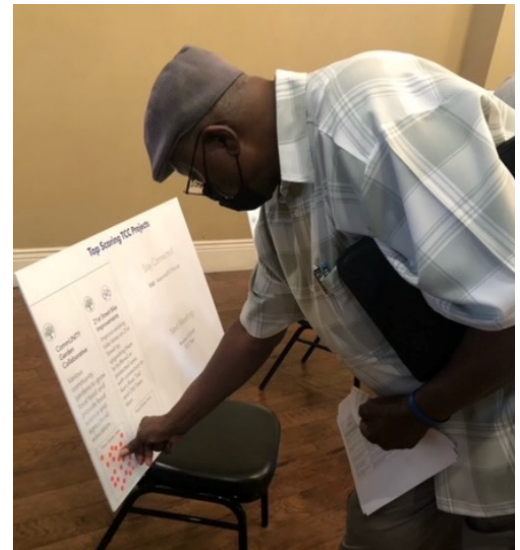
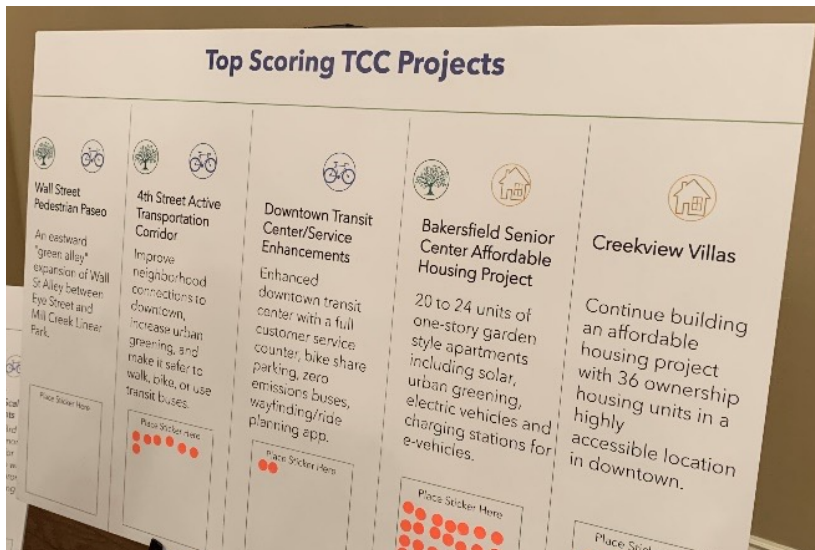
The recording of the virtual Workshop 2 can be accessed **here** or by going to <https://youtu.be/pwv1tyPWmfs>.

CBO partners helped drive attendance to Workshop 2 through flyer distribution and by promoting the event via their social media networks. They also advertise the Call For Projects submission period. CBO partners attended both the in-person and virtual Workshop 2 events and provided technical assistance for submitting projects online. Additionally, Bakersfield Senior Center hosted three focus group meetings in support of Workshop 2. The meetings were based on the three TCC program areas: mobility and urban greening, equitable housing and neighborhood development, and economic and workforce development. All Of Us Or None hosted two focus group meetings in support of Workshop 2, one of which was a virtual Zoom meeting and the other was an in-person meeting with community youth. Circle of Life Development Foundation wrote a media advisory and co-hosted a press conference in support of Workshop 2. The press conference was attended by four media outlets. Circle of Life Development Foundation also hosted four community stakeholder meetings and two small group stakeholder meetings to assist with project submissions. The City received 121 project submissions from community members and organizations. The 121 project submissions are inclusive of both new ideas for projects and those identified by the community prior to August 2021.

WORKSHOP 3 – A LOOK AT PROJECTS

Following the Call For Projects and Workshop 2, the 121 community submitted projects were compiled into a comprehensive project list; this list is provided in Appendix A. The community projects were evaluated based on several criteria to identify a subset of projects most likely to qualify for TCC funding as early as 2022. A subset of 32 community projects was identified (see Chapter 6 for details on the scoring criteria). These projects, and associated evaluation scores, were presented and discussed during the in-person Workshop 3 Open House at Westchester Hall on September 9, 2021, from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Workshop 3 provided residents the opportunity to select up to three implementation projects they would like to see implemented in their communities. Workshop 3 participants received three dot stickers to identify their three preferred implementation projects, which were presented on large poster boards. A virtual version of Workshop 3 was hosted via Zoom on September 10, 2021, from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. The recording of the virtual Workshop 3 can be accessed **here** or by going to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yng6XhPMoUQ>

An online survey, hosted on Survey Monkey, was created using the same content and information presented at the in-person Workshop 3 event. The survey provided an opportunity for residents to select their three preferred implementation projects online and allowed for promotion and distribution via the project website and CBO partners' social media networks. The online survey was open for 8 days, September 9, 2021–September 16, 2021.



Workshop 3. Source: Dudek

In addition to the in-person and virtual Workshop 3 events, the Bakersfield Senior Center hosted a 5-hour pop-up event to solicit feedback from the community on September 13, 2021, and the City hosted a 1-hour pop-up event in front of Luigi's Restaurant (725 E 19th Street, Bakersfield, California 93305) in Old Town Kern.

462 residents provided input on their preferred implementation projects for their community via the online survey, in-person, and virtual Open House events. **Table 2-1** lists the 32 community projects, evaluation scores, and community support scores from both the in-person Workshop 3 events and online survey.

CBO partners worked with community members to solicit input on their priority projects from the list shown in **Table 2-1**. CBO partners shared the Workshop 3 flyer to their networks via social media and neighborhood canvassing. As noted above, the Bakersfield Senior Center hosted a 5-hour pop-up event to solicit community feedback on the priority projects. At the event, the Executive Director gave a brief, informational presentation on the types of projects funded by TCC and things to keep in mind when selecting their preferred implementation projects. All Of Us or None hosted two focus group meetings, one with youth and one with adults, to walk community members through the online survey process. The most common feedback we heard from the community was clarification as to why all 121 community submitted projects weren't included in the Workshop 3 survey activity. The City and CBO partners informed community members that the purpose of Workshop 3 was to prioritize projects that were the most TCC grant-ready, as identified using the project scoring tool, and explained that all 121 projects submitted by the community would continue to be reviewed and evaluated during the implementation stages. As previously described, all 121 projects submitted by the community are included in Appendix A.

Table 2-1: Community Project Prioritization

Project	Evaluation Score	Community Support Score
34th Street Complete Street (Chester Avenue to Union Avenue)	28	353
Bakersfield Senior Center Affordable Housing Project (610 4th Street)	25	138
MLKcommUNITY - CommUNITY Garden Collaborative	25	75
Martin Luther King Jr. Park Re-Imagining Projects	25	61
MLK Boulevard Complete Street (California Avenue to Brundage Lane)	27	58
Garces Memorial Circle Improvements	26	55
Low-Income Residential Solar Project (TCC Focus Area)	26	52
F Street Greening and Complete Streets Project (Truxtun Avenue to Golden State Highway)	28	46
Q Street Improvements (34th Street to 30th Street)	28	45
Infill Housing City of Bakersfield II (Various infill lots in TCC Focus Area)	26	43
Mill Creek Linear Park Extension (South)	27	40
Wall Street Pedestrian Paseo	25	38
Safe Routes to School (TCC Focus Area)	26	33
19th Street Walkability Improvements	26	32
Truxtun Avenue Pedestrian Scale Improvements	28	32
Union Avenue Complete Street (21st Street to Brundage Lane)	28	31
23rd and 24th Street Intersection Improvements	26	29
Creekview Villas (R Street)	25	29
21st Street Bike Improvements	26	24
Golden State Pedestrian Improvements	22	24
4th Street Active Transportation Corridor (Chester Avenue to MLK Boulevard)	25	22
Electric Circulator Bus	26	19
Q Street Bike Expansion	28	18
Monterey Street (Alta Vista Drive to Brown Street)	28	17
California Avenue Complete Street (H Street to Washington Street)	28	15
Brundage Lane Complete Street (Chester Avenue to MLK Boulevard)	28	12
GET Downtown Transit Center/Service Enhancements	25	12
On-Demand Micro Transit	26	10
NACTO-Style Bike Boulevards	26	9
Chester and California Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	27	7
Chester Avenue Pedestrian and Bike Improvements (4th Street to Brundage Lane)	28	6
23rd Street Pedestrian Scale Improvements	28	2

WORKSHOP 4 - A LOOK AT THE PLAN

Workshop 4 was held as a community meeting to share the Draft TCC Plan and solicit feedback while the Plan was out for Public Review. The Public Review period was from November 4, 2021, through December 3, 2021, and Workshop 4 was the final public outreach event for this phase of the TCC Plan. Workshop 4 was hosted as a both an in-person and virtual event. The in-person Workshop 4 Community Meeting event was held on November 10, 2021, at MLK Community Center from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. A virtual version of Workshop 4 was held earlier in the day on November 10, 2021, via Zoom from 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

The recording of the virtual Workshop 4 can be accessed **here** or by going to <https://youtu.be/NhjzXTW8FDQ>.

An additional in-person event was held on November 30, 2021, at the California Church of Christ from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. In total, 53 community members attended the in-person events and 12 community members attended the virtual event. A total of 12 public comments were formally submitted on the Draft Plan. The project team reviewed these comments and made edits to the Plan as appropriate.

The CBO partners helped with the final push for community input and helped to advertise the Public Review period by distributing flyers, posting on social media, and attending the in-person and virtual events. The CBO partners noted the community expressed their concern about the proposed projects and whether the City would follow through with the community's suggestions. The City's project manager did an excellent job in reassuring the community that all the suggestions and proposed projects would be considered and that the TCC Plan was community-driven.

The City explained the next stages in the implementation process and reassured community members that all 121 suggested projects would remain in the plan and continue to be evaluated for grant readiness. Chapter 6 summarizes the implementation process and next steps.

MEDIA COVERAGE

The TCC project and associated public outreach efforts received media coverage by the following local media outlets:

- ABC 23 KERO, <https://www.turnto23.com/news/local-news/downtown-revitalization-workshop-hosted-by-the-city-of-bakersfield>
- ABC 23 KERO, <https://www.turnto23.com/news/local-news/southeast-stakeholders-urge-tcc-to-spend-grant-money-on-the-southeast-side-of-town>
- NBC 17 KGET, <https://www.kget.com/news/local-news/city-will-look-for-funding-for-complete-street-status-for-california-ave-enhanced-bike-lane-for-21st-housing-and-more/>
- NBC 17 KGET, <https://www.kget.com/news/local-news/citys-bid-for-downtown-transformational-grant-needs-suggestions-from-public-by-friday/>
- The Bakersfield Californian, https://www.bakersfield.com/news/bakersfield-pursues-millions-in-state-grants-to-transform-old-town-kern-nearby-communities/article_d12fd14c-6822-11eb-920e-cb5deb929d95.html
- The Bakersfield Californian, https://www.bakersfield.com/news/southeast-bakersfield-residents-hope-to-change-the-narrative-by-pursuing-millions-in-state-grants/article_128d1098-020e-11ec-93f1-7bf9f428ed24.html
- The Bakersfield Californian, https://www.bakersfield.com/opinion/community-voices/community-voices-bakersfield-desperately-needs-equitable-tcc-funding/article_65e2cdb8-f625-11eb-b8f4-133a684cd736.html
- Bakersfield Now, <https://bakersfieldnow.com/news/eyewitness-mornings/bakersfield-needs-feedback-on-downtown-project>



Press event at Workshop 2. Source: Dudek

What We Heard

The following discusses the results from the outreach activities described above, with feedback organized by the topics of equitable housing and neighborhood development, mobility and urban greening, and workforce development and economic opportunity.

EQUITABLE HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Although Kern County has more attainably priced housing compared to other parts of California, Focus Area residents still face cost challenges when renting and buying suitable housing. According to community feedback, most residents cannot purchase a home because they are unable to afford the monthly payment and down payment. In fact, from the available responses, over 40% of the survey respondents said that they needed housing assistance. It is evident through community engagement that affordable housing is needed in the Focus Area, particularly to address homelessness.

Participants in the community engagement process showed interest in lower-density mixed-use housing. From the survey and workshop results, the community prefers low- to medium-density housing within walking/biking distance of grocery stores, services, parks, and recreational facilities. Through the “virtual walks,” the community expressed an interest in building affordable housing in Old Town Kern, Downtown, and Lakeview. Moreover, through conversations with residents within the Focus Area, the need for better street lighting in their neighborhoods was apparent, not only to encourage walking and biking, but to deter crime within their neighborhoods.

MOBILITY AND URBAN GREENING

Transit and Shared Mobility

According to community feedback, participants would like to see transit operations that better serve the Focus Area through cohesive, reliable, accessible, and expanded schedules and routes that also provide connections to **first and last mile mobility options**. More frequent bus routes, including improved bus rapid transit, for better access to healthcare services, educational destinations, and employment centers is a community priority. Frequent bus routes and access to healthcare services were primarily important to the senior community, as they expressed frustration in missed doctor appointments due to unreliable transit. In addition, the community expressed interest in a low- to no-cost circulator shuttle. In addition to public transit, the community expressed interest in car sharing programs such as shuttles, electric vehicle car sharing, and vans for residents who work in agriculture.

The **first and last mile** refer to the bike or walking trip from someone's home or destination to the bus stop. It is important that this portion of the trip is safe, well lit, and includes shade, otherwise people may choose not to use the bus. Some popular bus and train stations include bike or scooter shares to help people get to their final destinations.

Respondents indicated a need to expand the on-demand ride hailing service into the TCC Focus Area. Other comments included enhancing transit stops with shade structures, bicycle parking, seating, lighting, and pedestrian infrastructure.

Walking and Biking

A concern for personal safety was noted often as a barrier to walking or biking within the Focus Area. Participants noted safety concerns related to biking and walking, with one person sharing that biking is dangerous, and several pointing to the frequency of pedestrian/biker and car collisions in the Focus Area, which are sometimes fatal. Within the Downtown and Old Town Kern areas, buffered bike and pedestrian lanes are a priority to the community. Participants shared that high speeds

and wide boulevards facilitate a streetscape designed to get traffic through the Focus Area quickly, rather than encouraging multiple modes of transportation on shared roads. Participants highlighted the opportunity for non-vehicle transportation options that take advantage of Downtown's walkable grid design. The community also expressed the need for better lighting and signage for pedestrian safety.

To promote walkable communities, participants expressed a need for improvements to existing infrastructure, particularly near the elementary schools Emerson, Owens, and Stella Hills. Residents expressed a need to fix cracked and jagged sidewalks and build Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant sidewalks and ramps. Most importantly, results also showed a dire need to build sidewalks in the Oleander and Sunset region of the Focus Area, where sidewalks are completely missing. In addition, alleyways along Union Avenue corridor and streets in the Oleander, Sunset, and Lakeview neighborhoods were noted as good candidates for green alleyways and locations to display public art to encourage positive communal use and deter crime.

Respondents have largely indicated strong support for active transportation infrastructure, including protected bike lanes; bike path connections to Kern River Trail and parks, including Mill Creek Linear Park; street lighting; a bike share and scooter share program; signage to indicate to drivers to watch for bikers; improved connections over railroad tracks; neighborhood bike kitchens with repair shops; bike parking at business and transit centers; and other mobility options such as a trolley or pedicabs. To improve walking, residents indicated the need for street lighting, safer crosswalks, talking crosswalks, greenery on sidewalks, buffered pedways/pathways, ADA sidewalk improvements, and other general repairs to sidewalks.

Residents of the Focus Area have indicated they would walk and bike more if the infrastructure was in place and there were more businesses. Through community engagement, it is clear the community already engages in active transportation such as biking and utilizing public transit. Now it is a matter of implementing projects conducive to these activities to ensure community members have a safe public space for mobility.

Participants voiced their concerns about cleaning up and maintaining existing green spaces and parks, as well as improving parks with shade structures, exercise equipment, and adult activities. Participants desired more similar amenities such as trails near the river, parklets, community gardens, linear paths with lighting, local art, outdoor civic and cultural spaces, outdoor dining, and more greening particularly around senior centers. Community members expressed a need for a proactive and comprehensive street tree plan and policy, as well as broad urban greening strategies to beautify the community and create connectivity through walking paths. Responses were particularly in favor of trees and shade, not only to provide protection from the heat, but also to have public spaces that can encourage community cohesiveness through public artistic events.

Most importantly, community responses emphasized accountability to ensure improvements and urban greening were made equitably across the Focus Area, and not just in the commercial center where people work or dine.

In addition to green spaces, community responses also centered on water efficiency, solar panel installations, and electric vehicles. Through live polling, conversations with residents, and survey responses, it was evident that the community is conscious of the need to transition to electric power and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Participants also indicated that 34th Street, Union Avenue, Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, and main commercial cores are viable cores of economic opportunity, and that local businesses and jobs are needed at East California Avenue and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. Lastly, participants indicated a need for more resources and services for the homeless population.

Example: In Chapter 4, Mobility and Urban Greening, and Chapter 6, Plan Implementation, strategies and community projects were identified to enhance mobility and improve walking, biking, and transit connections to schools, jobs, and community services.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

One of the biggest barriers to economic vitality is low educational attainment within the Focus Area; hence, it is no surprise that community residents seek resources to improve their skills. Through conversations with community residents, the need for a comprehensive approach to economic vitality was important, beginning with K-12 education. Stakeholders also shared the need for short-term programs that develop immediate job skills and facilitate rapid placement into the workforce. The very low high-school graduation rate in the Focus Area necessitates local job training and apprenticeship programs in such career tracks as culinary arts, construction, coding, carpentry, business, pipefitting, solar photovoltaic, and clean energy, as well as a pathway for employment with the police or fire departments. One stakeholder noted that investing in workforce development will also promote leadership roles within the community and instill a sense of pride. In addition to trade jobs, participants also expressed a need to support artists and creators and to invest in creative jobs.

According to community feedback, there is a need for assistance with the job search, computer usage, and career networking; language classes in English and Spanish; and on-the-job training. Responses focused on the need for an overall assessment plan for workforce assets and needs, and a secure funding plan to attract new employers and industries and train the workforce to fill new and existing jobs. Responses also focused on the need to ensure that local redevelopment projects prioritize training and employing the local workforce. For example, implementation projects for some residents included rebuilding the senior center to provide construction jobs and long-term maintenance jobs. Moreover, with the current shift to working from home, respondents expressed the need for childcare services and access to laptops and the internet. It is evident that community members have been impacted by the digital divide caused by COVID-19, and though COVID-19 may end, the need for technology and broadband at home will continue, as our workforce depends on it. Considering that, training on how to use the internet and virtual learning were expressed needs.

Respondents were also clear in the need to develop infrastructure to support minority-owned businesses through small business coaching, programming for microentrepreneurs and micro-lending, technical support for code compliance, and renovation of historic buildings. Participants specifically highlighted the critical need to invest in Lakeview to start up businesses and create jobs. Lakeview was earlier introduced as one of the most burdened communities within the project limits and in need of economic development.

Example: In Chapter 5, Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities, and Chapter 6, Plan Implementation, programs and projects have been identified to provide financial and technical assistance to small minority-owned businesses, as well as workforce trainings for residents.

“With the lack of skills that people have in Bakersfield, we are not attracting new businesses or industry. We don’t have the workforce with the necessary skill set.”

– Outreach participant

“We would empower the community by providing the opportunities for training and courses. This would also sustain the revitalization efforts that are being done.”

– Outreach participant

3



EQUITABLE HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

3

EQUITABLE HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT



The provision of equitable housing and neighborhood development in the Focus Area is vital for residents' quality of life and is also a critical component for the support of local businesses and a thriving workforce. This chapter identifies potential sites for the development of subsidized affordable housing projects, which were selected based on their ability to meet eligibility requirements for Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities (AHSC) grant funding. AHSC funding is in line with Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) program objectives and requirements works towards implementation of TCC strategies to create more affordable housing and infrastructure improvements that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to supplying new affordable housing in the Focus Area, an important component of this project is to determine and prevent household displacement, which is often caused when home values and/or rents increase to the point where community members can no longer afford to live in their neighborhoods. This chapter describes housing displacement risks in the Focus Area and includes planning recommendations that will minimize housing displacement and facilitate safe, high quality affordable housing.



Housing in the Focus Area. Source: City of Bakersfield.

Project Household Displacement Risks

Housing displacement is caused when community members are priced out of a neighborhood and can no longer afford to rent safe or sanitary homes.¹ Renters are most vulnerable to displacement as landlords can increase rents or evict tenants to increase income. Low-income households that are spending more than half their income on rent are significantly more likely to be displaced, as small changes to the cost of housing can cause serious financial strain. While renters are more likely to be displaced from their homes, homeowners who spend more than half their income on housing are less likely to make necessary improvements to keep their homes safe and sanitary. Low-income renters and homeowners are also more likely to live in overcrowded housing to save money, which can cause an increase of the spread of communicable diseases and decrease children's wellbeing and educational outcomes.² To understand how the above factors affect the Focus Area, this vulnerability assessment includes the following indicators from the California Healthy Places Index:



HOMEOWNERSHIP

Homeownership – This measures the proportion of households in the Focus Area that own their own home compared to the State proportion. Homeowners are less likely to be displaced than renters.



FINANCIAL BURDEN

Cost Burden – This measures the proportion of low-income households in the Focus Area that spend more than half their income on housing. Cost burdened renters are at high risk of being displaced, whereas cost burdened homeowners may have a more difficult time maintaining safe and sanitary housing.



HOME HABITABILITY

Housing Habitability – This measures the proportion of homes with basic plumbing and kitchen facilities compared to the State proportion. Renters in uninhabitable homes may be less likely to ask their landlords for maintenance for fear of rent increases. Homeowners with these habitability issues also have a more difficult time storing perishable food and maintaining a healthy environment.



OVERCROWDING

Overcrowded Housing – This measures the proportion of homes with more than one person per rooms in their homes. Overcrowded housing can be a sign that there is not enough large or affordable housing to support large blended or multigenerational households, or that households are choosing to live in smaller units to save money and are at risk for being displaced.

Each of these factors is compared to the State of California data. Scores in the bottom 25% of the State are considered challenged, scores between 25% and 50% are considered poor, scores between 50% and 75% are considered moderate, and scores in the top 25% are considered good. By comparing scores against State data, it is easier to understand how the Focus Area compares with the average census tract and how great the threat of displacement is.

Homeownership

Homeownership is a key indicator of wealth and health in communities. Owning a home provides the opportunity to build wealth over time and provide neighborhood stability. Diversification and expansion of homeownership can also protect against rising rents and promote social ties within the community. Building up savings to afford purchasing a home can be difficult, especially when housing costs are high.

1 SPARCC (Strong, Prosperous, and Resilient Communities Challenge). 2018. "Protecting Renters from Displacement and Unhealthy and Climate Vulnerable Housing." [http://www.sparcchub.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Issue-Brief-Protecting-Renters-from-Displacement-and-Un- healthy-and-Climate-Vulnerable-Housing-11.13-1.pdf](http://www.sparcchub.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Issue-Brief-Protecting-Renters-from-Displacement-and-Un-healthy-and-Climate-Vulnerable-Housing-11.13-1.pdf).

2 PHASC (Public Health Alliance of Southern California). 2020. "Uncrowded Housing." https://healthyplacesindex.org/policy-actions/uncrowded-housing/#stabilize_residents_neighborhoods.

Within the Focus Area, the percentage of housing units that are owner-occupied is between 15% and 37%. The majority of census tracts in the Focus Area are considered challenged (i.e., they score in the bottom 25% of the State). The remaining census tract scores poor (25%–50% of the State). **Figure 3-1** breaks down the Focus Area by U.S. Census tract in relation to owner-occupied housing units.

Cost Burden

Cost burdens are felt by renters and homeowners alike; however, in both California and the Focus Area, unaffordable housing costs particularly affect renters. For a homeowner, gaining equity in their home can help protect them from foreclosure. They may be able to refinance and save on their monthly payments, all while benefitting from stable property taxes due to Proposition 13's limitations on property tax increases.

Households are considered severely cost burdened when they pay more than 50% of their income on rent or housing costs. The classification of “severely cost burdened” is due to these populations paying much more than they can likely afford. When the cost of living is too high, people resort to giving up healthy food, medical care, and other necessities, as well as quality of housing and space. These difficult choices are a burden that can often lead to displacement.

Each census tract in the Focus Area is considered challenged or poor for both homeowners and renters. Since more renters Statewide are cost burdened, to be considered a challenged community for cost-burdened homeowners, 16% of homeowners in a census tract must be paying over half of their income for housing costs, whereas a challenged tract for renters has at least 38% of renters paying more than half of their income. This shows that while both homeowners and renters in the Focus Areas face cost challenges, these challenges are far worse for renters. **Figures 3-2 and 3-3** break down the Focus Area by U.S. Census tract in relation to cost-burdened households.



Four Unit Residence in the Focus Area. Source: City of Bakersfield.

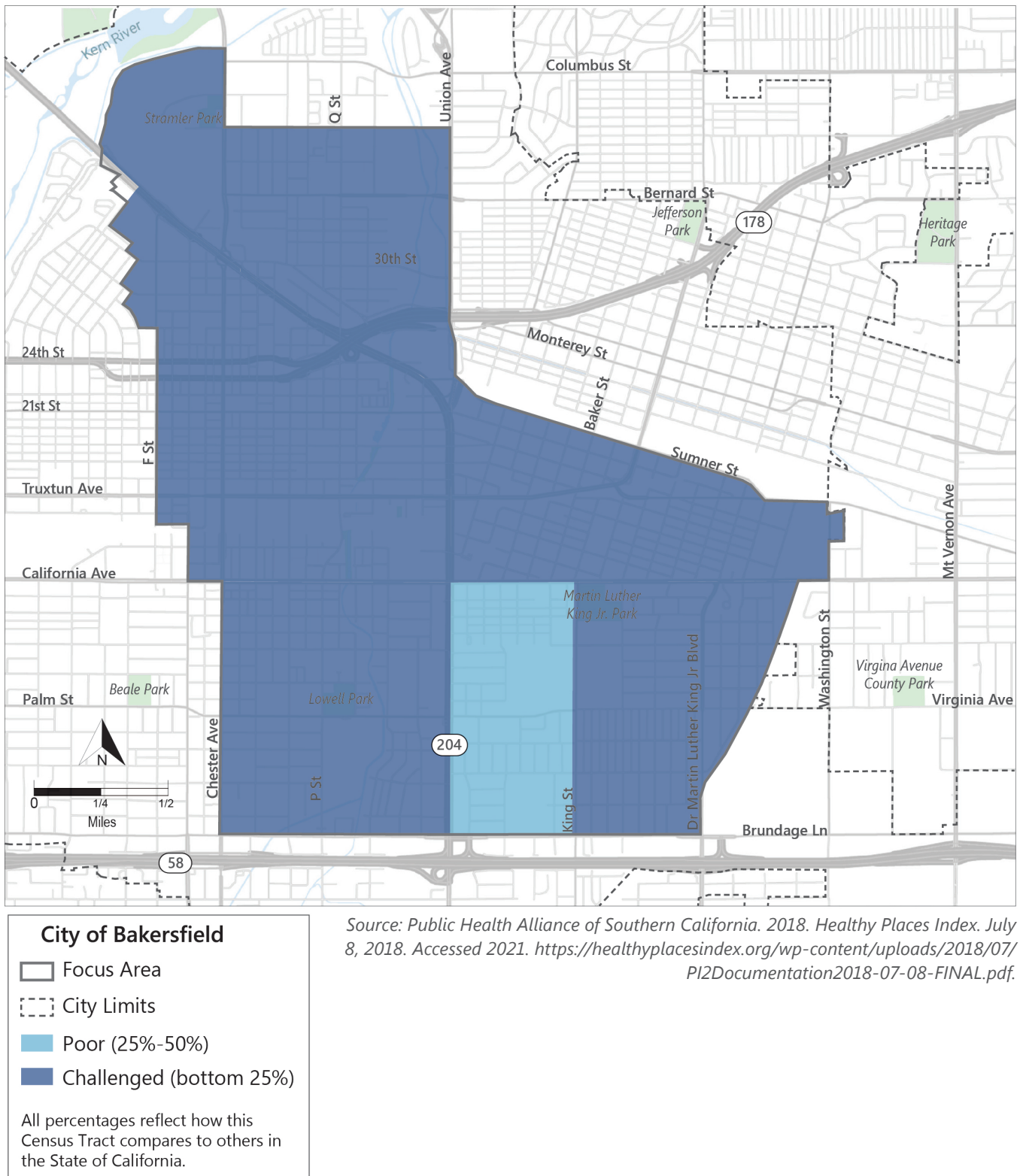
Figure 3-1: Challenged Areas by Percentage of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

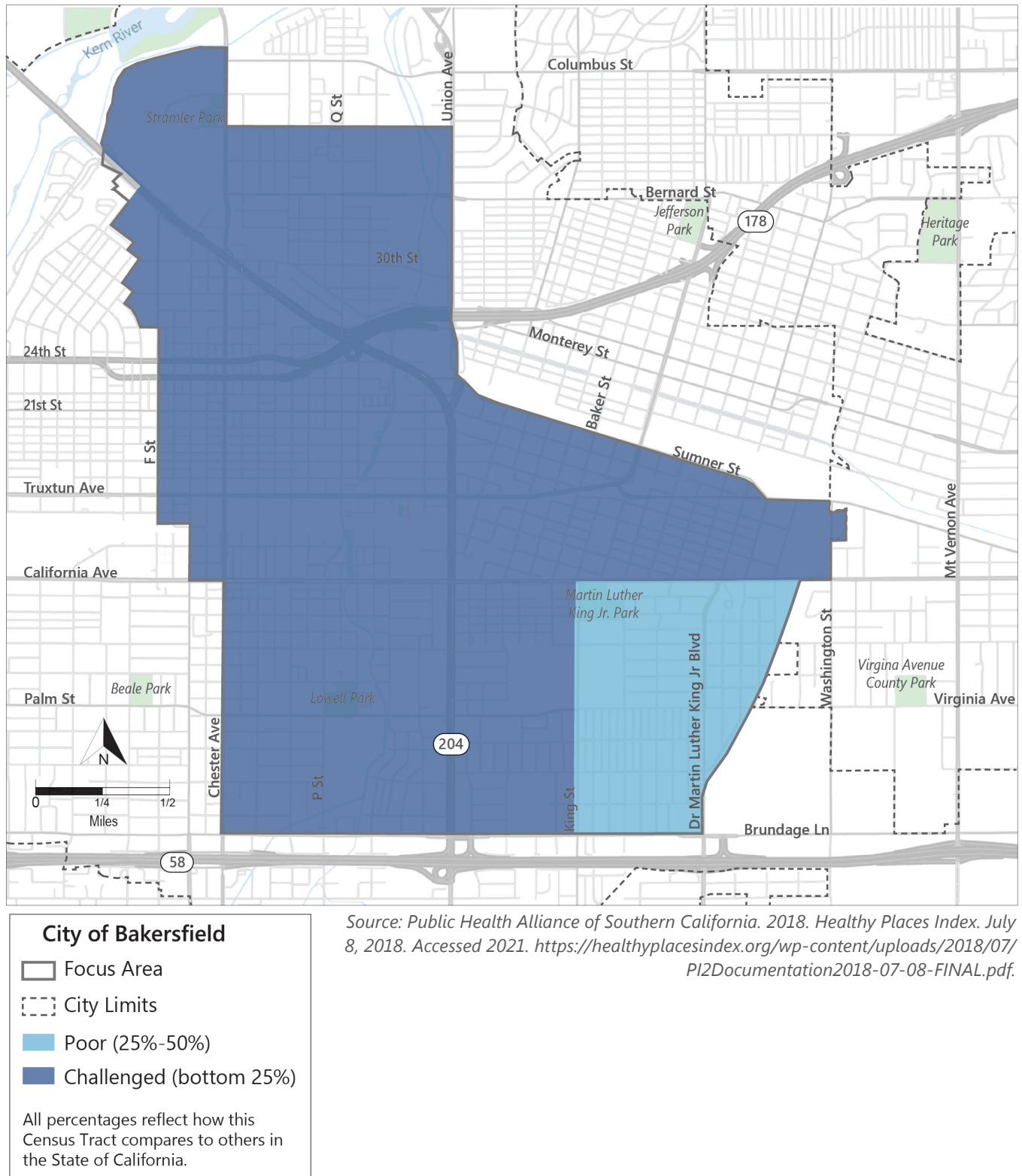
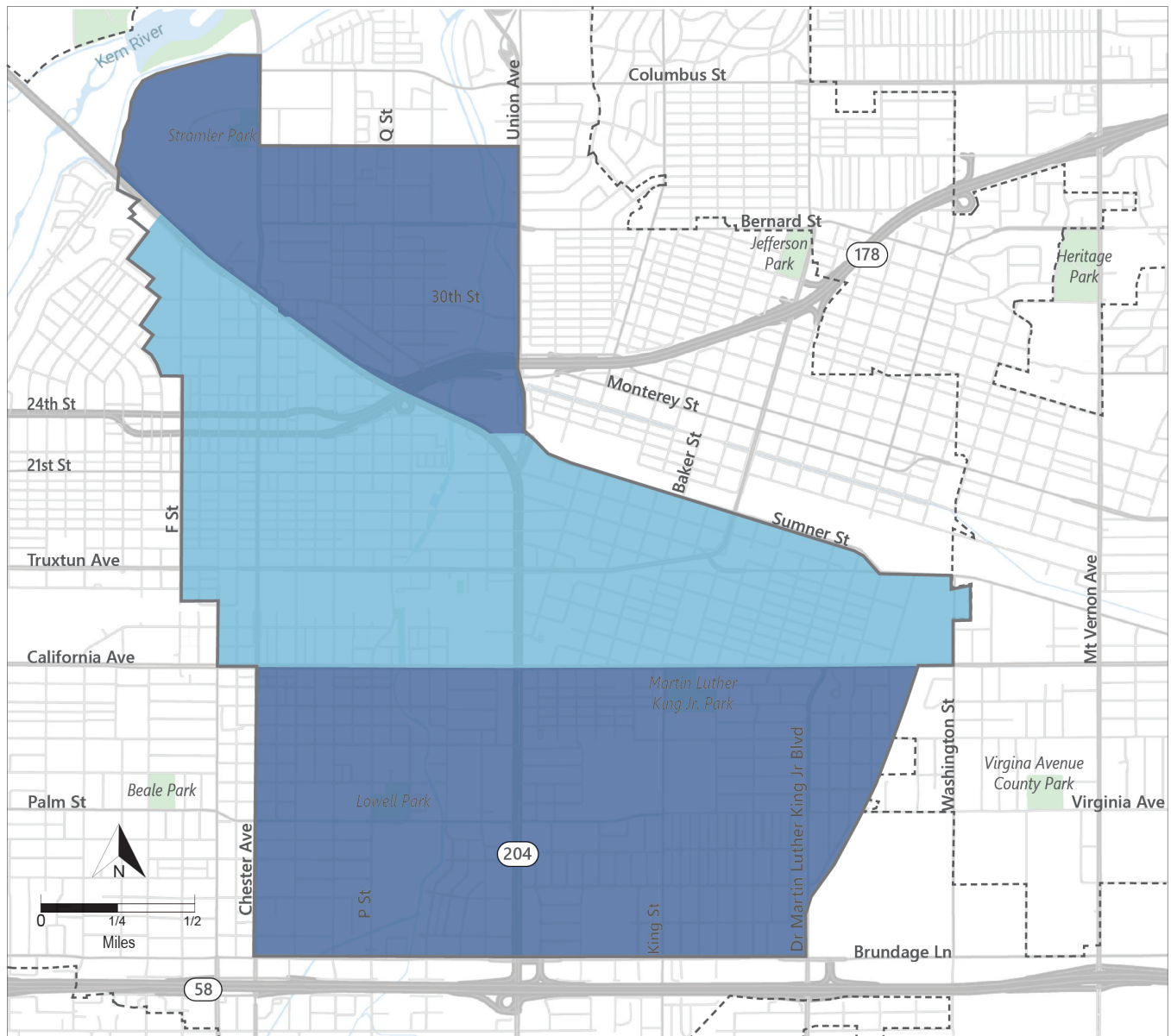
Figure 3-2: Challenged Areas by Percentage of Cost-Burdened Homeowners

Figure 3-3: Challenged Areas by Percentage of Cost-Burdened Renters**City of Bakersfield**

- Focus Area
- City Limits
- Poor (25%-50%)
- Challenged (bottom 25%)

All percentages reflect how this Census Tract compares to others in the State of California.

Source: Public Health Alliance of Southern California. 2018. Healthy Places Index. July 8, 2018. Accessed 2021. <https://healthyplacesindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/PI2Documentation2018-07-08-FINAL.pdf>.

Housing Habitability

Housing habitability is measured by the presence of basic plumbing and kitchen facilities, indicating whether a home is comfortably habitable. Proper plumbing is imperative for basic sanitation needs and preventing disease. Kitchen facilities contribute to food security and cooking safety, allowing people to meet their nutritional needs. Without the proper facilities, preparing and storing perishable foods like produce or dairy is more difficult. This often leads to purchasing processed and prepared food instead, leading to poor health outcomes.

Focus Area census tracts in the southwest are considered challenged with respect to housing habitability. In the most challenged areas, approximately 5% of homes are considered uninhabitable. Although a seemingly low percentage, this is worse than 90% of communities in California, and all people should have access to basic plumbing and kitchen facilities. With habitability improvements, it is important to retain existing populations. Improvements to housing and resources can have unintended consequences of displacement. **Figure 3-4** breaks down the Focus Area by U.S. Census tract in relation to uninhabitable housing.

While robust and tract level data is not available for air conditioning and weatherization, communities facing habitability and cost burdens are likely less resilient to climate change and lack energy efficiency upgrades, including air conditioning. Furthermore, cost burdened homes are less likely to run an air conditioning unit, even if it is present, due to the cost. These are additional concerns that should be addressed in the Focus Area.

Overcrowding

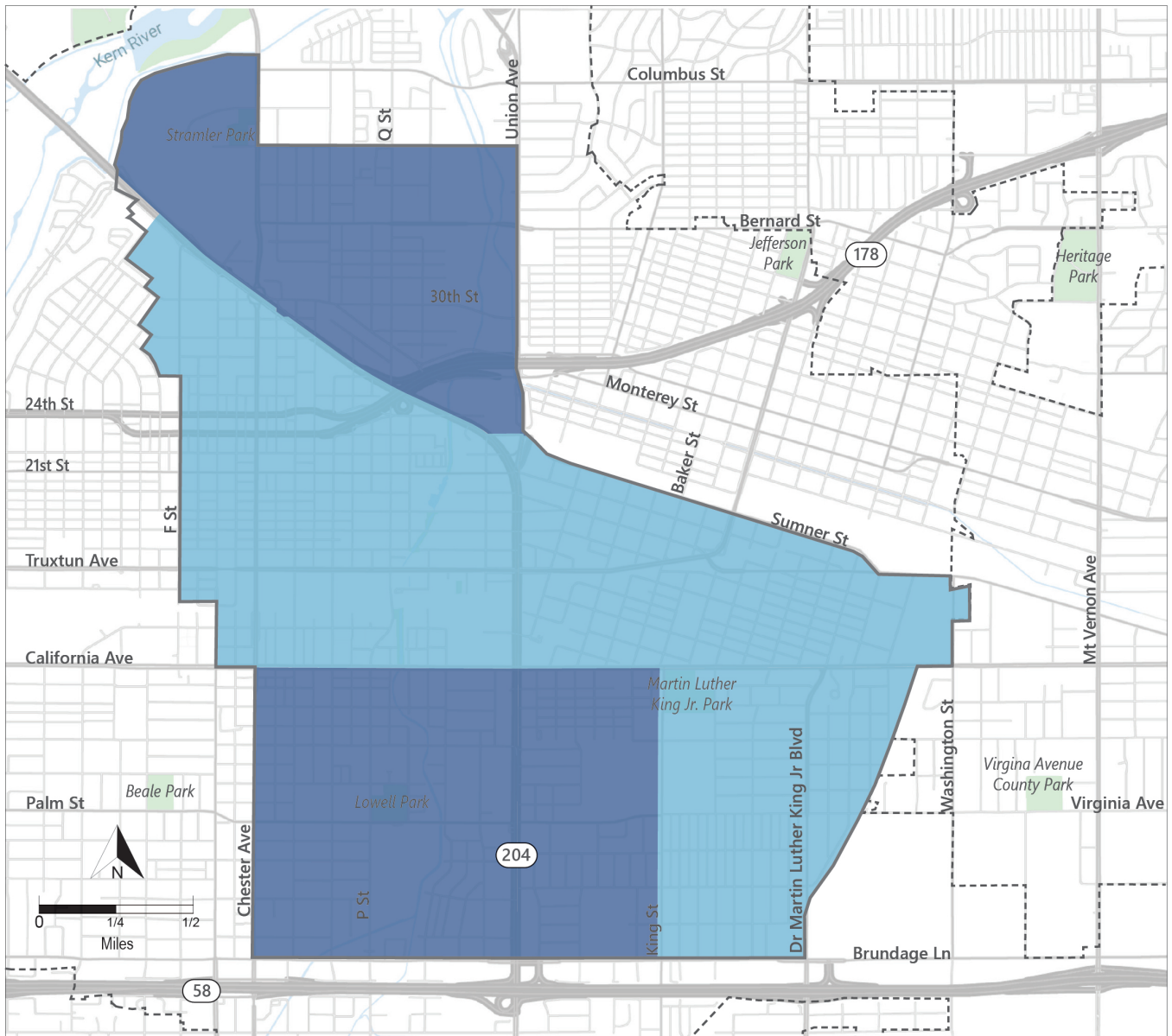
A household is considered overcrowded if there is more than one person per room in the home. In overcrowded households, contagious illnesses are likely to spread, because it is harder to isolate the sick person to their own room. Children are also more likely to have worse educational outcomes, as they may not have a quiet space to finish schoolwork.³ Overcrowded households are generally a sign that households are having a difficult time affording an appropriate unit and that there might not be appropriate housing for larger families.

The eastern portion of the Focus Area is considered challenged with overcrowding. In the entire Focus Area, between 10% and 30% of homes are overcrowded. **Figure 3-5** breaks down the Focus Area by U.S. Census tract in relation to overcrowding.

Goals and Strategies

This section outlines goals and strategies to address the specific needs of the community members to provide equitable housing and neighborhood development for very low and low-income households in the Focus Area. These solutions could be championed by the City or pursued with a strategic local partner. Each strategy includes the household characteristic(s) from the vulnerability assessment above that it is meant to address in order to avoid the displacement of very low and low-income households.

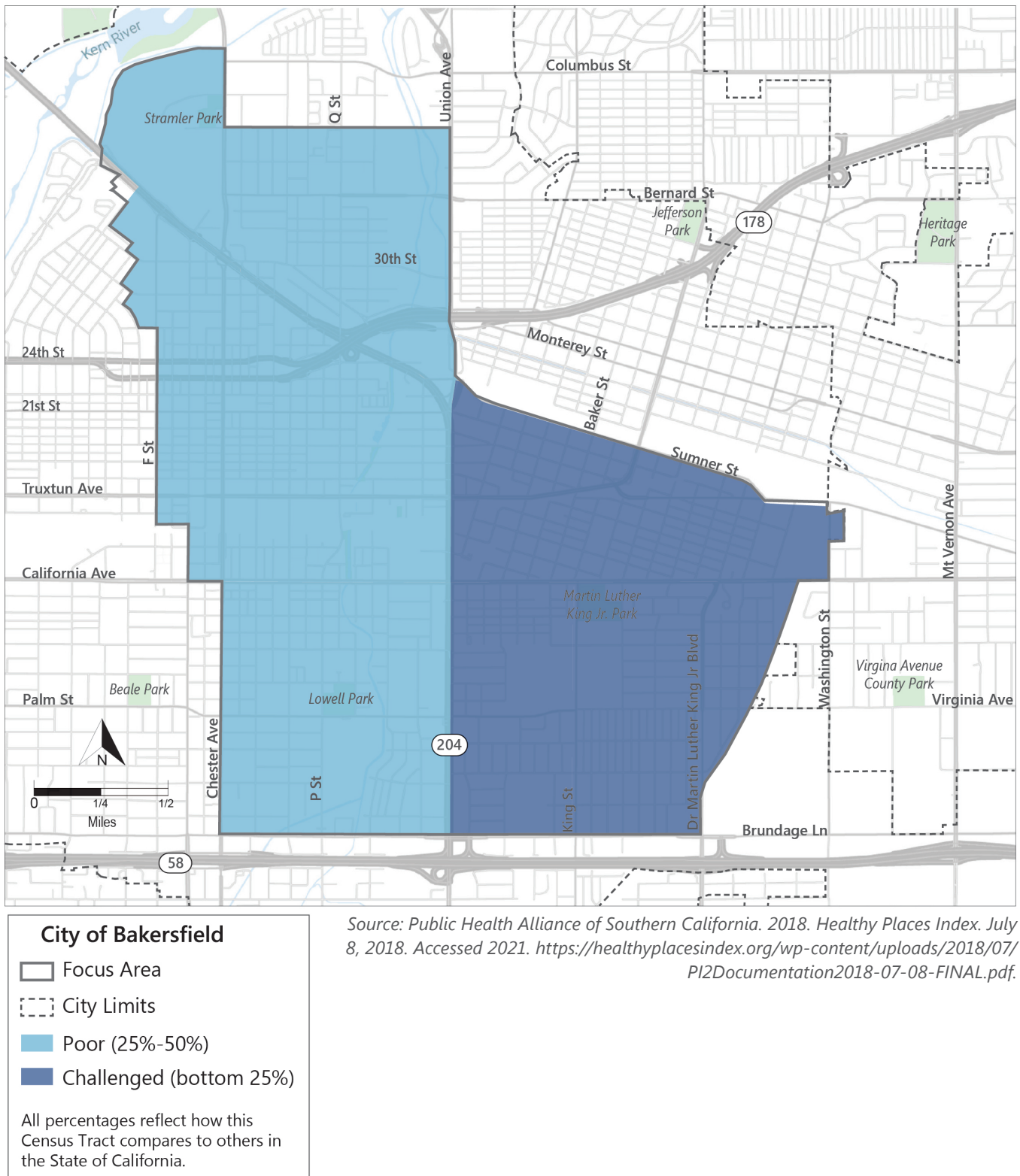
3 Public Health Alliance of Southern California. 2020. "Uncrowded Housing." Accessed December 20, 2020. <https://healthyplacesindex.org/poli-cy-actions/uncrowded-housing/>.

Figure 3-4: Challenged Areas by Percentage of Unhabitable Housing**City of Bakersfield**

- Focus Area
- City Limits
- Poor (25%-50%)
- Challenged (bottom 25%)

All percentages reflect how this Census Tract compares to others in the State of California.

Source: Public Health Alliance of Southern California. 2018. Healthy Places Index. July 8, 2018. Accessed 2021. <https://healthyplacesindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/PI2Documentation2018-07-08-FINAL.pdf>.

Figure 3-5: Challenged Areas by Percentage of Overcrowded Housing

Goal 1: Create a Path to Homeownership



1.1: AFFORDABILITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Many of these programs assist low- to moderate-income families to overcome the initial barrier of a down payment and closing costs. This assistance might include grants, forgivable loans, or second mortgages, which are subsidized by governments or non-profits to decrease the size of the first mortgage. Bakersfield is a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) entitlement city that has secured Federal funding from HUD and their HOME Investment Partnerships Program and will offer up to \$250,000 to be used for down payment assistance from 2020 to 2025.⁴



1.2: FLEXIBLE, LOW-COST AND SUPPORTIVE FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

Financial coaching programs can offer people from low-income households education and training to help build wealth. Professional or trained volunteer coaches can work with community members over time to set goals and take steps to achieve their goals. Jurisdictions may allocate funding or staff specifically to these programs. Currently, the Housing Authority of the County of Kern provides financial literacy counseling.⁵ The City's down payment assistance program will include pre- and post-purchase education and counseling to program borrowers. This could include funds for point-of-sale requirements to additionally lower the barrier to homeownership. All education and counseling services will be delivered by HUD certified counselors and include budget development and financial literacy.



1.3: LIMITED OR SHARED EQUITY HOMEOWNERSHIP PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY LAND TRUSTS

This type of program allows families to purchase homes in partnership with public or non-profit partners. In exchange for the financial support, homeowners agree to resell the home at an affordable price or repay a portion of the equity down the road. Land Trusts can be tied to these programs and hold the title to specific land parcels to preserve the affordability. These programs can benefit all communities but are especially impactful in areas with escalating housing costs or areas with many foreclosures or vacant lots. No limited or shared equity homeownership programs or community land trusts are present in Bakersfield. This will be explored during the City's 6th Cycle Housing Element Update.

⁴ LeSar Development Consultants. 2020. City of Bakersfield Draft Consolidated Plan 2020-2025. March 2020. Accessed August 21, 2020. <https://docplayer.net/190706301-City-of-bakersfield-draft-consolidated-plan-march-2020.html>.

⁵ Housing Authority of the County of Kern. 2020. "Housing Counseling." Accessed August 2020. https://www.kernha.org/menus/housing-coun-seling_1.html.

Goal 2: Ensure Safe and Affordable Housing



2.1: HOMEOWNER AND RENTAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

Homeowner rehabilitation programs provide low-interest loans, grants, labor, or materials to low-income, senior, or disabled residents needing to make home repairs. Bakersfield has secured Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) funding and has \$50,000 per year allocated toward a home rehabilitation program to specifically fund ADA improvements for physically challenged or mobility impaired individuals who are at or below 80% of the area's median income.⁶ In addition to this City program, multiple non-profits provide home repair. Love Inc. of Greater Bakersfield offers home maintenance, appliance repair, furniture, and more.⁷ Rebuilding Kern also gathers volunteers and repairs homes in the region. These programs can be expanded to include water and energy efficiency measures to increase sustainability in the Focus Area and reduce residences' water and power bills. Potential TCC partners that submitted rehab projects include Habitat for Humanity, Grid Alternatives, and SOMAH (Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing). Public education can also help residents adapt their homes to the climate.



2.2: SECOND UNIT AMNESTY PROGRAMS

Second unit amnesty programs assist residents with getting unpermitted second units up to code. Oftentimes low income or very-low income residents live in unpermitted secondary units, which can be unsafe. These programs assist owners with the needed improvements and provide habitability inspections. California's Senate Bill (SB) 13 has provided a way for qualified homeowners to delay second unit compliance with certain building code requirements unrelated to health and safety for 5 years. Bakersfield does not currently offer a second unit amnesty program. This will be explored during the City's 6th Cycle Housing Element Update.



2.3: COMMUNITY SOLAR

Community solar projects can provide free or low-cost renewable energy to a neighborhood. Rooftops or vacant lots can be used as solar panel sites, and the energy produced can be used by the surrounding homes. Any excess energy can be sold back to the grid. These projects would reduce energy costs in the Focus Area and reduce financial burden.

⁶ LeSar Development Consultants 2020.

⁷ McNamara, J. n.d. "Rent assistance in Bakersfield California and Kern County." Accessed August 25, 2020. https://www.needhelppayingbills.com/html/bakersfield_rent_assistance.html.

Goal 3: Increase Housing Supply



3.1: ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT AND DETACHED DWELLING UNIT POLICIES

These policies allow residents to more easily develop second units on properties. California's Second Unit Law, Assembly Bill (AB) 1866, allows development of these units by right. Other State bills related to this topic that have created requirements and guidance include SB 13, AB 68, AB 881, and AB 670. The City conforms to these State laws and has lessened their restrictions. For example, parking requirements for accessory dwelling units (ADUs) are less than those of single-family or multifamily housing, as follows, "1 space per dwelling unit. If the unit is a garage conversion or within 1/2 mile of public transit, no parking spaces are required."⁸

With SB 2 planning funds, the City is creating an ADU incentive program that includes pre-approved development and site plans for streamlined construction of ADUs in the Focus Area and throughout Bakersfield. The City will also offer grants and loans for ADU construction if the unit will be deed restricted to very-low- and low-income individuals or households.



3.2: DENSITY BONUSES, INCENTIVE ZONING, AND PUBLIC BENEFIT ZONING

These policies provide incentives for developers to provide public benefits in order to gain benefits like additional density, increased building heights, or expedited permitting processes. The State of California has a State Density Bonus Law that allows up to a 50% density increase and other incentives, although local governments can adjust the density increase and provide additional incentives to promote affordability.

The current City Density Bonus Policy is contained in Chapter 15.79 of the Bakersfield Municipal Code and is consistent with the current State law. The City's Commercial Center and Central Business zones are both public benefit zones and offer increased floor area ratio for various public improvements or services.

To qualify for a density bonus in Bakersfield, the development must contain at least one of the following:

- 10% of total units for lower income
- 5% of total units for very low income
- A senior citizen housing development or mobile home park with residency limited to older ages, defined as 55+ years of age by the Federal Fair Housing Act, as amended by Public Law 104-76
- 10% of total units in a common interest development for persons and families of moderate income

- 10% of total units for transitional foster youth, disabled veterans, or homeless persons
- 20% of total units for lower-income students in a student housing development used exclusively for full-time students at an institution of higher education
- 100% of total units are for very-low-, lower- and moderate-income households, except that only up to 20% of the total units may be for moderate-income households
- 1 acre of land with appropriate land use and zoning designations, permits, approvals, and access to public facilities is donated by the project to the City for very-low-income units



3.3: LOWER DEVELOPMENT BARRIERS

Streamlining or altering the permitting process and reducing parking requirements for affordable housing is an incentive, local governments can use to promote more affordable developments. Especially in more densely developed areas with more community amenities such as well-serviced public transportation, reduced parking requirements can be a great incentive for developers. The City will be implementing a development assistance program to offset the costs of development fees for affordable housing developers. Currently, there are parking reduction policies in the City for low-income housing and infill development in the City's "central district" located in the Focus Area and properties zoned C-B and C-C. Reduced parking by 10% is allowed if a transit facility exists within 1,000 feet of the front or main customer door of the development that is linked with an improved and paved pedestrian way. In the Central District and Old Town Kern, the City has adopted Multiple-Family Residential Development Parking Incentives exclusively for multiple-family residential development projects.



3.4: MICRO-UNITS

Formally called single-room occupancy (SRO) units, micro-units are smaller, lack full kitchens and bathrooms, and have shared living spaces. These units are often marketed toward young adults, but also play an important role in targeted affordable housing for low-income and very-low-income community members. Income range, minimum square footage, and restrictions on number of occupants are often set requirements that can vary by local government. The smallest unit that can be built in California is called an "efficiency unit" according to California Health and Safety Code, Section 17958.1. Efficiency units can be as small as 150 square feet and may have a partial kitchen or bathroom. No more than two people are permitted to live in such units. Micro-units are permitted in C-C zoned areas in the Focus Area. Per California State law, units must be at least 150 square feet.⁹



3.5: VACANT OR UNDERUTILIZED PUBLIC LAND

The identification and utilization of public land is one opportunity for additional affordable housing. California's Surplus Land Act requires the prioritization of affordable housing when local governments sell or lease vacant land. Such an inventory has been performed in the Housing Site Analysis, below. The City has existing surplus land in the Focus Area available for affordable housing.

Goal 4: Protect Residents from Housing Displacement



4.1: EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

These programs often provide 1–6 months of short-term aid, covering rent for those struggling to afford it. Some pay utilities, legal fees, security deposits, and first month's rent for alternative housing. Multiple nonprofits, organizations, and agencies provide funding or connections to rental assistance. Some of these local and nearby organizations include the following: the Bakersfield Branch of the Salvation Army, Bethany Services, Kern County Homeless Collaborative, Homeless Center of Bakersfield, Catholic Social Services, Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault, Referral Service of Kern County, St. Vincent de Paul, Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK), California Rural Legal Assistance, Family Resource Centers, and Kern County McKinney Vento Act Homeless Prevention.¹⁰



4.2: LOCAL RELOCATION BENEFITS

When tenants are displaced due to no-fault evictions, local relocation benefit policies help to find the tenants a new place to live with comparable or improved cost of living, conditions, and location. Current relocation policies are in line with the California Health and Safety Code Article 2.5, Tenant Relocation Assistance. Implementing policies are in place that ensure that just practices are followed, such as relocation case management or provisions that secure the availability of new housing prior to displacement, which is essential to protecting tenants and avoiding permanent displacement. The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) additionally suggests the establishment of one-for-one replacement rules for redevelopment, as well as “first right to return” options for displaced tenants. The City complies with California Health and Safety Code and the Uniform Relocation Assistance for homeowners being displaced by Federal funded projects.



4.3: RAPID RE-HOUSING AND HOUSING FIRST POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Rapid re-housing and housing first programs provide rapid access to permanent housing for people who are unhoused. Housing first programs are unique in that they place people in housing situations without imposing additional conditions related to treatment or behavior, sometimes called low-barrier housing. Support services are generally available on site or nearby. These services may include case management, mental and physical healthcare, substance abuse treatment, vocational support, independent living skills, and social activities. In a housing first program, no one is required to access these services.

Bakersfield has been granted Emergency Solutions Grants Program funding, of which \$100,332 per year from 2020 to 2025 are to be put towards rapid rehousing and homeless prevention.¹¹ The Homeless Center of Bakersfield runs a Rapid Re-Housing Program in Bakersfield, as does the Kern County McKinney Vento Act Homeless Prevention.¹² One Housing First, a low-barrier shelter, is run by the Community Action Partnership of Kern, called the M Street Navigation Center.¹³ The City has also opened the Brundage Lane Navigation Center; see City website for more info.

Affordable Housing Site Analysis

This section outlines potential affordable housing sites in the Focus Area. This section organizes the sites into three tiers based on the degree to which the sites demonstrate eligibility for AHSC grant funding. Tier 3 sites meet basic grant requirements as defined below. Tier 2 sites meet all of the requirements of Tier 3 and are within walking distance of community amenities such as schools and parks. Tier 1 sites meet all of the conditions of Tier 2 and 3 and are already zoned for the necessary density. The City can change zoning; however, it is assumed that sites that are currently zoned for larger developments have sufficient infrastructure to support the increased housing. Given the small geographic area of the Focus Area, many of the AHSC criteria, outlined below, did not apply to sites in the Focus Area (e.g., there are no hazard zones in the Focus Area); however, they are included here as they are applicable to other areas in Bakersfield.

Tier 3 – Basic Requirements

Tier 3 sites meet the following requirements described below:

- Vacant
- Minimum lot size
- Access to transit
- Avoid hazards

VACANT

Each site included in Tier 3 is currently vacant or being used as a surface parking lot. These sites are more likely to be developed than ones that are developed and provide housing or commercial development to the community. Development of vacant sites also avoids demolishing existing buildings and displacing the people that live in them or depend on an existing business for work.

MINIMUM LOT SIZE

Affordable housing developments funded by AHSC in cities must be at least 20 units to an acre. The Bakersfield Municipal Code does not allow this level of density to occur on lots smaller than 6,000 square feet. All Tier 3 sites are a minimum of 6,000 square feet to be consistent with this requirement; however, they may require a rezone (see Tier 1) before they are developed.

¹¹ LeSar Development Consultants 2020.

¹² McNamara n.d.

¹³ CAPK (Community Action Partnership of Kern). 2020. "M Street Navigation Center." June 1, 2020. Accessed August 26, 2020. <http://www.capk.org/m-street-navigation-center/>.



ACCESS TO TRANSIT

Affordable housing developments funded by AHSC in cities must be within a half mile of a transit stop, which is generally considered a 15-minute walk. The Focus Area is well served by multiple transit lines, and every site in the Focus Area is within a half mile of a transit stop.

HAZARD ZONES

It is important to avoid high hazard areas when placing affordable housing. All housing is safer when located out of natural hazard areas, including CalFire determined wildfire severity zones, FEMA determined flood zones, and California Department of Conservation Alquist Priolo zones; however, low-income populations are especially vulnerable to being displaced after a hazard event as they may have a harder time finding replacement housing. No sites in the Focus Area are within a high hazard area; however, sections along the Kern River north of the Focus Area are within the 500-Year Flood Zone and are at moderate risk of a fire as defined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Tier 2 – Medium Priority

Tier 2 sites meet the following additional requirement described below:

- Access to community services

ACCESS TO COMMUNITY SERVICES

Low-income households are less likely to own a car and live within walking distance of local services such as schools, parks, and stores. In the Focus Area, approximately 20% of households do not have access to a car. AHSC developments are awarded additional points, and therefore are more likely to be funded, if they are within an area ranked as “Most Walkable” by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Walkability Index. Each Tier 2 site is located within a Most Walkable Area. These sites are also all within a 15-minute walk of a school, park, retail, and transit stop.

Tier 1 – High Priority

Tier 1 sites meet the following additional requirement described below:

- Appropriate zoning

APPROPRIATE ZONING

Currently, four zones, Multiple-Family Dwelling (R-3), High Density Multiple-Family Dwelling (R-4), Commercial Center (CC), and Central Business (CB), allow for the density required for AHSC projects. While the City can change the zoning, making more sites eligible for Tier 1, this analysis assumes that sites that are currently zoned for this density have been vetted by the City and the community to support this level of development.

Figure 3-6 shows the parcels that rank in each tier and the currently proposed affordable housing projects in the Focus Area.

Table 3-1 assesses the City’s proposed affordable housing sites based on the criteria above.

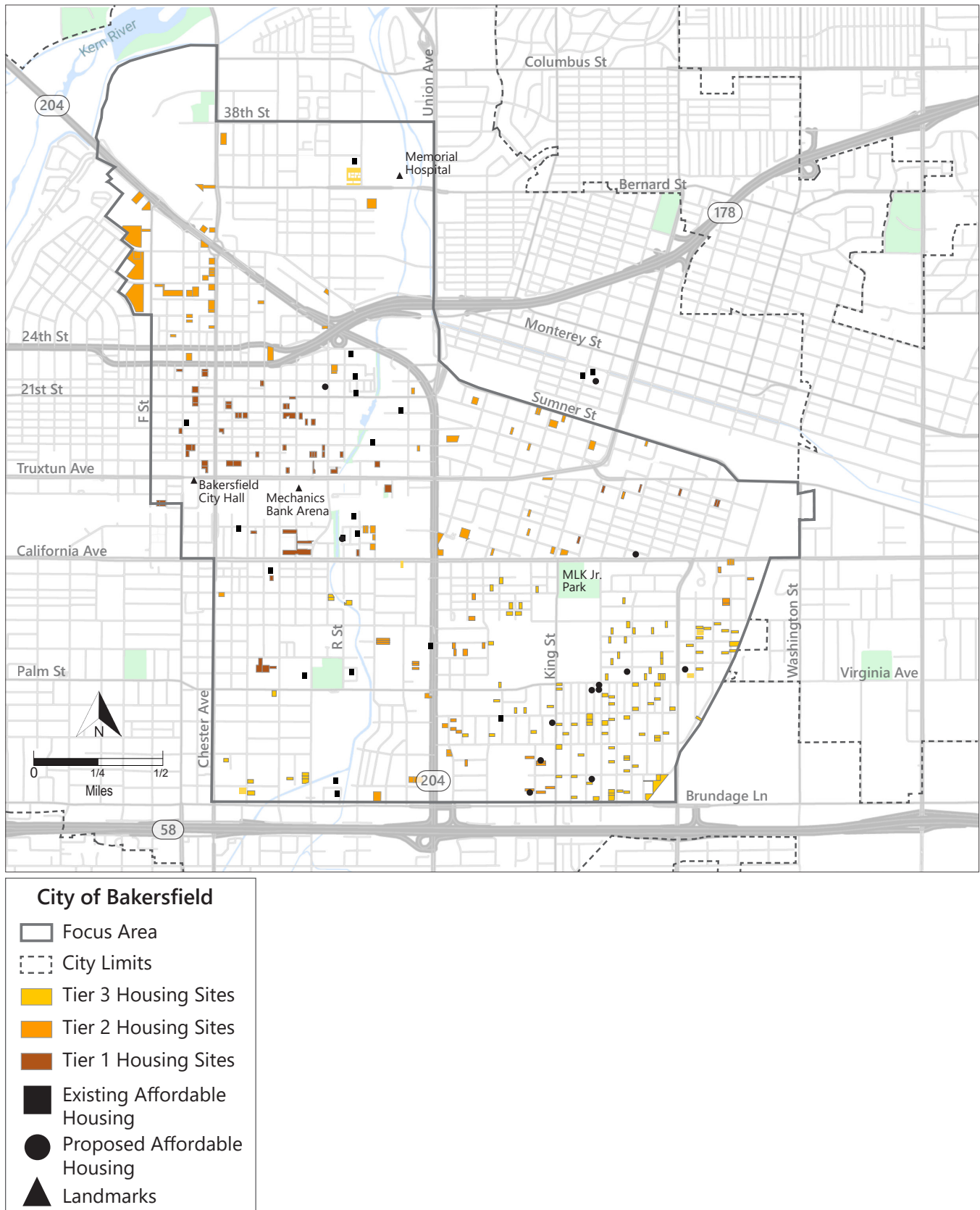
Figure 3-6: Existing and Proposed Affordable Housing Sites in Focus Area

Table 3-1: Proposed Affordable Housing Sites in the Focus Area

Parcel Address/ APN	Tier 3			Tier 2		Tier 1	Score
	Vacant	Transit	Min. Size	Outside Hazard Zones	Most Walkable Zone	Appropriate Zoning	
Tier 1 Sites							
Creekview Villas 1300 R Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.14 + 0.16 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes C-C	1
1001 Baker Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 1.47 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes C-C	1
121 Milham Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.22 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes R-2	1
16 Milham Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.21 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes R-2	1
811 22nd Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.21 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes C-C	1
6th Street/N Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.53 + 0.74 + 0.18 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes R-3	1
6104th Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.34 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes R-3	1
Brundage Lane/ Milham Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.10 + 0.10 + 0.22 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes R-3	1
Tier 2 Sites							
101 Union Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.59 acres	Yes	Yes	No C-2	2
Tier 3 Sites							
29 Augusta Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.14 acres	Yes	No (Above Avg Walkable)	Yes R-2	3
407/417 Martin Luther King Blvd	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.48 acres	Yes	No (Above Avg Walkable)	No C-2 (abutting R-2)	3
1213 Murdock Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.14 acres	Yes	No (Above Avg Walkable)	Yes R-2	3
Virginia/ S Owens 018-220-01 018-220-02	Yes	Yes	Yes combined 0.07 + 0.07 acres	Yes	No (Above Avg Walkable)	Yes R-2	3
California Avenue/ Robinson Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 2.08 acres	Yes	No (Above Avg Walkable)	No C-2 (abutting R-2)	3
1001 E 3rd Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.34 acres	Yes	No (Above Avg Walkable)	No C-2 (abutting R-2)	3
235 Augusta Street	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.20 acres	Yes	No (Above Avg Walkable)	Yes	3
Tier 4							
333 Augusta St 018-220-31	Yes	Yes	No 0.07 acres	Yes	No (Above Avg Walkable)	Yes	4
1116 E California	No	Yes	Yes 0.61 acres	Yes	Yes	R-2	4
220 S King Street	Yes	Yes	No 0.12 acres	Yes	No (Above Avg Walkable)	Yes R-2	4
1803 Madison Avenue	No	Yes	Yes 0.55 acres	Yes	No (Below Avg Walkable)	No R-S	4
E 19th Street/ Inyo Street	No	Yes	Yes 1.38 acres	Yes	Yes	No M-1	4
815 Monterey Street	No	Yes	Yes 0.20 acres	Yes	No (Below Avg Walkable)	Yes R-2	4

Priority Affordable Housing Site Implementation

This section serves as a guide for ensuring new affordable housing projects are competitive for funding in the future and includes a system for assessing their competitiveness and readiness through a simple check list.

Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities Program Requirements

The sixth round of AHSC funding supports sustainable development that expands and improves transit, walking, and bicycling infrastructure. It also provides opportunities to reduce **vehicle miles traveled (VMT)** by supporting connectivity between housing and destinations to bring about reduction of **greenhouse gas (GHGs)** emissions.

The Bakersfield TCC Focus Area is an **Integrated Connectivity Project (ICP)** area, requiring the inclusion of **Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure (STI)** and either **Affordable Housing Development (AHD)** or **Housing Related Infrastructure (HRI)**, or a combination of the two. AHD projects include new construction or rehabilitation of housing units, while HRI projects accompany the housing and can include water efficiency features, renewable energy use, and urban greening features. STI projects include improvement or addition of infrastructure that encourages mode-shift by enhancing public transit access, pedestrian networks, or bicycle networks. STI can also include other projects such as sidewalk upgrades for ADA compliance, roadway plantings, and development or improvement of bus stops. **Transportation-Related Amenities (TRA)** are not a required project type but are still eligible for funding. These types of projects include, but are not limited to, street furniture, wayfinding signage, and public bicycle parking. Program Costs, while not required, can include active transportation programs, transit ridership programs, criteria pollutant programs, workforce development programs, and car share programs. The last type of eligible cost is for programs. This can help pay for the required free transit passes, reloadable transit cards, or discounted passes made available for each resident.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) is a measure of how many miles people will drive over a year in a community. VMT can be reduced by providing housing, jobs, and shops within walking and biking distance of each other and bus stops.

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) are air pollutants that contribute to climate change. The most common GHG is carbon dioxide (CO₂). The most common source of GHGs in California is cars and trucks.

Integrated Connectivity Project (ICP) areas are those which include at least one transit station/stop with a combination of two or more eligible program and capital project (AHD, HRI, STI, or TRA) costs.

Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure (STI) is a capital project that results in the improvement or addition of infrastructure that encourages mode-shift for single occupancy vehicles by enhancing public transit service, pedestrian networks, or bicycle networks.

Affordable Housing Development (AHD) is a capital project that is a housing development in which at least 20% of the total units are affordable units.

Housing Related Infrastructure (HRI) is a capital infrastructure improvement required as a condition of approval of an affordable housing development by a locality, transit agency, or special district.

Transportation-Related Amenities (TRA) are capital improvements that are publicly accessible and provide supportive amenities to people who bike and walk and ride transit.

Table 3-2: AHSC Project Components

Project Type	Required Project Component
AHD	New construction and/or Acquisition and substantial rehabilitation and/or Conversion of nonresidential structures into residential dwelling units
	Located within a half mile of a transit station/stop
	Rental developments include at least 20% of total units as affordable units with overall average affordability ¹ no greater than 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI). Homeownership developments include at least 20% of total units as affordable units with overall average affordability no greater than 80% of the AMI.
	Minimum net density of: 20 units per acre (residential only) or >1.5 Floor Area Ratio (mixed-use)
	Supply at least one secure overnight bicycle parking spot (enclosed and not publicly accessible) for every two residential units
STI	Costs must be capital improvement, direct soft costs, active delivery, or operation costs to restore from COVID-19

¹ Average affordability means the total number of Assisted Units multiplied by each restricted affordability level divided by the total Assisted Units.

Checklist

Table 3-3 serves as a tool to assess the readiness of a project for moving forward and pursuing funding through the AHSC program.

Table 3-3: Readiness Standards

Standards	
Basic Readiness	Local and regional plan consistency
	Land purchase and scoping plan
	Community support
Funding Readiness	AHSC eligibility criteria
	Parcel acquisition/local land use approvals – within 30 days of application due date
	Redefine zone standards/rezoning of the parcel
	Sufficient percentage of plans and specifications developed – amount will vary based on grant requirements/recommendations
	CEQA/NEPA and other environmental documentation completed and approved/adopted
	Demonstrate financial feasibility through documentation



MOBILITY AND URBAN GREENING

4

MOBILITY AND URBAN GREENING



Mobility and urban greening are included in this plan because they are important components of the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) and Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) funding requirements and qualifying for grant funding is important to help implement the projects identified in this plan. As described in Chapter 3, Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development, the next round of AHSC funding and any future rounds of TCC funding support sustainable development that expands and improves transit and walking and bicycling infrastructure. Mobility and urban greening also provide opportunities to reduce vehicle miles traveled by supporting connectivity between housing, jobs, and other destinations to bring about reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Active transportation is also important in promoting equity because it is often a community's most vulnerable people that depend on walking, biking, and the bus to travel to work or other important destinations. Furthermore, if people can travel without owning a car, they have more money for housing, food, and other expenses.

Active transportation is defined as any self-propelled, human-powered mode of transportation, such as walking or biking. Although public transportation is not typically defined as active transportation, studies have shown a higher level of physical activity among public transportation riders. This is because every public transportation trip is a multimodal trip. Most people who use public transportation walk to or from stops and stations or make other trips by foot during the course of their day.



Bike Lane in the Focus Area. Source: City of Bakersfield

This chapter describes existing biking and walking facilities in the Focus Area, including information on commuter trips and collision records. This chapter also summarizes existing City plans and ordinances that support the improvement of active transportation and provides a summary of findings to inform future planning and implementation projects.

Existing and Planned Mobility Facilities

People must feel safe and comfortable walking, biking, and taking transit around Bakersfield before they will start prioritizing these modes over their car. Especially on major roadways, only the most confident bikers and pedestrians are willing to ride or walk frequently if there is not well-built infrastructure supporting these modes of travel. This section describes the existing and planned bike network and supporting bike and pedestrian facilities, and existing and planned transit service in the Focus Area.

BIKEWAYS

The Focus Area has approximately 17 miles of bikeways. This network includes 8 miles of **bike lanes** and 9 miles of **bike routes**. No separated **bike paths** are present currently. There are 7 miles of future bike lanes planned within the Focus Area. Bike lanes are more practical to build than bike paths as most of the land and roads within the Focus Area are developed, so integrating lanes within the existing right-of-way is more feasible and cost effective. **Figure 4-1** displays the planned and existing bikeways within the Focus Area. **Table 4-1** shows the bikeway types and lengths.

Bike Lane: A bike lane is a portion of road or highway that is designated by striping or markers for use by bicyclists. It offers a mix of added safety and lower cost.

Bike Route: A bike route is a route for bicyclists identified by signage but shared with motorists. This is the least safe of the three bikeways mentioned, but it is the lowest cost and still adds visibility to bikers.

Bike Path: A bike path is a paved pathway for bikes that is completely separated from a street or highway. It is the safest bikeway, but also the most expensive.



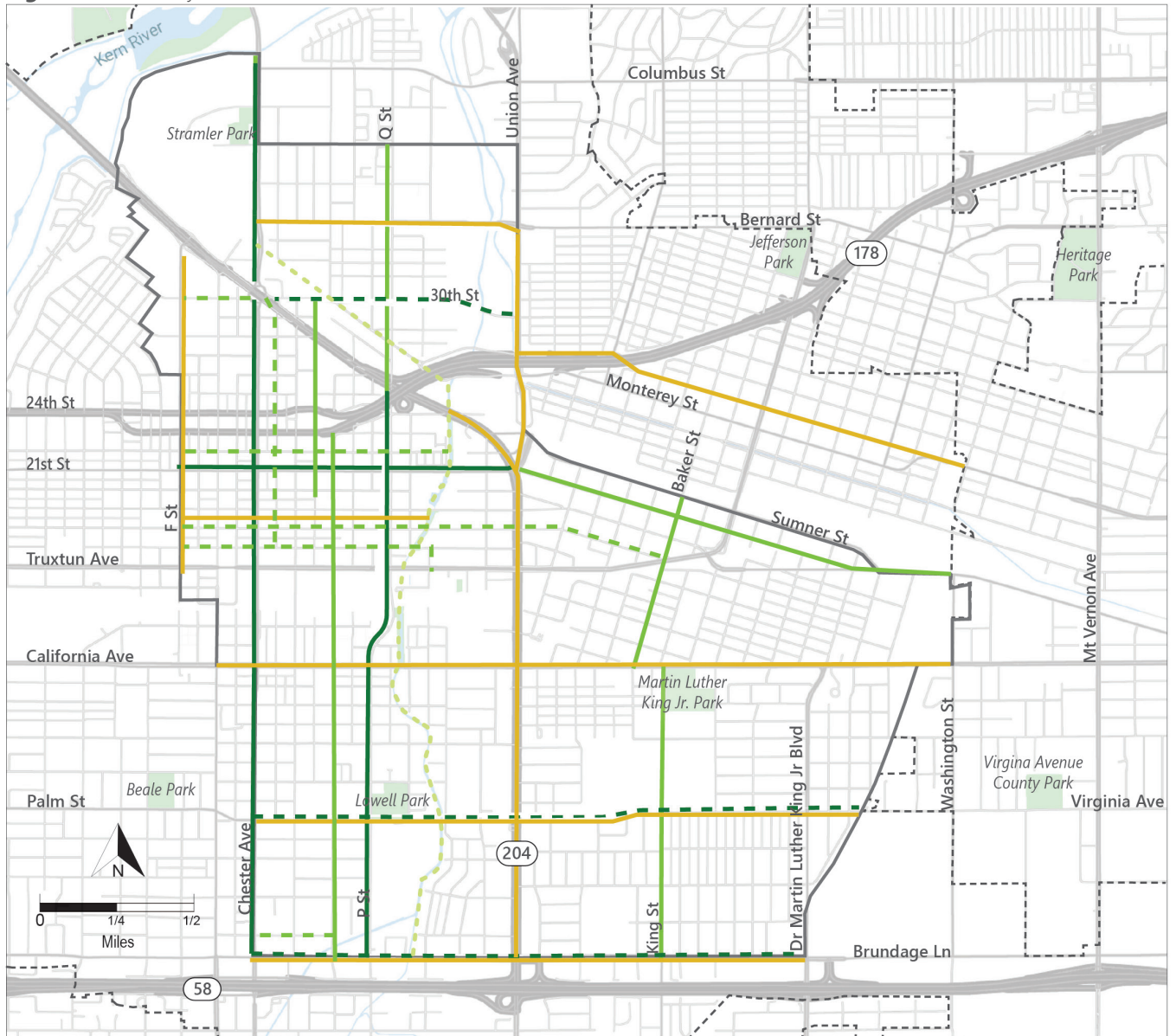
Bike Lane. Source: City of Burlington. n.d. "Protected Bicycle Lanes" [Digital image]. <https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/DPW/ProtectedBicycleLanes>.



Bike Route. Source: City of Bismarck. n.d. "Share the Road Resources" [Digital image]. <https://www.bismarcknd.gov/1368/Share-the-Road-Resources>.



Bike Path. Source: City of Fayetteville. n.d. "Paved Shared Use Trails" [Digital image]. <https://www.fayetteville-ar.gov/3486/Paved-Shared-Use-Trails>.

Figure 4-1: Bikeways within Focus Area**City of Bakersfield**

- Focus Area
- City Limits
- Existing Bike Lane
- Existing Bike Route
- Planned Bike Lane
- Planned Bike Route
- Planned Bike Path
- Planned Complete Streets

Table 4-1: Existing Bikeways in the Focus Area

Roadway	Begin	End	Bikeway Type	Length (miles)	Existing or Planned
4th Street/Virginia Avenue	Chester Avenue	S Williams Street	Route	1.9	Existing
P Street	Brundage Lane	E California Avenue	Lane	1.0	Existing
Q Street	E California Avenue	Golden State Avenue	Lane	1.0	Existing
Chester Avenue	Brundage Lane	Columbus Street	Lane	4.0	Existing
30th Street	Q Street	Union Avenue	Route	0.8	Existing
Brundage Lane	Chester Avenue	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd	Route	1.9	Existing
34th Street	Chester Avenue	Union Avenue	Lane	0.9	Planned
Q Street	Golden State Avenue	38th Street	Lane	1.1	Planned
S King Street	E Brundage Lane	E California Avenue	Lane	1	Planned
Baker Street	E California Avenue	Sumner Street	Lane	0.4	Planned
E 21st Street/E Truxton Avenue	Union Ave	Washington St	Lane	1.5	Planned

Source: City of Bakersfield 2020.

DESTINATION FACILITIES

Destination facilities refer to the infrastructure that is needed or wanted at the destination people are walking or biking to. They might be bike racks, public restrooms, drinking fountains, or even showers. The City and local bike advocacy groups have worked together to place bike racks across Bakersfield. In 2016, the City worked with Bike Bakersfield to install 32 new bicycle racks at 19 locations within city limits. In addition to bike racks, public restrooms and drinking fountains are in various locations around Bakersfield, primarily in regional and local parks.¹ Currently there is no program or incentive from the City for employers that choose to provide showers to their employees.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Traffic signals make biking and walking faster or slower depending on how they are designed. Some traffic lights can sense bikes in the road or at crossings. Others have pushbuttons for people wanting to cross the street. These help bikers and walkers cross intersections faster and more safely. As of 2018, metropolitan Bakersfield was the only area in Kern County with any traffic signals that detected bicycles.²

¹ Alta Planning. 2018. Kern Region Active Transportation Plan. March 2018. Accessed October 23, 2020. https://www.kerncog.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Kern_ATP_Plan.pdf.

² Alta Planning 2018.

WALKING FACILITIES

Sidewalks and other walking infrastructure can make it safer and more appealing to walk. In Bakersfield's climate, shade trees can also be considered walking infrastructure, as they cool down the environment, making it cooler to walk around. Paved or lit **street crossings**, **bollards**, **crossing islands**, and **bulb-outs** can make drivers more aware of people crossing the street, increasing safety. There is also infrastructure that can make walking faster and more convenient, such as street crossings that respond to pushbuttons or alleys that cut through long blocks and shorten the distance someone must walk.

Bakersfield is a large and developed area that has a consistent sidewalk network throughout. Bakersfield also features several additional walking facilities. For example, there are **continental crosswalks** on the edges of Downtown near Mill Creek Park.



Street Crossing. Source: Maricopa Association of Governments. n.d. "Traffic Signals" [Digital image]. <https://azmag.gov/Programs/Transportation/Active-Transportation/Active-Transportation-Plan/Active-Transportation-Toolbox/Intersections-and-Street-Crossings/Traffic-Signals>.



Bollards. Source: City of Seattle. 2017. "Crossing Islands" [Digital image]. July 17, 2017. <https://streetsillustrated.seattle.gov/urban-design/adaptive-design/intersection-treatments/>.



Bulb-Outs. Source: City of Seattle. 2017. "Curb Bulbs" [Digital image]. July 17, 2017. <https://streetsillustrated.seattle.gov/urban-design/adaptive-design/intersection-treatments/>.



Continental Crosswalks. Source: City of Long Beach. n.d. "Continental Crosswalks" [Digital image]. <http://www.longbeach.gov/goactive/b/mobility-toolkit/walkability-treatments/continental-crosswalks/>.

Street Crossings: Designated crossings that can include lighting or different paving to show drivers that people cross the road here.

Bollards: Reflective or lit poles/stumps that are fixed in the ground to show drivers that the protected area is meant for walkers or bikers.

Crossing Islands: This is an area in the middle of a street crossing that people can rest or wait at. This cuts the distance of crossing in half and improves safety and visibility for people crossing the street.

Bulb-outs: Extensions of the sidewalk into the roadway meant to narrow the road. Bulb-outs make crossing easier and can slow traffic.

Continental Crosswalks: Highly visible crosswalks with wide vertical striping. Research has shown drivers are more likely to yield to continental crosswalks than traditional crosswalks with just 2 thin horizontal stripes.

The Focus Area has a few examples of attractive areas for walking. Mill Creek Park is located on the eastern side of the Focus Area. It is a long park spanning three blocks and features public amenities such as public Wi-Fi, a walking/biking pathway, seating, and public restrooms. Downtown Bakersfield's GET Transit Center on Chester Avenue is another pedestrian-friendly area featuring connecting paths, shade, and public restrooms. A portion of the Kern River Parkway is within the Focus Area. This parkway is over 32 miles long and attracts many people for recreation. Amenities offered include seating, shade, and educational signage placed periodically along the trail. The trail is well connected to parks, commercial centers, and schools.

Transit

Transit is an important component of active transportation, especially for those trips that are too far to walk or bike. Some residents in the Focus Area are dependent on transit to get to work and important appointments. Improved transit could encourage fewer car trips and improve local air quality. Nationwide and within the Focus Area, most people drive alone to work. Carpooling is the next most common way to commute to work. In the Focus Area, walking accounts for 3.3% of commuter trips, which is considerably more than regional, State, and national averages. Bicycle commute trips, at 0.9%, occur at a higher rate than regional and national comparisons, although they are on par with the State of California. **Table 4-2** displays the commuter mode share for the Focus Area in comparison to Bakersfield as a whole, Kern County, the State of California, and the United States.

Commuter public transit is notable because of its close relationship to active transportation. In Bakersfield, bus travel is the only form of commuter public transit offered currently. Buses often require people to walk or bike from their initial location to their bus stop and from their bus stop to their destination. Bus travel for work in the Focus Area is more common than for the rest of Bakersfield and Kern County, but still only around half as common as State and national averages. The entire Focus Area is within a half mile of a bus stop, which is generally considered a bikeable distance. A large majority of the Focus Area is also within a quarter mile of a bus stop, which can be considered a walkable distance. The major transit center for Bakersfield is also within the Focus Area, located at the intersection of 22nd Street and Chester Avenue. **Figure 4-2** shows distances to bus stops and planned transit improvements included in the Downtown Vision Plan within the Focus Area.

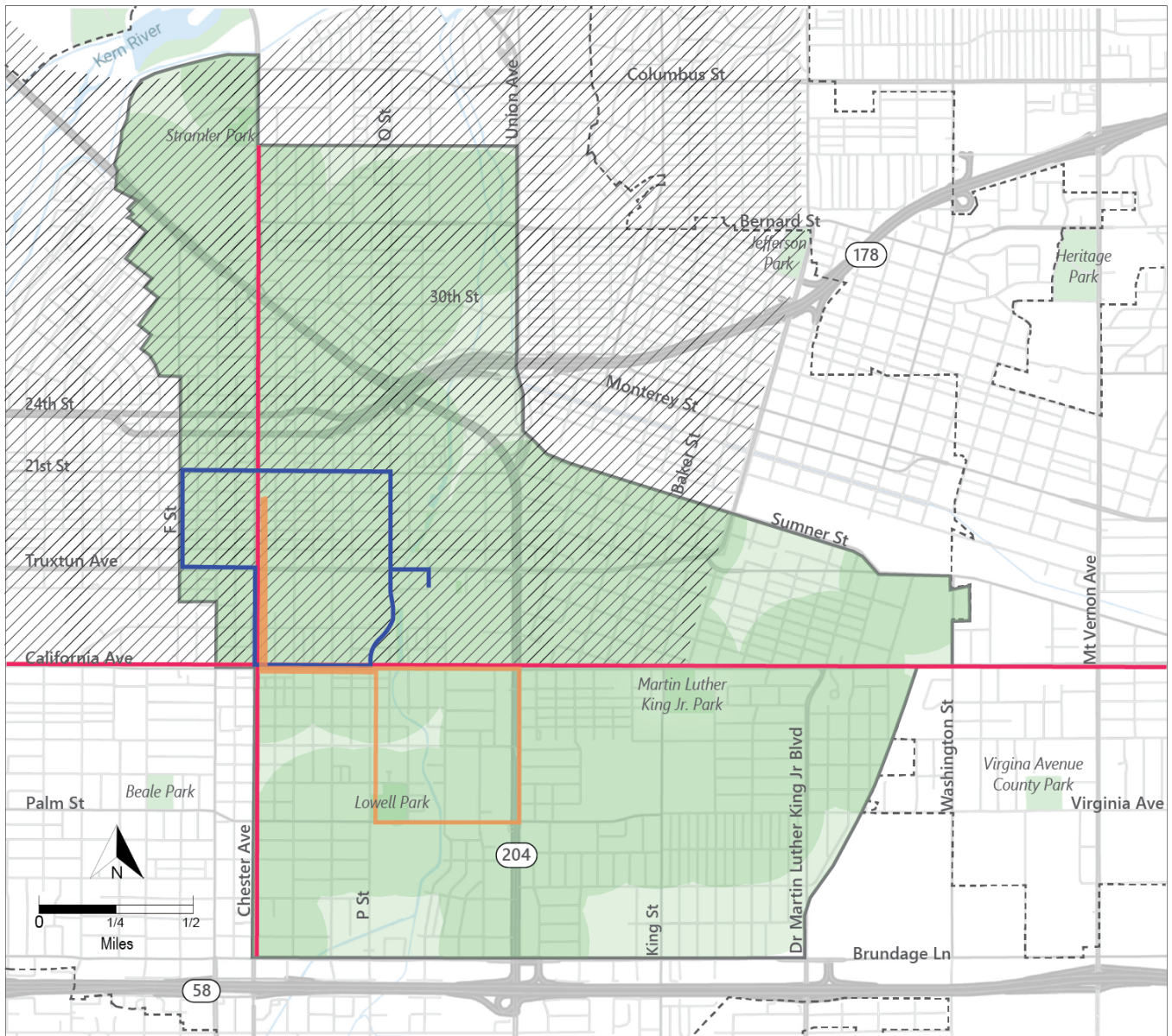
Another area that can be planned for is the location of a future HSR station. This station is located at the intersection of F Street and Golden State Avenue. Upon completion this will be a major transformative transportation hub in the northeastern portion of the Focus Area. Work is currently being done by CALBIKE to identify and recommend active transportation improvements in the area surrounding the planned rail station.³ Within the Focus Area, improvements along an extensive network of connections to the HSR station itself are being recommended to allow people to bike or walk to the HSR station more safely and conveniently.

Table 4-2: Existing and Planned Transit Infrastructure

Commute Mode	Focus Area ¹	Bakersfield	Kern County	Statewide	Nationwide
Bicycle	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%
Walk	3.3%	0.8%	1.1%	2.7%	2.7%
Public Transit	2.7%	1.0%	0.8%	5.1%	5.0%
Drive Alone	68.5%	81.8%	79.8%	73.7%	76.4%
Carpool	16.4%	10.8%	12.4%	10.3%	9.1%
Taxicab, Motorcycle, and Other	5.0%	1.6%	2.1%	1.6%	1.2%
Work from Home	3.1%	3.6%	3.4%	5.7%	4.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



Figure 4-2: Walking and Biking Distance to Bus Stops**City of Bakersfield**

- Focus Area
- City Limits
- Proposed Bus Rapid Transit
- Proposed Shuttle
- Proposed Circulator
- On-Demand Microtransit
- 1/4 Mile Walking/Biking Distance
- 1/2 Mile Walking/Biking Distance

Collisions and Safety

Walking and bicycle safety contributes directly to whether people decide to walk or bike to a nearby destination. Walking and bicycle infrastructure contributes to this safety, along with other factors such as the speed of surrounding traffic and the time of day.

One way to measure safety is by counting collisions. Within Kern County, bicyclist- and pedestrian-involved collisions occur more often on weekdays than weekends.⁴ The most common time that these collisions occur is during the hours of dawn and dusk, when people are on the road but visibility is reduced. Within the Focus Area in 2018, there were 32 car accidents that involved hitting a pedestrian, 4 of which were fatal. The fatal collisions mainly occurred along Union Avenue, a major road that cuts through the Focus Area. Sidewalks are present, but large, highly trafficked intersections are common along the road. Furthermore, 17 bike collisions occurred in the Focus Area in 2018, leading to injury and 1 fatality. The fatal bike collision occurred in the southeast portion of the Focus Area, not along a major roadway. Collision data can be seen on **Table 4-3** and is displayed on **Figure 4-3**.

Collisions can be tracked to indicate safety levels; however, they are not a perfect indicator of the level of safety that people experience. Perceived safety changes behaviors and cannot be measured by collisions. For example, if people believe that an area is unsafe to walk or bike through, they simply will not walk or bike in that area. Because nobody is walking or biking in an area, fewer collisions will occur, making it seem as though it is safer than areas with more collisions. In reality, unsafe conditions create a barrier to walking and biking that cannot be easily identified with data. This shows that walking and biking safety cannot be remedied without the help of resident input or on-the-ground data collection. Walk audits are one version of this data collection that can be performed to determine the level of safety, which are done by walking streets and collecting data on the existing safety conditions. People who experience the day-to-day conditions can also relay to decision makers where areas are unsafe and where improvements should be placed.

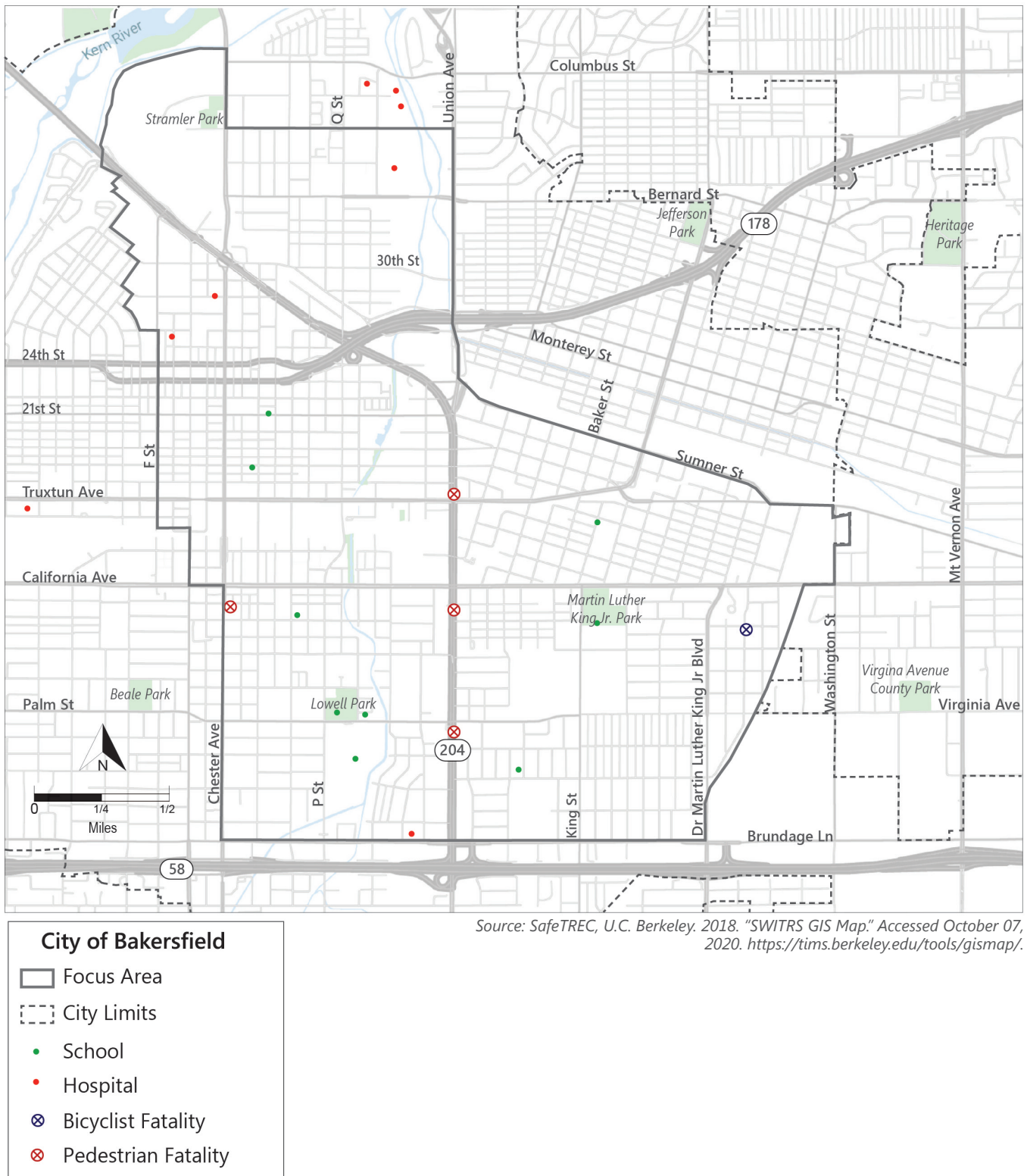
Table 4-3: Biking and Walking Collisions in Focus Area

	Fatal	Injury
Pedestrians	4	32
Bikers	1	17

Source: SafeTREC, U.C. Berkeley. 2018. "SWITRS GIS Map." Accessed October 07, 2020. <https://tims.berkeley.edu/tools/gismap/>.

3 CALBIKE. 2020. Draft: Proposals to Create a Low-Stress Bikeway Network in the Vicinity of the Bakersfield High-Speed Rail Station. Accessed November 3, 2020. https://www.kerncog.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/DRAFT-Low_Stress_Bike_Network.pdf.

4 Alta Planning 2018.

Figure 4-3: Collisions Involving Walkers and Bikers in the Focus Area

Existing Active Transportation Plans and Policies

The City and Kern County have worked to improve their active transportation infrastructure through a variety of policies and plans over the years. The policies have led to increased support for active transportation, while the plans have prioritized projects and created programs for biking and walking in Bakersfield. These plans are described briefly below.

2007 BAKERSFIELD GENERAL PLAN CIRCULATION ELEMENT

The City's General Plan Circulation Element contains several policies related to mobility and urban greening. It cites enhanced safety, efficiency, and quality of life as goals related to active transportation. Other policies mention bike facility requirements and educational programming related to biking in Bakersfield.

2012 METROPOLITAN BAKERSFIELD TRANSIT SYSTEM LONG-RANGE PLAN

Kern Council of Governments and Golden Empire Transit created the Metropolitan Bakersfield Transit System Long-Range Plan to provide analysis of public transportation services. Concluding policies recommended the encouragement of land uses that support walking and bicycle activity and street designs that support multiple modes.

2013 BAKERSFIELD BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

The Bakersfield Bicycle Transportation Plan aims to make bicycling an integral part of daily life in Bakersfield. It recommends expansions of the bikeway network, completions of network gaps, and connections to activity centers. In addition to specific infrastructure improvements, this plan also recommends many bicycle-related programs to promote biking for all different types of community members.

2015 METROPOLITAN BAKERSFIELD TRANSIT CENTER STUDY

The Metropolitan Bakersfield Transit Center Study provided recommendations to meet growth and demand related to transit centers in Bakersfield. The Downtown Transit Center, which is located within the Focus Area, is an existing transit center that was recommended for improvements. These recommended improvements included enhancing walking and bicycle access.

CITY OF BAKERSFIELD BICYCLE PARKING ORDINANCES

The City currently has two ordinances regarding bicycle parking. One requires bicycle parking for large retail developments. The other ordinance gives requirements for design, placement, and maintenance of bike racks.

DOWNTOWN BAKERSFIELD VISION PLAN (MAKING DOWNTOWN BAKERSFIELD)

The Downtown Bakersfield Vision Plan is a development plan for the Focus Area that builds on the opportunity presented by the proposed HSR station. The plan's vision includes making Downtown a cultural destination and supporting local businesses. The plan also includes multiple active transportation project recommendations.

KERN REGION ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

The Kern Region Active Transportation Plan is a countywide planning effort spearheaded by the Kern Council of Governments. The Active Transportation Plan presents projects that build on the dedicated bicycle and pedestrian planning work recently completed by the County of Kern and cities within the Kern region, including the City of Bakersfield.



Summary of Findings

The Focus Area is compact, with both existing and planned infrastructure to promote getting around without a car. Residents of the Focus Area are less likely to drive alone to work than residents of the rest of the Bakersfield, and depend on walking, biking, and the bus for daily errands. As outlined in Chapter 2, Public Engagement, safety conditions, based on both collision data and perceived crime, are major barriers to walking and biking in the Focus Area. Based on input received during community outreach, residents of the Focus Area would most like to see improvements that help them get to work, appointments, and school safely and efficiently.

Goals and Strategies

This section outlines goals and strategies address the specific needs of the community members living and working in the Focus Area who want to get around by foot, bike, or bus for at least some of their trips. These recommendations were developed to address the needs highlighted in the existing conditions above and the findings presented in Chapter 2, Public Engagement. Community members expressed a clear desire to move around the Focus Area safely and efficiently. This feedback included improving cracked sidewalks and adding accessibility ramps and other ADA compliant features, as well as increased walking and biking infrastructure in the residential neighborhoods. Feedback gained in outreach events centered around feeling safe, not only from potential collisions, but also through increased lighting and eyes on the street to feel safer from crime at night. Additionally, community members felt that existing fixed transit did not reliably or efficiently help them get to work or important errands on time.

Goal 5: Improve Walking and Biking Infrastructure

5.1: CREATE INCENTIVE PROGRAM FOR DESTINATION FACILITIES

Create an incentive program for new development that provides destination facilities including, but not limited to, bike racks, public water stations, bike repair, and stroller parking.

5.1: Who does this help? Everyone in the City who is walking, biking, or taking the bus to get around.

5.2: PRIORITIZE DOWNTOWN CONNECTIONS

Prioritize projects that connect residential areas in the Focus Area to Downtown with safe and improved sidewalks, lighting, cross walks, and bike lanes around high-demand transit stops in residential neighborhoods. Specific improvements include pedestrian linkages on main streets to Downtown from central neighborhoods north of Golden State, south of California Avenue, and east of Union Avenue, which currently require crossing large six-lane roadways.

5.2: Who does this help? Residents who need to get Downtown for regular errands and appointments without a car.

5.3: SUPPORT INFILL DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

For new development or redevelopment in the Focus Area, prioritize pedestrian and bike public improvements and urban greening with TCC and other grant support.

5.4: ENHANCE WAYFINDING

Create a wayfinding program, consistent with “Making Downtown Bakersfield,” guiding people who walk and bike through safe and improved routes to major destinations.

5.3: Who does this help?

Community and development infill for enhanced public places and economic development. Support community development opportunities such as multicultural community centers, senior centers, other mixed uses.

5.4: Who does this help? People who bike, especially those who feel less comfortable on busy unimproved roads.

Goal 6: Help People Get to Work, School, and Important Appointments

6.1: ENCOURAGE LARGE EMPLOYMENT CENTER DESTINATION FACILITIES

Adopt standards for new developments that would employ more than 50 new employees in the Focus Area to include shower facilities, lockers, and secure bike parking. This could include parking reduction incentives.

6.1: Who does this help? Employees who want to walk, bike, or take the bus to work.

6.2: CREATE NEIGHBORHOOD SLOW STREETS

Create a neighborhood slow streets program around local schools. These streets should be closed to through car traffic with signs or with modified striping. Safe routes to schools was identified as a priority implementation project during community outreach.

6.2: Who does this help? Children walking or biking to school.

6.3: ENCOURAGE SHARED AND ON DEMAND TRANSIT

Explore programs and funding to provide car, bike, and scooter shares in the Focus Area. Additionally, explore expanding on-demand transit to the Focus Area.

The City has implemented a Stationless Bike Share Program that would bring 150 e-bikes, 150 scooters, and 10 charging stations to central Bakersfield, Bakersfield College, and Cal State Bakersfield.

6.3: Who does this help? People who do not have access to a car and have trouble making time sensitive appointments (e.g., doctors' appointments and job interviews) using fixed transit service.

6.4: ENHANCE CENTRAL TRANSIT

Expand Downtown GET Central Station with ridership upgrades and the addition of a new customer service counter. Implement a circulator shuttle in the Focus Area to connect Focus Area residents, workers, and students to Downtown community destinations. Expand GET on-demand service to include the entire Focus Area.

6.4: Who does this help? People who rely on the bus and other transit to get around.

Goal 7: Holistically Increase Safety and Public Health

7.1: ENHANCE WALKABILITY

Adopt a Walkability Plan/Pedestrian Design Guidelines in the Focus Area and identify improvements to the public realm, such as urban greening. Other improvements could include expanding the bike network, closing gaps and upgrading infrastructure (i.e., sidewalks, crosswalks, streetscape enhancements, green alleys) for pedestrians, and creating a fluid transition between transportation modes. In general, this process of expanding walkability is about providing a comfortable and inviting experience for the pedestrian that encourages them to walk more and drive less. The plan should also include a parking strategy to increased shared parking and encourage walkable design.

7.1: Who does this help? People who want to walk around Downtown, but may not currently feel safe.

7.2: INCREASE EYES ON THE STREET

Adopt Downtown Pedestrian Guidelines as outlined in “Making Downtown Bakersfield” to encourage a safe and comfortable walking environment around the High-Speed Rail Station.

7.2: Who does this help? People who want to walk around Downtown, but may not currently feel safe.

7.3: PRIORITIZE SAFETY

Prioritize projects that improve streets as outlined in the City of Bakersfield Bicycle & Pedestrian Safety Plan. Accordingly, projects near schools and serving students should be given the highest priority. Projects that can show a community need through collision data and public support are generally more competitive for grant funding.

7.3: Who does this help? People who walk or bike through dangerous areas to fulfill daily needs—specifically families without cars.

7.4: TREE INVENTORY

Conduct a tree inventory and create a maintenance plan. Assess the current composition and distribution of the community’s trees and include information about tree characteristics, maintenance history, and management needs. Assess community needs for new trees for an enhanced urban tree canopy to ensure adequate shade and air pollution buffers.

7.4: Who does this help? People who walk or bike to fulfill daily needs, especially those who are physically vulnerable to extreme heat and air pollution.

5



**WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
AND ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITIES**

5 WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES



This plan aims to achieve two key Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) program goals by providing workforce training and education opportunities for the residents of the Focus Area and creating high-quality jobs with living wages and opportunities for advancement. This chapter describes small business **displacement** specifically because small businesses are often local businesses. Local businesses can breathe life into a community by creating wealth, jobs, and a unique culture for nearby residents. The loss of these businesses can create cascading effects that can tear apart longstanding communities, decrease wages, and increase unemployment. After identifying the risks of displacement, this chapter provides recommendations for future investments in workforce development and economic opportunity to provide a pathway for residents to high-quality employment. Please refer to Appendix B, Workforce Development Demographic and Labor Market Study, for further details. This section provides a brief overview of the workforce demographics and barriers to gainful employment in the Focus Area, as well as existing workforce development training that can be built upon and expanded on as part of this TCC effort.

Workforce Development

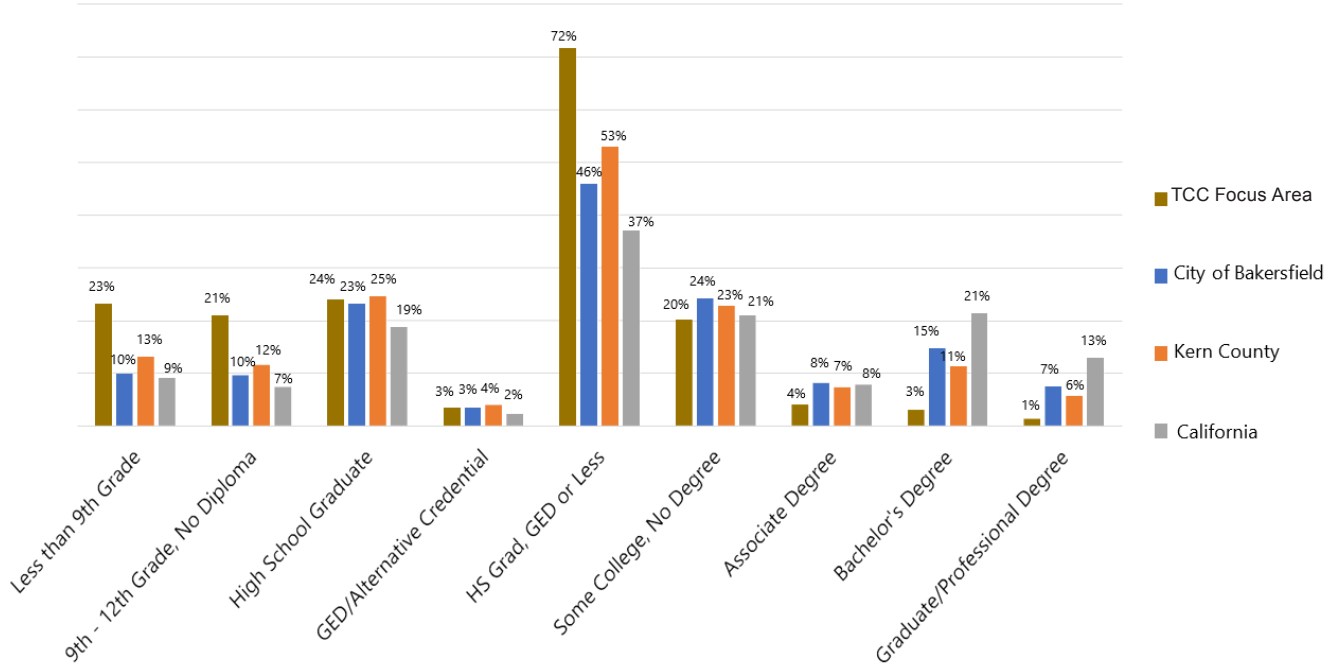
This section provides a brief overview of the workforce demographics and barriers to gainful employment in the Focus Area, as well as existing workforce development training that can be built upon and expanded on as part of this TCC effort.

Educational Attainment

Approximately 44.2% of the population in the Focus Area ages 25 years and older have not achieved a high school diploma. Only 4.3% have received a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 22% for the City of Bakersfield and 17% for Kern County (see **Figure 5-1**). This lack in educational attainment suggests that a sizable proportion of the labor force may not have the education required to compete in the labor market for higher-skilled jobs with higher wages.

Displacement. Two forms of displacement can occur, either direct or indirect. Direct displacement occurs when a business is forced to leave a location due to the government taking land or the building owner performing building renovations. Indirect displacement occurs when a business is forced to leave a location due to outside influences, such as rent prices soaring or the loss of a customer base. Indirect displacement can oftentimes be attributed to a process called **gentrification**.

Gentrification refers to the process of renovating a neighborhood to the point where it causes higher land values, which result in higher rents or property taxes that may force out current occupants who cannot afford the increase in costs. Gentrification can alter or remove a neighborhood's businesses, character, and/or culture.

Figure 5-1: Population by Educational Attainment

Language and Foreign-Born Population

The most common non-English language spoken in the Focus Area is Spanish, with 47.4% of adults 18–64 reporting that they speak Spanish (higher than Bakersfield and Kern County estimates). Approximately 44% of these Spanish speakers in the Focus Area report that they speak English “not well” or “not at all.” According to the 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the census tracts that include the Focus Area have estimated foreign-born populations ranging from 6.3% to 35.7% (see [Table 5-1](#)), compared to 18.4% in Bakersfield, 20% in Kern County, and 26.9% in California. This suggests that English language skills are a key barrier to employment to residents of the Focus Area.

Table 5-1: Spanish/English Language Proficiency, Adults 18–64 Years

Population Estimates (2019)	TCC Focus Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Percentage of Population Who Speak Spanish	47.4%	35.3%	40.6%	29.9%
Percentage of Spanish Speakers Who Speak English “very well” or “well”	56.4%	78.2%	70.6%	72.8%
Percentage of Spanish Speakers Who Speak English “not well”	28.7%	15.8%	18.7%	17.9%
Percentage of Spanish Speakers Who Speak English “not at all”	14.9%	6.1%	10.7%	9.3%
Percentage of Spanish Speakers Reporting that they speak English “not well” or “not at all”	43.6%	22.0%	29.3%	27.2%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online estimates based on 2014–2018 ACS, Accessed 2020

Computer Access

An estimated 82.5% of Focus Area residents are in a household with a computer, lower than the 94.1% in Bakersfield and 88.4% in Kern County. An estimated 68.8% of Focus Area residents are in a household with internet access, lower than the 88.1% in Bakersfield and 80.6% in Kern County (see **Table 5-2**). This can limit people's ability to participate in online training programs, apply to many jobs, and search for employment from home. Access to a personal computer has been especially important in the COVID-19 pandemic as many public libraries have been closed.

Emerging Economic Clusters

It is important to prepare the Focus Area residents for the jobs that will likely be available in the coming years. According to recent JobsEQ economic reports, the industry cluster within Bakersfield and the Focus Area that has the highest relative concentration of jobs is the Agricultural cluster. Over the next 10 years, this cluster is expected to expand 0.7% per year in the Focus Area and 1.2% per year in Bakersfield. Other industry clusters in the Focus Area that are considered to have a higher concentration of jobs compared to national averages include the Public Administration, Health, Utilities, and Education sectors.

The San Joaquin Valley and Associated Counties 2017–2021 Regional Plan has identified the following sectors as priorities:

- Advanced Manufacturing
- Construction (including Public Infrastructure)
- Energy (including Green Energy)
- Healthcare
- Transportation and Logistics
- Value-Added Agriculture

Each of these sectors can create new living wage jobs with growth opportunities for residents of the Focus Area and should be a focus of future TCC efforts.

Each of these sectors can create new living wage jobs with growth opportunities for residents of the Focus Area and should be a focus of future TCC efforts.

Table 5-2: Computer and Internet Access

Population Estimates (2019)	TCC Focus Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Population in Households with a Computer	82.5%	94.1%	88.4%	94.3%
Households with Internet Access	68.8%	88.1%	80.6%	87.8%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online estimates based on 2014-2018 ACS, Accessed 2020

Key Barriers to Employment

Residents of the Focus Area encounter several barriers that reduce their readiness to pursue high-quality employment in targeted occupations and industries. In addition to the barriers described above, which include low educational attainment, high rates of limited English proficiency, and low household computer and internet access, residents face lower incomes, higher rates of poverty and social assistance, higher amounts of rent-burdened households, larger percentages of single-parent households, and low public transit ridership, as described in preceding chapters. Many of these challenges are exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, and additional programs and resources are needed to assist workers during the recovery and better position these workers for the post-pandemic economy.

Existing Workforce Programs

Employers' Training Resource (ETR), in partnership with America's Job Center (AJC), helps local residents find gainful employment by providing basic skills, specific vocational training, and assistance in applying for work. To address low educational attainment, which is prevalent in the Focus Area, the Bakersfield Adult School offers programs to help people earn their High School Diploma or **General Education Diploma (GED)** and offers **English as a Second Language (ESL)** courses to assist with English language skills. For people that already have these basic skills, ETR offers specific **vocational training** in well-paying careers. Their most popular trainings as of 2020 are core construction, bookkeeping/administrative assistant, registered drug and alcohol technician/counselor, certified nursing assistant, and truck driving. ETR also offers on-the-job training for many careers.

ETR also offers **basic career services** online or through their offices to access computers and the internet for job search and job forums, as well as fax and photocopy machines for resumes. ETR offers a 4-day **job search assistance class**, in which job seekers can learn how to develop a resume, interview skills, application tips, and how to locate available jobs. For job seekers that complete three work keys assessments and the job search assistance class, additional **personalized counseling** is available.

GED classes and **ESL** classes are offered at the Bakersfield Adult School, which is approximately 2 miles southeast of the Focus Area

Vocational training is available in the Focus Area. The Kern Community College District offers training for core construction, logistics, and solar training. The Mexican American Opportunity Foundation offers bookkeeping training and job readiness training.

Basic career services, job search assistance, and personalized career counseling are currently offered at the Envision-Plan-Innovate-Connect (EPIC) Youth (18-24) Center at the Beale Library. This will be moving to a larger location in the Focus Area in 2021.

Jobs and Business

This section provides an overview of businesses and industries within the Focus Area and discusses the key factors that will impact the likelihood of small business displacement. Findings from this background will inform the programs and policies recommended in the implementation section of this chapter.

Small Business Displacement Background

The differences between a stable commercial district and a gentrifying one can be subtle. Both can have a thriving economy, and both can have some degree of commercial turnover; however, the major difference lies in what specific commercial tenants move in to fill vacant storefronts. Answering questions like, “Do the commercial tenants fill voids of certain goods or services within the community?” and “Do these new goods and services fit with the price range and culture of the existing residents?” can help to determine if new businesses are built for a longstanding community that is developing, or if they’re built for an entirely different and new set of customers. Indicators of small business displacement include median rent prices, average number of jobs per business within the Focus Area, and rate of commercial turnover.

There are also emerging factors that should be considered in relation to small business vitality. The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected businesses across all sectors. Many storefronts closed for months, and ongoing health risks and safety restrictions have led to declines in walk-in business. This has led to increased unemployment and loss of business compared to a normal year. Jobs related to hospitality, leisure, and food have been hit the hardest by the pandemic. Partially in reaction to this pandemic and partially due to natural behavior and technology changes over time, the emergence of online purchasing has and will continue to impact many businesses, especially those in the retail and transportation and warehousing sectors.

It is uncertain how hospitality, leisure, food, and retail businesses will fare in the coming months and years; however, many businesses that offered a direct-to-consumer online platform during the pandemic (e.g., Lowes, Lululemon, Nike) thrived where other brick and mortar businesses failed, indicating that the most resilient companies moving forward will be those that can adapt for both in person and online consumer demands (“brick and byte”).

Business Context in the Focus Area

Within Kern County there are over 10,000 businesses, which employ nearly 200,000 people. In Kern County, over 75% of all businesses are small businesses that employ less than 20 people. These small businesses account for nearly 20% of all employees in Bakersfield.¹ This shows how important small businesses are for Bakersfield’s economic stability and progress.

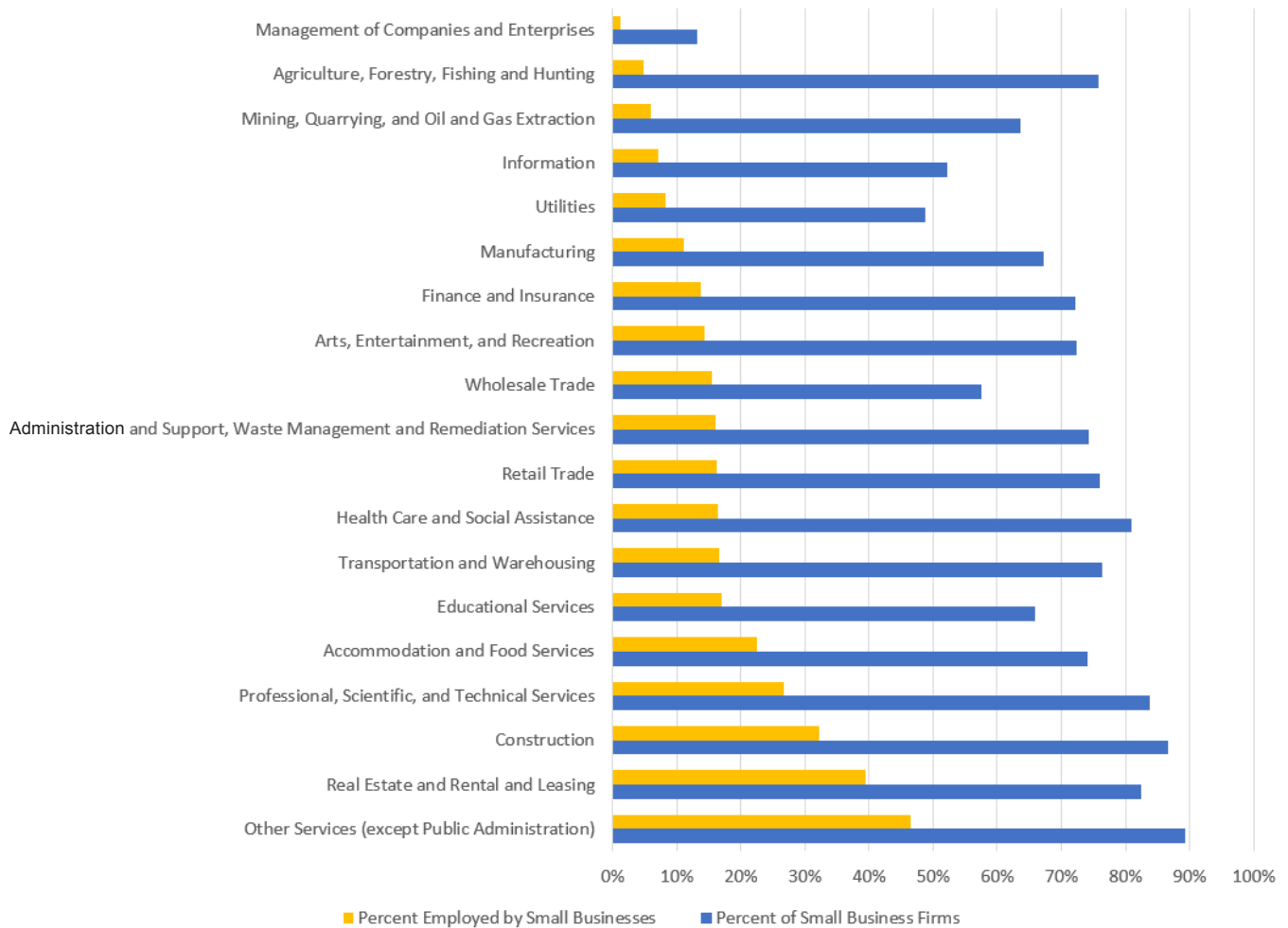
Table 5-3 displays the employment and business sizes across Kern County. The five most common industry sectors in Bakersfield for small businesses and small business jobs, according to the U.S. Census categories, are “construction,” “real estate, rental and leasing,” “professional, scientific, technical services,” “accommodation and food services,” and “other services.”² **Figure 5-2** shows how prevalent small businesses are by industry in Kern County, which can help to prioritize certain industries when developing policies or programs to benefit small businesses.

The number of jobs within the Focus Area was determined by industry, as seen in **Table 5-4**. “Health care and social assistance” holds the largest proportion of jobs, with 25.8% of the total jobs for the area, followed closely by “public administration” at 22.8%. “Accommodation and food services,” “administration and support, waste management and remediation,” and “educational services” all also occupy over 5% of the jobs in the area.

1 U.S. Census Bureau. 2020a. “2017 SUSB Annual Data Tables by Establishment Industry.” March 3, 2020. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/susb/2017-susb-annual.html>.

2 U.S. Census Bureau 2020a.



Figure 5-2: Small Businesses by Industry in Kern County

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2020a. "2017 SUSB Annual Data Tables by Establishment Industry." March 3, 2020. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/susb/2017-susb-annual.html>.

Notes: The above data is the most recent census data on small businesses across the City of Bakersfield and was collected in 2017 and published in 2020. "Percent Employed by Small Businesses" covers the percentage of employees within the specific industry employed by small businesses, or businesses that have 20 or fewer employees. "Percent of Small Business Firms" shows the percent of businesses within the specific industry that have 20 or fewer employees.

Table 5-3: Businesses in Kern County

Businesses by Employment Amount	Number of Businesses	Percent of all Businesses	Employment	Percent of all Employees
0-4 Employed	5,435	52%	9,169	5%
5-9 Employed	1,720	16%	11,448	6%
10-19 Employed	1,167	11%	15,359	8%
20-99 Employed	1,050	10%	35,464	19%
100-499 Employed	379	4%	31,962	17%
500+ Employed	800	8%	87,101	46%
All Businesses	10,551	100%	190,503	100%
Small Businesses (Less than 20 employed)	8,322	79%	35,976	19%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2020a. "2017 SUSB Annual Data Tables by Establishment Industry." March 3, 2020. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/susb/2017-susb-annual.html>.

Notes: The above data is the most recent census data on small businesses across the City of Bakersfield and was collected in 2017 and published in 2020. "Percent Employed by Small Businesses" covers the percentage of employees within the specific industry employed by small businesses, or businesses that have 20 or fewer employees. "Percent of Small Business Firms" shows the percent of businesses within the specific industry that have 20 or fewer employees.

Displacement Risk in Focus Area

Certain places within the Focus Area have a higher chance of gentrifying and causing small business displacement based on the characteristics that they embody. The following subsections will review gentrification factors in relation to small business displacement. These risk factors also relate to housing displacement, as gentrification impacts land values, which can cause higher rents for both businesses and residents.

Median Household Income

Research has shown that census tracts have more potential to gentrify if they have a median household income in the bottom 40th percentile for the area.³ In 2018, the median household income for Bakersfield was \$62,340, and the 40th percentile for income was \$52,106.⁴ All census tracts within the Focus Area are below the 40th percentile for median income, making them all vulnerable to gentrification and small business displacement. The eastern, central, and northern portions of the Focus Area have even lower median incomes, making them more vulnerable.

Vacancy

Areas with a higher number of vacant properties have a higher chance of being redeveloped, resulting in higher property values and rents for commercial properties in the surrounding area. Many of these vacant properties are residential properties. This means as housing units are built, they could cause indirect displacement of small businesses through rents being raised by commercial property owners. The Union Avenue corridor has commercial operations that could be at risk of gentrifying and displacing tenants if the neighborhoods to the east or west were redeveloped.

3 Maciag, M. 2015. Gentrification Report Methodology. January 31, 2015. <https://www.governing.com/gov-data/gentrification-report-methodology.html>.

4 U.S. Census Bureau. 2020b. "Planning Database." June 24, 2020. <https://www.census.gov/topics/research/guidance/planning-databases.html>.

Table 5-4: Jobs in the Focus Area

Industry Sector	Number of Jobs	Percent of Jobs out of the Total
Health Care and Social Assistance	7,122	25.8%
Public Administration	6,285	22.8%
Administration and Support, Waste Management and Remediation	2,339	8.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,247	8.1%
Educational Services	1,856	6.7%
Retail Trade	1,232	4.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	939	3.4%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	894	3.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	678	2.5%
Construction	658	2.4%
Wholesale Trade	625	2.3%
Information	539	2.0%
Manufacturing	527	1.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	425	1.5%
Finance and Insurance	404	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	323	1.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	246	0.9%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	194	0.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	67	0.2%
Utilities	11	0.0%
Total	14,651	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Center for Economic Studies. 2017. "Work Area Profile Analysis." <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>.

Table 5-5: Small Business Prevalence

Industry Sector	Overall Job Frequency in Focus Area ¹	Likelihood Worker is Employed by Small Business ²	Small Business/ Job Frequency in Focus Area ³
Health Care and Social Assistance	High	Medium	Medium-High
Administration and Support, Waste Management and Remediation	Medium	Medium	Medium
Accommodation and Food Services	Medium	Medium	Medium
Educational Services	Medium	Medium	Medium
Retail Trade	Medium	Medium	Medium
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Low	High	Medium
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	Low	High	Medium
Construction	Low	High	Medium
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	Low	High	Medium
Transportation and Warehousing	Low	Medium	Medium-Low
Management of Companies and Enterprises	Medium	Low	Medium-Low
Finance and Insurance	Low	Medium	Medium-Low
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	Low	Medium	Medium-Low
Manufacturing	Low	Medium	Medium-Low
Wholesale Trade	Low	Medium	Medium-Low
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Low	Low	Low
Information	Low	Low	Low
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	Low	Low	Low
Utilities	Low	Low	Low
Public Administration	High	Not Applicable ⁴	None

¹ Industry sectors with higher than 10% of the job total were deemed high, industry sectors with 4%–10% of the job total were deemed medium, and industry sectors with less than 4% of the total jobs were deemed low.

² Industry sectors with more than 25% of their employees employed by small businesses were considered high, industry sectors with 10%–25% of their employees employed by small businesses were considered medium, and industry sectors with less than 10% of their employees employed by small businesses were considered low.

³ Column created by combining job frequency and small business frequency composite data.

⁴ Public administration jobs are not considered by the census when they collect small business data because a public agency or entity cannot be considered a business.

Table 5-5 combines the data from **Figure 5-1** and **Table 5-2** to determine the likelihood that an employee in an industry is employed by a small business in the Focus Area. The purpose of this table is to help guide the prioritization of policies and programs recommended within this plan, to emphasize those that will have a greater impact on industries that are most prevalent in the area in regard to small businesses. As seen in **Table 5-5**, the industry of “health care and social assistance” has a score of medium-high, meaning it has the highest likelihood of having employees working for small businesses in the Focus Area. Eight other industries have the next highest scores of medium. Policies and programs focused on the support of higher-scoring industries will have the greatest impact on job retention in the Focus Area.

Building Age

Building ages have the ability to increase the rates of gentrification and displacement. Buildings are more likely to be redeveloped if they are older than the average age of buildings in an area.⁵ The average age of commercial buildings in the Focus Area is 1976, so buildings older than this are more likely to be redeveloped. There are several commercial buildings built prior to 1950 along Union Avenue in the southern portion of the Focus Area, although building ages are not very specific to certain parts of the Focus Area. This means that there are not specific districts that are more at risk of gentrification or displacement due to building age and the likelihood of buildings being renovated or replaced.

Summary of Findings

Small businesses are prevalent in Bakersfield and within the Focus Area. They employ many Bakersfield residents in a number of industry sectors. The industries that are most relevant to small business within the Focus Area include “health care and social assistance,” “administration and support, waste management and remediation,” “accommodation and food services,” and “professional, scientific, and technical services.” If any industry-specific recommendations are presented, prioritizing these industries would likely have the greatest impact. Additionally, while all industries have been hurt by the pandemic, businesses in the hospitality, leisure, and food industries have been hit the hardest. Strategies to assist these industries may need to be emphasized in the coming months as the pandemic continues to evolve. Online shopping threatens brick and mortar retail and other specific business types. Longer-term strategies may be helpful to assist small businesses with adapting to disruptive technologies and people’s changing purchasing behavior.

The number of vacant buildings in the southern portion of the Focus Area, along with the older buildings along the Union Avenue commercial corridor, suggest that renovations and new development are more likely to occur in this area. Additionally, median household incomes are below Bakersfield’s 40th percentile across the Focus Area. This leads to the assumption that small businesses in the southern portion of the Focus Area, especially along Union Avenue, are at a higher risk of displacement.

⁵ Brueckner, J.K., and Rosenthal, S.S. 2009. “Gentrification and Neighborhood Housing Cycles: Will America’s Future Downtowns Be Rich?” *Review of Economics and Statistics* 91(4): 725-743. doi:10.1162/rest.91.4.725.

Workforce

This section provides a workforce development demographic and labor market overview. Demographics, economics, employment, geographic accessibility, and employment clusters will all be investigated for the Focus Area. This section will conclude with an identification of gaps between the needs of job seekers and employers.

Demographic Profile

Approximately 25,000 people reside within the Focus Area. Population growth has been limited to 0.2% in the last 10 years, which is low compared to the rest of Bakersfield, Kern County, and California. This population is also younger than the Bakersfield, Kern County, and State averages with many young families living in the Focus Area. Approximately half of the households in the Focus Area are estimated to have a child under the age of 18, and approximately two-thirds of those households are single-parent households (nearly twice as many compared to the rest of the region and State). The community is ethnically diverse, with more residents being African American and of Latino origin than the rest of Bakersfield and Kern County. Along with this, approximately 47% of the TCC Focus Area's population speaks Spanish, with almost half of them reporting that they speak English "not well" or "not at all." Education is an issue for the Focus Area, with educational attainment lacking compared to the region and State. Roughly 44% of adults in the Focus Area have not achieved a high school diploma; this severely impacts their access to high-quality employment. Contributing to the issue of education, especially during the pandemic, is access to computers and the internet. In the Focus Area, 17.5% of residents are in a household without a computer, and an estimated 31.2% of Focus Area residents are in a household without internet access—rates that are considerably higher than those in Bakersfield and Kern County.

Economic Profile

The median household income in the Focus Area was estimated to be \$23,284 in 2019, which is over 50% less than the Bakersfield, region, and State median household incomes. This is in part due to more people in the Focus Area being lower income (earning less than \$25,000 annually) than average for the region. Nearly 50% of these low-income households are single-parent households, which is also a higher frequency than that of Bakersfield and the region, and a much higher frequency than that of the State.

When it comes to disability, public assistance, and retirement incomes, residents of the Focus Area are far more in need than average households in Bakersfield, the region, or the State. Disability income is used at a higher rate in the Focus Area compared to the averages of Bakersfield, the region, and the State. In the Focus Area, 42% of households use food stamps/SNAP, which is roughly three times the percentage of households using food stamps/SNAP in Bakersfield, the region, and the State.

Public assistance income is also over three times more common for households in the Focus Area than it is outside it. Social security and retirement incomes are present at average rates, meaning the presence of older populations in the area is about average.

Employment Profile

The residents of the Focus Area make up about 5% of employees across Bakersfield, while employees of businesses located in the Focus Area make up about 22% of the total employees across Bakersfield. The residents of the Focus Area face greater challenges than the overall city's labor market, as described above (e.g., lower educational attainment). Unemployment over the last few years has resided between 6% and 10%. The recent pandemic has spiked numbers to nearly 19%. And while the unemployment rate has declined somewhat since April 2020, it is unclear how quickly employment will fully rebound after COVID-19 public health restrictions are lifted and the economy reopens through 2022 and beyond.

Employment of residents of the Focus Area can be studied based on industry and occupation. Industry is the category of business type. Occupation is related to the specific job. The most common industries that employ workers residing in the Focus Area are Services (43.4%), Agriculture/Mining (17.3%), and Retail Trade (11.4%). Most of the Focus Area residents are employed in labor-related occupations. The most common occupations of employed workers from the Focus Area are Farming/Forestry/Fishing (18.3%), Sales (9.0%), Administrative Support (8.5%), and Transportation/Material Moving (7.7%).

Live-Work Proximity and Accessibility

Where people work and live is a part of everyday life that can have a major impact on quality of life. Things like commute time and expense can be vastly impacted by where we live and work.

The **employment ratio** is one measure of how many people live and work in an area. It shows how many people are employed in an area compared to the number of employed people living in an area. The employment ratio is much higher for the Focus Area (3.74) than for Bakersfield as a whole (0.95). This tells us that most of the workers employed in the Focus Area are commuting from outside of the Focus Area. Meanwhile, we know that the majority of workers that live in the Focus Area work outside of the area, many with long commute times. This is an economic, environmental, and social issue for Focus Area residents because they are having to spend more time and money on commutes, and are emitting more pollution during their commute than if they were able to work within the job center that is the Focus Area.

Employment ratio: The proportion of people employed within the Focus Area to the employed population of the Focus Area.

Despite approximately half of jobs in the Focus Area being in the Health Care/Social Assistance and Public Administration industries, only 19% of Focus Area residents work in jobs in these industries. And while only 6.6% of jobs in the Focus Area are in the Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing/Hunting, Retail Trade, and Manufacturing industries, approximately 31.2% of Focus Area residents work in these industries. Therefore, the major industries in the Focus Area are pulling in workers from outside the area, and workers in the area are commuting outside their immediate neighborhoods. Some of this can be attributed to the lower than average education attainment of residents in the Focus Area.

In regard to commuting, commute times are higher for Focus Area residents than the average for Bakersfield and Kern County. Only an estimated 2.5% of TCC Focus Area workers commuted to work via public transportation—a higher rate than Bakersfield and Kern County, but still low, particularly considering the lower rate of workers from the TCC Focus Area who utilize cars for their commute. An estimated 65% of workers from the TCC Focus Area drove alone to work (compared to approximately 82% of workers in Bakersfield), and an estimated 18% of workers from the TCC Focus Area carpooled to work (compared to approximately 11% in Bakersfield).

Occupation Clusters

The major employers in Bakersfield are primarily in the government, education, healthcare, and agriculture sectors. The Focus Area has major education locations, healthcare employers, and the proposed HSR station site within its immediate boundaries. **Table 5-6** lists the major employers, while **Figure 5-3** shows the hospitals and school sites in and in close proximity to the Focus Area.

In September 2020, the occupations with the most job ads in the Kern County included heavy/tractor-trailer truck drivers, registered nurses, and retail salespersons. Several employers with locations within the Focus Area were among the employers with the most job ads, including Dignity Health, Adventist Health, and the local school districts. Other employers with ads, such as Mercy Hospital and Kern Medical, have locations just outside the Focus Area boundary.

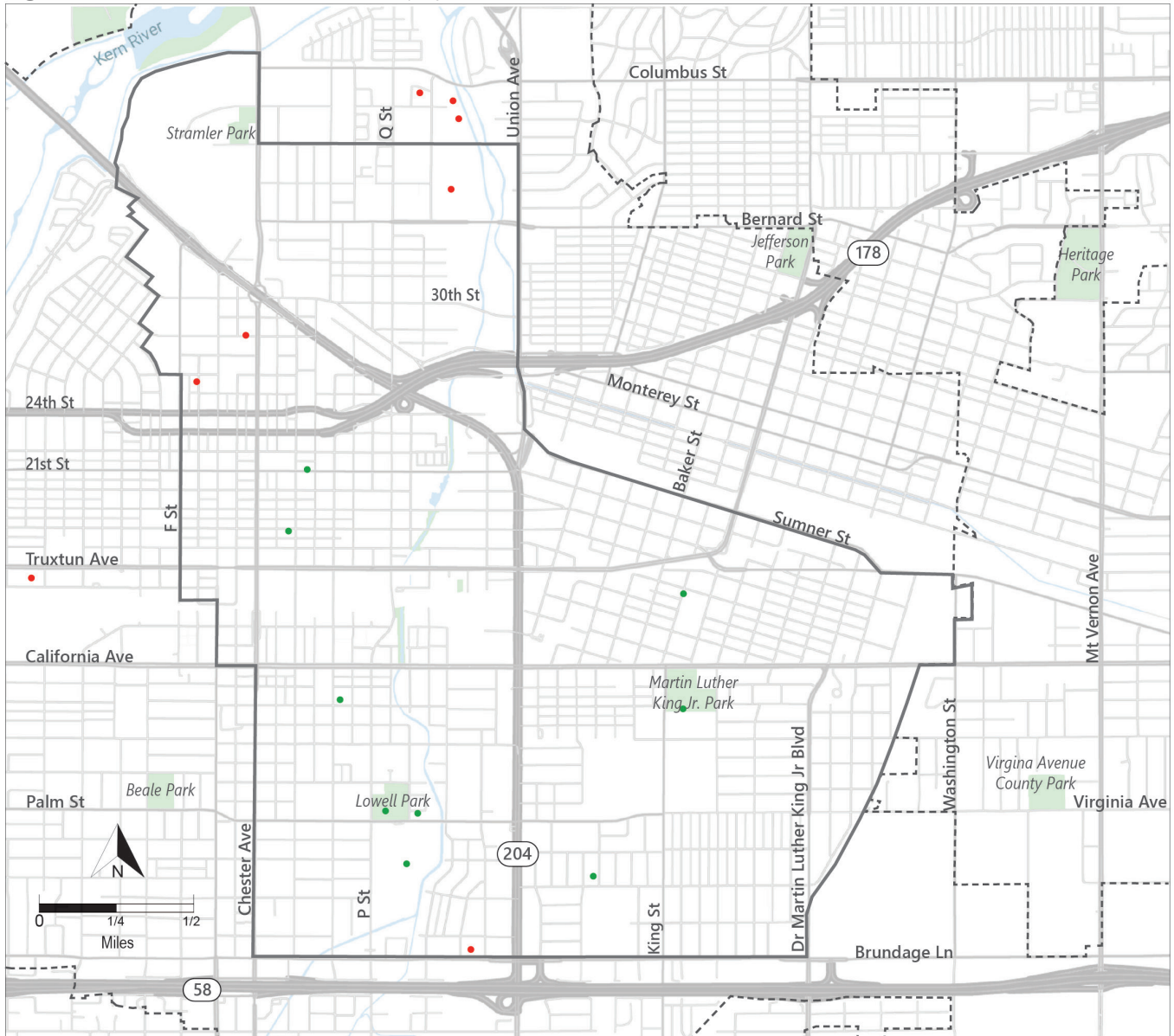
Various sectors have potential to expand and cluster in the Focus Area. Agriculture, public administration, health, utilities, and education have all been identified as possible industry clusters within the Focus Area. According to long-term employment projections for Kern County, the largest employment gains are expected in the following industries: health care/social assistance, government, administration/support/waste management/remediation, accommodation/food service, and transportation/warehousing/utilities. Large employment gains are expected in the following occupations: personal care aides, heavy/tractor-trailer truck drivers, farmers/ranchers/agricultural managers, substitute teachers, office clerks, stock clerks, and bookkeepers.

Table 5-6 Major Employers in Bakersfield

Major Employer	Type	Employees
County of Kern	Government	7,539
Kern High School District	Education	4,342
Bakersfield City School District	Education	4,039
Dignity Health	Health/Medical	3,489
Panama-Buena Vista Union School District	Education	2,489
Bolthouse Farms	Agriculture	2,110
Adventist Health Bakersfield	Health/Medical	1,973
Kern Medical Center	Health/Medical	1,800
Kern County Superintendent of Schools	Education	1,540
City of Bakersfield	Government	1,454

Source: City of Bakersfield. 2019. Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. <https://bakersfieldcity.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=34085>



Figure 5-3: Education and Health Care Employers in and near the Focus Area

Source: City of Bakersfield. 2020. Parcel Data. Accessed November 1st, 2020.

City of Bakersfield

- Focus Area
- City Limits
- School
- Hospital

Summary of Findings and Key Gaps Identified

The above information builds an understanding that residents of the Focus Area encounter several barriers that reduce their readiness to pursue high-quality employment in emerging occupations and industries. Residents face lower incomes, educational attainment, computer and internet access, and public transit ridership. At the same time, they encounter higher rates of rent-burden, poverty, social assistance, single-parent households, and limited English proficiency. These factors significantly impact residents' ability to compete in the labor market.

Key Gap: Occupational Skills, Educational Attainment, and Occupational Training/Certification

Employers can struggle to find skilled workers, often due to applicants lacking education, skill development, training, and experience. This can lead to situations where the labor market demand for workers exceeds the supply of qualified and available workers. Workers that are able to receive the training and credentials needed by these employers will be able to compete for higher-quality jobs that often come with higher wages, benefits such as employer-provided health insurance, and more opportunity for career advancement.

Pursuing higher education—such as associates degrees and vocational certificate programs—can further assist Focus Area residents with improved career outcomes. A high-school degree or GED will put Focus Area residents on the path to pursuing some key occupations that are expected to see growth in the area's economy. This includes occupations in the health care/social assistance industry (such as personal care aides and childcare workers), office/administrative support occupations (such as office clerks, stock clerks/order fillers, secretaries/administrative assistants, customer service representatives), and other occupations (such as maintenance/repair workers, helpers/production workers, and light truck/delivery service drivers). High-school completion/GED programs can help Focus Area residents compete in the labor market for these occupations, which can be an important steppingstone to further career development/advancement.

Several occupations that are expected to grow in Kern County require additional credentials beyond a high-school degree/GED, such as a certification or licensing program geared toward skill development and qualification for specific occupations. This includes occupations in the health care/social assistance industry (such as medical assistants, nursing assistants, dental assistances, licensed practical/vocational nurses) and industrial occupations (such as heavy/tractor-trailer truck drivers and automotive service technicians/mechanics).

Training programs can focus on matching residents with certification programs available in the surrounding area, improving cooperation between these training programs and prospective employers in the area, and providing additional skill development that is needed by area employers.

Key Gap: English Speaking

Lack of English language competency can be a major barrier to high-quality employment, as many jobs in the modern American economy often require English language competency. While lack of English-language competency can be a barrier to employment, bilingual abilities can be a significant asset for an employee, particularly in customer-facing occupations. Remedial education, ESL, and English-language literacy services can help close this language skills gap and enable residents to pursue higher-quality jobs. To that end, the Kern County Adult Ed Programs Consortium helps to connect English learners with language services and programs in the Bakersfield and Kern County areas.

Existing ETR Programs: GED Programs, ESL Training, Vocational Training

Key Gap: Digital Skills

Many occupations in key industries require digital skills and computer competency. Jobs can require digital skills in a variety of ways, including the ability to use digital tools/systems/technology on the job, the ability to take training courses, and data/record entry and management. The comparative lack of access to digital technology in the Focus Area will likely hinder residents' ability to access online learning opportunities or compete for jobs that require digital competency.

As working from home and online learning are increasingly utilized in a post-COVID-19 economy due to closures and decreased capacity of schools and offices, digital accessibility, online educational/career opportunities, and computer competencies have become even more significant. After the pandemic, many workers are likely to continue utilizing telework opportunities at least part time. Programs that aim to increase digital competency—such as computer training courses or programs that aim to increase computer/internet accessibility—can help residents build the digital skills needed for many high-quality jobs.

Key Gap: Childcare/Social Services

A lack of availability of childcare can often prevent parents from obtaining high-quality employment. Childcare services can be expensive, unreliable, and hard to find in many areas. The high prevalence of single-parent households—coupled with lower incomes, higher rates of poverty, and higher rates of rent burden—suggests that access to affordable childcare and other social services may be a key concern in the Focus Area. The COVID-19 pandemic introduces additional childcare needs: with many schools and childcare programs closed or operating at limit capacity, many parents face difficulties in finding affordable childcare services, and these limitations can make it challenging for parents to work or seek employment opportunities. Programs that increase access to childcare services can help parents better pursue careers and eventually achieve financial stability.

Key Gap: Public Transportation and Accessibility

A lack of reliable transportation can significantly limit workers' ability to maintain stable employment. A majority of workers that live in the Focus Area work outside of the area, many with long commute times. Residents of the Focus Area drive to work alone at a lower rate than Bakersfield residents as a whole.

In addition, public transportation was found to be underutilized for residents of the Focus Area. Lower access to automobiles, and underutilized public transportation shows a gap in reliable transportation. This suggests that workers in the Focus Area would benefit from programs that increase transit ridership and accessibility to major job centers.

Refer to **Chapter 4, Mobility and Urban Greening**, for a discussion of current public transportation and proposed goals and policies to address this gap.

Goals and Strategies

This section provides the goals and strategies to support small business retention and workforce development within the Focus Area, and serves as the Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities Plan. The City is in development of no-cost and low-cost business development and retention programs with established local, State, and Federal partners such as the California Small Business Development Center Network, Women's Business Centers, Procurement Technical Assistance Centers, and others as part of the development of its Economic Development Strategic Plan. These goals and policies continue in numbering from Chapter 3, Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development, and Chapter 4, Mobility and Urban Greening.

Goal 8: Increase and Stabilize Small Business

Ensuring that small businesses are resilient in the face of change will be important as buildings within the Focus Area are renovated or replaced over time. The following policies and actions present a small business displacement avoidance strategy. It should also be noted that small businesses are created and fostered with the financial support of the local community. As nearby neighborhoods are renovated or replaced, longtime patrons of local businesses can be lost due to residential displacement. Because of this, reducing residential displacement is an important aspect to preserving small businesses. Planning recommendations related to household displacement avoidance are discussed in Chapter 3.

8.1 CREATION OF A SMALL BUSINESS ALLIANCE

Cooperative alliances among local small businesses can allow for the fulfillment of larger corresponding goals and strategies. Outreach with local businesses can gauge support for a small business alliance and gather an understanding of possible unifying goals that could be achieved by a small business alliance. After support has been gauged, a training session would help small business owners foster their ability to create an autonomous small business alliance.

8.1: Who does this help? This strategy benefits small businesses within the alliance through collaborative supportive actions. This supports all residents of the focus area, by maintaining local jobs.

8.2 NO-COST/LOW-COST BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND RETENTION PROGRAM

Developing no-cost and/or low-cost business development and retention planning programs can help small businesses to succeed. This type of program would work with business development agencies to provide business development coaching and technical assistance to existing small businesses in need within the Focus Area. Industries prevalent for small businesses within the Focus Area (health care and social assistance, administration and support, waste management and remediation, accommodation and food services, and professional, scientific, and technical services) could be incentivized to participate by offering the program at no cost. Potential partners include the California Small Business Development Center

8.2: Who does this help? Small business owners with limited resources, experience, or time can be benefited by this type of program, which helps plan for growth.

Network, California State University Bakersfield's Small Business Development Center, the U.S. Export Assistance Center in Bakersfield, SCORE Central Valley, Mission Community Services Corporation, and others. Retail businesses should use this business planning to adapt to online shopping.

8.3 SMALL BUSINESS GRANT FUNDING

Providing a small business grant funding program can help to stabilize and grow opportunities for small businesses in the Focus Area. Rental subsidies can stabilize businesses during times of hardship, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic. Low-interest loans, on the other hand, have the ability to develop businesses during times of opportunity. To target businesses especially at risk of displacement, rental subsidies should be prioritized for businesses along Union Avenue and the southern portion of the Focus Area. Funding offered in the near future can also be prioritized for businesses hurt most by the pandemic: hospitality, leisure and food industries. Additional help could include targeted support with micro grants and technical assistance for small businesses and start-ups, including workshops on small business development.

8.3: Who does this help? This type of program is flexible and can benefit all small business owners.

8.4 MINORITY AND WOMAN OWNED BUSINESS SUPPORT

Providing technical assistance, consulting services, and education courses to small businesses and microenterprises can help underrepresented businesses start and flourish in the first few years. Potential services of a support program could include the provision of small business and microenterprise startup training courses, mentorship, technical assistance, disaster preparedness/recovery, green business practices, and supporting business to achieve loan/grant readiness.

8.4: Who does this help? Underrepresented business owners.

8.5 SEED CAPITAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Provide seed capital and technical assistance to emerging entrepreneurs in the low to moderate income, underserved communities in the Focus Area.

8.5: Who does this help? Underrepresented business owners are offered additional capacity to expand on an already successful business, while new underrepresented entrepreneurs are provided an opportunity to start up a business.

8.6 NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS AND CORRIDOR SUPPORT

Provide the resources to complete the formation of neighborhood and/or corridor focused Business Improvement Districts, including community outreach and development of a management plan, engineers report, and Proposition 218 process, to support existing small businesses with safe, clean, and welcoming initiatives.

8.6: Who does this help? Existing businesses and residents in the Focus Area are benefited by the cleaner, safer, and more welcoming environment.

8.7 INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP LAB

Business incubators can help new businesses by providing office space, internet, and a physical location to meet a network. Such a lab could be established in the Focus Area to assist innovators and entrepreneurs develop their ideas into a business, foster innovative and creative learning, and offer variety of programs to support education, networking, training, collaboration, and ethics.

Many incubators are part of existing educational institutions; in the call for projects, three colleges proposed expanding existing incubator programs or constructing new ones to support entrepreneurship in the Focus Area:

8.7: Who does this help? New businesses.

Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship of Kern County

The Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship of Kern County seeks to secure a location in Downtown Bakersfield to focus on entrepreneurship, innovation, social impact, and talent development initiatives, including new and existing business support with long-term sustainability support systems, job creation, and job training to boost economic development.

Scaling Bakersfield College's Launchpad

Bakersfield College's Launchpad and Academic Technology department proposes to design mobile-friendly online offerings for 13 non-credit certificates at no cost to students in the Focus Area. The Bakersfield College Launchpad exists to empower its students with entrepreneurial resources to successfully launch and grow small businesses through the delivery of educational opportunities and support services and through fostering collaboration.

Workforce Development for Green Entrepreneurship in Bakersfield

Cal State University Bakersfield is proposing an expansion of the sustainable entrepreneurship training to work on the commercial potential of biochar produced from local agricultural waste. They also propose entrepreneurial mentoring and job skills training workshops focused on sustainable technology businesses and multi-use technology transfer commercialization, including sustainable crossover technologies from our local energy, agricultural, and aerospace sectors.

Goal 9: Increase Workforce Development

The Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties Workforce Development Board (KIM WDB) has identified several goals and resources for workforce services that align with the programs needed to address the skills gaps faced by residents of the Focus Area. The 2017–2021 Local Plan notes the importance of services addressing a variety of related goals, such as increasing job placement/retention, increasing employability by removing barriers to employment, and increasing skills via educational attainment/credentialing. Kern County's ETR is the lead for many of the services related to workforce development and economic opportunity. The plan provides context and examples of services that can address these goals, such as "on-the-job training; work experience (including paid apprenticeships); educational programs (including ESL [English as a second language] classes); job search skills; job club; vocational training; career/technical programs; job retention for up to 90-days post-employment; and providing supportive services that directly help participants succeed."⁶ The following policies and actions integrate the 2017–2021 Local Plan's efforts to ease the process of implementation.

9.1 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION/GED PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT

In support of TCC, additional education and workforce development funds might lead to expanding high school completion programs and GED programs, which will lower the educational barrier to employment. By connecting with high schools and GED programs, the TCC grantee can offer support based on need. Ensuring that high schools are working with colleges to connect students to higher education is also extremely important for the futures of young people in the Focus Area. Scholarships, investment in teachers, and the addition of outside resources for education can give students the support needed to reach their educational and career goals. The health care/social assistance industry and office/administrative support occupations are both job sectors that are expected to grow and will be competitive for high school degree holders. An AJC partner, the Bakersfield Adult School, offers programs to education for a high school diploma or GED.

9.1: What key gap does this address? Low educational attainment in the Focus Area.

9.2 CERTIFICATION TRAINING PROGRAMS

Connecting Focus Area residents with certification/apprenticeship programs available in the surrounding area can help get people the skills they need to be competitive for specific occupations. The City and the AJC can also help to improve cooperation between these training programs and prospective employers in the area by performing outreach and connecting the two. The health care/social assistance and industrial industries are expected to grow in the area and will require further certifications. Welding apprenticeships and health programs are in high demand. Focusing on employers in these two sectors will benefit both the employers and employees, as will connecting trainees with employers through Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) training programs.

9.2: What key gap does this address? Low educational attainment in the Focus Area.

9.3 LANGUAGE LEARNING PROGRAMS

In support of TCC, additional workforce development funds could allow the AJC partner agencies to do targeted outreach limited to job seekers in the Focus Area in order to inform them of existing access to adult education and GED and ESL courses. An AJC partner, the Bakersfield Adult School, offers programs to assist people in completing their education for a high school diploma or GED. Bakersfield Adult School also offers ESL courses. This will cultivate language skills that can prove to be beneficial in the job market.

9.3: What key gap does this address? Limited language skills in the Focus Area.

9.4 DIGITAL COMPETENCY PROGRAMS

Many jobs require skills or competency with computers. Additionally, many jobs became remote during the pandemic. Improving digital competency in the Focus Area through computer training programs or the provision of computer/internet accessibility in the Focus Area will help to make residents more competitive for careers that include digital skills. AJC or perhaps a new partner could provide digital competency trainings. Providing trainings within the Focus Area would be especially beneficial.

9.4: What key gap does this address? Limited computer and digital skills.

9.5 CHILDCARE SERVICE

By increasing access to childcare services for families in need, especially single-parent families, parents can pursue careers and eventually achieve financial stability. Families in the Focus Area are especially in need of childcare support. A subsidization program or expansion of low-cost, quality public childcare services would benefit families in the area. The KIM WDB is partnering with Kern County Department of Child Support Services (KCDCSS) to improve collaboration and communication for their shared customer base.⁷ KCDCSS provides child support and services in the area. The major support provided is child support in the form of money and legal services; however, additional services would be beneficial for families in the Focus Area.

9.5: What key gap does this address? Families, especially low-income and single-parent families, are assisted by childcare services. The pandemic is a time of special need for childcare services as well.

9.6 JOB ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Even with a skill, high school education, childcare assistance, English competency, and digital competency, there are still barriers to actually acquiring a job that individuals must overcome. Job assistance programs can help people actually gain employment. Programs currently provided by AJC include access to computers and the internet; access to help-wanted ads limited to AJC partner posting and referral; free copying or faxing of resumes; job fairs; workshops; employer recruitments; job readiness workshops, including interviewing skills and resume preparation; transportation funding; and other support services. The expansion of these programs or the focusing of them within locations and industries around the Focus Area could lead to improved outcomes for Focus Area residents.

9.6: What key gap does this address? All residents that are looking for a job. Specific disadvantaged groups that are helped include low-income individuals, single-parents, people needing mental health assistance, individuals experiencing homelessness, and people with criminal backgrounds.

9.7: VOCATIONAL TRAINING

New funding could also target small employers in the Focus Area, offering reimbursement to the employer via an on-the-job training contract. Funds are used to tailor on-the-job training to the specific needs of the employer and help to offset the loss in productivity while the new employee acquires those skills. Also, funding could provide jobs training in new emerging industries and high growth areas such as clean energy programs and new technologies.

9.7: What key gap does this address? Residents of the Focus Area needing specific vocational training. This could include digital skills.

7

Workforce Development Board of Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties. 2017. 2017-2021 Local Plan. <http://www.etronline.com/pdf/local-plan-2017-2021.pdf>

9.8: LEADERSHIP AND JOB SKILLS TRAINING

In the call for projects, community organizations identified a gap in preparing youth for the workforce with skills training including leadership, public speaking, advocacy, civic engagement, financial literacy, life skills, job readiness, and conflict management.

9.7: What key gap does this address? Youth in the project area preparing for a range of careers.

Workforce Development Within Community Projects

There are several proposed community projects that not only encourage sustainable growth and investment in the Focus Area but also include workforce development for area residents.

Community Solar Panel Projects

Support non-profits and community organizations in reducing operating costs and benefit the community in which they serve, with installation of solar panels and workforce training. A reduced carbon footprint will allow for an increase in welfare programs and highlight congregations as good stewards of our environment for our community.

Outreach Community Resource Center

Restore existing property and building for tutoring classes for children and counseling for on-the-job work experience and work resources.

Equitable Dreams Financial Center

Open a CDC or CDFI that aligns with mission of helping low-income people become self-sufficient. This project will be focused on improving the financial lives of the underbanked and underserved members of our community.

Cal State University Bakersfield Downtown Campus

Provide ability to offer targeted undergraduate and certificate classes that address needs of disadvantaged communities that are far from the main campus with educational pathways to careers and/or advanced higher education.

Juarez Hall Facility Improvements

Program enhancements to the Salon Juarez to provide mutual aid and free healthy, artistic, workforce development activities that are open to the public.

Low-Income Residential Solar Project

KCCD's 21st Century Energy Center will partner with Grid Alternatives and SOMAH (Solar on Multi-unit Affordable Housing) to install solar on eligible homes and multi-unit affordable housing complexes, including training on solar installation, with targeted outreach to residents from the Focus Area. This will serve as a work-based learning opportunity for solar installation students.

6



IMPLEMENTATION

6 IMPLEMENTATION

Introduction

Vision

The vision of the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) program is to bring environmental, health, and economic benefits to California's most disadvantaged communities. The TCC program is part of the California Cap-and-Trade Program and requires quantifiable and trackable greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction. Co-benefits, such as improving public health and improving local economic opportunity, may also be tracked.¹ For this TCC Plan, the community identified projects that align with the strategies of the TCC program and prioritized those projects based on community needs.

This chapter reviews the TCC framework and implementation projects to achieve the transformation of the Focus Area in all three topics presented in the preceding plan chapters (Chapter 3, Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development; Chapter 4, Mobility and Urban Greening; and Chapter 5, Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities). The chapter also highlights the TCC transformative elements addressed in the plan.

TCC Framework

For TCC implementation within the framework of the TCC Guidelines, this plan addresses transformative elements that further the TCC Program objectives and support the implementation of strategies and implementation projects. The transformative elements addressed in this plan include pre-application community engagement, displacement avoidance for residents and small businesses, and workforce development and economic opportunities. A summary of community engagement can be found in Chapter 2, Public Outreach. Displacement avoidance can be found in both Chapter 3 and Chapter 5. Chapter 5 also meets the criteria of the workforce development and economic opportunities plan.

The public outreach chapter and supporting appendix information describe the methods used to engage residents and key stakeholders, timeline of activities, and stakeholders and partner organizations, and summarizes the feedback collected throughout the project.

For displacement avoidance, the plan describes displacement vulnerability among existing households and small businesses within the Focus Area. To address community needs, the plan describes policies, plans, ordinances, and programs that are already in place to avoid displacement and identifies new policies and programs that can be pursued to avoid displacement among existing households and small businesses within the Focus Area. Quantifiable goals for displacement include policies that stabilize and help grow small businesses and provide relevant job training to meet the needs of residents and employers in the Focus Area.

Strategies

This section outlines how the plan's strategies can be implemented to meet the overarching TCC Program objectives. These strategies were chosen based on the needs identified during public outreach events and how well they build on existing community plans.

The implementation of equitable housing and neighborhood development strategies can decrease GHG emissions by providing infill housing, improve public health by providing safe housing, and decrease the cost of housing to renters and homeowners. Not every strategy will achieve all co-benefits; however, together they accomplish the holistic TCC vision. Refer to Chapter 3, Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development, for further details regarding the goals and strategies.

The implementation of mobility and urban greening strategies in this plan will give people a safe and convenient means of traveling by walking and biking and will support transit ridership. All strategies should reduce GHGs and air pollution by reducing car trips, increase public health by increasing physical activity, and reduce transportation costs. Many of these GHG reductions are commonly quantified using standard calculations provided by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association. For those strategies where there is a common calculation, the strategy policy number from the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association "Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures" publication is included.¹ Refer to Chapter 4, Mobility and Urban Greening, for further details regarding the goals and strategies.

The implementation of workforce development and economic opportunity strategies expand shared prosperity for the community and ensure that improvements are accessible and equitable. In general, improving economic opportunities and targeted workforce development and training programs with career pathways for residents of the Focus Area allows for increased prosperity, households to afford more healthy food, leisure time to exercise, and health insurance. The plan also identifies economic opportunities through the creation of high-quality jobs and opportunities for advancement with clear access points for low-income residents in and near the Focus Area. Refer to Chapter 5, Workforce Development and Economic Opportunities, for further details regarding the goals and strategies.

¹ CAPCOA (California Air Pollution Control Officers Association). 2010. Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures. <http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/CAPCOA-Quantification-Report-9-14-Final.pdf>.

TCC Implementation Road Map

As a result of the community feedback conducted throughout this planning process, the City has outlined a TCC Road Map to initiate a long-term process to transform Bakersfield's disadvantaged communities in collaboration with the residents. These implementation projects include efforts to connect residential areas of the Focus Area to Downtown area and to the HSR station with shovel-ready projects. The initial actions, which include all proposed implementation projects recommended by the public, are outlined in Appendix C, TCC Implementation Road Map. To assess which of these projects would be most competitive for grant funding, six key metrics were analyzed (and are defined in the following sections): resources required and readiness, responsible City department/TCC partner, community benefits, cost, funding/leverage, and priority score.

Resources Required and Readiness

This criteria outlines work required by TCC Guidelines to make the project shovel ready and grant competitive. This could include additional outreach and planning, engineering documents and specifications, environmental review and CEQA compliance, and City approval.

Responsible City Department/TCC Partner

Many TCC strategies will be a collaborative effort; however, some strategies will require implementation a specific agency such as the City Public Works or Recreation and Parks Departments, or a TCC Partner such as GET, Housing Authority of Kern County, or other local non-profit organization. It is important to identify a responsible implementation partner early to ensure there are adequate resources to implement the plan. Additionally, many projects would require regional partners to provide transit, housing, workforce development, and small business support, as well as non-profits to provide ongoing services and programs.

Community Benefits

The community benefits consider performance goals that outline what the changes are expected to look like in 5 years. This could include people served, housing units built, or miles of bike lanes constructed. These performance goals directly link to competitiveness and tracking measures included in State grants. These should often directly correlate to GHG savings by promoting walking and biking or sequestering carbon.

Leverage

Leverage funds are other grant opportunities that can be used to partially fund projects. Applicants must leverage additional funding sources that equal a minimum of 50% of the total requested grant funds and must clearly support the implementation of the Strategies selected to achieve the TCC Program Objectives. In addition to grants and government funding opportunities, eligible leverage may include, but is not limited to, low-income housing tax credit equity contributions, and funds from regional or local tax measures, bonds, or property assessments and fee revenue committed to public infrastructure related to projects included in the TCC Proposal in the Focus Area.

Priority Score

A prioritization tool was developed to provide an initial assessment of the 121 projects submitted by the public as part of the call for projects. Each project was scored using the “prioritization tool” that measured a project on required elements of grant proposals, transformative elements, and existing support. The 'required' components represent how a project can best meet TCC implementation grant requirements. The 'transformative' components measure how well a project implements the goals of the plan. The 'support' components measure how well the proposed project connects to existing plans, projects, and work of community groups in the Focus Area. A detailed scoring criteria and glossary is included in **Table 6-1 and Table 6-2**.

The prioritization tool generally assesses if a project meets the TCC requirements and if it has sufficient technical analysis to complete a grant application. More specifically, it is meant to identify detailed projects with engaged and supported partners. This both helps highlight projects that are ready to be submitted for funding in the near term, and helps guide new community projects that were generated as part of the process toward readiness and later funding cycles. Specific scores will highlight what community input or technical assistance is needed to make these projects grant competitive and create a path to readiness.

Projects that scored at least a 25 in the tool were moved forward to a public vote (see Appendix A). These projects were considered the most ready for initial Implementation Funds, and the community vote provided a meaningful opportunity allowed the community to weigh in on most ready projects. These projects are not meant to represent the best or only projects that should be pursued. These projects represent those that are most ready to be submitted for funding in the near term. The full list of projects is included in this plan in Appendix C, and should continue to be considered and evaluated throughout the next steps of the implementation phase.

Table 6-1: Scoring Criteria

		Good	Moderate	Poor
Required Components	Community Need	This project has broad community support. This type of project ranked high in at least one survey and outreach event and meets a specific need brought up by members of the public during outreach events.	This project was initiated during the call for projects, but were not vetted during public outreach. These projects are consistent with the goals of these plans, but are new highly specific development plans that the broader community has not had sufficient input on.	This project has conflicting support, or has only been mentioned at one community outreach event. These projects do not clearly connect to the goals in this plan.
	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction	This project has the potential to have clear and measurable GHG reductions through green design, reduction in VMT, or tree planting.	This project has conceptual GHG reduction that may or may not be measurable.	This project is unlikely to result in GHG reductions.
	Climate Adaptation	This project includes long term climate adaptation.	This project corrects for an existing concern that could be made worse by climate change (e.g., street trees that can withstand drought and extreme heat).	This project does not address adaptation.
	Available Sites	This project has an identified site and interested property owner.	There are multiple sites available that meet the grant requirements; however, no property owner has been identified as interested.	There are no available sites that meet the grant requirements.
Transformation	Housing	This project provides housing or includes anti-displacement provisions including protections against gentrification.	This project neither provides nor removes housing.	This project would likely result in removal of affordable housing or displacement.
	Mobility	This project improves mobility and safety in a disadvantaged community.	This project has no effect on mobility and safety in a disadvantaged community.	This project has a negative effect on mobility and safety in a disadvantaged community.
	Workforce and Jobs	This project provides jobs or job training in the Focus Area.	This project has no effect on the local workforce.	This project would likely displace existing local business.
Support	Existing Plans	This project is identified in a local or regional plan.	This project is consistent with the values and priorities of the General Plan or other planning document.	This project is not identified outside of TCC plan process.
	Planned Community and Regional Infrastructure	This project connects to or enhances planned community or regional infrastructure.	This project does not connect to or enhance planned investments; however, it will not require significant improvements.	This project will require significant infrastructure improvements beyond the Focus Area, or is not feasible.
	Potential Partners	This project has identified and interested partners.	This project has potential partners; however, they have not been engaged yet. OR This project does not require partners.	This project has a need for partners; however, none have been willing or have been identified.

Table 6-2: Tool Glossary

Term	Definition
anti-displacement	Local rules that help prevent people from losing their homes. These can include policies that ensure that existing affordable housing is not replaced by more expensive housing or that rent does not increase as a result of neighborhood improvements (such as trees or lighting).
disadvantaged community (DAC)	DACs refer to the areas throughout California that most suffer from a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens. These burdens include poverty, high unemployment, air and water pollution, presence of hazardous wastes, and high incidence of asthma and heart disease. To be considered a DAC, a community must score above 75 in the State's online mapping system CalEnviroScreen.
General Plan	A general plan is a 20 year plan that sets out the long-term goals of a community. Every city in California needs to have a general plan.
gentrification	Gentrification is when low-income areas see an influx of wealthier residents and increase in land prices. This can be an unintended consequence of neighborhood improvements such as trees, parks, or lighting that make a community safer and more enjoyable.
green design	Building design that uses nature or technology to reduce the impact on the environment. This could include solar panels to produce energy.
local or regional plan	Other City or Kern County plans that address housing, transportation, trees, or jobs in the Focus Area. This includes the Bike Transportation Plan, Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy, Kern Region Active Transportation Plan, Downtown Vision Plan, and Employers Training Resource of Kern County Four Year Plan. These plans are important because they included extensive community outreach and reflect the overarching values of the region and investment.
measurable greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions	GHG reductions are activities that either remove GHGs from the air through carbon sequestration (e.g. trees turning CO ₂ into oxygen) or prevent GHGs by providing walking or biking opportunities so people do not need to drive. A measurable GHG reduction is one that can be calculated using approved tools from the State of California.
mobility	Mobility is how easy and safe it is to get around a community without a car.
partners	Project partners are agencies, organizations, or businesses that provide land, help run and maintain, or fund TCC projects.
regional infrastructure	Regional infrastructure includes large projects, such as parks or street improvements, that can connect to a TCC project.
significant improvement	Significant improvements are large projects not already funded by the City or other agency; this could include new roads or utilities that are needed to serve a project.
vehicle miles traveled (VMT)	VMT is how much someone drives in a car. VMT can be reduced by making short trips safe and convenient by foot, bike, or bus.

Next Steps

This plan represents the beginning of the TCC process. In the coming years, the City will work collaboratively with the community to pursue a TCC Implementation grant and continue to develop a long-term vision for the Focus Area. During implementation of this plan, the following steps should occur:

Formation of TCC Implementation Partnership

The City will establish a Implementation Partnership with community organizations to implement TCC projects and transformative elements including data collection and indicator tracking, community engagement, displacement avoidance activities, and workforce development projects and economic opportunities.

Resources and support costs for the successful formation and maintenance of the Implementation Partnership may be covered by the TCC program. Eligible activities that may be helpful for driving participation include education events and training programs to develop public awareness, and provision of childcare services for participating residents that increases access to community engagement activities.

The Implementation Partnership will establish project names, brand, vision statement, and Focus Area. The vision statement will describe how the overall TCC Proposal will achieve TCC Program Objectives and address the community needs. This will serve as a basis for future grant applications.

Partnership Agreement

For each project, partnership agreements that include the Lead Applicant and all Co-Applicants and describes the governance, organization, and financial relationships of the Collaborative Stakeholder Structure will be signed. Lead Applicants' and Co-Applicants' ability to oversee, manage, and implement large infrastructure projects, such as transportation, affordable housing, and green infrastructure projects is essential. Lead Applicants and Co-Applicants must possess the financial capacity to adhere to the reimbursement processes of the TCC Program as defined by the Partnership Agreement.

Formation of Collaborative Stakeholder Structure

A Collaborative Stakeholder Structure that will govern implementation of the entire TCC Grant should be established. The Collaborative Stakeholder Structure/Partnership Agreement must, at a minimum, include the following:

- Identification of the Grantee (Project Name)
- Roles and responsibilities for the Grantee and all Partners, residents, and/or community-nominated members
- Governance of the Collaborative Stakeholder Structure including processes for handling disputes and procedures to change, add, or remove members
- Legal and financial considerations including liability provisions, financial relationships between the Grantee and Partners, the process Grantee will use to reimburse the Partners, and procurement processes
- Transparent decision-making processes
- Non-discrimination clause
- Meeting facilitation procedures including frequency of meetings, minimum number of meetings open to public, means for publishing meeting agenda and notes for public access.
- Process for involving community representatives and community-based organizations in decision-making.

Project Readiness

The Implementation Partnership will pursue the readiness requirements as outlined in Appendix C, TCC Project Road Map, for each project. Readiness requirements that projects must meet include CEQA compliance, site control, identification of necessary permits, project schedule, maps, designs, and an operation and maintenance plan.

The Implementation Partnership will assist members of the public whose submissions to the call for projects scored below 25 in the prioritization tool to refine and develop their project ideas to be more competitive for funding. This will include combining a final list of projects into community-identified strategies and locations to demonstrate the range of proposed projects more clearly and concisely. Once a more complete list of projects is developed, maps of the final proposed projects will be developed to demonstrate project types and geographic locations throughout the Focus Area.

Data and Project Benefit Tracking

The City will work with Implementation Partnership to track the data included in the Project Road Map. These data will be used to show how the projects achieve transformative elements, and serve as the chief method for tracking GHG reductions.

Community Engagement Plan

The City and Implementation Partnership will draft a Community Engagement Plan that describes methods that will be used to engage Focus Area residents and key stakeholders during TCC implementation. This plan should include all TCC required information on community outreach that was done during this process and for continued community engagement that will be part of community collaboration and partnership formation process and for continued project prioritization and selection for TCC implementation application. Community engagement resources for the Implementation Partnership may be found through multiple expert sources, including California Climate Investment's "Best Practices for Community Engagement and Building Successful Projects" and Institute for Local Government's "Inclusive Public Engagement" compilation.

Best practices to facilitate community participation and meaningful engagement in project prioritization/selection include community visioning exercises, accessible online mapping tools for residents to provide feedback on project types/locations, and Participatory Budgeting to ensure the selected projects meet the shared vision. These best practices should be reflected in the Community Engagement Plan.

Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Plan

The City and Implementation Partnership will draft a Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Plan, and describe how the TCC investment and leverage funded projects will increase resiliency of the Focus Area to the anticipated impacts to climate change. This should include extreme heat events, water shortages, and stormwater where applicable. Climate change risk and exposure information may be obtained through tools such as Cal-Adapt.org; local, small scale projection models or vulnerability assessments; Office of Planning and Research's "The Guide to Defining Vulnerable Communities in the Context of Climate Change"; California Department of Public Health's Climate Change and Health Profile Reports; CalBRACE Project's Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Indicators for California; Healthy Places Index; and more. Resources for identifying and prioritizing climate adaptation measures and projects can be found at ResilientCA.org, including the 2020 Adaptation Planning Guide and Resilient CA Adaptation Planning Map documents.



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC OUTREACH DATA AND SURVEY RESULTS

BAKERSFIELD TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PLAN

The City of Bakersfield and TCC Community Collaborative Team invites you to an in-person **Open House** to learn more about the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) program and how to be involved in TCC plan and project development.



THURSDAY, JULY 22ND MLK Community Center

1000 S Owens St, Bakersfield, CA 93307

Time: 2:30pm – 6:30pm

Format: Open House - Stop by anytime
Spanish interpretation will be available

For all press inquiries contact:
Cecelia Griego, Project Manager
cgriego@bakersfieldcity.us
(661) 326-3788

Join the Virtual Open House via **Zoom** at:
<https://bakersfieldcity.zoom.us/j/98860298034>
To join by **Phone** call: 1.669.900.6833
Meeting ID 98860298034#

The purpose of Open House is help community members get familiar with the TCC Program and the types of community projects it can fund. Additional workshops will be held the next three months, where we will need your help to prioritize community projects, policies, and programs within the TCC Focus area that include portions of the **Downtown, Old Town Kern, Oleander, Sunset, and Lakeview** communities.

To sign-up for updates on the TCC Plan visit <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>



Revitalizing Downtown Bakersfield: Live, Work, Play is part of California Climate Investments, a statewide initiative that puts billions of Cap-and-Trade dollars to work reducing greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening the economy, and improving public health and the environment – particularly in disadvantaged communities.



Comunidades Climáticas Transformadoras de BAKERSFIELD

La Ciudad de Bakersfield, y el Equipo Colaborativo Comunitario lo invita a una exposición informativa para aprender sobre el programa Comunidades Climáticas Transformadoras (TCC) y como involucrarse en el desarrollo de proyectos y el Plan TCC.



Jueves, 22 de Julio Centro Comunitario MLK

1000 S Owens St, Bakersfield, CA 93307

Hora: 2:30pm – 6:30pm

Formato: Exposición Abierta – Visítenos en cualquier momento

Habrà interpretación en español

Si no puede acompañarnos, habrá una exposición abierta virtual el viernes, 23 de Julio de 12:00pm-1:00pm

Únase a la exposición virtual a través de **Zoom:**
<https://bakersfieldcity.zoom.us/j/98860298034>

Para integrarse por **teléfono:** 1.669.900.6833
ID de Junta 98860298034#

Para todas consultas de prensa:
Cecelia Griego, Gestor de Proyecto
cgriego@bakersfieldcity.us
(661) 326-3788

El propósito de la exposición es ayudar a los miembros de la comunidad a familiarizarse con el programa TCC y los tipos de proyectos comunitarios que pueden ser financiados. Se llevarán a cabo talleres adicionales durante los próximos tres meses, donde necesitaremos su ayuda para priorizar proyectos, políticas y programas comunitarios dentro del área de enfoque de TCC que incluyen parte de las comunidades del Centro, Old Town Kern, Oleander, Sunset, y Lakeview.

Para inscribirse para recibir actualizaciones sobre el Plan TCC visite <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>



Revitalizar el Centro de Bakersfield: Vivir, Trabajar, Jugar forma parte de las Inversiones del Clima de California, una iniciativa estatal que destina miles de millones de dólares de Cap- and-Trade para la reducción de gases de efecto invernadero, fortalecimiento de la economía y mejoramiento de la salud pública y el medio ambiente especialmente en comunidades en desventaja.



BAKERSFIELD TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES (TCC) PLAN

The City of Bakersfield and TCC Community Collaborative Team invites you to a **Strategy Session** to learn how to submit a project for consideration in the TCC Plan.

In-person and virtual sessions will be offered.



THURSDAY, AUG. 19TH BAKERSFIELD SENIOR CENTER

530 4th St., Bakersfield, CA 93304

Time: 3:00pm– 7:00pm

Format: Strategy Session 1 – 3:00pm – 4:30pm

Strategy Session 2 – 5:30pm – 7:00pm

Due to recent CDC guidance on indoor gatherings, masks will be required. All are welcome to attend one or both sessions. Spanish interpretation will be available.

If you can't come by, a **Virtual Strategy Session** will be held **Friday, August 20th**, 12:00pm to 1:30pm

Join the Virtual Strategy Session via **Zoom** at:
<https://bakersfieldcity.zoom.us/j/83292294659>

To join by **Phone** call: 1.669.900.6833

Meeting ID 83292294659#

For all press inquiries contact:
Cecelia Griego, Project Manager
cgriego@bakersfieldcity.us
(661) 326-3788

Additional workshops will be held in September and October 2021 where we will need your help to prioritize community projects, policies, and programs within the TCC Focus area that include portions of the **Downtown, Old Town Kern, Oleander, Sunset, and Lakeview** communities.

For more information on the TCC Plan visit <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>



The Bakersfield Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Plan is part of California Climate Investments, a statewide initiative that puts billions of Cap-and-Trade dollars to work reducing greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening the economy, and improving public health and the environment – particularly in disadvantaged communities.



COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS TRANSFORMADORAS DE BAKERSFIELD (TCC)

La Ciudad de Bakersfield y el Equipo Colaborativo Comunitario lo invita a una **Sesión de Estrategia** para aprender cómo someter un proyecto para consideración en el Plan de TCC. Se ofrecerán sesiones en persona y virtuales.



JUEVES 19 DE AGOSTO BAKERSFIELD SENIOR CENTER

530 4th St., Bakersfield, CA 93304

Tiempo: 3:00pm – 7:00pm

Formato: 1.ª Sesión de Estrategia – 3:00pm – 4:30pm

2.ª Sesión de Estrategia – 5:30pm – 7:00pm

De acuerdo con la guía reciente del CDC sobre reuniones en interiores, se requerirán máscaras. Todos son bienvenidos a asistir a una o ambas sesiones. Habrá interpretación al español.

Si no puede asistir, se llevará a cabo una **Sesión de Estrategia Virtual** el **viernes 20 de agosto**, de 12:00pm to 1:30pm.

Únase a la Sesión de Estrategia Virtual a través de **Zoom** en: <https://bakersfieldcity.zoom.us/j/83292294659>

Para unirse por TEL: 1.669.900.6833

ID de Junta 83292294659#

Para todas las consultas de prensa,
comuníquese con: Cecelia Griego,
Gerente de Proyectos
cgriego@bakersfieldcity.us

Se llevarán a cabo talleres adicionales en septiembre y octubre de 2021, donde necesitaremos su ayuda para priorizar proyectos, políticas y programas comunitarios dentro del área de enfoque de TCC que incluyen partes de las comunidades del **Centro, Old Town Kern, Oleander, Sunset y Lakeview**.

Para obtener más información sobre el plan TCC, visite <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>



Bakersfield Plan De Comunidades Climáticas Transformadoras (TCC) es parte de "California Climate Investments", una iniciativa estatal que destina miles de millones de dólares de "Cap-and-Trade" a trabajar para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, fortalecer la economía y mejorar la salud pública y el medio ambiente, particularmente en comunidades desfavorecidas.



BAKERSFIELD TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES (TCC) PLAN

The City of Bakersfield and TCC Community Collaborative Team invites you to an **Open House** to help prioritize community projects for the TCC Plan. In-person and virtual sessions will be offered. You can also access the community project prioritization survey here:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TCC_ProjectPrioritization



THURSDAY, SEPT. 9TH WESTCHESTER HALL

2801 F St, Bakersfield, CA 93301

Time: 3:00pm– 6:00pm

Format: Open House - Stop by anytime!

Due to recent CDC guidance on indoor gatherings, masks will be required. Spanish interpretation will be available.

For all press inquiries contact:
Cecelia Griego, Project Manager
cgriego@bakersfieldcity.us
(661) 326-3788

If you can't come by, a **Virtual Open House** will be held **Friday, September 10th**, 12:00pm to 1:00pm

Join the Virtual Open House via **Zoom** at:
<https://bakersfieldcity.zoom.us/j/85618239021>
To join by **Phone** call: 1.669.900.6833
Meeting ID: 856 1823 9021

Our next and final workshop will be held in October 2021. We will present the Draft TCC Plan and review the prioritized community projects, policies, and programs within the TCC Focus area that includes portions of the **Downtown, Old Town Kern, Oleander, Sunset, and Lakeview** communities.

For more information on the TCC Plan visit <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>



The Bakersfield Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Plan is part of California Climate Investments, a statewide initiative that puts billions of Cap-and-Trade dollars to work reducing greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening the economy, and improving public health and the environment – particularly in disadvantaged communities.



BAKERSFIELD PLAN DE COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS TRANSFORMADORAS (TCC)

La Ciudad de Bakersfield y el Equipo de Colaboración Comunitaria de TCC lo invita a una sesión de “Puertas Abiertas” para ayudar a priorizar proyectos comunitarios para el Plan TCC. Se ofrecerán sesiones presenciales y virtuales. También puede acceder a la encuesta de priorización de proyectos comunitarios aquí: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TCC_ProjectPrioritization



JUEVES 9 DE SEPTIEMBRE WESTCHESTER HALL

2801 F St, Bakersfield, CA 93301

Tiempo: 3:00 pm– 6:00 pm

Formato: Puertas Abiertas - ¡Pase en cualquier momento!
De acuerdo con la guianza reciente del CDC sobre reuniones en interiores, se requerirán máscaras. Habrá interpretación al español.

Para todas las consultas de prensa,
comuníquese con: Cecelia Griego,
Gerente de Proyectos
cgriego@bakersfieldcity.us

Si no puede venir, se llevará a cabo una sesión de
Puertas Abiertas Virtual el viernes 10 de
septiembre, 12:00 pm – 1:00 pm

Únase a través de **Zoom** en:
<https://bakersfieldcity.zoom.us/j/85618239021>
Para unirse por **TEL**: 1.669.900.6833
Meeting ID: 856 1823 9021

Nuestro próximo y último taller se llevará a cabo en octubre de 2021. Presentaremos el borrador del Plan de TCC y revisaremos los proyectos, políticas y programas comunitarios priorizados dentro del área de Enfoque de TCC que incluye partes de las comunidades del **Centro, Old Town Kern, Oleander, Sunset, and Lakeview**.

Para obtener más información sobre el plan TCC, visite <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>



Bakersfield Plan De Comunidades Climáticas Transformadoras (TCC) es parte de “California Climate Investments”, una iniciativa estatal que destina miles de millones de dólares de “Cap-and-Trade” a trabajar para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, fortalecer la economía y mejorar la salud pública y el medio ambiente, particularmente en comunidades desfavorecidas.



BAKERSFIELD TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES (TCC) PLAN

The City of Bakersfield and TCC Community Collaborative Team invites you to a **Community Meeting** to review and comment on the Draft TCC Plan. In-person and virtual sessions will be offered.

The Draft TCC Plan will be out for Public Review Nov. 4 – Dec. 3 and available for review and comment here:
<https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>



WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10TH

MLK Community Center

1000 S Owens St, Bakersfield, CA

Time: 5:30pm– 7:00pm

Format: Community Presentation and Q & A

A Virtual Community Meeting will be held Wednesday, November 10th, 12:00pm to 1:30pm. Join the Virtual Community Meeting via Zoom at:

<https://bakersfieldcity.zoom.us/j/87949933324>

Or By Phone: 1.669.900.6833 | Meeting ID: 879 4993 3324

TUESDAY, NOV. 30TH

California Avenue Church of Christ

1020 E California Ave, Bakersfield, CA

Time: 5:30pm– 7:00pm

Format: Community Presentation and Q & A

Due to recent CDC guidance on indoor gatherings, masks will be required at in-person events. Spanish interpretation will be available.

For all press inquiries contact:
Cecelia Griego, Project Manager
cgriego@bakersfieldcity.us
(661) 326-3788

These are the final workshops for the Draft TCC Plan. We invite you to review and comment on the Draft TCC Plan during the Public Review period (Nov. 4 – Dec. 3) including prioritized community projects, policies, and programs within the TCC Focus area that includes portions of the **Downtown, Old Town Kern, Oleander, Sunset, and Lakeview** communities.

For more information on the TCC Plan visit <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>



The Bakersfield Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Plan is part of California Climate Investments, a statewide initiative that puts billions of Cap-and-Trade dollars to work reducing greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening the economy, and improving public health and the environment – particularly in disadvantaged communities.



BAKERSFIELD PLAN DE COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS TRANSFORMADORAS (TCC)

La Ciudad de Bakersfield y el Equipo de Colaboración Comunitaria de TCC lo invita a una **Junta Comunitaria** para revisar y comentar sobre el Borrador del Plan TCC. Se ofrecerán sesiones presenciales y virtuales. El borrador del Plan TCC estará disponible para revisión pública del 4 de noviembre al 3 de diciembre y estará disponible para revisión y comentarios aquí: <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>



Para todas las consultas de prensa, comuníquese con: Cecelia Griego, Gerente de Proyectos
cgriego@bakersfieldcity.us
(661) 326-3788

MIÉRCOLES 10 DE NOVIEMBRE

MLK Community Center

1000 S Owens St, Bakersfield, CA 93307

Tiempo: 5:30pm– 7:00pm

Formato: Presentación comunitaria y session de preguntas y respuestas

Se llevará a cabo una **Junta Comunitaria Virtual**, el **miércoles 10 de noviembre**, 12:00pm a 1:30pm
Únase a través de **Zoom** en:

<https://bakersfieldcity.zoom.us/j/87949933324>

TEL: 1.669.900.6833 | Meeting ID: 879 4993 3324

MARTES 30 DE NOVIEMBRE

California Avenue Church of Christ

1020 E California Ave, Bakersfield, CA

Tiempo: 5:30pm– 7:00pm

Formato: Presentación comunitaria y session de preguntas y respuestas

De acuerdo con la guianza reciente del CDC sobre reuniones en interiores, se requerirán máscaras. Habrá interpretación al

Estos son los talleres finales para el Borrador del Plan TCC. Lo invitamos a revisar y comentar el Borrador del Plan de TCC durante el período de Revisión Pública (4 de noviembre al 3 de diciembre), incluyendo los proyectos, políticas y programas comunitarios priorizados dentro del área de enfoque de TCC que incluye partes de las comunidades del **Centro, Old Town Kern, Oleander, Sunset, y Lakeview.**

Para obtener más información sobre el plan TCC, visite <https://bakersfieldtccplan.org>

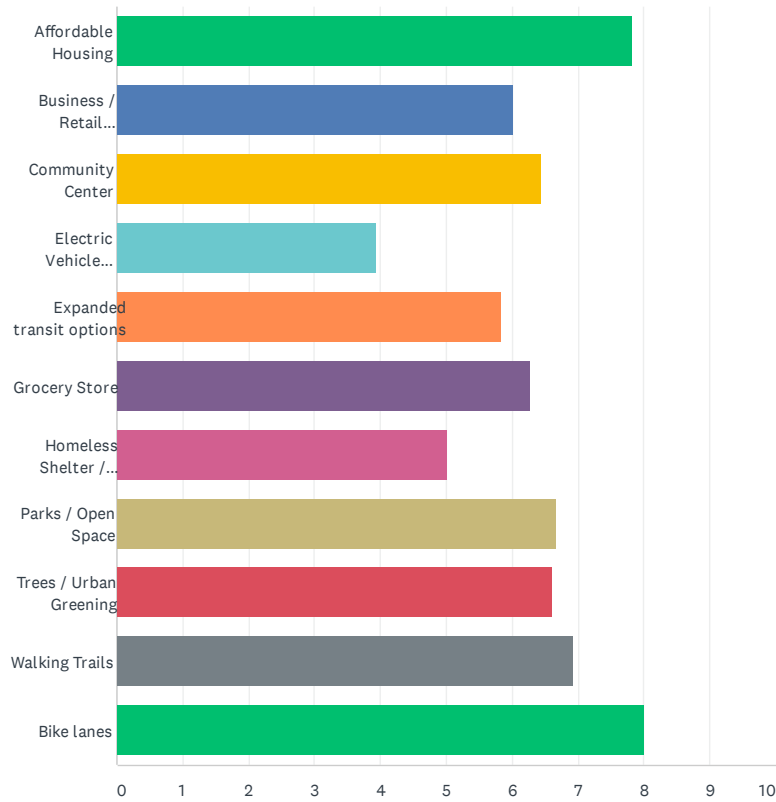


Bakersfield Plan De Comunidades Climáticas Transformadoras (TCC) es parte de "California Climate Investments", una iniciativa estatal que destina miles de millones de dólares de "Cap-and-Trade" a trabajar para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, fortalecer la economía y mejorar la salud pública y el medio ambiente, particularmente en comunidades desfavorecidas.



Q1 What new developments within the downtown area do you want to see the most? Please rank the options in order of what you want the most: 1 = want most, 11 = want least.

Answered: 75 Skipped: 0

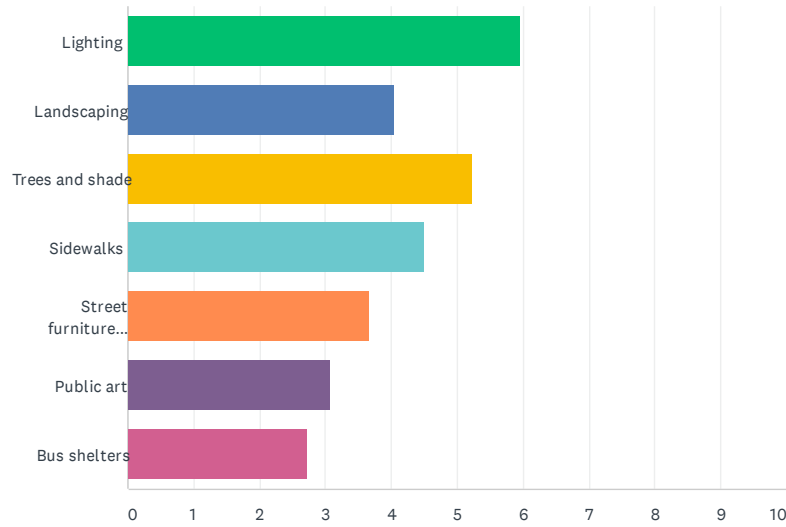


City of Bakersfield Community Project Interest Survey

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	TOTAL	SCORE
Affordable Housing	35.62% 26	15.07% 11	5.48% 4	8.22% 6	2.74% 2	2.74% 2	6.85% 5	2.74% 2	6.85% 5	9.59% 7	4.11% 3	73	7.82
Business / Retail / Development	10.00% 6	10.00% 6	8.33% 5	11.67% 7	8.33% 5	6.67% 4	10.00% 6	8.33% 5	1.67% 1	11.67% 7	13.33% 8	60	6.02
Community Center	10.94% 7	10.94% 7	15.63% 10	4.69% 3	10.94% 7	7.81% 5	6.25% 4	6.25% 4	9.38% 6	12.50% 8	4.69% 3	64	6.45
Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	1.64% 1	4.92% 3	3.28% 2	6.56% 4	4.92% 3	8.20% 5	6.56% 4	8.20% 5	11.48% 7	16.39% 10	27.87% 17	61	3.93
Expanded transit options	1.69% 1	5.08% 3	11.86% 7	3.39% 2	8.47% 5	23.73% 14	18.64% 11	11.86% 7	8.47% 5	5.08% 3	1.69% 1	59	5.83
Grocery Store	7.81% 5	7.81% 5	12.50% 8	9.38% 6	7.81% 5	9.38% 6	14.06% 9	10.94% 7	12.50% 8	4.69% 3	3.13% 2	64	6.27
Homeless Shelter / Temporary Housing	3.17% 2	9.52% 6	11.11% 7	4.76% 3	11.11% 7	3.17% 2	7.94% 5	6.35% 4	11.11% 7	6.35% 4	25.40% 16	63	5.02
Parks / Open Space	3.39% 2	8.47% 5	13.56% 8	11.86% 7	18.64% 11	13.56% 8	8.47% 5	13.56% 8	3.39% 2	5.08% 3	0.00% 0	59	6.68
Trees / Urban Greening	5.26% 3	15.79% 9	8.77% 5	19.30% 11	7.02% 4	7.02% 4	5.26% 3	10.53% 6	14.04% 8	3.51% 2	3.51% 2	57	6.61
Walking Trails	4.92% 3	18.03% 11	16.39% 10	9.84% 6	11.48% 7	8.20% 5	6.56% 4	8.20% 5	4.92% 3	9.84% 6	1.64% 1	61	6.92
Bike lanes	32.20% 19	11.86% 7	10.17% 6	11.86% 7	5.08% 3	6.78% 4	1.69% 1	6.78% 4	6.78% 4	3.39% 2	3.39% 2	59	8.02

Q2 What type of improvements to the public realm (the streets, sidewalks, and public spaces) would you like to see in the downtown area? Please rank the options in order of what you most want to see: 1 = want most, 7 = want least.

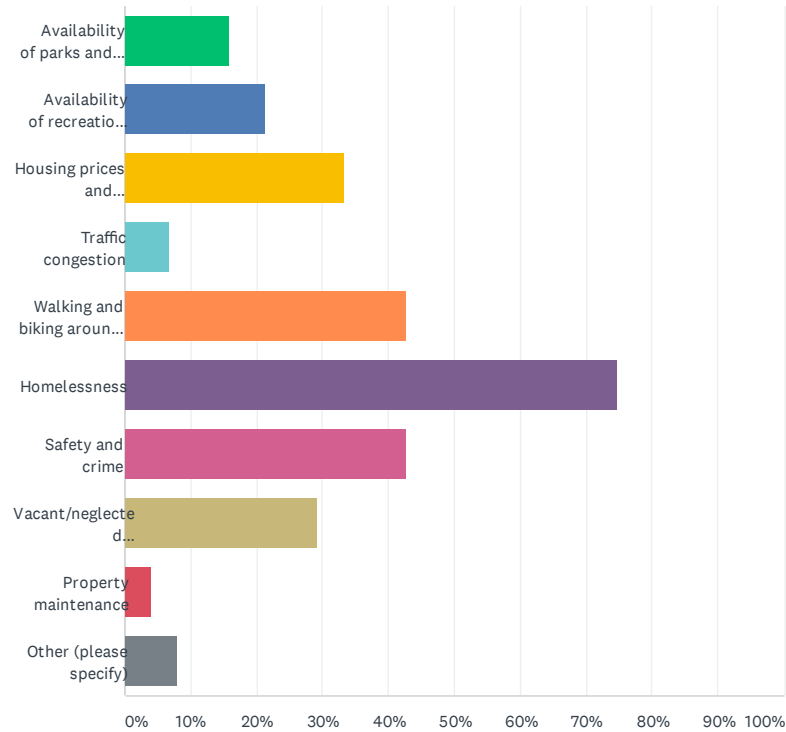
Answered: 74 Skipped: 1



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	SCORE
Lighting	49.30% 35	29.58% 21	9.86% 7	2.82% 2	1.41% 1	2.82% 2	4.23% 3	71	5.97
Landscaping	7.02% 4	14.04% 8	19.30% 11	28.07% 16	12.28% 7	5.26% 3	14.04% 8	57	4.04
Trees and shade	22.58% 14	22.58% 14	29.03% 18	11.29% 7	9.68% 6	4.84% 3	0.00% 0	62	5.23
Sidewalks	13.64% 9	21.21% 14	18.18% 12	18.18% 12	10.61% 7	13.64% 9	4.55% 3	66	4.50
Street furniture (benches, trash cans, etc.)	4.92% 3	9.84% 6	13.11% 8	16.39% 10	32.79% 20	19.67% 12	3.28% 2	61	3.66
Public art	5.00% 3	5.00% 3	11.67% 7	15.00% 9	18.33% 11	23.33% 14	21.67% 13	60	3.07
Bus shelters	9.09% 6	7.58% 5	6.06% 4	6.06% 4	7.58% 5	21.21% 14	42.42% 28	66	2.71

Q3 Throughout downtown Bakersfield what issues need to be addressed? (Choose your top three)

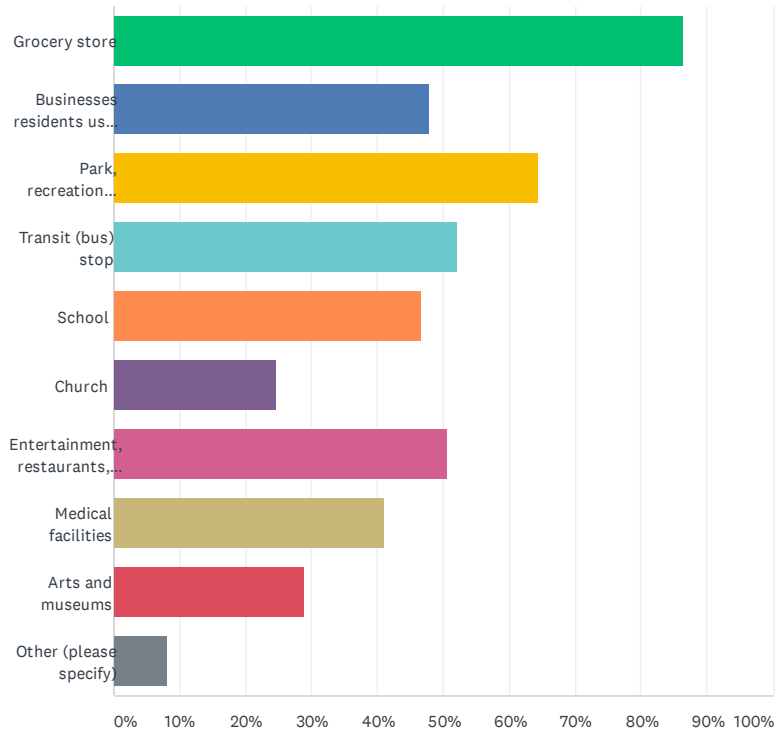
Answered: 75 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Availability of parks and public spaces	16.00%	12
Availability of recreational facilities	21.33%	16
Housing prices and availability	33.33%	25
Traffic congestion	6.67%	5
Walking and biking around the city	42.67%	32
Homelessness	74.67%	56
Safety and crime	42.67%	32
Vacant/neglected non-residential properties	29.33%	22
Property maintenance	4.00%	3
Other (please specify)	8.00%	6
Total Respondents: 75		

Q4 How important is it to you that new housing is located within walking/biking distance to the following? (Choose all that apply)

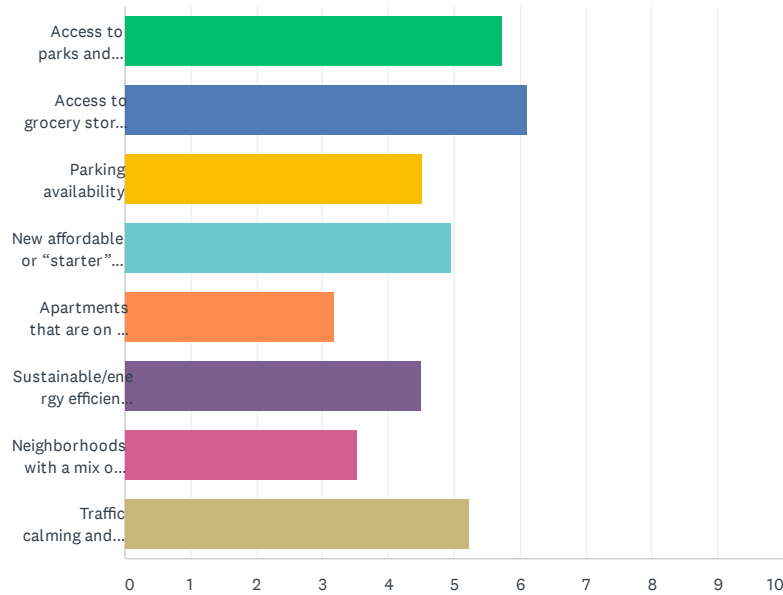
Answered: 73 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Grocery store	86.30%	63
Businesses residents use regularly	47.95%	35
Park, recreation center, playground	64.38%	47
Transit (bus) stop	52.05%	38
School	46.58%	34
Church	24.66%	18
Entertainment, restaurants, etc.	50.68%	37
Medical facilities	41.10%	30
Arts and museums	28.77%	21
Other (please specify)	8.22%	6
Total Respondents: 73		

Q5 How important are the following for residential development? Please rank the options in order of importance: 1 = most important, 8 = least important.

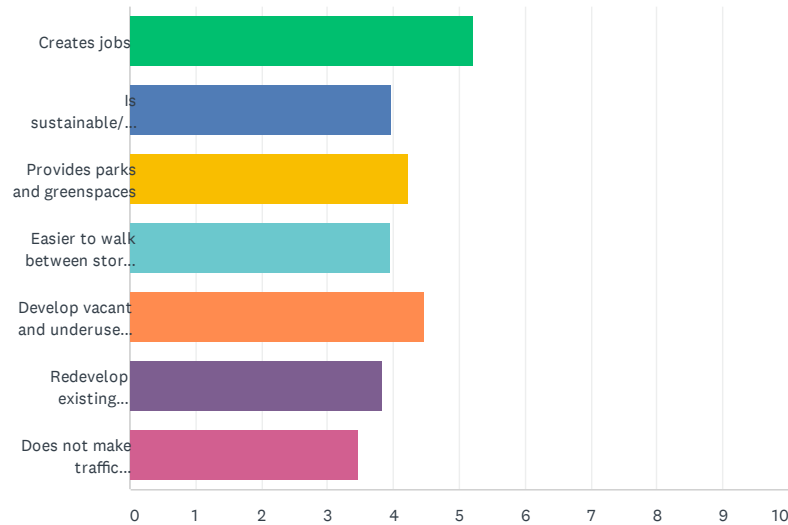
Answered: 72 Skipped: 3



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL	SCORE
Access to parks and recreational facilities	21.31% 13	26.23% 16	19.67% 12	4.92% 3	6.56% 4	11.48% 7	6.56% 4	3.28% 2	61	5.74
Access to grocery stores and services	29.23% 19	23.08% 15	9.23% 6	18.46% 12	10.77% 7	6.15% 4	3.08% 2	0.00% 0	65	6.11
Parking availability	8.06% 5	9.68% 6	24.19% 15	17.74% 11	6.45% 4	9.68% 6	6.45% 4	17.74% 11	62	4.52
New affordable or "starter" homes	20.97% 13	11.29% 7	8.06% 5	16.13% 10	14.52% 9	8.06% 5	16.13% 10	4.84% 3	62	4.95
Apartments that are on the same lot or building as retail and offices	3.39% 2	5.08% 3	3.39% 2	8.47% 5	15.25% 9	23.73% 14	18.64% 11	22.03% 13	59	3.17
Sustainable/energy efficient development	8.62% 5	6.90% 4	18.97% 11	10.34% 6	24.14% 14	12.07% 7	15.52% 9	3.45% 2	58	4.50
Neighborhoods with a mix of housing types like townhomes and duplexes	3.03% 2	15.15% 10	10.61% 7	6.06% 4	4.55% 3	15.15% 10	19.70% 13	25.76% 17	66	3.53
Traffic calming and pedestrian safety	20.97% 13	14.52% 9	14.52% 9	16.13% 10	11.29% 7	6.45% 4	6.45% 4	9.68% 6	62	5.24

Q6 Which of the following items are most important in terms of future non-residential development? Please rank the options in order of importance: 1 = most important, 7 = least important.

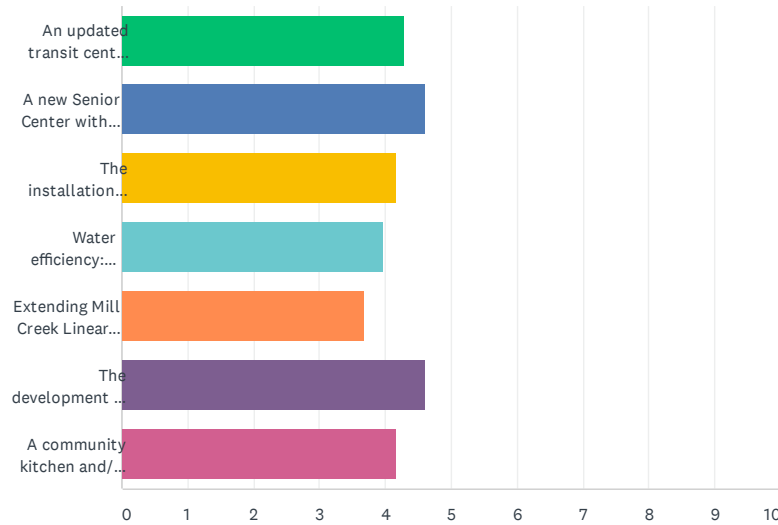
Answered: 68 Skipped: 7



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	SCORE
Creates jobs	43.08% 28	12.31% 8	13.85% 9	4.62% 3	10.77% 7	9.23% 6	6.15% 4	65	5.20
Is sustainable/energy efficient	3.39% 2	23.73% 14	10.17% 6	23.73% 14	20.34% 12	5.08% 3	13.56% 8	59	3.97
Provides parks and greenspaces	14.04% 8	19.30% 11	8.77% 5	21.05% 12	14.04% 8	15.79% 9	7.02% 4	57	4.23
Easier to walk between stores and workplaces	9.09% 5	14.55% 8	21.82% 12	10.91% 6	18.18% 10	12.73% 7	12.73% 7	55	3.96
Develop vacant and underused properties	14.29% 9	19.05% 12	20.63% 13	14.29% 9	15.87% 10	9.52% 6	6.35% 4	63	4.48
Redevelop existing commercial/industrial properties	11.67% 7	15.00% 9	16.67% 10	10.00% 6	11.67% 7	18.33% 11	16.67% 10	60	3.83
Does not make traffic congestion significantly worse	15.52% 9	6.90% 4	15.52% 9	12.07% 7	1.72% 1	18.97% 11	29.31% 17	58	3.48

Q7 How would you rank the following community projects? Please rank projects from 1 (Best) to 7 (Worst).

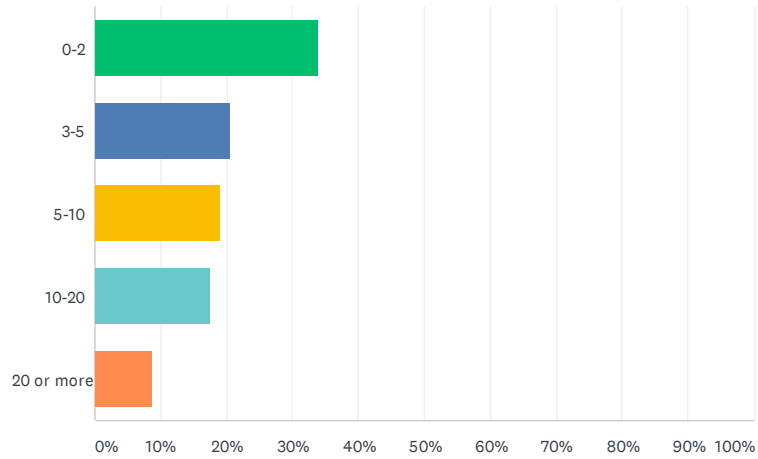
Answered: 72 Skipped: 3



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	SCORE
An updated transit center with an expanded customer service counter.	22.22% 14	15.87% 10	11.11% 7	7.94% 5	17.46% 11	12.70% 8	12.70% 8	63	4.29
A new Senior Center with expanded services and resources.	20.90% 14	11.94% 8	20.90% 14	19.40% 13	11.94% 8	10.45% 7	4.48% 3	67	4.61
The installation of solar panels on your residence to help reduce energy costs.	6.25% 4	21.88% 14	18.75% 12	20.31% 13	7.81% 5	17.19% 11	7.81% 5	64	4.16
Water efficiency: assistance to replace aging appliances with high efficiency appliance.	10.17% 6	15.25% 9	15.25% 9	15.25% 9	22.03% 13	8.47% 5	13.56% 8	59	3.97
Extending Mill Creek Linear Park south to 4th Street.	7.94% 5	20.63% 13	7.94% 5	9.52% 6	20.63% 13	15.87% 10	17.46% 11	63	3.68
The development of a parkway along the Kern River downtown including enhancing open space and park land along the river.	38.60% 22	8.77% 5	8.77% 5	8.77% 5	5.26% 3	14.04% 8	15.79% 9	57	4.61
A community kitchen and/or community garden to help increase health food options in your neighborhood.	10.94% 7	17.19% 11	25.00% 16	14.06% 9	6.25% 4	10.94% 7	15.63% 10	64	4.17

Q8 How many miles do you live from work?

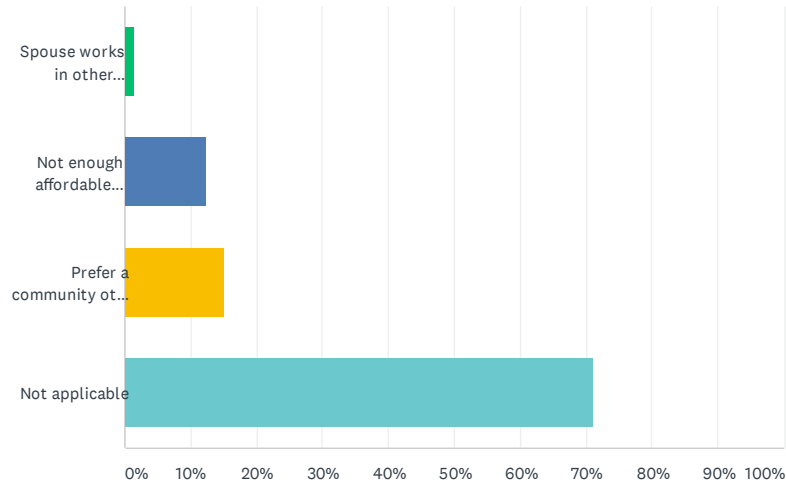
Answered: 68 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0-2	33.82%	23
3-5	20.59%	14
5-10	19.12%	13
10-20	17.65%	12
20 or more	8.82%	6
TOTAL		68

Q9 If you live somewhere other than where you work, please indicate why:

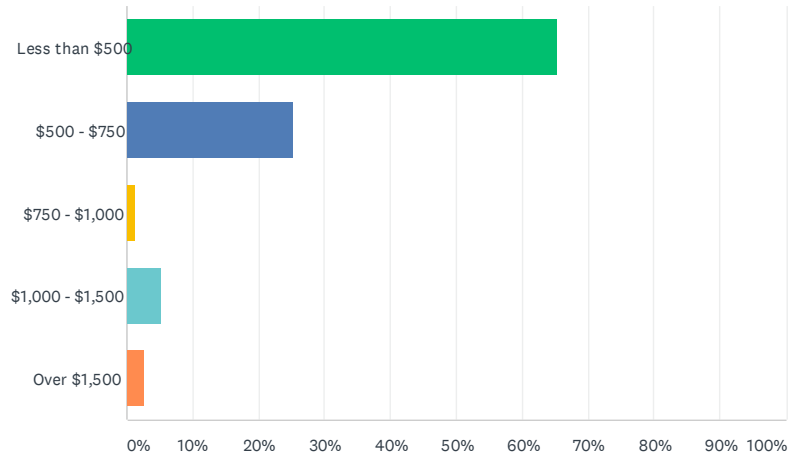
Answered: 73 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Spouse works in other community	1.37%	1
Not enough affordable housing in the community where I work	12.33%	9
Prefer a community other than the one in which I work	15.07%	11
Not applicable	71.23%	52
TOTAL		73

Q10 How much do you usually spend each month on utilities (water, electricity, gas, sewer/trash, etc.)?

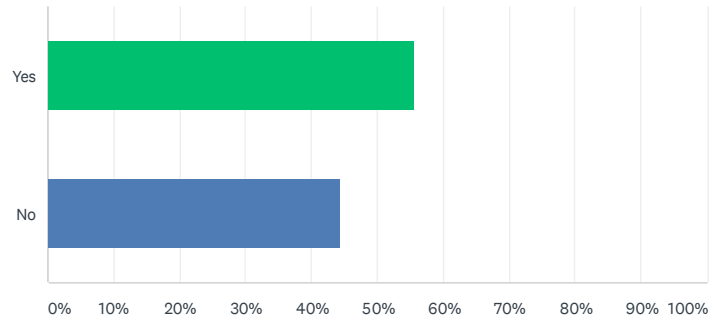
Answered: 75 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than \$500	65.33%	49
\$500 - \$750	25.33%	19
\$750 - \$1,000	1.33%	1
\$1,000 - \$1,500	5.33%	4
Over \$1,500	2.67%	2
TOTAL		75

Q11 Do you currently own a home?

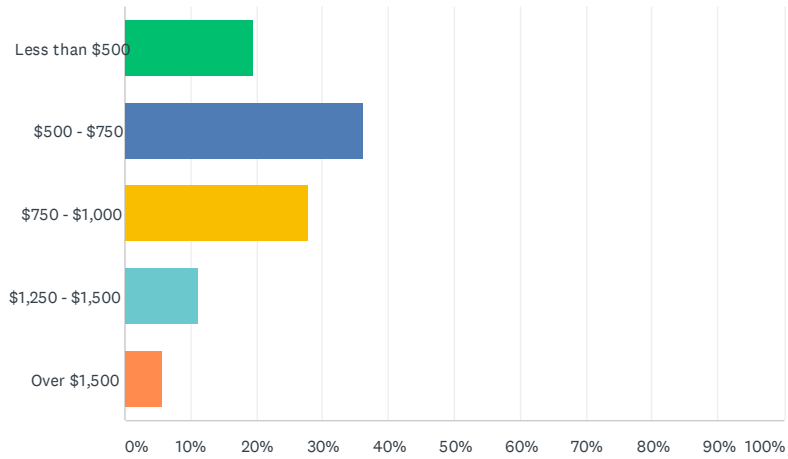
Answered: 72 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	55.56%	40
No	44.44%	32
TOTAL		72

Q12 How much do you spend each month on rent?

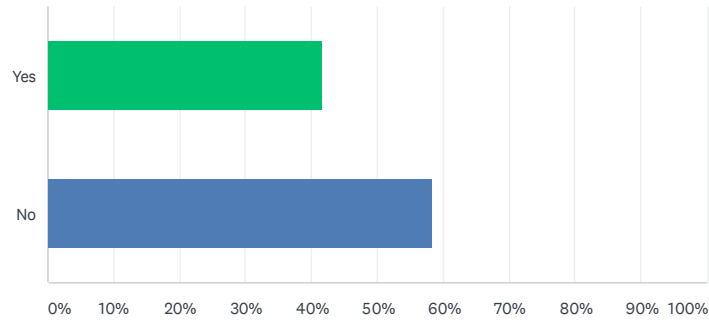
Answered: 36 Skipped: 39



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than \$500	19.44%	7
\$500 - \$750	36.11%	13
\$750 - \$1,000	27.78%	10
\$1,250 - \$1,500	11.11%	4
Over \$1,500	5.56%	2
TOTAL		36

Q13 Do you need housing assistance to afford rent?

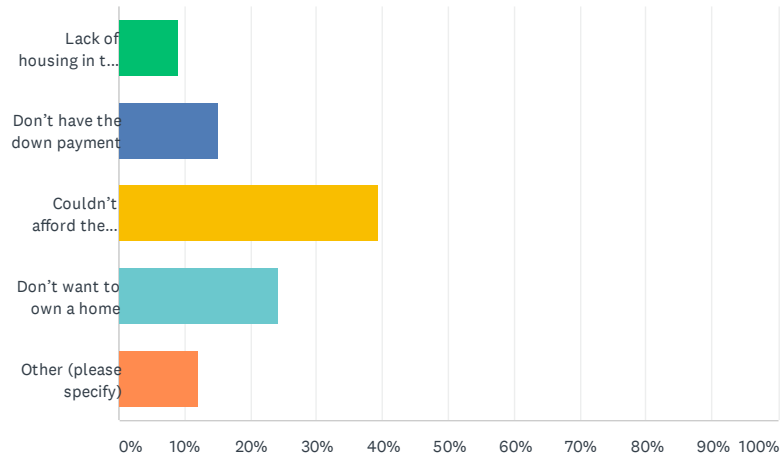
Answered: 36 Skipped: 39



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	41.67%	15
No	58.33%	21
TOTAL		36

Q14 Why don't you own a home?

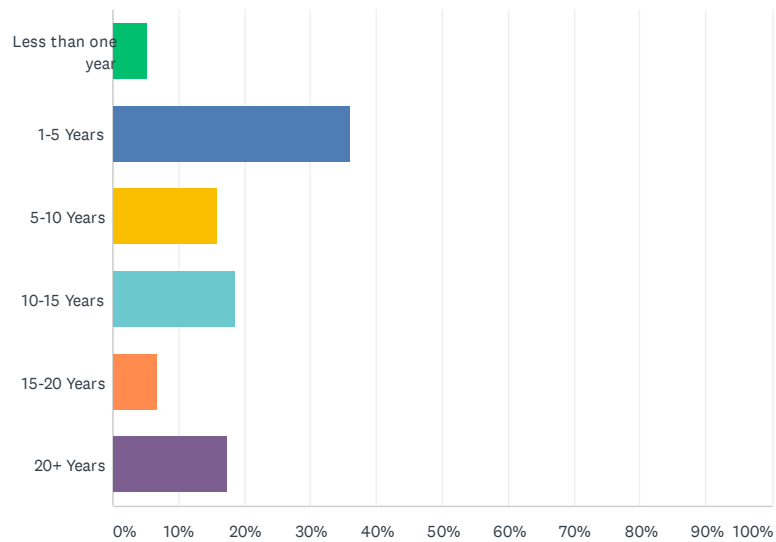
Answered: 33 Skipped: 42



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Lack of housing in the area	9.09%	3
Don't have the down payment	15.15%	5
Couldn't afford the monthly payment	39.39%	13
Don't want to own a home	24.24%	8
Other (please specify)	12.12%	4
TOTAL		33

Q15 How long have you lived at your current residence?

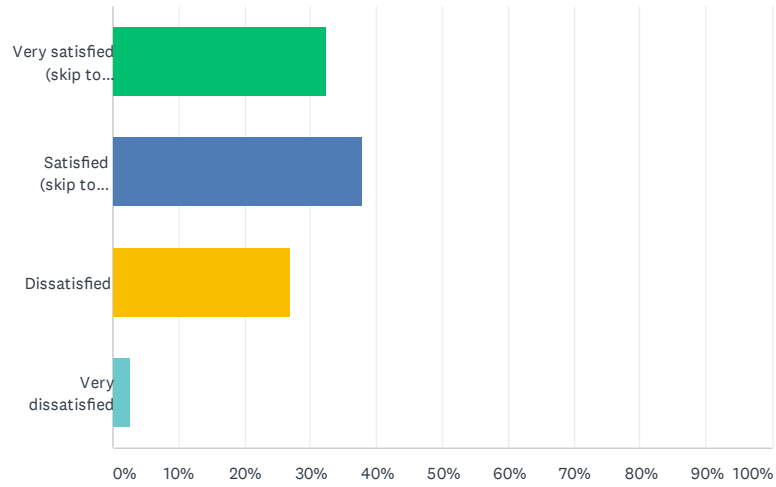
Answered: 75 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than one year	5.33%	4
1-5 Years	36.00%	27
5-10 Years	16.00%	12
10-15 Years	18.67%	14
15-20 Years	6.67%	5
20+ Years	17.33%	13
TOTAL		75

Q16 How satisfied are you with your current housing?

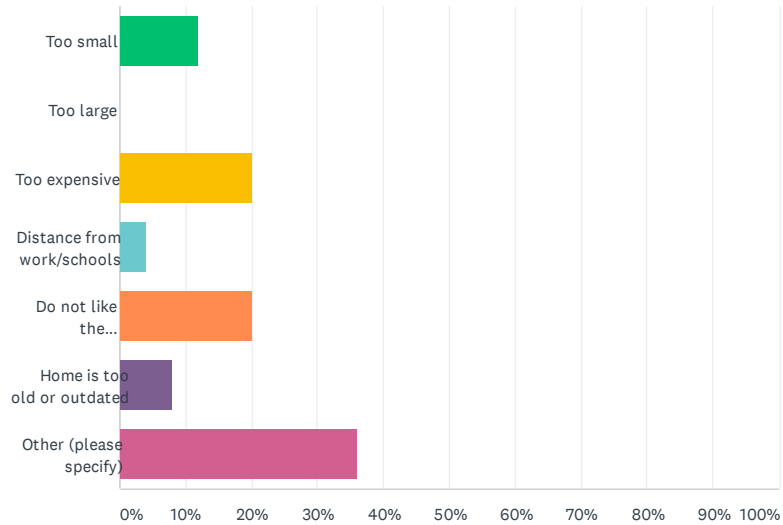
Answered: 74 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Very satisfied (skip to question #18)	32.43%	24
Satisfied (skip to question #18)	37.84%	28
Dissatisfied	27.03%	20
Very dissatisfied	2.70%	2
TOTAL		74

Q17 What is the main reason that you are dissatisfied with your current housing?

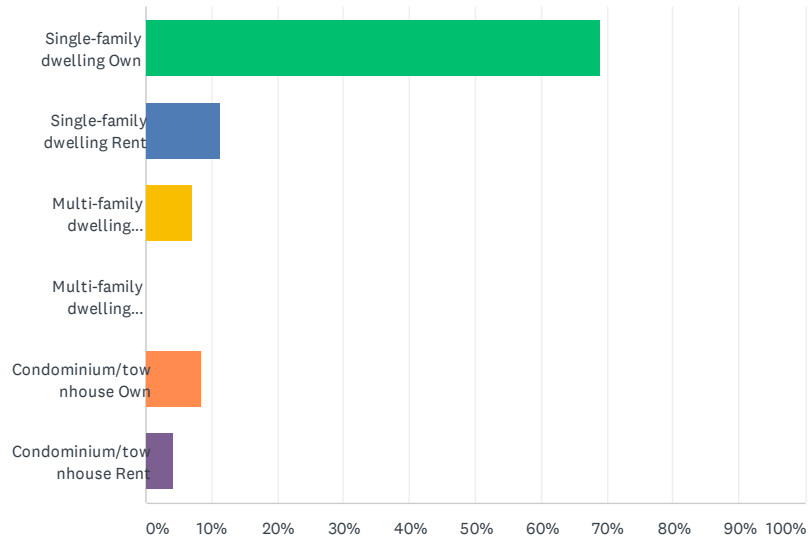
Answered: 25 Skipped: 50



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Too small	12.00%	3
Too large	0.00%	0
Too expensive	20.00%	5
Distance from work/schools	4.00%	1
Do not like the neighborhood	20.00%	5
Home is too old or outdated	8.00%	2
Other (please specify)	36.00%	9
TOTAL		25

Q18 Which one of the following housing types would be your first choice?

Answered: 71 Skipped: 4



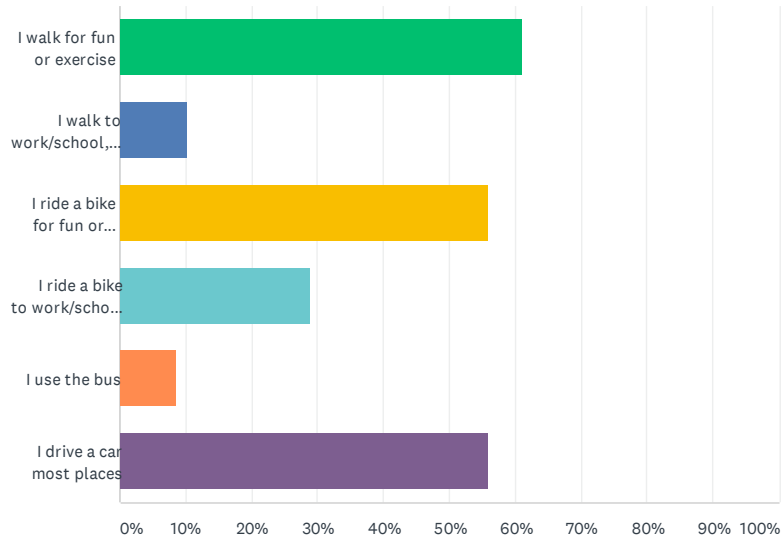
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Single-family dwelling Own	69.01%	49
Single-family dwelling Rent	11.27%	8
Multi-family dwelling (Apartment/Duplex) Own	7.04%	5
Multi-family dwelling (Apartment/Duplex) Rent	0.00%	0
Condominium/townhouse Own	8.45%	6
Condominium/townhouse Rent	4.23%	3
TOTAL		71

Q19 Please comment on current housing issues/needs in your area.

Answered: 36 Skipped: 39

Q20 Which of the following describes your typical week? (Check all that apply)

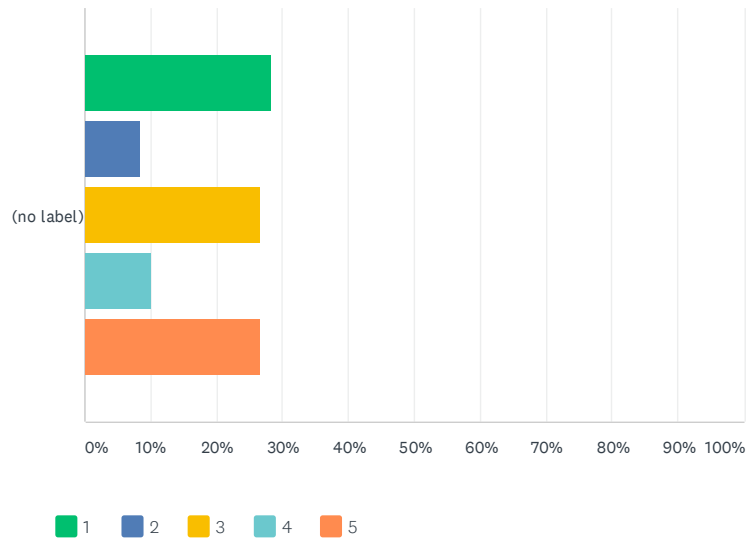
Answered: 59 Skipped: 16



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I walk for fun or exercise	61.02%	36
I walk to work/school, to transit, or for errands	10.17%	6
I ride a bike for fun or exercise	55.93%	33
I ride a bike to work/school, to transit, or for errands	28.81%	17
I use the bus	8.47%	5
I drive a car most places	55.93%	33
Total Respondents: 59		

Q21 How much do you value on-street parking? (1=not important to 5=very important)

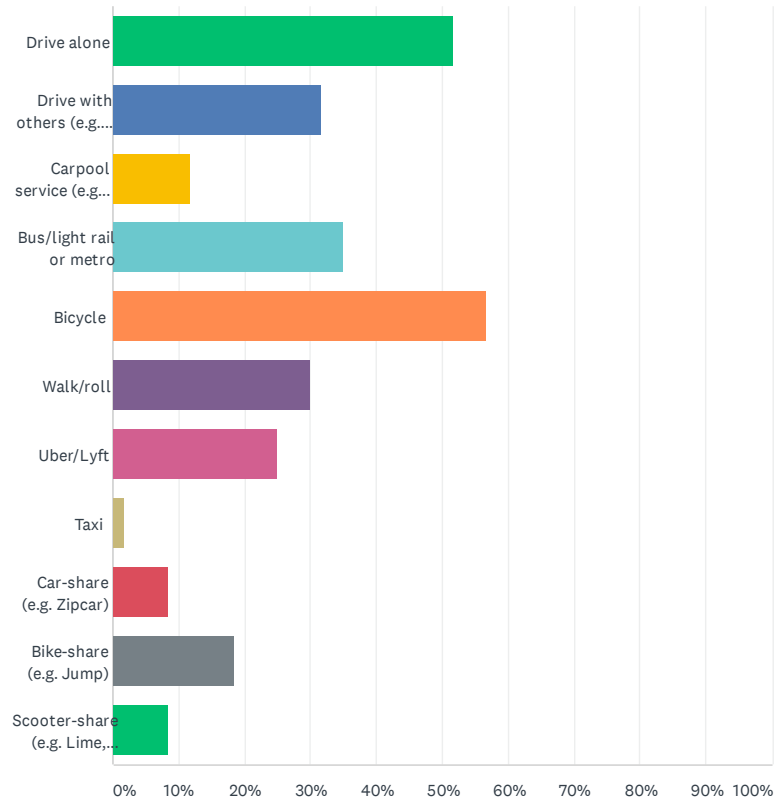
Answered: 60 Skipped: 15



	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	28.33%	8.33%	26.67%	10.00%	26.67%	60	2.98
	17	5	16	6	16		

Q22 Please indicate which transportation options you would CONSIDER using, if they were readily available and affordable, for getting to and around downtown Bakersfield and surrounding areas. (Check all that apply)

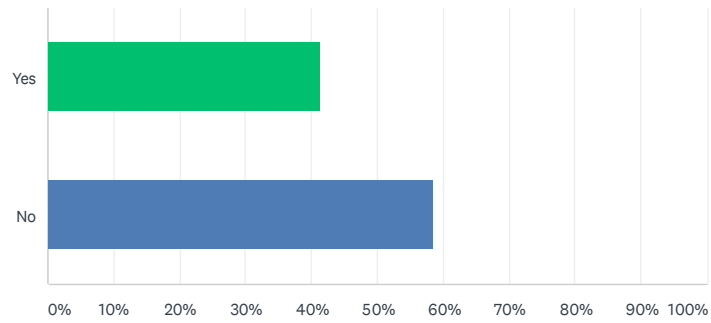
Answered: 60 Skipped: 15



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Drive alone	51.67%	31
Drive with others (e.g. co-workers, family friends, etc.)	31.67%	19
Carpool service (e.g. Waze, Scoop)	11.67%	7
Bus/light rail or metro	35.00%	21
Bicycle	56.67%	34
Walk/roll	30.00%	18
Uber/Lyft	25.00%	15
Taxi	1.67%	1
Car-share (e.g. Zipcar)	8.33%	5
Bike-share (e.g. Jump)	18.33%	11
Scooter-share (e.g. Lime, Byrd)	8.33%	5
Total Respondents: 60		

Q23 Have you ever used public transportation to get to and around downtown and surrounding neighborhoods?

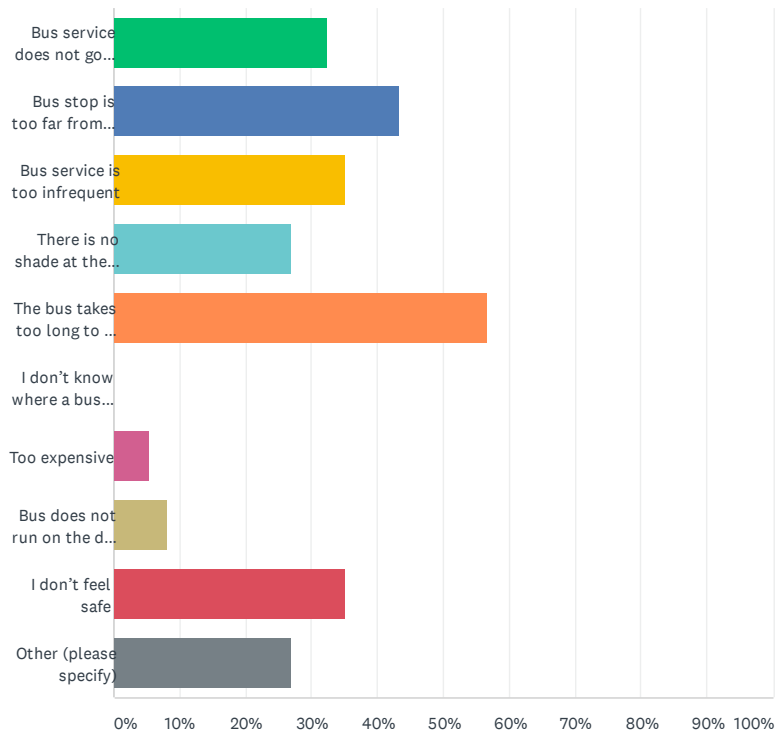
Answered: 58 Skipped: 17



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	41.38%	24
No	58.62%	34
Total Respondents: 58		

Q24 If no, please identify obstacles that prevent you from using public transit. (Check all that apply)

Answered: 37 Skipped: 38



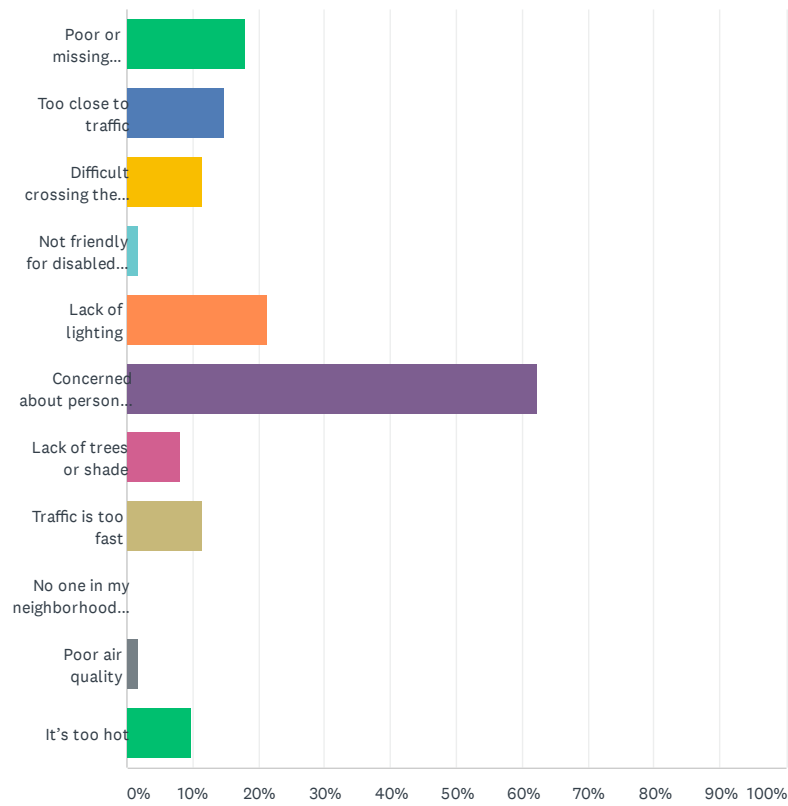
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Bus service does not go where I need to go	32.43%	12
Bus stop is too far from my home and/or work	43.24%	16
Bus service is too infrequent	35.14%	13
There is no shade at the bus stop	27.03%	10
The bus takes too long to get to where I need to go	56.76%	21
I don't know where a bus stop is located in downtown	0.00%	0
Too expensive	5.41%	2
Bus does not run on the day or at the time I need to use it	8.11%	3
I don't feel safe	35.14%	13
Other (please specify)	27.03%	10
Total Respondents: 37		

Q25 On what street(s) do you feel most uncomfortable walking in downtown Bakersfield?

Answered: 47 Skipped: 28

Q26 What makes this location uncomfortable? (Pick up to three)

Answered: 61 Skipped: 14



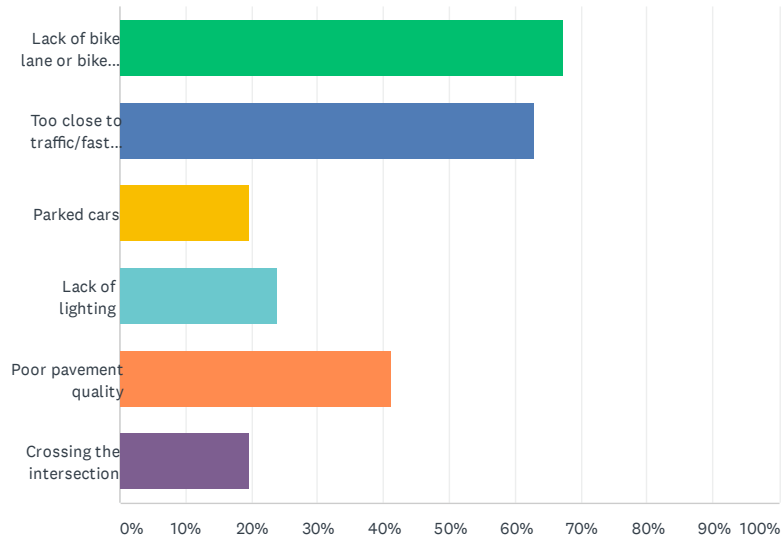
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Poor or missing sidewalks	18.03%	11
Too close to traffic	14.75%	9
Difficult crossing the street	11.48%	7
Not friendly for disabled users	1.64%	1
Lack of lighting	21.31%	13
Concerned about personal safety	62.30%	38
Lack of trees or shade	8.20%	5
Traffic is too fast	11.48%	7
No one in my neighborhood walks	0.00%	0
Poor air quality	1.64%	1
It's too hot	9.84%	6
Total Respondents: 61		

Q27 On what street(s) do you feel most uncomfortable biking in downtown Bakersfield? Please describe the location below.

Answered: 43 Skipped: 32

Q28 What makes this location uncomfortable? (Choose your top 3)

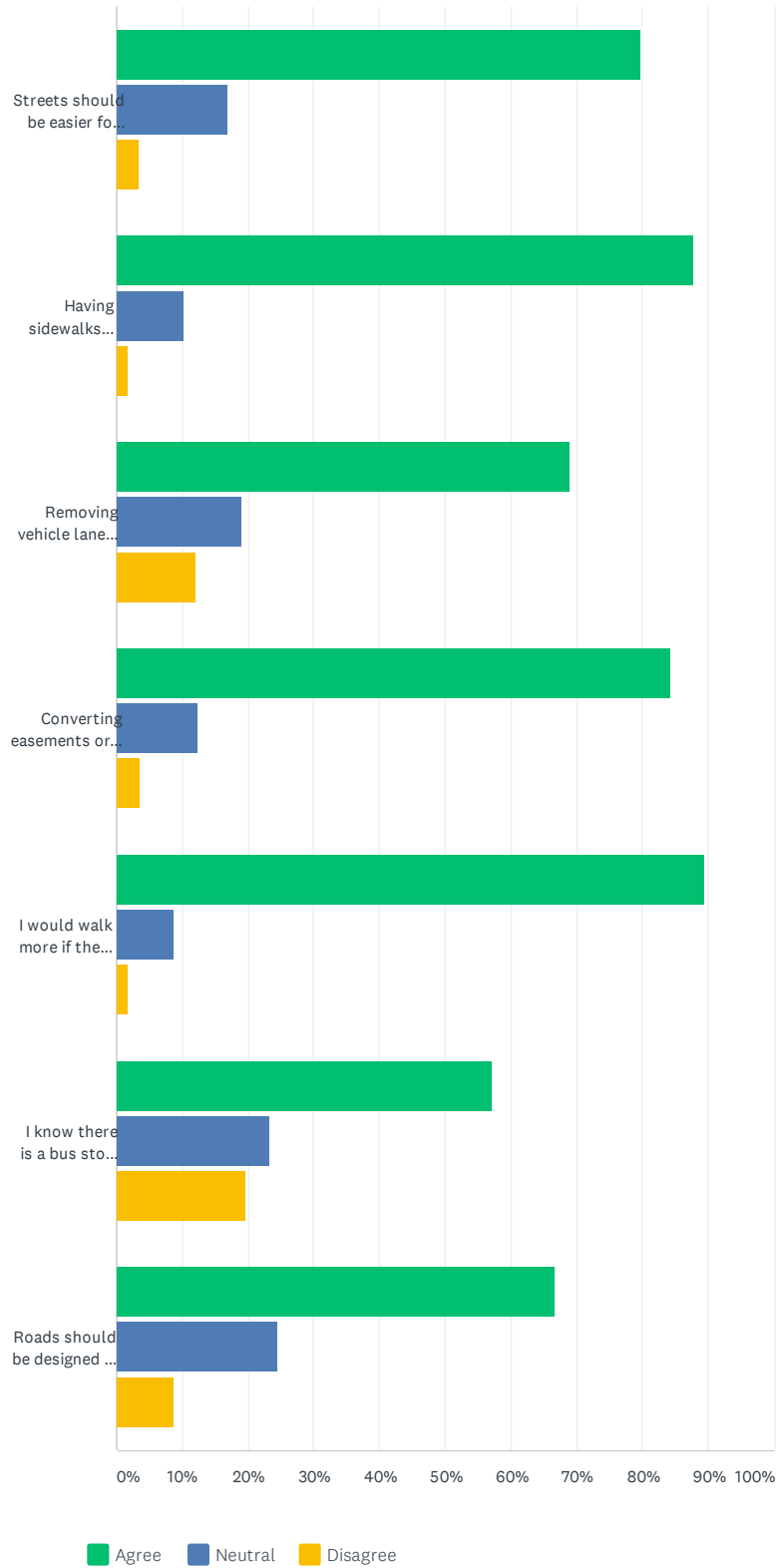
Answered: 46 Skipped: 29



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Lack of bike lane or bike path	67.39%	31
Too close to traffic/fast cars	63.04%	29
Parked cars	19.57%	9
Lack of lighting	23.91%	11
Poor pavement quality	41.30%	19
Crossing the intersection	19.57%	9
Total Respondents: 46		

Q29 Do you agree with the following statements regarding transportation?

Answered: 59 Skipped: 16

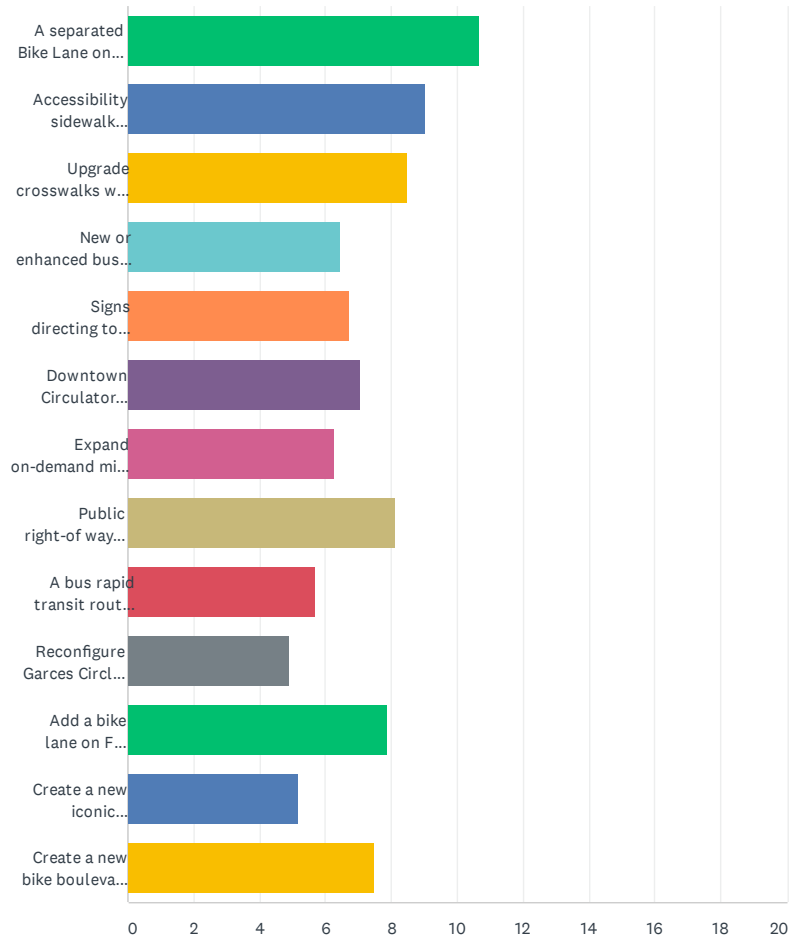


City of Bakersfield Community Project Interest Survey

	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	TOTAL
Streets should be easier for people to walk around, even if it makes vehicles go slower or stop more often.	79.66% 47	16.95% 10	3.39% 2	59
Having sidewalks shaded with trees and buildings will encourage me to walk.	87.93% 51	10.34% 6	1.72% 1	58
Removing vehicle lanes on roads and replacing them wider sidewalks or bicycle lanes is a good idea.	68.97% 40	18.97% 11	12.07% 7	58
Converting easements or alleys into pedestrian and bicycle trails are worthwhile.	84.21% 48	12.28% 7	3.51% 2	57
I would walk more if the neighborhoods and commercial area felt safer and cleaner.	89.47% 51	8.77% 5	1.75% 1	57
I know there is a bus stop a 10-minute walk from my house.	57.14% 32	23.21% 13	19.64% 11	56
Roads should be designed to make it safer for vehicles to access businesses, even if it requires more driving or more turns.	66.67% 38	24.56% 14	8.77% 5	57

Q30 How would you rank the following transportation projects? (Rank choice 1 = Best, 12 = Worst)

Answered: 54 Skipped: 21



City of Bakersfield Community Project Interest Survey

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A separated Bike Lane on 21st St from Beach Park to Chester Ave.	38.78% 19	20.41% 10	14.29% 7	4.08% 2	2.04% 1	2.04% 1	4.08% 2	4.08% 2	2.04% 1	0.00% 0	6.12% 3	0.00% 0	2.04% 1
Accessibility sidewalk upgrades at intersections on Eye & H Streets between 18th and 22nd Streets.	10.20% 5	18.37% 9	10.20% 5	14.29% 7	6.12% 3	10.20% 5	10.20% 5	8.16% 4	0.00% 0	6.12% 3	2.04% 1	4.08% 2	0.00% 0
Upgrade crosswalks with ADA ramps and APS signals.	12.50% 6	10.42% 5	4.17% 2	25.00% 12	8.33% 4	6.25% 3	6.25% 3	4.17% 2	8.33% 4	0.00% 0	4.17% 2	8.33% 4	2.08% 1
New or enhanced bus stops.	2.33% 1	6.98% 3	6.98% 3	6.98% 3	16.28% 7	9.30% 4	0.00% 0	2.33% 1	4.65% 2	18.60% 8	9.30% 4	6.98% 3	9.30% 4
Signs directing to community resources and destinations.	7.14% 3	2.38% 1	0.00% 0	7.14% 3	23.81% 10	14.29% 6	4.76% 2	7.14% 3	4.76% 2	0.00% 0	7.14% 3	9.52% 4	11.90% 5
Downtown Circulator Shuttle: Create a shuttle service to key downtown destinations.	4.65% 2	4.65% 2	4.65% 2	4.65% 2	9.30% 4	25.58% 11	6.98% 3	6.98% 3	6.98% 3	13.95% 6	4.65% 2	4.65% 2	2.33% 1
Expand on-demand micro transit service into downtown and old town kern area with ability to go to Bakersfield College.	2.38% 1	7.14% 3	2.38% 1	4.76% 2	2.38% 1	2.38% 1	28.57% 12	4.76% 2	16.67% 7	9.52% 4	11.90% 5	4.76% 2	2.38% 1
Public right-of way and alley improvements to support pedestrian activity between Chester Avenue and Mill Creek Linear Park.	6.38% 3	10.64% 5	12.77% 6	6.38% 3	4.26% 2	10.64% 5	10.64% 5	21.28% 10	8.51% 4	4.26% 2	2.13% 1	2.13% 1	0.00% 0
A bus rapid transit route down Chester and California Avenues.	6.82% 3	2.27% 1	2.27% 1	6.82% 3	4.55% 2	2.27% 1	6.82% 3	6.82% 3	20.45% 9	13.64% 6	6.82% 3	13.64% 6	6.82% 3
Reconfigure Garces Circle into an integrated multi-modal intersection.	2.50% 1	2.50% 1	5.00% 2	5.00% 2	2.50% 1	2.50% 1	2.50% 1	10.00% 4	7.50% 3	25.00% 10	10.00% 4	7.50% 3	17.50% 7
Add a bike lane on F Street from 17th Street to Golden State Avenue.	11.63% 5	16.28% 7	13.95% 6	6.98% 3	4.65% 2	0.00% 0	6.98% 3	2.33% 1	4.65% 2	4.65% 2	18.60% 8	6.98% 3	2.33% 1
Create a new iconic pedestrian	2.38% 1	2.38% 1	9.52% 4	4.76% 2	4.76% 2	9.52% 4	4.76% 2	9.52% 4	2.38% 1	0.00% 0	7.14% 3	21.43% 9	21.43% 9

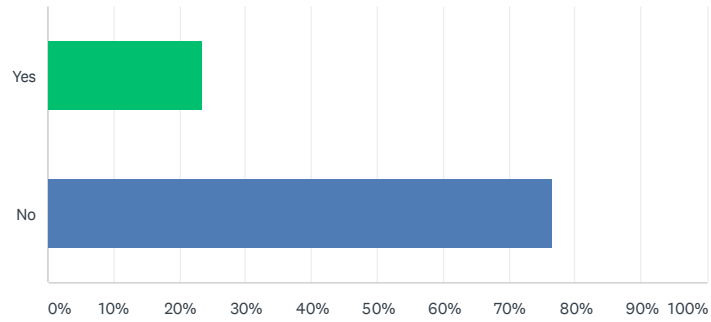
City of Bakersfield Community Project Interest Survey

crossing at
Chester
Avenue &
Wall Alley
reintroducing
the historic
reconstruction
of the clock
tower.

Create a new bike boulevard on K Street from Garces Circle to 17th Street, plus bike lanes on 17th connecting to Chester Avenue bike facilities.	9.09% 4	11.36% 5	22.73% 10	2.27% 1	9.09% 4	2.27% 1	0.00% 0	4.55% 2	9.09% 4	2.27% 1	2.27% 1	6.82% 3	18.18% 8
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Q31 Are you a small business owner?

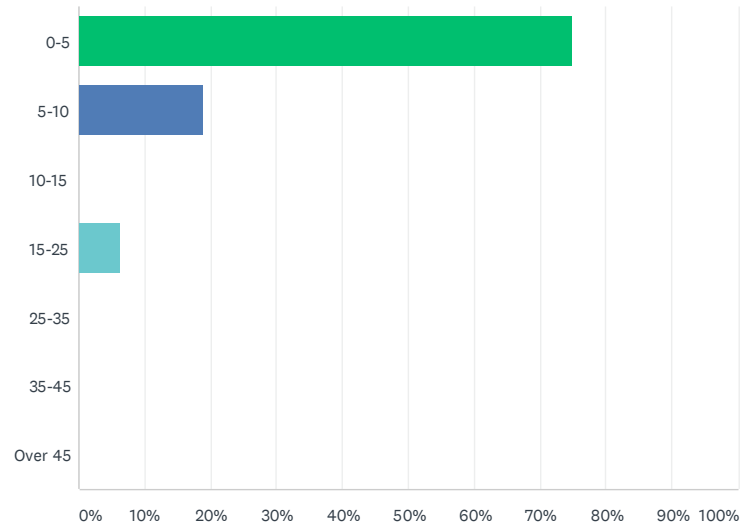
Answered: 60 Skipped: 15



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	23.33%	14
No	76.67%	46
TOTAL		60

Q32 If yes, how many employees to you have?

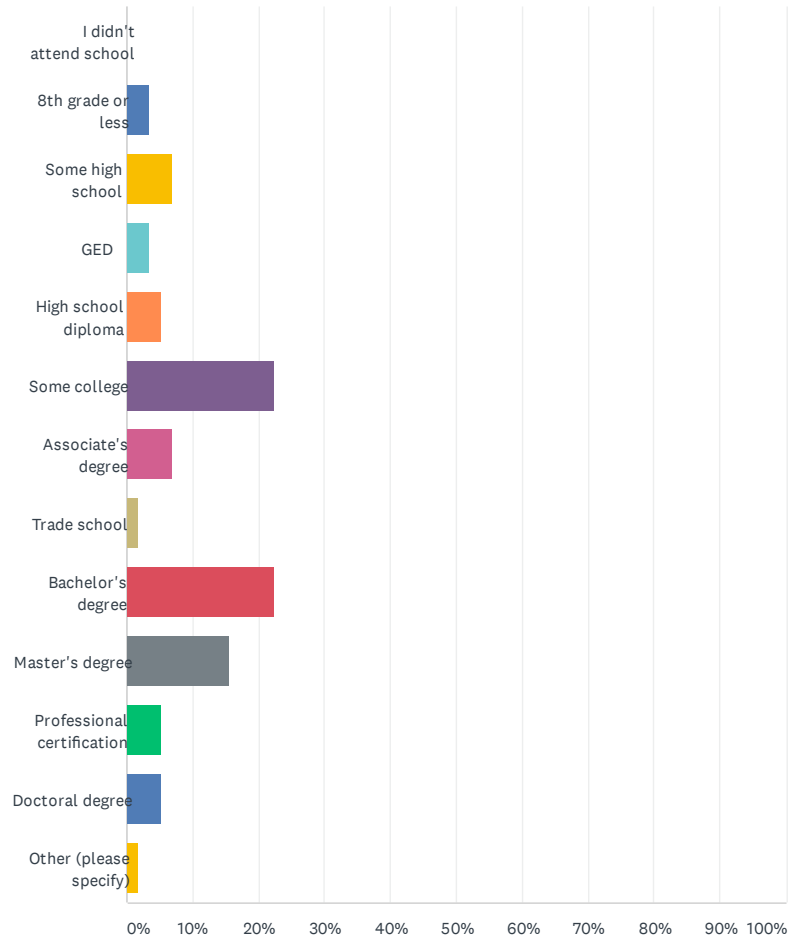
Answered: 16 Skipped: 59



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0-5	75.00%	12
5-10	18.75%	3
10-15	0.00%	0
15-25	6.25%	1
25-35	0.00%	0
35-45	0.00%	0
Over 45	0.00%	0
TOTAL		16

Q33 How far did you go in school?

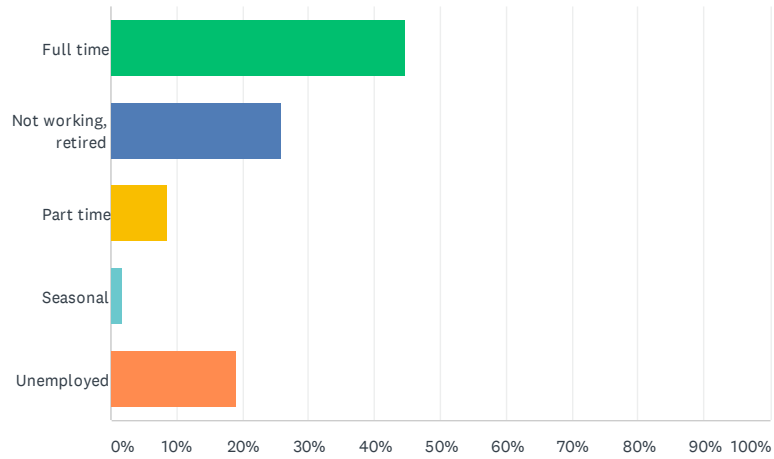
Answered: 58 Skipped: 17



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I didn't attend school	0.00%	0
8th grade or less	3.45%	2
Some high school	6.90%	4
GED	3.45%	2
High school diploma	5.17%	3
Some college	22.41%	13
Associate's degree	6.90%	4
Trade school	1.72%	1
Bachelor's degree	22.41%	13
Master's degree	15.52%	9
Professional certification	5.17%	3
Doctoral degree	5.17%	3
Other (please specify)	1.72%	1
TOTAL		58

Q34 What is your employment status?

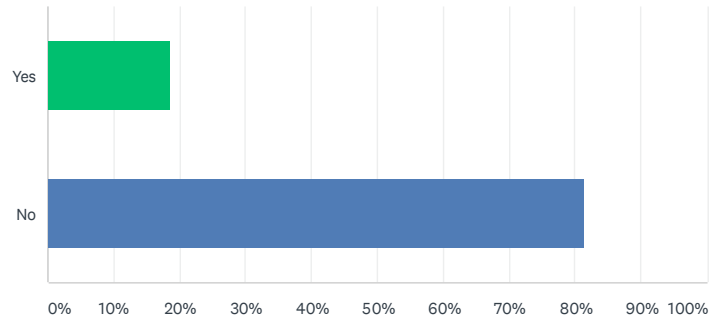
Answered: 58 Skipped: 17



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Full time	44.83%	26
Not working, retired	25.86%	15
Part time	8.62%	5
Seasonal	1.72%	1
Unemployed	18.97%	11
TOTAL		58

Q35 If unemployed, are you currently looking for work?

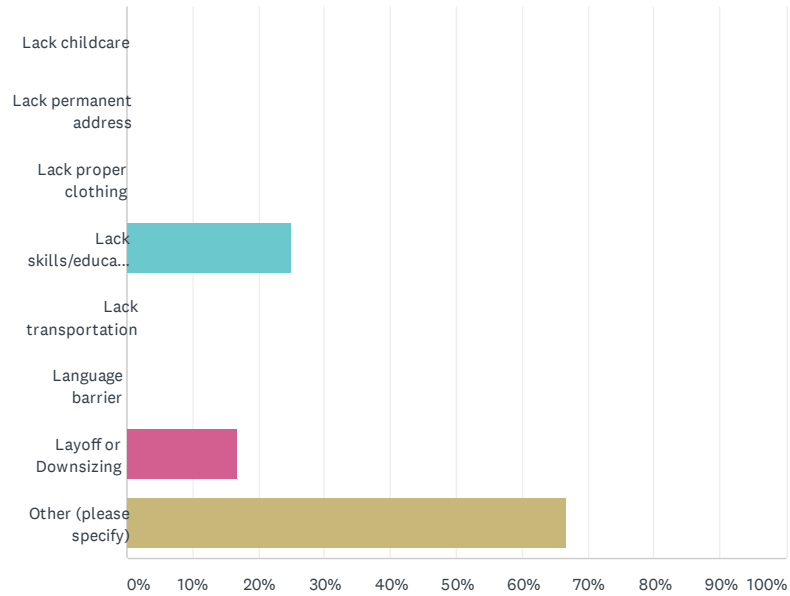
Answered: 27 Skipped: 48



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	18.52%	5
No	81.48%	22
TOTAL		27

Q36 If you are unemployed, please select the reason(s) why below:

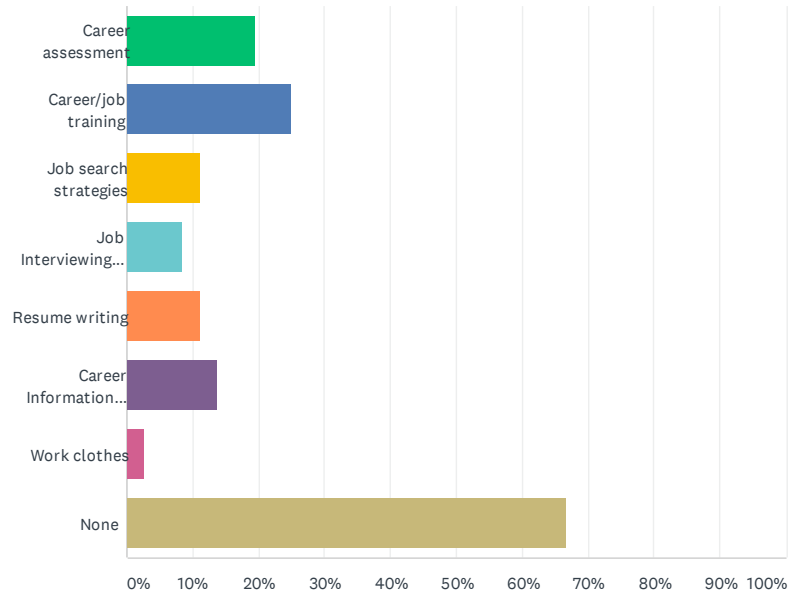
Answered: 12 Skipped: 63



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Lack childcare	0.00%	0
Lack permanent address	0.00%	0
Lack proper clothing	0.00%	0
Lack skills/education	25.00%	3
Lack transportation	0.00%	0
Language barrier	0.00%	0
Layoff or Downsizing	16.67%	2
Other (please specify)	66.67%	8
Total Respondents: 12		

Q37 Would you like help with these job-related activities? (Check all that apply)

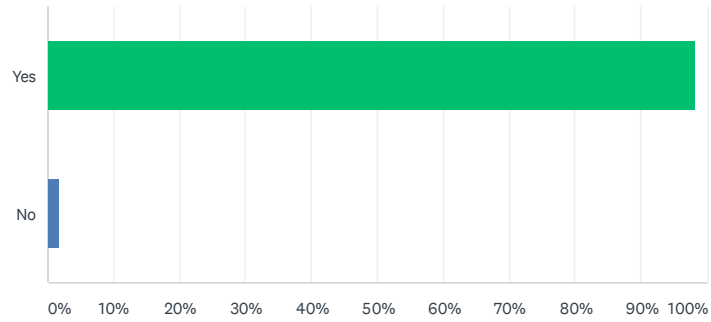
Answered: 36 Skipped: 39



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Career assessment	19.44%	7
Career/job training	25.00%	9
Job search strategies	11.11%	4
Job Interviewing skills	8.33%	3
Resume writing	11.11%	4
Career Information options	13.89%	5
Work clothes	2.78%	1
None	66.67%	24
Total Respondents: 36		

Q38 Do you have reliable telephone access?

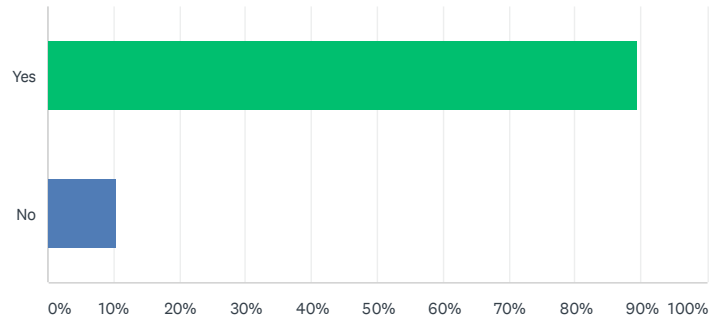
Answered: 57 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	98.25%	56
No	1.75%	1
TOTAL		57

Q39 Do you have access to the Internet?

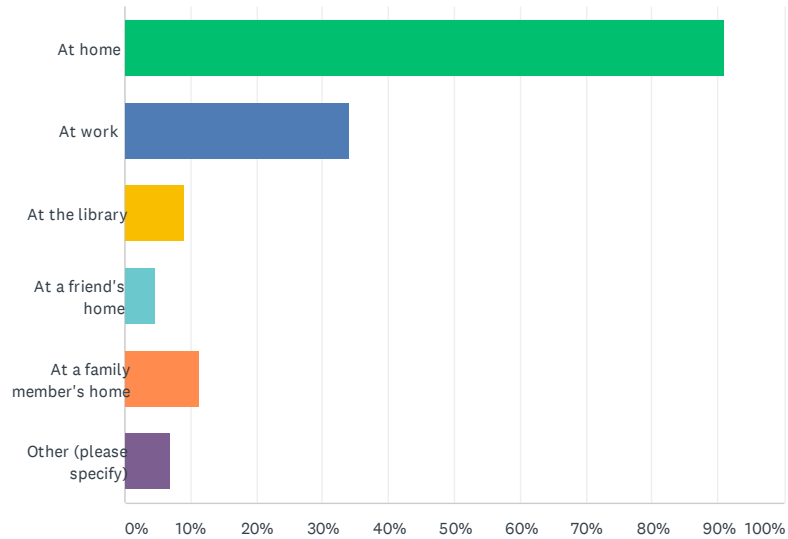
Answered: 57 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	89.47%	51
No	10.53%	6
TOTAL		57

Q40 Where do you usually use the internet? (Check all that apply)

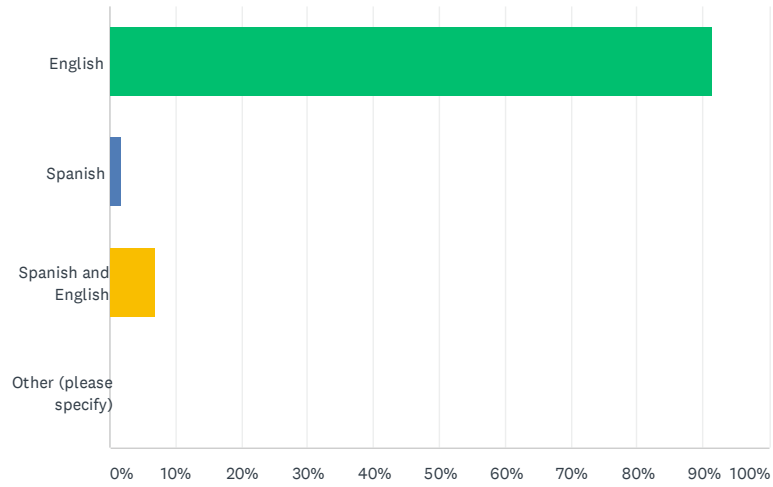
Answered: 44 Skipped: 31



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
At home	90.91%	40
At work	34.09%	15
At the library	9.09%	4
At a friend's home	4.55%	2
At a family member's home	11.36%	5
Other (please specify)	6.82%	3
Total Respondents: 44		

Q41 What language do you speak at home?

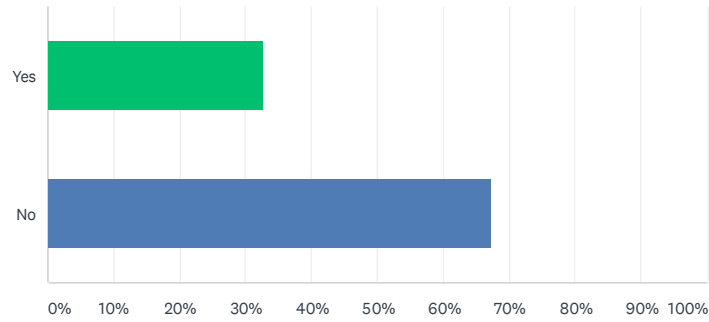
Answered: 58 Skipped: 17



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
English	91.38%	53
Spanish	1.72%	1
Spanish and English	6.90%	4
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
TOTAL		58

Q42 Are you your child(ren)'s primary caretaker?

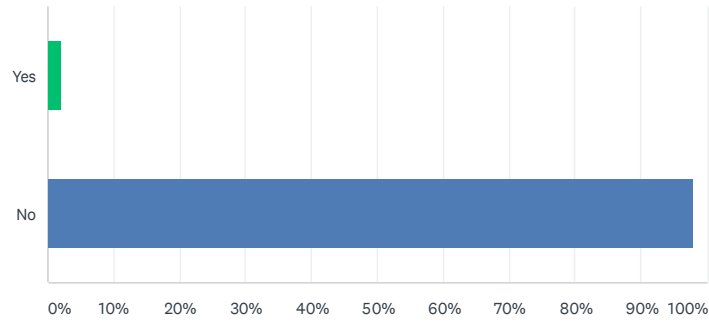
Answered: 46 Skipped: 29



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	32.61%	15
No	67.39%	31
TOTAL		46

Q43 Do you need different childcare (dependent care) help?

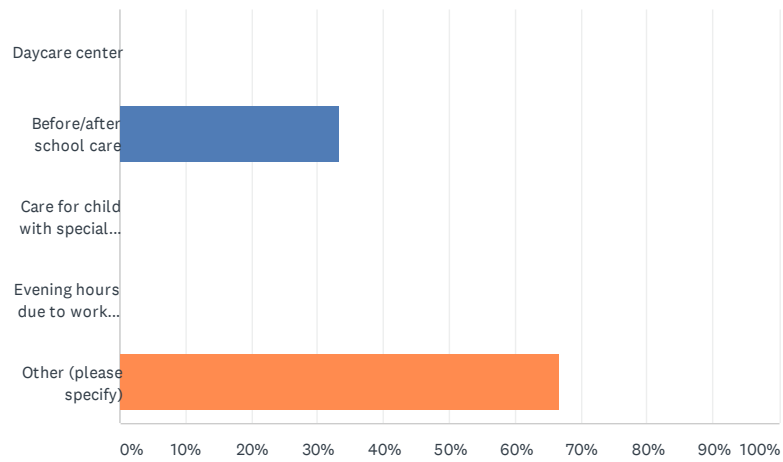
Answered: 46 Skipped: 29



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	2.17%	1
No	97.83%	45
TOTAL		46

Q44 What kind of childcare (dependent care) help do you need?

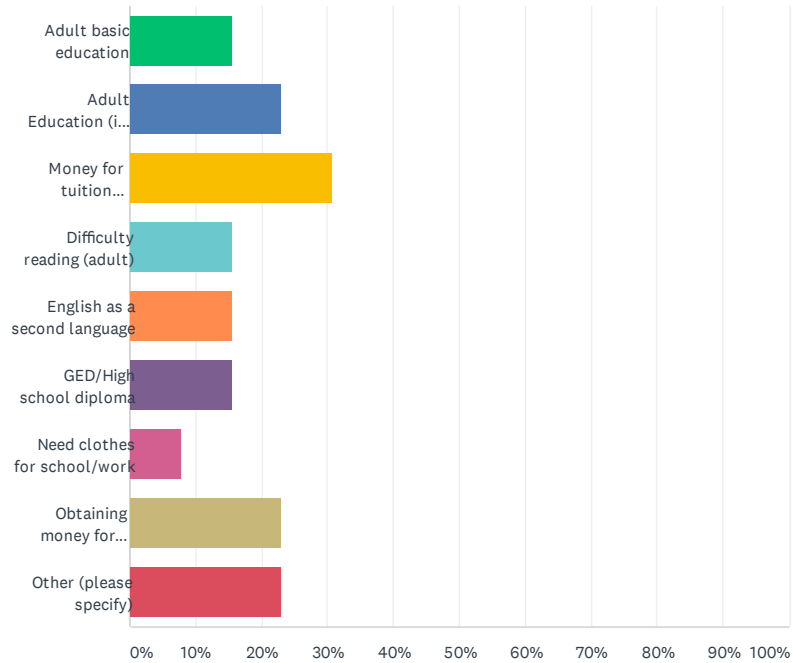
Answered: 3 Skipped: 72



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Daycare center	0.00%	0
Before/after school care	33.33%	1
Care for child with special needs	0.00%	0
Evening hours due to work shift schedule	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	66.67%	2
Total Respondents: 3		

Q45 Do you have any of these school/education related needs? (Check all that apply)

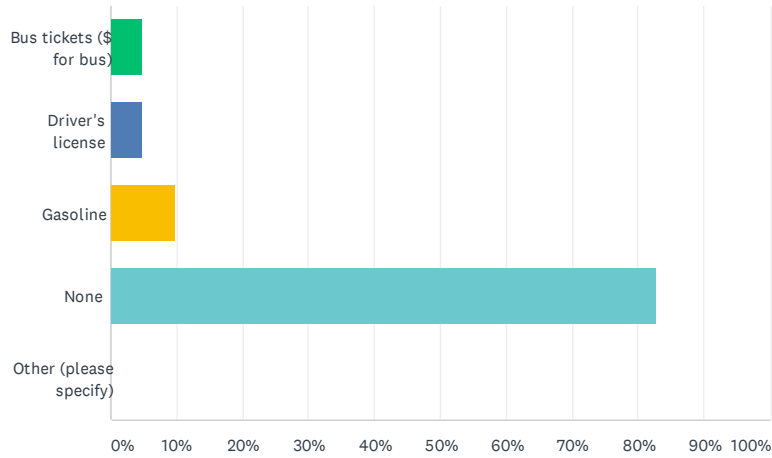
Answered: 13 Skipped: 62



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Adult basic education	15.38%	2
Adult Education (i.e. computer classes)	23.08%	3
Money for tuition (School, College, Trade School)	30.77%	4
Difficulty reading (adult)	15.38%	2
English as a second language	15.38%	2
GED/High school diploma	15.38%	2
Need clothes for school/work	7.69%	1
Obtaining money for school supplies	23.08%	3
Other (please specify)	23.08%	3
Total Respondents: 13		

Q46 Do you need any of the following transportation related help? (Check all that apply)

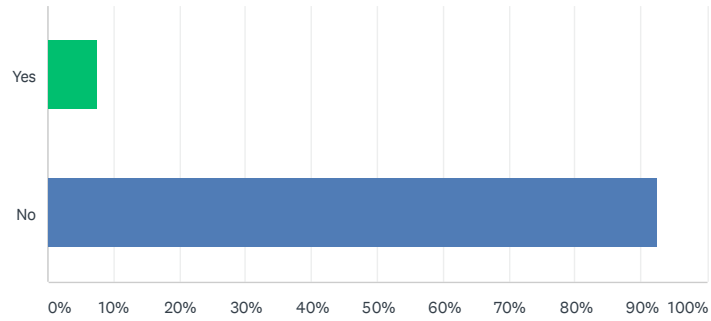
Answered: 41 Skipped: 34



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Bus tickets (\$ for bus)	4.88%	2
Driver's license	4.88%	2
Gasoline	9.76%	4
None	82.93%	34
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 41		

Q47 Have you ever lost a job (or not been able to accept a job offer) because of transportation issues?

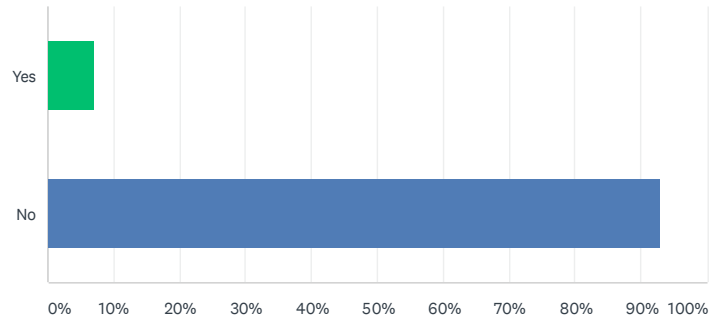
Answered: 53 Skipped: 22



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	7.55%	4
No	92.45%	49
TOTAL		53

Q48 Are you a US veteran?

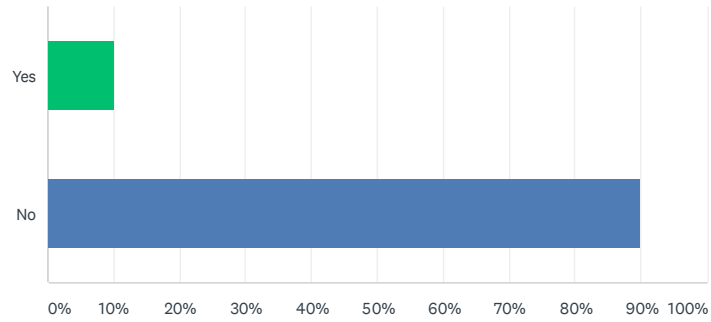
Answered: 57 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	7.02%	4
No	92.98%	53
TOTAL		57

Q49 If you are a US veteran, are you receiving veteran's benefits?

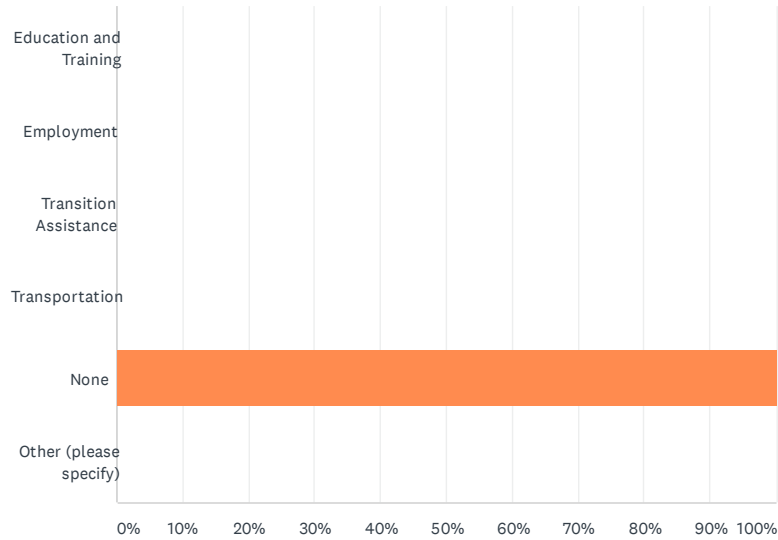
Answered: 10 Skipped: 65



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	10.00%	1
No	90.00%	9
TOTAL		10

Q50 If you are a veteran or dependent, do you need assistance with any of the following? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 9 Skipped: 66



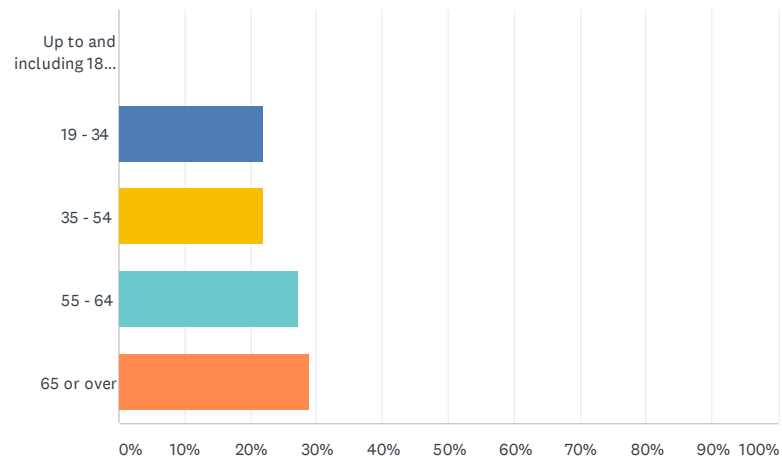
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Education and Training	0.00%	0
Employment	0.00%	0
Transition Assistance	0.00%	0
Transportation	0.00%	0
None	100.00%	9
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 9		

Q51 What have we not asked you about that you feel is important?

Answered: 18 Skipped: 57

Q52 How old are you?

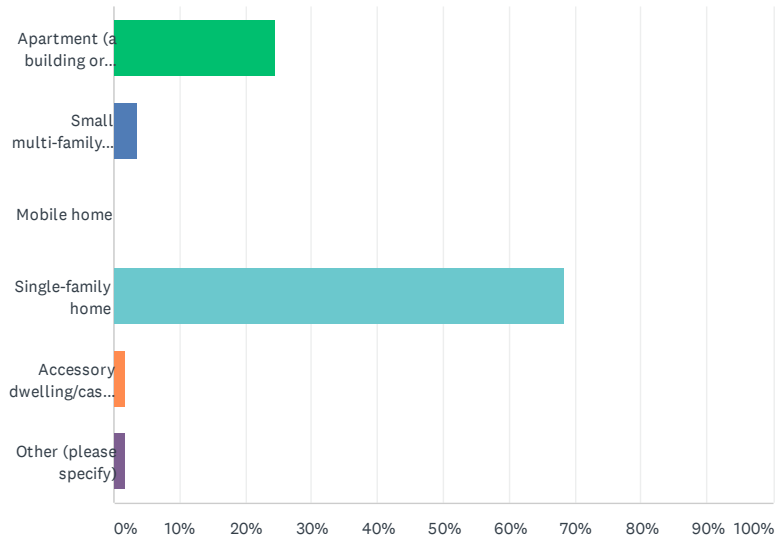
Answered: 59 Skipped: 16



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Up to and including 18 years old	0.00%	0
19 - 34	22.03%	13
35 - 54	22.03%	13
55 - 64	27.12%	16
65 or over	28.81%	17
TOTAL		59

Q53 What type of home do you live in?

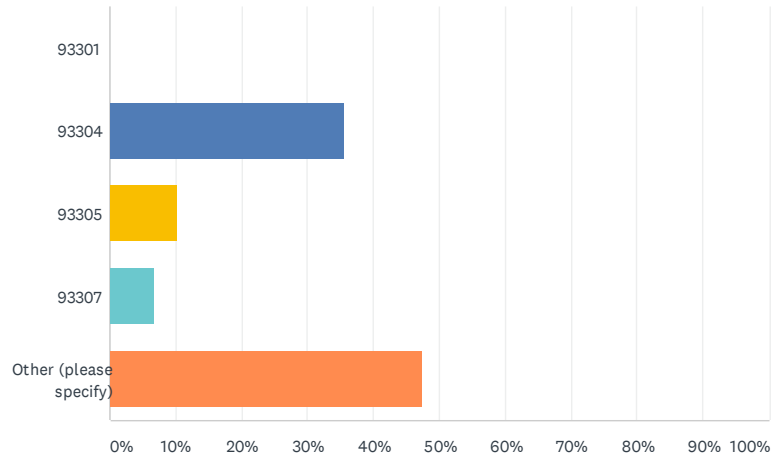
Answered: 57 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Apartment (a building or complex with 5 or more dwelling units)	24.56%	14
Small multi-family development (2-4 dwelling units)	3.51%	2
Mobile home	0.00%	0
Single-family home	68.42%	39
Accessory dwelling/casita on the same property with a single-family home	1.75%	1
Other (please specify)	1.75%	1
TOTAL		57

Q54 What is your home zip code?

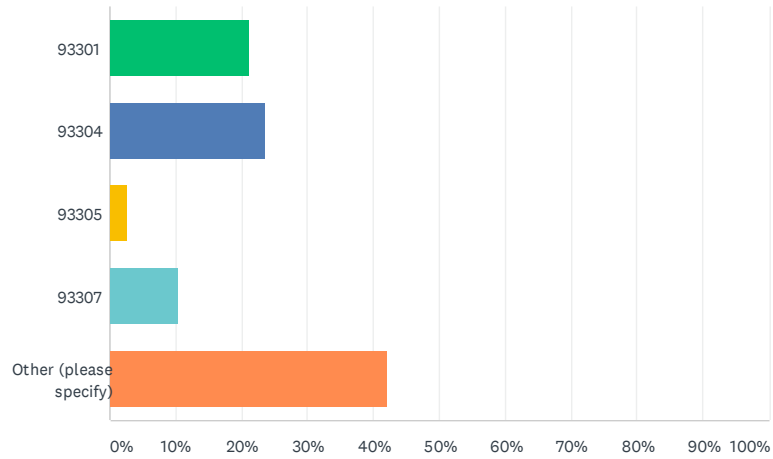
Answered: 59 Skipped: 16



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
93301	0.00%	0
93304	35.59%	21
93305	10.17%	6
93307	6.78%	4
Other (please specify)	47.46%	28
TOTAL		59

Q55 What is your work zip code?

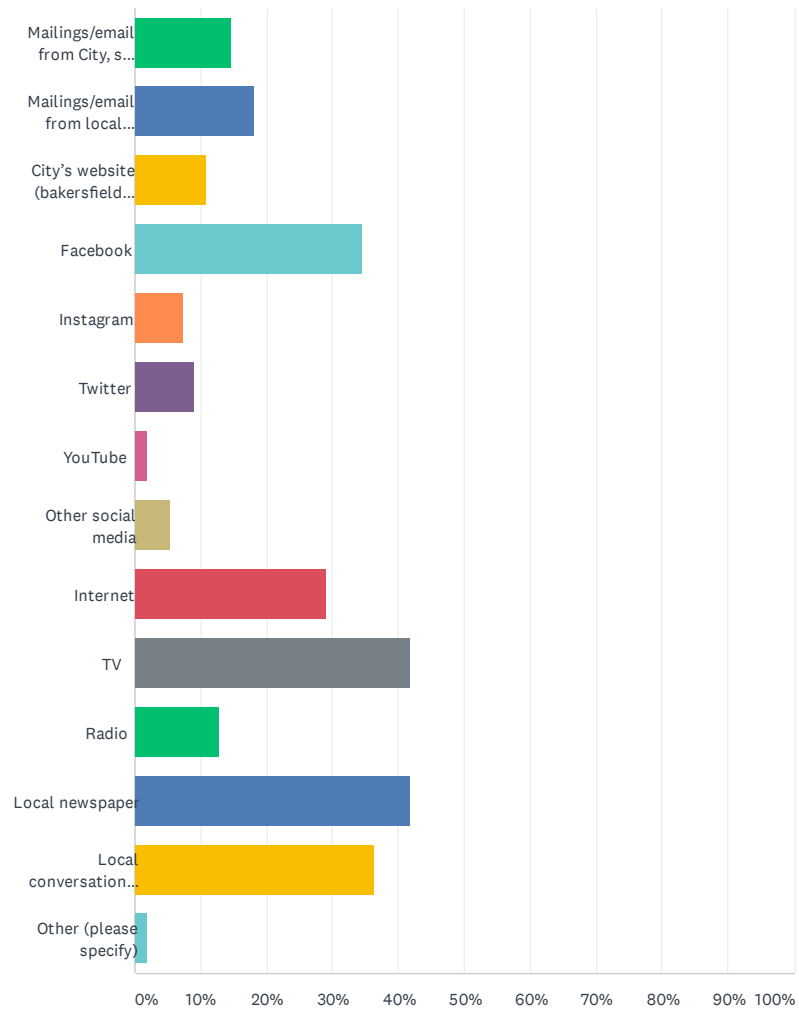
Answered: 38 Skipped: 37



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
93301	21.05%	8
93304	23.68%	9
93305	2.63%	1
93307	10.53%	4
Other (please specify)	42.11%	16
TOTAL		38

Q56 Where do you typically get your information about City and community affairs and programs? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 55 Skipped: 20



City of Bakersfield Community Project Interest Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Mailings/email from City, such as newsletters, flyers, etc.	14.55%	8
Mailings/email from local business or community groups	18.18%	10
City's website (bakersfieldcity.us)	10.91%	6
Facebook	34.55%	19
Instagram	7.27%	4
Twitter	9.09%	5
YouTube	1.82%	1
Other social media	5.45%	3
Internet	29.09%	16
TV	41.82%	23
Radio	12.73%	7
Local newspaper	41.82%	23
Local conversations (friends, relatives, co-workers, etc.)	36.36%	20
Other (please specify)	1.82%	1
Total Respondents: 55		

Q57 What is the one thing you do not want to see change in downtown Bakersfield over the next 5 years?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 52

Q58 If you could change one thing in downtown Bakersfield over the next 5 years, what would it be?

Answered: 43 Skipped: 32

Q59 If you would like to receive future project information, please provide your email address. (It will be kept separate from your responses and will be used only for sending information about this project.)

Answered: 24 Skipped: 51

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Name	0.00%	0
Company	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	0
Address 2	0.00%	0
City/Town	0.00%	0
State/Province	0.00%	0
ZIP/Postal Code	0.00%	0
Country	0.00%	0
Email Address	100.00%	24
Phone Number	0.00%	0

Project Title	Brief Project Description	Where is your project located? (use nearest intersection)	Does your project do any of the following? (select all that apply)
4th Street Active Transportation Corridor	The project will improve connections to downtown, increase urban greening, and make it safer to walk, bike, or use transit buses. The corridor is in and will benefit a Disadvantaged Community.	4th Street between Chester Avenue and MLK Blvd.	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Martin Luther King Junior Park/ Nature Center	Transportation from marther Luther King Park to Hart Park Education Nature Center as the home Base 2nd-6th aiming for poverty children and people to come together and educating them with knowledge about trees plants and nature with having transportation to and from the place of property	South Owens in California connecting to hart Park	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Bakersfield Senior Center Affordable Housing Project	The proposed project is to construct and operate an affordable housing project with 20-24 units on property owned by the Bakersfield Senior Center.	The project is located at 610 4th Street Bakersfield, CA 93304. It is in the highest Disadvantaged Communities in Bakersfield.	Provide Housing
4th Street Active Transportation Corridor	The proposed project will improve connections to downtown, increase urban greening, and make it safer to walk, bike, or take transit. This corridor will benefit the highest Disadvantaged Communities 95% percentile, and it is within the TCC Project Area. The proposed project meets the following Strategic Growth Council goals for the TCC program. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Place-based Approach- Integrated Strategies and Projects- Transformative Elements- Developing Partnerships	The corridor is 4th Street from Chester Avenue east to MLK Blvd, which includes Union Avenue.	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"
Electric Circulator Bus	The proposed project consists of an Electric Transit bus that will operate a Circulator type route that will connect the most Disadvantaged Communities 95% in Bakersfield with downtown, and it is within the TCC Project Area. The proposed project will also support the 4th Street Active Transportation Corridor.	The proposed route is a circulator route that will depart the downtown transit center south to California Avenue, then east on California Ave to Union Avenue, south on Union Ave to 4th Street, west on 4th Street to P Street, north on P Street to California Ave, then back to the downtown transit center.	

Mill Creek South Extension	<p>One of Bakersfield, California's best kept secrets is the Mill Creek Linear Park. The existing meandering 1.5-mile urban trail connects the downtown area with a multimodal, waterfront path that invites locals and visitors to head outdoors to explore downtown. Formerly an irrigation canal characterized by its dirt riverbanks and chain link fence, Mill Creek has since evolved into the center of revitalization for downtown Bakersfield.</p> <p>📍</p> <p>This proposed project would extend Mill Creek canal south into the Lowell Park community. The dirt canal, and the city's aging Lowell Park, are both located in a disadvantaged community that has seen little growth or redevelopment for several decades. This project will help reinvent this public canal space and transform this eyesore into a focal point for the community. As part of this project, the park lighting would also include WiFi lamp posts to expand broadband access to the Lowell Park community. This will help bridge the digital divide and expand low-income access to high-speed internet for remote/distance learning and telework.</p> <p>The goal is to invest in an amenity that will become a catalyst for change and revitalization in this neighborhood. Using the reclaimed canal, Bakersfield will extend the linear parkway along the canal into Lowell Park, turning an enclosed space into an inviting walkable amenity that provides both urban greening and active transportation options. The south extension connects numerous schools and parks, providing safe routes to schools and active transportation to Beale Library, Amtrak, and other downtown jobs and destinations. (Of note, Smart Growth America has ranked Bakersfield as one of the most dangerous cities in the country for pedestrians and cyclists - https://smartgrowthamerica.org/dangerous-by-design/). This project complements the Mill Creek Affordable Housing initiatives, which have already constructed over 500 units of affordable housing along the corridor. Finally, the Kern Delta Water District is an existing partner as part of the Mill Creek Linear Park.</p>	Approximately parallel to T Street between California Avenue and Brundage Lane	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Bakersfield Light Rail: Connecting Disadvantaged Communities to Higher Education and improved employment opportunities	<p>Light rail transit (LRT) is a form of passenger urban rail transit characterized by a combination of bus rapid transit and metro features. Other similar sized cities with light rail include Kitchener, Norfolk, Sacramento, Tacoma, and Tucson.</p> <p>This project would propose a North/South and East/West light rail system that would connect disadvantaged communities to jobs and higher education, such as Cal State, Bakersfield College, Downtown, and the financial district. An example map is attached (for illustrative purposes only).</p>	Bakersfield Metro	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"

Complete Street Arterial Improvements (Union, California, MLK, and Brundage)	<p>Streets are a vital part of livable, attractive communities. All people residents should have safe, comfortable, and convenient access to community destinations and public places—whether walking, driving, bicycling, moving actively with assistive devices, or taking public transportation. A Complete Streets approach integrates people and place in the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of our transportation networks. This helps to ensure streets put safety over speed, balance the needs of different modes, and support local land uses, economies, cultures, and natural environments. (Of note, Smart Growth America has ranked Bakersfield as one of the most dangerous cities in the country for pedestrians and cyclists - https://smartgrowthamerica.org/dangerous-by-design/).</p> <p>This project will implement a series of complete streets improvements along California Avenue (H to Washington St), Brundage Lane (Chester to Martin Luther King Jr), Martin Luther King Jr (Brundage to East California), and Union Avenue/204 (Brundage Lane to Garces Circle). Where possible the roads would be narrowed to two lanes in each direction with additional space dedicated to landscaping, bike lanes, and public transit. As part of this project, street lighting with WiFi would be added along these corridors to expand broadband access. This will help bridge the digital divide and expand low-income access to high-speed internet for remote/distance learning and telework.</p>	California Avenue (H to Washington St), Brundage Lane (Chester to Martin Luther King Jr), Martin Luther King Jr (Brundage to East California), and Union Avenue/204 (Brundage Lane to Garces Circle)	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Adelante Vista RAD Modernization	Adelante Vista consists of 142 single-story units and located at 1104 S. Robinson in central east Bakersfield. It is located near many amenities including health care, grocery stores, and parks.	California and Robinson	Provide Housing
6th Street Apartments	6th Street Apartments is a proposed 40-unit affordable housing development featuring 39 one-bedroom units affordable to households with incomes less than 60% of AMI, including 19 units of permanent supportive housing for households eligible under the State's No Place Like Home program. The development will be constructed on 3 contiguous parcels and will feature an on-site manager unit and community room, as well as rental and supportive services offices.	6th Street and N Street in central Bakersfield	Provide Housing,Plant trees or other plants

<p>Salt and Pepper Farm Food Co-op</p>	<p>Salt and Pepper Farm Food (SPFF) Co-op will build a commUNITY profitable cooperatively owned and operated Farm, Commissary Kitchen, and Grocery Market that brings residents together to build a stronger, healthier, and more sustainable commUNITY in Southeast Bakersfield, CA. SPFF Co-op will include a variety of multi seasonal vegetables, fruit and nut trees, herbs, and other urban greenery to enhance the environment. SPFF Co-op will work in partnership with the commUNITY residents, local civic groups, businesses, employees, churches, and volunteers to provide access to a full service grocery shopping environment, with emphasis on eating and living in a more healthy and sustainable manner. SPFF Co-op will create job opportunities, training, and livable wages for the residents in the Southeast and Kern County commUNITY.</p> <p>Youth agriculture mentoring programs will be offered to teach children sustainable produce farming, gain knowledge of life cycles, soil preparation, plant and animal biology, composting, recycling programs, and biodiversity.</p> <p>Adult and teen agriculture programs will include farm and garden site preparation, garden construction, planting, maintaining, and harvesting crops. Proving job training and experience to enter the workforce. The lifestyle programs will teach food preparation, proper nutrition, cooking demonstrations and healthy recipe options, reducing the health disparity gap of the residents of this commUNITY for generations.</p> <p>Providing parking space and charging access will be included for Electrically Charged Vehicles, bicycles, and bicycle storage as transportation in the area is implemented.</p>	<p>Proposed location: 2628 Cottonwood Road Bakersfield, CA 93307 20 Acre vacant lot located next to CAPK Friendship House Located in southeast Bakersfield, predominantly Latino with 79% of the population identifying as Latino and/or Hispanic and nearly 10% identifying as Black. An estimated 17% of occupied housing units do not have a person over the age of 14 with English proficiency. In addition to being majority people of color, the population residing within the project area is relatively young. Over 40% of the population is between the age of 5 and 24 years old, while only 6% of the population is 65 years or older. This area of the city can be characterized as low-income by the State Income Limits for 2016; the median household income is approximately \$34,000 per year, or less than 80% of area median income. By 2020 HUD Median Family Income standards for Bakersfield, it is 60% of local area median income. Additionally, 45% of the population lives below the poverty level (American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-Yr Estimates), or less than 80% of local area median income. In addition to being a low-income community, the MLK community is also disadvantaged according to CalEnviroScreen 3.0 indicators. The MLK community is within the state's top five percentile of census tracts most environmentally burdened and vulnerable to pollution exposure, environmental effects, sensitive populations, and socio-economic factors.</p>	<p>Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants</p>
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BSC Southeast Transformative Housing & Energy Project	<p>Affordable Sr. Housing Energy Efficient Garden Style 24 Unit Project, shovel ready. Approximately 500 sq ft., 1 Bdrm, kitchen and bath, green energy efficient also plant trees, and solar.</p> <p>E-Vehicles for tenants either by on-demand use for errands, appointments, and shopping. Add mobile charging stations for e-vehicles.</p> <p>Extend Mill Creek Linear to Brundage Lane or 4th St., to transform existing dirt lined canal with landscaping, granite boulders, wooden walkway into a natural looking creek for walkability and mobility in the community.</p>	610 4th St., Bakersfield	Provide Housing,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Project Fish Tank	<p>Project Fish Tank (PFT) modeled after the popular "Shark Tank" program "as seen on TV" Is designed to provide Seed Capital and Technical Assistance to emerging entrepreneurs in the low to moderate income, underserved communities in the target area. This project will be implemented by 3C Capital Fund Inc., a 501c3 non profit, minority owned and operated financial organization located in Bakersfield. 3C Capital Fund Inc. is a certified "Community Development Entity" (CDE) under the CDFI Fund of the United States Department of Treasury.</p> <p>Project Fish Tank will help mitigate many of the barriers faced by the underserved business community and communities of color in the Bakersfield / Kern County region.</p>	While 3C Capital Fund Inc has been operating since, it is currently seeking a location in the targeted area.	Provide Jobs or Job Training
4th Street Senior Housing	4th Street Senior Housing is a proposed development of new affordable housing for seniors in our community. This development seeks to provide 20 to 24 units of one-story garden style apartments.	4th and T Street in central Bakersfield	Provide Housing,Plant trees or other plants
Infill Housing City of Bakersfield II	This creative affordable-housing strategy will result in multiple four-plex (primarily) developments scattered throughout the TCC area on vacant, infill lots.	Various locations throughout the TCC area.	Provide Housing,Plant trees or other plants
Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship of Kern County	The Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship of Kern County (CIEKC) is a 501c3 non profit establishing an Incubator / Accelerator in the Bakersfield / Kern County region. CIEKC is being established to address the barriers and intrinsic challenges facing low to moderate income communities, underserved communities and populations of color when attempting to start or grow a business. CIEKC will provide technical assistances and funding opportunities as well as other resources and business connections which are often not accessible to these clients.	A physical location has not been established yet, however we are in contact with a few property owner how have expressed an interest in supporting our project.	Provide Jobs or Job Training

CIRCLE OF LIFE HOME PROJECT	<p>The Frink Firm Circle of Life Home Project is a 48-unit affordable housing development project, located 2030 Cottonwood Road. The project will consist of 48 apartment homes one-, two-, and three-bedroom, with a community center and parking.</p> <p>The Southeast area of Bakersfield neighborhood census tract is an economically distressed community, ideal to build affordable housing and is known for their decades of activism fighting for affordable housing and tenant’s rights. This project is an answer to their much desperate cry. This would be the ideal partnership between City, Private sector and local nonprofit partner Circle of Life Development Foundation. The project will result in the creation of 48, 100 percent affordable apartment homes that will be a safe zone for both families and individuals.</p> <p>The apartment homes will cater to households earning at or below the area median income. Rents would range from as \$522 to \$1,028 per month. There is such a housing demand here in our city and the region. This project will be not only housing, but a symbol of hope for 48 souls who will no longer have to call sidewalks their home.</p>	2030 COTTONWOOD ROAD, BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301	Provide Housing,Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Clean Air, Shade and Community Pride	<p>The Tree Foundation of Kern would like to line the streets of Bakersfield, especially in our disadvantaged communities and fill our empty, barren lots with trees and green spaces. This will require creating spaces in walkways to plant them, installing irrigation and the assurance of reliable watering of the trees.</p> <p>This should also include the future maintenance of them by the City of Bakersfield or a tree company with Certified Arborists on staff. The trees will not need professional maintenance for the first years after being planted. The Tree Foundation volunteers can provide the maintenance for the first 2 plus years.</p> <p>We would also like to plant trees to shelter the GET Bus stops to keep people shaded and cool while waiting for their bus connections.</p>	Within the entire project area	Plant trees or other plants

Church Solar Panel Project	Churches in the downtown and southeast area costs are increased as more services are being offered during this pandemic (food giveaways, community meetings, COVID info site, etc.); therefore, increasing their overall costs. Increased bills ultimately slow growth. Churches can make a significant impact in their community and congregation if provided with a renewable resource to help reduce this cost. Providing churches with solar panels reduces carbon footprint, increase welfare programs and highlight congregations as good stewards of our environment for our community.	Downtown and Southeast Churches	Provide Jobs or Job Training
Dolores Huerta Peace & Justice Cultural Center (DHPJCC)	<p>The Dolores Huerta Foundation (a California nonprofit corporation "DHF") has partnered with Self Help Federal Credit Union (SHFCU) to design the DHPJCC. The DHPJCC will be an in-fill project to be located on the north end of the City of Bakersfield’s Eye Street Corridor and will encompass an entire city block located on “H” Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets. In 2022, DHF will begin construction of the new DHPJCC 40,000 sq. ft. campus. SHFCU will also construct a new 8,000 sq. ft. Branch on the site at the corner of 21st and "H,. Upon completion, the total combined revitalization investment by DHF and SHFCU will be \$30 million.</p> <p>The DHPJCC will be a state-of-the art multi-cultural campus complex and will include the DHF headquarters, a childcare center, community classrooms, a youth-center, meeting rooms, art gallery, and an indoor/outdoor event center.</p> <p>Artwork throughout the DHPJCC will pay tribute to immigrant farmworkers who have contributed to California’s prosperous agricultural economy, including Native Americans, Asians, Filipinos, African Americans, and Mexican Braceros.</p> <p>DHF will permit community organizations and families to rent the facility for meetings and family events (e.g., weddings).</p>	2100 "H" Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets.	
Its Because of Love LLC (Roots to Wings)	<p>Roots to Wings consists of:</p> <p>Ten-week of life skills training</p> <p>self-esteem repair and rebuilding</p> <p>job readiness and conflict management.</p> <p>Coaching and training to build, strengthen family ties, Building unity iwithin the community.</p>	Training center	Provide Jobs or Job Training

ReCycle: CAC	Our program purpose is to educate resident on the benefits and importance of recycling.	Chester & 34th Street	Provide Jobs or Job Training
FaithPointe Development Southeast Bakersfield	FaithPointe Development is excited to bring a new pharmacy and urgent care to southeast Bakersfield. We are also looking forward to adding electric charge stations to our Planned Development.	999 East California Ave. Next to MLK park	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Umbrella Alley	Line an Alley way with umbrellas, adds a beautiful visual to downtown and makes it more walkable as it provides shade.	Alley of 18th and H, Behind Bitwise and Locale or Wallstreet Alley	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"
Scaling Bakersfield College’s Launchpad: Mobile-Friendly Job Training for Emerging Small Business Owners	Bakersfield College’s Launchpad and Academic Technology department propose to design mobile-friendly online offerings for 13 non-credit certificates at no cost to students. The Bakersfield College Launchpad exists to empower its students and all residents of Kern County with entrepreneurial resources to successfully launch and grow small businesses through the delivery of educational opportunities and support services and through fostering collaboration. By designing high-quality online courses that are entirely mobile-friendly, we will be able to scale the Launchpad to serve more of the Bakersfield community. In addition, we would like to incentivize participation and achievement of certificates by using the grant to offer participants seed money towards their small business.	The Bakersfield College Launchpad. Chester and 21st Street.	Provide Jobs or Job Training
Cleaning the Air with Smog Free Bicycles	The Hub proposes a bike share program using "Smog Free" bicycles. The Smog Free bicycle is an invention by Daan Roosegaarde and has been implemented in bike share programs around the world. The Smog Free bicycle cleans pollution from the air and gives it to the bicyclist. By running a bike share program featuring these bicycles, we will support cleaner air in Bakersfield by encouraging residents to bike and not drive their cars through a bike share program. In addition, those who use the Smog Free bike will actually clean the existing pollution in the air.	The bikes will be available throughout Downtown Bakersfield.	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"

Workforce Development for Green Entrepreneurship in Bakersfield	<p>CSUB is proposing an expansion of the sustainable entrepreneurship training we’re going to be doing for CSUB students as part of a \$300k grant we were just awarded from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to work on the commercial potential of biochar produced from local agricultural waste. We’re also waiting on word about award of an additional \$750k grant from the U.S. Economic Development Administration to do multi-use technology transfer commercialization, including a number of sustainable crossover technologies from our local energy, ag, and aerospace sectors. Decisions on that grant are supposed to be announced the week of Sept. 13.</p> <p>We propose expanding the training and commercialization activities mentioned above to offer entrepreneurial mentoring and job skills training workshops, focused on sustainable technology businesses, for people in the Downtown, Old Town Kern, Lowell Park, and Lakeview areas, either hosted out of the Bakersfield College Launchpad or Bitwise or perhaps even renovating the historic Southern Pacific train depot as a new location for these proposed downtown activities, depending on the availability of funds.</p> <p>This mentoring and training will build on the existing success of the CSUB Entrepreneurship Program, which over the past two and a half years has trained over 300 students in the skill sets described above and helped bring roughly 60 students together with local businesses for part-time, paid hourly work and full-time positions after graduation, for which those students have earned over \$400,000 for the work they've done to date (over \$175k for the part-time work and nearly \$250k for the full-time positions). We've also helped over 30 startups through our venture incubator program, bringing in over \$100,000 worth of in-kind services and seed funding for those businesses.</p>	Bakersfield College Launchpad, Bitwise, or the historic Southern Pacific train depot	Provide Jobs or Job Training
Crosswalk Art: Creating a More Walkable City	The Hub proposes a crosswalk art project to help encourage pedestrian activity. By partnering with local artists, the Hub will create more beautiful and lively walkways that encourage pedestrian activity. Crosswalk art projects can also help to create safer crosswalks.	Crosswalks throughout downtown including 18th and G	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"
Community Recreation Center	A community Recreation Center that brings community residents together to increase the quality of life by by providing healthier resources to disadvantage communities. This recreation center will consist of environmental, economic and healthier resources not traditionally provided in economically disadvantage communities of color.	34th St	Provide Jobs or Job Training,Plant trees or other plants

Point B Addiction and Mental Health Facilities	A secure, beautiful, soothing environment achieve through earthen construction methods utilizing rounded forms. The earthen construction methods will allow for cheaper construction coast, better insulation for extremely hot and arid climates and great sound control for mental health and addiction clinics. This is the place society can send those most in need on the streets of America to get the help they need.	By the Brundage House	Provide Housing
DAT KREW DANCE ACADEMY	1st and only dance and arts academy solely to help and grow a struggling youth within our southeast community. Our Mission is to Inspire today’s youth through art and expression by providing a healthy, creative and social alternative to gang violence, crime, human trafficking and addiction world wide	No location. Southeast preferred	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"
REHABILITATE EXISTING HOUSING (TARGETING GENERATIONAL DWELLINGS)	renovate older homes, especially generational dwellings that have deteriorated to a delapidated state, non-energy efficient, eyesores in the neighborhood (many are boarded up), unsafe especially for seniors/children and are reaching the point of being uninhabitable.	1 home located at the intersections of Baker and Eureka; 1 located between Wilkins andTexas	Provide Housing,Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
TREE RESERVATION/GREENHOUSE	PRESERVE ENDANGERED AND NATIVE SPECIES	34TH STREET AND CHESTER	Plant trees or other plants
HOMELESS SHELTER	BUILD A HOMELESS SHELTER	34TH STREET AND CHESTER	Provide Housing
PHONE CHARGING STATIONS	PROVIDE CHARGING STATIONS AND ELECTRICITY FOR THOSE WHO DONT HAVE ELECTRICITY	34TH AND CHESTER	
LARGE TRASH BINS AND RECYCLE BINS	PLACE LARGE TRASH AND RECYCLE BINSIN THE PARKING LOT	34TH STREET AND CHESTER	Provide Jobs or Job Training
RECREATION CENTER	RECREATION CENTER FOR KIDS,	34TH STREET AND CHESTER	
HOMELESS SHOWER AND BATHROOM	pROVIDE PUBLIC SHOWERS AND BATHROOMS TO THE PUBLIC	34TH STREET AND CHESTER	
TINY HOMES	BUILD A SMALL COMMUNITY OF TINY HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS COMMUNITY	34TH STREET AND CHESTER	Provide Housing

Outreach Community Resource Center	Secure property with fencing, plant trees, restore building for tutoring classes for children, employ Operational Director for Family Center/Counseling Center on the job work experience-work/resource	Bel Terrace & Dr. Martin L. King Jr. Blvd.	Provide Jobs or Job Training,Plant trees or other plants
Affordable Housing	Low Income Senior Housing and Multi Use Facility	Brundage and Milham	Provide Housing
Community Center / Vertical Garden Site	Universal design, self sustainable, fitness center, office spaces, commercial kitchen, lead neighborhood watch program, dinning spaces, cooling center, full time activity director, community shuttle buses, computer learning center, and vertical gardens.	1200 11th street at M street	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants

The Downtown Alleyway Mobility and Urban Greening Project	<p>My project addresses two Bakersfield issues: mitigating the urban heat island effect and sprucing up abandoned rundown central business district alleys.</p> <p>As you know, “urban heat islands" occur when cities replace natural land cover with dense concentrations of pavement, buildings, and other surfaces that absorb and retain heat. This effect increases energy costs (e.g., for air conditioning), air pollution levels, and heat-related illness and mortality.</p> <p>Researchers agree that local warming, caused by the urban heat island effect, significantly increases temperatures as well as economic losses in addition to global warming, and they estimate that the added effects of urban heat island warming could double the economic losses expected from human-caused climate change.</p> <p>Bakersfield downtown alleyways are promising (hidden resource) sites for infill development which can address lack of walkability, climate change (climate warming) and food insecurity. For example, redevelopment of the publicly owned commercial downtown alleys could be transformed into green open public spaces, walkable and pedestrian friendly thoroughfares, pocket parks, and public space community gardens. These improvement could hopefully meet the TCC requirement for mobility and urban greening in disadvantaged neighborhoods.</p> <p>Operation and maintenance (O/M) of my proposed mobility and urban greening project could be handled by the City or the formation of a maintenance district very similar to the district formation for the downtown Mill Creek park corridor (thoroughfare). Alleyway street lighting and security could be handled by the City or possibly contracted out to the Bakersfield DBA with Measure N funds.</p>	Bakersfield downtown area - 19th and Chester area	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Downtown Bakersfield Low-Income Residential Solar Project	<p>Within the TCC Boundaries, KCCD's 21st Century Energy Center will partner with Grid Alternatives and SOMAH (Solar on Multi-unit Affordable Housing) to install solar on eligible homes and Multi-unit Affordable Housing Complexes. The 21st Century Energy Center will provide Solar Installer training with targeted outreach to residents from the project area and the GRID Alternatives and SOMAH installs will serve as work-based learning opportunities for Solar Installation students.</p>	The designated TCC boundaries	Provide Jobs or Job Training

4th Street Active Transportation Additional Project: 4th Street Bike Kitchen	<p>This proposal is in collaboration with the 4th Street ATP Corridor Project proposed through the TCC Bakersfield plan, with identified and engaged project partners including an identified site at the Bakersfield Senior Center.</p> <p>This project will improve mobility and safety in disadvantaged communities with a variety of programs that will encourage and incentivize active transportation to reduce vehicle miles traveled for the most disadvantaged communities in the TCC project area.</p> <p>This project also provides jobs and job training for the cycling industry in the focus area and proposed programs are to build a culture of active transportation use in order to both impact community health needs, and prepare for long-term climate adaptation by decreasing vehicle miles traveled.</p> <p>Major components: A Commuter Bike Kitchen and earn-a-bike program would be a satellite program of Bike Bakersfield’s Chester Avenue location to include publicly accessible tools and trained staff (Parktool and League of American Bicyclists) to do minor repairs (tubes, tires, chains, cleaning supplies) for the South East, with complementary delivery of more complex repairs to our existing Chester Avenue location.</p> <p>Public use fixit station for repairs when the Senior Center is not open, with repair and maintenance equipment installed by Bike Bakersfield mechanics, with enhanced bike parking amenities around the senior center and Lowell Park. This will allow cyclists the ability to repair flats and do small adjustments without</p> <p>25-50 electric cargo bikes and/or tricycles for a bike share program for public use that is subsidized for registered seniors from the 4th Senior Center. Bike Bakersfield will manage the maintenance, educational programs for riders, and facilitate short and long term rentals.</p>	4th Street and P St at the Bakersfield Senior Center	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"
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MLKcommUNITY - CommUNITY Garden Collaborative	<p>The MLKcommUNITY - CommUNITY Garden Collaborative consist of six community garden locations that will build gardens to create access to fresh healthy food otherwise unavailable easily to residents of Southeast Bakersfield. We will grow a multitude of organic vegetables, fruits, grains, and herbs to provide sustainable farm fresh food to the disadvantaged local economy.</p> <p>MLKcommUNITY Garden Collaborative project will undertake site preparation, soil amendment, garden and facility construction, elevated planter construction, planting, volunteer recruitment, community engagement on garden maintenance, harvest, composting, and crop preparation, and job training. MLKcommUNITY Garden Lead Members and volunteers will engage the commUNITY for produce preferences, plant trees and vegetables, and conduct regular commUNITY events including teaching proper nutrition, food preparation, recycling and composting, horticulture therapy, and youth gardening programs that will enable participants to learn basic gardening skills, from sowing seeds to harvesting, and to better understand their food system, which will help close the health disparities in the southeast.</p> <p>This project is in collaboration with The MLKcommUNITY Garden Initiative, Isaiah Crompton, Empress and JR.</p>	407 Dr. Martin Luther King Blvd. Bakersfield, CA 93307 / 417 Dr. Martin Luther King Blvd. Bakersfield, CA 93307 / 1903 Clarendon, Bakersfield, CA 93307 / 720 Eureka Street, Bakersfield, CA 93307 / MLK PARK - 1000 Owens, Bakersfield, CA 93307 / Northeast Corner of 10th & L between L&M	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
REAL AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOMES And Apartments	<p>One Thousand homes in a thousand days starting with two bed rooms two bath homes that meets community needs (3) that meet a high measurable G H G reduction through green design and V M T and or tree planting, climate adaptation with plenty of available sites, some vacant, some run down or boarded up. The Nonprofit will work with The City of Bakersfield anti- displacement division which includes protection gentrification. Some homes will meet Universal Design Requirements and will improve mobility and safety for people in walkers chairs and scooters. The added bonus will be jobs and or job training in the work force.</p> <p>Phase two : These homes and or apartment units will be in local and or regional plan and will connect enhances planned community and or regional infrastructure.</p> <p>This project has identified local business owners that are in the construction industry. Names will available upon request.</p>	Between California Avenue and Brundage Avenue and Chester and Union Avenues	Provide Housing,Provide Jobs or Job Training,Plant trees or other plants
New Hope	Exposing the community to art and creative music and writing.	Fourth Street and P Street	Provide Jobs or Job Training

Kern County Agriculture Bio stimulant Cooperative	Our goal is to help local residents understand the need to become advocates of growing and consuming food that is healthy and free of harmful chemicals. this can become a reality through educating our community and buildinga unit that produce a bio stimulant that meet these requirements.	1116 E California Ave, Bakersfield CA 93307	Provide Jobs or Job Training
1803 LLC	Build 9 4 bedroom apartments on r3 property	1803 Madison Ave	Provide Housing,Provide Jobs or Job Training
Affordable Housing	More trees/ lighting in area, improve streets make the neighborhood a more safe place to stay. Major upgrade	1400 Potomac Ave	Provide Housing
Affordable housing			
Project Name: Habitat for Humanity Golden Empire “Rebuilding Neighborhoods” Revitalization Project”	Project Impact & Resolution: The “Rebuilding Neighborhoods” Revitalization Project addresses the unprecedented lack of affordable and energy efficient housing in Kern County. The project also accounts for critical home repair, clean up, and preservation needs within the same community.	APN 01822031 333 AUGUSTA ST R-2 HMR 0.07 APN 01823023 1001 E 3RD ST R-2 HMR 0.34 APN 01823026 235 AUGUSTA ST R-2 HMR 0.20	
Let's make it Green	Planting trees and palm trees around the city as well as providing home owners vouchers to buy and plant trees on their properties.	All over Bakersfield	Plant trees or other plants
Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship of Kern County - Entrepreneurship, Innovation, and Talent Development Initiatives	Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship of Kern County (CIEKC) seeks to secure a location in Downtown Bakersfield to focus on the revitalization of the heart of our city. Our entrepreneurship, innovation, social impact, and talent development Initiatives will enhance the city of Bakersfield by focusing on new and existing business support to locate and sustain in downtown, develop child care centers to support families who live and work in downtown, and encourage people to walk, bike, and take mass-transit to and from downtown.	We seek to locate in Downtown Bakersfield	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"

Kern County EVEN Recharge Hub Partnership	<p>EVEN Recharge is proposing a pilot project targeting one or more sites within the Bakersfield TCC Plan area. EV charging infrastructure of any kind is nearly nonexistent in the TCC Plan area, and none offer our unique Off-Grid Renewable Energy EV Charging, Outreach and Automatic Retail solution. This project promotes clean mobility options and reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Our EVEN Recharge Hub solves many problems for EV charging infrastructure, including being powered by off-grid renewable energy, fast mobile deployment, battery-swapping technology for additional charging output, outreach and digital display capability, plus an automatic retail component that allows consumers to purchase healthy food and drink options. Our Hubs also are powerful touch points for the community, increasing EV-adoption messaging – something we all can agree is a necessity to meet greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals. Please see our Brochure for more details about the EVEN Recharge Hub. Our company is based in Fremont with employees in the San Joaquin Valley, specifically in Bakersfield.</p>	<p>We are open to input from TCC and other stakeholders. Our typical locations would be where it could benefit the most community members and EV drivers, i.e. Apartments, City Centers, Colleges, Churches, Nursing Homes, Senior Centers, Medical Centers.</p>	<p>"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"</p>
Bakersfield Student Housing Complex	<p>The Kern Community College District owns a 0.77 acre lot across the street from Bakersfield College on which it intends to build a 44 unit affordable student housing complex for housing insecure students. By creating living-learning spaces, academic learning and students’ success will be maximized. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable of our students, including low-income, emancipated foster youth, veterans, and those on the verge of homelessness.</p> <p>The housing complex will feature 6 Two-bedroom units, 37 studio units, 1 media room, 1 classroom / community room, 4 study rooms, onsite laundry, 14 bicycle racks and 21 parking spaces. Siting student housing adjacent to both Bakersfield College and the bus hub on Panorama will encourage the bicycle use and reduce vehicular greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Bakersfield College will provide wrap-around services including academic counseling, financial aid, student employment, and tutoring to ensure that vulnerable students receive the ongoing support that they need to successfully complete their education, enter the workforce, and move to market rate housing. Bakersfield College has garnered significant support through extensive discussions with the City of Bakersfield, the Housing Authority of the County of Kern, and other local nonprofits working with low-income, emancipated foster youth, veterans, and those on the verge of homelessness. The parcel is currently in the process of a zone change and general plan amendment to accommodate a student housing facility.</p>	<p>Mount Vernon and Panorama</p>	<p>Provide Housing,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants</p>

Sourheast Bakersfield Mobility Project	Focusing on sidewalk extension and improvement, lighting, cross walk enhancements and urban greening from the CAPK Food Bank south to the CAPK Friendship House. Connecting the area with transportation into metro Bakersfield. For this project we would like to do an analysis on the area to get a comprehensive idea of what needs to be done to improve walkability.	Encompassing the CAPK Food Bank and Friendship House Community Center	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants,Provide Jobs or Job Training
Cyclomes	Cyclomes ~ bicycle homes ~ the community non-profit organization shoppe class kids can learn new skills and build bicycle campers for anyone willing to pick up a bag of trash a day and agree to not set up camp just anywhere ~ the community can set up small camp grounds every 5 to 10 miles with 50-100 camp sites along with dump stations, water, showers, power, recycling center.	N/A	Provide Housing,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Provide Jobs or Job Training,Plant trees or other plants

Bakersfield College Student Housing Complex	<p>The Kern Community College District owns a 0.70 acre lot across the street from Bakersfield College on which it intends to build a 44 unit affordable student housing complex for housing insecure students. By creating living-learning spaces, academic learning and students’ success will be maximized. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable of our students, including low-income, emancipated foster youth, veterans, and those on the verge of homelessness.</p> <p>The housing complex will feature 6 Two-bedroom units, 37 studio units, 1 media room, 1 classroom / community room, 4 study rooms, onsite laundry, 14 bicycle racks and 21 parking spaces. Siting student housing adjacent to both Bakersfield College and the bus hub on Panorama will encourage the bicycle use and reduce vehicular greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Bakersfield College will provide wrap-around services including academic counseling, financial aid, student employment, and tutoring to ensure that vulnerable students receive the ongoing support that they need to successfully complete their education, enter the workforce, and move to market rate housing. Bakersfield College has garnered significant support through extensive discussions with the City of Bakersfield, the Housing Authority of the County of Kern, and other local nonprofits working with low-income, emancipated foster youth, veterans, and those on the verge of homelessness. The parcel is currently in the process of a zone change and general plan amendment to accommodate a student housing facility.</p> <p>Revised submittal 8/27/21 3:21 pm</p>	Mount Vernon & Panorama	Provide Housing,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
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Affordable Housing for Voucher Holders	<p>815 Monterey Street is a 8005 square foot lot in a census tract with a CalEnviroScreen percentile of 85.9%. The property is in escrow to be transferred to a developer, Carlos Sanchez. It is currently zoned R-2 by the City of Bakersfield and could accommodate three 2 bedroom, 2 bath housing units of 640 square feet each. With regulatory changes, it could fit up to 10 such units in a 2 story building. The estimated construction cost per unit is \$110,000 at a prevailing wage standard. TCC Funding would be used for several parts of this project.</p> <p>First, it would be used to ensure that these housing units are permanently affordable. If TCC funding is available to cover some or all construction costs, Carlos would be willing to reserve all units for Section 8 housing voucher holders, or otherwise incorporate an affordability deed restriction. The Housing Authority of the County of Kern has worked with Carlos in the past and believes he can deliver units that meet voucher inspection standards along with voucher appropriate property management.</p> <p>Second, TCC funding would used to install solar panels and energy efficient fixtures for all units. This would minimize utility bills for future residents. It would also provide greenhouse gas reductions in line with TCC project goals.</p> <p>Third, TCC funding would allow additional greenery and landscaping on the property. This would enhance the quality of life for residents. It would also provide a cooling effect and aesthetic appeal for the neighborhood.</p> <p>Community Action Partnership of Kern can provide project coordination for all parties involved. CAPK can also utilize existing sources of funding for rapid rehousing to ensure that future tenants are able to successfully transition out of homelessness and into permanent housing at this location.</p>	815 Monterey Street, Bakersfield, CA 93305 (Monterey and Beale)	Provide Housing,Plant trees or other plants,Provide Jobs or Job Training
Equitable Dreams Financial Center	<p>CAPK has been undergoing a market assessment to see whether a Community Development Corporation (CDC)/Community Development Financial Institute (CDFI) is needed in Kern County. Pending the outcomes of the assessment, we plan to open a CDC or CDFI that aligns with our mission of helping low-income people become self-sufficient. This project will be focused on improving the financial lives of the underbanked and underserved members of our community and will also add to the groups working at the City Center.</p>	City Center ran by City Serve	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"

Mill Creek Southward extension	Continue class 1 bike path further south of California Avenue	South of California and P st	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Baker Street Makeover	Turn Baker St from Truxtun to Sumner into a complete street, with diagonal parking, bike lane, street trees. Only one lane of traffic in each direction, moving at 25 mph. Baker St South of Truxtun would only need a bike lane.	Baker and Sumner	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Park on top of 18th St parking garage	Turn an underutilized parking structure (parking study showed that even at peak demand, it wasn't over 40% utilization) into a local landmark that sequesters carbon, cleans the air, captures rainwater, and creates a green oasis in the midst of urban Bakersfield. installing a green roof with plants, benches, minimalist body-weight exercise equipment, could make this place a favorite location for all residents of Bakersifeld.	18th and Eye	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Downtown Art Projection Mapping	Project visual art onto walls downtown to activate spaces and encourage active transportation. This would probably be best suited for Wall St Alley at night.	Wall St and Eye	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Complete St on F St	Take unnecessary center turning lane and double wide lanes in each direction and utilize that space (which is never truly required for traffic flow) to make a complete street, which would allow business growth along F St and encourage active transportation (walking, biking) along that corridor. This would prepare Bakersfield to use active transportation to access the High Speed Rail station.	F St from Truxtun to Golden State Highway	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Green Alley between Bitwise and American Legion	Create a green alley to sequester carbon and create an enjoyable place for people to walk, enjoy downtown	H and 18th, behind Bitwise building	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
The Fox Theater Solar Panel Carports	The Fox Theater is in need of additional parking in the downtown area. Creating a parking structure with solar panels, would benefit the theater. It will aide in an increased overhead on bills; therefore, using those funds towards the restoration of the theater. In addition, it will provide training and jobs for our community through the installation certification.	1700 20th Street	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"
Southeast Transit Center	A new transit center in the southeast would support a new bus route from downtown to MLK and down to the new transit center. It would support express bus service to CSUB and BC. It would also support future Affordable Housing grants in the area. A conceptual map is attached.	Located in a 99% DAC in the vicinity of the Career Services Center at Cottonwood Rd/MLK and Hwy 58	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Provide Jobs or Job Training

Old Town Sustainable Community Something	<p>This project will increase options for residents to begin to transition to climate adaptive practices, including sustainable affordable housing, active transportation amenities and facilities including a bike kitchen, electric circulator for the downtown area, and bike boulevards to connect communities throughout the TCC project area.</p> <p>The identified site has space for a community garden, managed by a contractor or the housing authority, as well as a community space for farmer’s markets using shipping containers to make permanent market vendor stalls.</p> <p>This will incentivize modeshift to sustainable transportation, decrease vehicle miles traveled, reduce GHG emissions, and address gentrification and lack of mobility options in a disadvantaged community.</p> <p>NACTO-style bike boulevards and greening on Union Ave (21st to Brundage Lane), and King Street (18th Street to Brundage Lane), with special considerations at lighted intersections at California Avenue, 4th Street. Complete Streets study on California Avenue (H Street to Washington Street).</p> <p>Sidewalk repair, bike lanes, marked pedestrian crossings, bulb outs, greening, wayfinding for cycling commuters along 19th street from Baker Street to Q Street, with special consideration of intersections at Union Avenue and 19th, and Baker and East Truxtun.</p> <p>Multi-story mixed-use housing and Active Transportation Encouragement Programs with at least four floors (see intersection/location question). active transportation amenities included like private bike lockers for the housing residents, on-site bike kitchen with trained staff, but publicly accessible bike parking racks and a fixit station outside.</p> <p>Commuter Bike Kitchen at the housing project would be a satellite program of Bike Bakersfield to include publicly accessible tools and trained mechanics to do minor repairs (tubes, tires, chains, cleaning supplies). Earn a bike volunteers would be directed to come to our Chester Ave location for volunteering.</p> <p>Addition of an electric circulator bus connecting Old Town, SE Bakersfield, and Downtown Bakersfield, with bus shelters. 25-50 electric cargo bikes and/or tricycles for a bike share program, with Bike Bakersfield managing the maintenance, educational programs for riders, and administration for residents living in affordable housing projects within the TCC area.</p>	Community Garden: E. 19th and Tulare Mixed-use housing: E. 19th and Inyo Old Town Kern, and throughout the TCC Project Area	Provide Housing,Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Green alley project, eastward extension of Wall St Alley	Create a place the encourages people to walk through downtown via an Eastward "green alley" expansion of Wall St Alley.	Wall St and Chester	Plant trees or other plants,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Provide Jobs or Job Training

Bakersfield's urban core street art festival	Launch the first of an annually recurring street art festival that will beautify the entire TCC area, instill community pride, and give people more reasons to use non automotive transport by making walks/bike rides more interesting and enjoyable. Each festival will feature local and outside muralists / street artists who will do art across the TCC target area and gradually transform the city with each successive year. DoMo Walls in Modesto is a good example. Crush Walls in Denver is another example.	All across TCC area	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Provide Jobs or Job Training
Vertical garden on side of 18th st parking garage	Beautify the parking garage with carbon carpeting vertical green wall	18th and eye	Plant trees or other plants,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"
SPOTS - Students Provided with Opportunities and Training for Success	Affordable housing for underserved student populations in Downtown Bakersfield. Seeking to invest in downtown properties to convert them into affordable housing. They will be furnished with basic needs and established with student holistic support.	Seeking affordable housing projects in Downtown	Provide Housing,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
Kern river park way nature center / tcc project	Transport station from circle s.owens. between white gates shelter station s.ownes wher project is located hart park Project provides housing Jobs Job training Makes it safer an easier to go around nature Plants education	Hart part connecting to Martin Luther king jr	Provide Jobs or Job Training,Provide Housing,Plant trees or other plants,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"

Community Action Partnership of Kern (CAPK) – Food Hub Project	<p>Community Action Partnership of Kern (CAPK) is proposing to establish a food campus for businesses, food production, and food retail using an evidenced-based food hub model. This is to bring innovative approaches to food access, quality, and creating a link between farmers, producers, and buyers, as well as small business development and training. CAPK has identified the three (3) elements of the CAPK Food Campus:</p> <p>(1) Food Hub. Food hubs are an emerging innovative approach of aggregating and distributing locally grown food within a community. A food hub is defined as an organization that handles the aggregation, distribution, and marketing food products from local and regional producers to satisfy demand.</p> <p>(2) Central Kitchen. The Campus aims to include the relocation of CAPK’s central kitchen that currently prepares and delivers nearly 780,000 meals for pre-k, toddler, infant, and special dietary needs for the thousands of children among the Head Start’s centers. Building a kitchen for commercial production will allow CAPK to improve service to existing Head Start locations as well as expand food preparation and delivery for additional partners that face challenges with pre-packaged/ready to heat food, such as senior centers and homeless shelters. This may include options to deliver food to at-risk and vulnerable populations, such as those with mobility challenges, people with access and functional needs (AFN) (temporary or permanent), and health concerns.</p> <p>(3) Community-based Food Incubator. Establishing an industrial kitchen that can be rented to allow individuals starting a food business to access commercial kitchen equipment in a cost-effective manner. This type of start-up will include technical assistance to support small business owners on business development, including food handling and safe serve training, permits, and sellers licenses. An additional feature of the food incubator project will incorporate business service lines, such as marketing/branding, e-commerce, financial planning, and related sustainability efforts.</p>	<p>We have not identified a specific location for this project as it’s in the conceptual phase. However, it is the intent to build the CAPK Food Campus within the current boundaries of the City of Bakersfield TCC service area. Based on a review of vacant or underutilized buildings, including vacant lots, we are open to explore areas within the service area.</p>	<p>Provide Jobs or Job Training</p>
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Resilience Hub/In-Home Resilience/Resilience Hub Network	<p>We know that the climate emergency is here. We have seen historic wildfires, droughts, power blackouts and more. Due to decades of disinvestment in our public services perpetuated and exacerbated by systemic racism, our communities, specifically Black, Latinx, and Indigenous communities along with other communities of color and low-income communities are not prepared to face climate disasters that will happen more often and with more intensity in the coming years.</p> <p>Even though we’ve seen environmental, economic, health, and racial injustices for generations, we have failed to see systemic solutions for these systemic crises. With the Transformative Climate Communities grant, we feel, Resilience Hubs can finally offer a just solution rather than incrementalist reforms that fail to prioritize the most immediate and long-term needs of the most marginalized communities. While we are navigating our way out of a global pandemic, we must build out systems of care that are inclusive to our community and resist cuts to public expenditures. Instead, Resilience Hubs can offer an avenue where community members can come together and organize for a just recovery through ambitious investments in communities, public services, and high road jobs to repair a legacy of racial, economic, and environmental injustice.</p> <p>Community Resilience Hubs, especially when there is a network of hubs, could not just help respond to climate disasters like intense heat waves, which are not constant, but address the daily stressors that are exacerbated by disasters. Key concepts for community resilience relies on social infrastructure and social cohesion. Social Infrastructure refers to the services required to promote the economic, health, cultural, and social well-being of the community, and the physical infrastructure that supports those services. Social Cohesion refers to the ongoing process of developing well-being, sense of belonging, and voluntary social participation of the members of society, while developing communities that tolerate and promote a multiplicity of values and cultures, and granting at the same time equal rights and opportunities in society. Very often, policymakers rely on a reactive approach to disasters, however resilience hubs must be built before disaster. Principles of resilience hubs rely on building community and public institutions, targeting solutions to the communities with the least material resources, creating equitable economic development through high road jobs, and promoting democratic and community-led planning, implementation, and governance. While resilience hubs can assist as centers for local communities to go to for resources and assistance, it must be done in coordination with in-home resilience. This includes energy efficiency and weatherization programs, distributed clean energy systems, and housing security measures, which in turn can offer more high road job opportunities.</p>	<p>Begin resilience hubs within existing structures already stated and engage the community in which structures they would prefer. Community members will be surveyed via phone banks, text banks and in-person canvasses.</p>	<p>Provide Housing,Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants</p>
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Resilience Hub/In-Home Resilience/Resilience Hub Network (CONTINUED 1)	<p>Resilience Hubs have wide support across the nation as well as the state. Numerous community based organizations and groups along with unions have shown support for resilience hubs. We must invest in community care. Resilience hubs can offer different resources and community needs based on what people deem is necessary. It can include, but is not limited to: Access to electricity, heating and cooling Food, water, basic health and medical supplies, community gardens, and sometimes shelter Information, education services, communication infrastructure, and a trusted set of Hub managers Coordination with partner groups, local governments, and other public entities. Ensuring that all services provided are culturally competent and accessible to all community members regardless of language of origin, ethnicity, and physical ability.</p> <p>Resilience hubs can be located in existing structures or offer an opportunity to build new structures. They can exist in schools, rec centers, community centers, veteran halls, public housing, places of worship, and/or food banks. Resilience hubs can not be made without leadership from existing people in the neighborhood, it can not be made by the city or the county and just be given to the community. The community MUST have ownership over the resilience hub.</p> <p>Specific programs and services a resilience hub/in-home resilience/resilience hub network includes, but is not limited to: Invest in Street interventionists, Violence interrupters, Neighborhood Captains, and Mediators as an alternative to police to help reduce the involvement and reliance of police in our neighborhoods Investment in programs and resources that have been proven to help prevent crime such as housing and community education. Deal with material conditions that lead to poverty to reduce crime. Investment in programs that address food and housing insecurity for youth and families to ensure success. Career development program for Black Youth including Trans/Non-binary/Gender non-conforming youth. Free individual psychotherapy/counseling, group therapy, medication, recreational therapies. Investment in trauma informed training for educators, aids, and others working with youth. Funds to support Black-owned, culturally competent and multilingual child care services for communities of color Housing options for low-income BIWOC/BIPOC caretakers Investment in implementing Black-centered curriculum in community centers and other institutions utilized for community education. Invest in grassroots/community based organizations that support community members on working through substance abuse to give them the ability to increase services to act as an alternative to police custody in Under the Influence cases. Non-carceral resources to help with addiction.</p>	<p>Begin resilience hubs within existing structures already stated and engage the community in which structures they would prefer. Community members will be surveyed via phone banks, text banks and in-person canvasses.</p>	<p>Provide Housing,Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants</p>
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Resilience Hub/In-Home Resilience/Resilience Hub Network (CONTINUED 2)	<p>Require a portion of funds allocated to social service providers to hiring formerly incarcerated community members. Require City Council members that represent TCC boundaries to hold monthly town halls Participatory meetings where Black residents/most affected people are centered in the table talk for funds + there is a paper trail for what was discussed/agreed upon + that there's accessibility in trying to contact officials so people can bring concerns up AS they come up and fund quick solutions collaboratively with policy officials. Black led community gardens. Uprooting racism from our food system, end food apartheid, using our hands and being barefoot in the garden to better our mental health. Commitment to a Homes Guarantee for residents within the TCC boundaries that includes intent to provide reparations and land back to Black and Indigenous residents. Utilize land trusts to build affordable housing out of abandoned land and properties. Review housing element programs, legal leverage to negotiate with City if they have not implemented these programs and are out of compliance with law Invest in an ongoing rental and mortgage assistance program. Addressing owed rent when considering payment/budget amounts to prevent evictions and keep people in their homes. Investment in Right to Counsel program to protect and support tenants from eviction in unlawful detainer proceedings. Commitment by the city to review barriers and hindrances with current unhoused support organizations Group of unhoused/formerly unhoused individuals working with landlords to get housing units available at no cost upfront, followed by low cost rent Invest in grassroots organizations who provide food, water, and hygiene supplies to unhoused people. All inclusive community centers that include things like showers, hydration stations, community gardens, industrial kitchen spaces, community resource hubs with info and guidance on accessing services, with community leaders in charge of hiring the people who run it. Hiring should focus on hiring people from those communities. Public processes to report and resolve discrimination issues Grants, business loans, and tax breaks for small Black-owned businesses and other people of color-owned businesses. New Black Business Division within the Economic Development department that facilitates City contracting with Black businesses, living wage requirements, support for co-ops, grants, tax support, and small business assistance programs Invest in reparations to historically disinvested neighborhoods. Specifically South East Bakersfield due the history of abuse, disinvestment, neglect, and over-policing done to the land and residents of the South East community by the City of Bakersfield. Assisting Recently Released Incarcerated and Providing them Jobs within their own community A community circle for parents who have lost their family to gun violence and/or incarceration Mutual Aid Centers that would serve as drop-off spaces for food and clothing donations and host group therapy, meditation and other programs and violence interruption training. Restorative/Transformative Justice Circles led by experts in restorative and transformative justice Providing direct cash relief to formerly incarcerated in prison and detention centers Community Land Trusts Grocery Delivery System Yard Sharing Worker owned Cooperatives UBI & Direct Job Creation Free public transit and expansion of public transit Allowing every public park to have free and open access to electricity, a bus stop, clean drinking water and cultural centers complete with community kitchens, fridges & gardens, that can also serve as a space for mutual aid drop offs (Lowell Park, MLK Park, Stramler Park, Mill Creek Park, Joshua Park, Weill Park) Rent control</p>	<p>Begin resilience hubs within existing structures already stated and engage the community in which structures they would prefer. Community members will be surveyed via phone banks, text banks and in-person canvasses.</p>	<p>Provide Housing,Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants</p>
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Community Action Partnership of Kern (CAPK) – Energy Workforce Training Program	<p>Community Action Partnership of Kern (CAPK) is proposing to create an in-person and on demand training program designed after the Community Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) Low-Income Weatherization Program, which is part of the California Climate Investment project.</p> <p>CAPK operates the Low-Income Home Energy Program (LIHEAP) for Kern County. Our weatherization services include weather stripping; repair or replacement of windows and doors, heating/ cooling appliances, stoves, and refrigerators. Through our technical program, staff conduct the following activities: Home Repairs (e.g., structural, appliance, heating systems. etc.) (Including Emergency Home Repairs); Healthy Homes Services (e.g., reduction or elimination of lead, radon, carbon dioxide and/or fire hazards or electrical issues, etc.); and Energy Efficiency Improvements (e.g., insulation, air sealing, furnace repair, etc.). The outcome of the services we provide includes the following: (1) households experience improved health and safety due to improvements within their home (e.g., reduction or elimination of lead, radon, carbon dioxide and/or fire hazards or electrical issues, (2) households experience improved energy efficiency and/or energy burden reduction in their homes, and (3) individuals whose inoperable home energy equipment was repaired or replaced. These have a direct impact on the health and living environment of the client and their family members, including pets, but also increase the value of the home, which are normally located socioeconomically disadvantaged and underserved areas of the community.</p> <p>We currently have in-house staff that hold certifications for the following: Home Energy Professional and Energy Auditor, Retrofit Installer Technician, and Quality Control Inspector (QCI). However, training (including continuous training) and available workforce, including qualified sub-contractors continues to be a barrier for the region. The proposal would create a local training center or hub operated by CAPK for weatherization services, including retrofitting, solar photovoltaic, and related energy efficiency instruction. This type of training would enhance the service offerings currently provided to low-income families at no-cost.</p>	<p>The proposed activity will be residing at the existing CAPK leased property located in downtown Bakersfield at 300 19th Street, Bakersfield, CA 93301. This is the location we currently operate the Weatherization program. It’s important to note, CAPK has interest in purchasing the facility which the owner is amenable towards. However, it is currently cost-prohibitive. If there is an opportunity to purchase the building through this available opportunity, we would move in that direction and gain full site control.</p>	<p>Provide Jobs or Job Training</p>
Wellness Clinic	<p>Wellness Clinic that focuses on these main aspects physical therapy, occupational therapy, mental health, and Nutrition, diabetes and cardio education.</p>	<p>On Chester Avenue at the vacant lot next Popeye's</p>	

Pocket Park Clean Energy Restroom and Tree Planting Project	<p>This project involves building a solar and battery powered restroom and planting trees and drought tolerant plants at the David Nelson Pocket Park. The park doesn't have a restroom. This a needed amenity and a top park improvement request from neighborhood residents who visit the park or organizations who hold events there. The restroom would be open to the community when the park is open.</p> <p>Additional trees and drought tolerant plants would also be planted throughout the park to provide more shade and capture carbon dioxide from the air. They would also provide needed shade, which is a common park improvement request from neighborhood residents who visit the park during the day. Tree shade would encourage residents to visit the park, increase their physical activity levels, walk their dogs, socialize, and improve their mental health. Tree shade would make the park more attractive for community events, children's programs, and outdoor markets.</p> <p>Completing this proposed project at the Pocket Park would address the Bakersfield Transformative Climate Communities Program priorities by creating a safe and convenient green place for residents to walk and play, adding more trees and plants, and creating an environment that supports job creation. The Pocket Park is a community asset and a potential job creator for organizations and small businesses since it can be used for various types of community events, such as food and meal distributions, performances, resource fairs, and so on. The park can help create jobs by becoming a desirable location for outdoor market events and swap meets. Children First can also generate some revenue from vendors and then hire staff to oversee and maintain the park, and offer more community programs at the park. Adding tree shade and a clean energy restroom would help make all of this possible.</p>	David Nelson Pocket Park, 1511 Niles Street, Bakersfield, CA 93305	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants
CSUB downtown campus	<p>Use TCC funding to pay for a portion of the costs of constructing a downtown campus for CSUB. The small business development office of CSUB could be merged into this satellite campus. The campus should offer targeted undergraduate and certificate classes that addresss needs of disadvantaged communities that are far from the main campus. It should also relocate the MBA, MPA, and MPH programs downtown, where they can be close to business and entrepreneurial innovation, city hall, and the major hospitals.</p>	Several locations might work, but the Parking lot at 18th and H would be the best location for new construction	Provide Jobs or Job Training,"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants

Access to workforce training that leads to high paying jobs in tech sector	Bitwise Workforce Training is rooted in the dedication to creating a diverse, inclusive talent pipeline, where anyone can learn and then immediately utilize those skills in the tech industry.	1701 18th St. Bakersfield, CA	Provide Jobs or Job Training
E. 18th Street Eco Friendly Public Park and Parking	<p>The project aims to transform and uplift a long piece of land adjacent to the Santa Fe railroad tracks into an eco-friendly public park and parking. The idea is to beautify the area with desert landscaping, a paved pathway for walking, and a parking lot across the street from the Juarez Hall, 815 E. 18th Street. This walkway promotes healthy lifestyles by providing community residents a space for exercise. Currently, the dirt space is used often as an impromptu parking by those attending social functions at the Juarez Hall. Having the space across from the hall paved for parking would be a great benefit to those attending the park with a designated area to park, as it would also facilitate parking for both private functions and public events at the Juarez Hall, as the Juarez hosts several events through out the year such as Mexican cultural celebrations, Cinco de Mayo, Día los Muertos, etc. and offers the community free services such as guitar classes, computer literacy for adults, Zumba, and Aztec Dance. Improving the area would help make the area more inviting and maximize the Juarez’s mission of charity and mutual aid to the underserved East Bakersfield area.</p> <p>The landscaping of this green space can include low water usage cactus plants to add a Mexican décor that is fitting to the demographic largely represented in this part of town. The maguey, century plant, cactus and the nopal can help reduce carbon dioxide as much as trees and depend on a significantly less amount of water for their survival. In addition to the landscaping, the street is currently poorly lit with few lights that makes difficult to see pedestrians when it is dark at night. An installment of solar streetlights can help to reduce to alternate source of power to lessen to brighten up this main corrido at night. It also can make the space more inviting and improve a general sense of safety among community’s residents considering it is hard to observe who is out at night due to poor outdoor lighting makes for a dim to dark and unsafe ambiance at night.</p>	It is located in between Beale Avenue and Baker Ave along the northern side of E. 18th Street.	"Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus",Plant trees or other plants

Juarez Hall Facility Improvements	<p>This proposal focuses on making enhancements to the Salon Juarez, which is owned by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana. We are one Bakersfield’s oldest continuously operating community organizations having been established 111 years ago. We aim to be positive stewards of Mexican culture to the greater Bakersfield by holding cultural events for the public and by providing mutual aid to our members and the community in Eat Bakersfield. We are currently moving forward by providing several free healthy, artistic, workforce development activities that are open to the public. We offer Zumba classes, guitar classes, computer literacy courses, and Aztec Dance lessons. We also have a health assistance program for our large elderly Spanish-speaking membership.</p> <p>We are excited about our workforce development initiatives and a partnership with CSUB’s HEP (High School Equivalency) program that focuses on helping migrant and seasonal farmworkers complete their high school equivalency and gain improved employment opportunities. Additional partnerships are being explored to link our community with workforce training courses at Bakersfield College that are part of the Kern Regional Workforce Coalition. This would include onsite orientations and registration at the Juarez that is a familiar and welcoming environment, so community members can take the next step towards preparing to receive training in highly skilled jobs that operate, maintain new technologies or equipment that reduce GHG emissions. In addition, Bakersfield College Spanish classes will be offered at the Juarez to help meet Bilingual certification for employment and in other BC classes that can help motivate our community to pursue higher education and/or a technical labor certificate.</p> <p>The Juarez seeks enhancement to its facilities with building renovations and with green design investments that can lessen the use of energy while in operation. These facility renovations include the repair of the main stage in order to better facilitate healthy fitness lessons such as Zumba and Aztec dance. It also involves making ADA remodeling in the hallways and the sidewalk to better grant access to the building in the interior and from the exterior to the building and to the general public using the sidewalk. The building foundation in the rear of the property also needs reinforcement, ceiling repair, new flooring, and the water heater, stove and refrigerator need to be replaced with energy efficient appliances. The installment of solar panels is another major improvement that can make the building’s operation of energy more efficient. A final note on necessary improvements would be changing the building lighting to LED and to better insulate the building.</p>	815 E. 18th Street Bakersfield, CA 93305	Provide Jobs or Job Training, "Make it safer or easier to walk, bike, or take the bus"
Blessing Corner low income housing project	The Blessing Corner is proposing to add 2 four plex low income units to our 80 space parking structure to house families that are stuck in the motel living life that have children.	Our project will be located on our property at 101 Union Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93307	Provide Housing

Project	Evaluation Score	Survey 1 Count	Survey 2 Count	Survey 3 Count	Boards 9/9	Boards 9/16	Total
34th Street Complete Street (Chester Ave to Union Ave)	28	228	59	66	0		353
Bakersfield Senior Center Affordable Housing Project (610 4th Street)	25	11	31	27	64	5	138
MLKcommUNITY - CommUNITY Garden Collaborative	25	22	22	22	4	5	75
Martin Luther King Jr. Park Re-imagining Projects	25	7	10	13	29	2	61
MLK Blvd. Complete Street (California Ave to Brundage Ln)	27	2	8	6	42		58
Garces Memorial Circle Improvements	26	3	27	18	6	1	55
Low-Income Residential Solar Project (TCC area)	26	6	10	14	22		52
F Street Greening and Complete Streets Project (Truxtun Ave to Golden State Hwy)	28	6	23	17	0		46
Q Street Improvements (34th Street to 30th St)	28	4	17	16	7	1	45
Infill Housing City of Bakersfield II (Various infill lots in TCC area)	26	9	7	11	14	2	43
Mill Creek Linear Park Extension (South)	27	14	9	7	10		40
Wall Street Pedestrian Paseo	25	3	9	6	15	5	38
Safe Routes to School (TCC area)	26	8	9	16	0		33
19th Street Walkability Improvements	26	4	7	14	1	6	32
Truxtun Avenue Pedestrian Scale Improvements	28	1	13	8	9	1	32
Union Avenue Complete Street (21st St to Brundage Ln)	28	3	17	10	0	1	31
23rd and 24th Street Intersection Improvements	26	2	15	10	2		29
Creekview Villas (R Street)	25	3	6	11	6	3	29
21st Street Bike Improvements	26	2	9	11	1	1	24
Golden State Pedestrian Improvements	22	1	5	2	16		24
4th Street Active Transportation Corridor (Chester Ave to MLK Blvd)	25	3	1	4	14		22
Electric Circulator Bus	26	2	6	10	1		19
Q Street Bike Expansion	28	1	5	8	2	2	18
Monterey Street (Alta Vista Dr to Brown St)	28	7	3	2	0	5	17
California Avenue Complete Street (H to Washington St)	28	0	7	7	0	1	15
Brundage Lane Complete Street (Chester Ave to MLK Blvd)	28	0	6	5	1		12
GET Downtown Transit Center/Service Enhancements	25	2	5	3	2		12
On-demand Micro Transit	26	0	2	8	0		10
NACTO-style Bike Boulevards	26	3	5	1	0		9
Chester and California Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	27	0	2	2	2	1	7
Chester Avenue Pedestrian & Bike Improvements (4th St to Brundage Ln)	28	0	3	3	0		6
23rd Street Pedestrian Scale Improvements	28	1	0	0	0	1	2

B

APPENDIX B: WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT DEMOGRAPHIC AND LABOR MARKET STUDY

Workforce Development Demographic and Labor Market Study

Prepared by Kosmont Companies in November 2020. The analyses, projections, assumptions, rates of return, and any examples presented herein are for illustrative purposes and are not a guarantee of actual and/or future results. Actual results may differ from those expressed in this analysis, as results are difficult to predict as a function of market conditions, natural disasters, pandemics, significant economic impacts, legislation, and administrative actions.

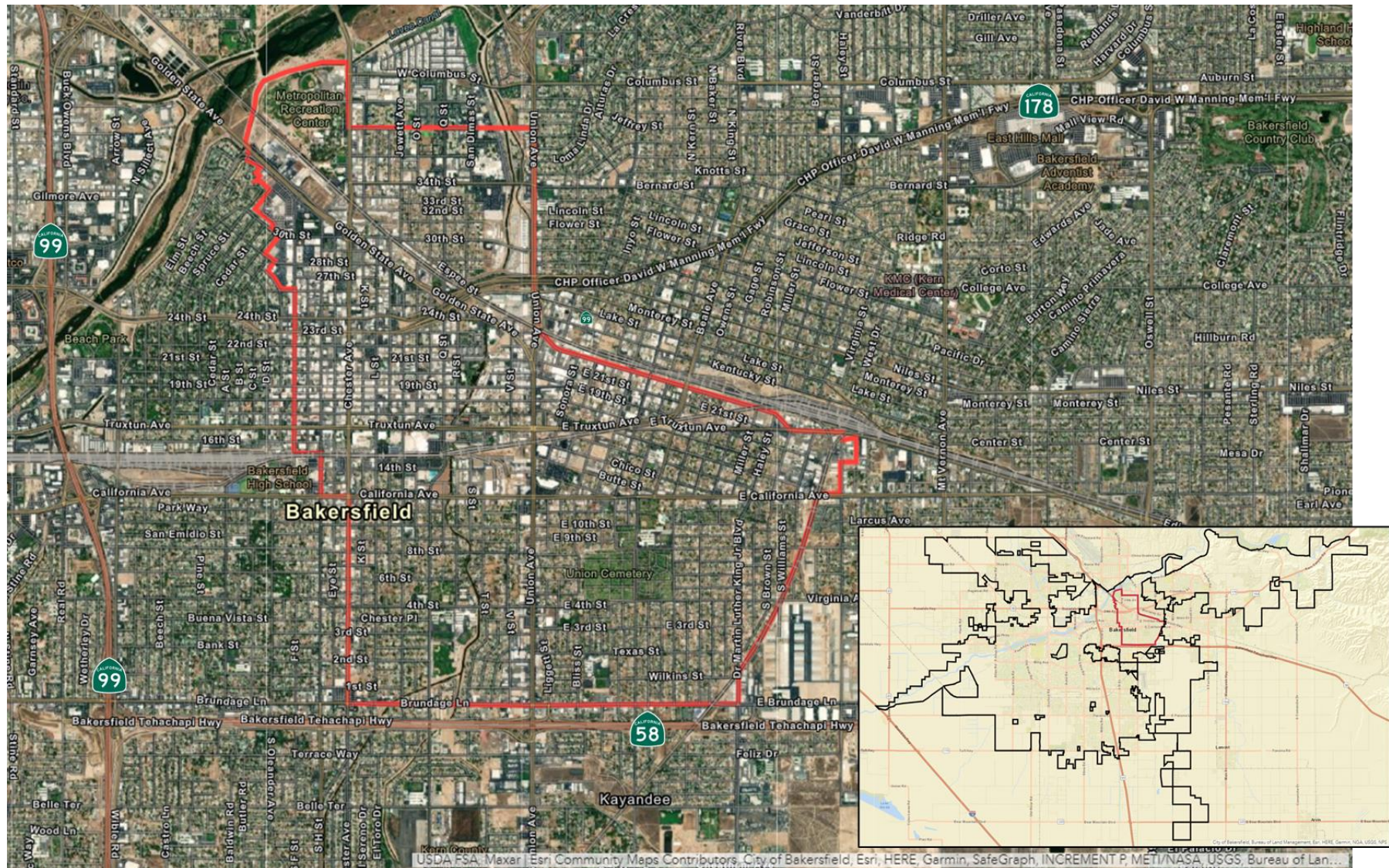
Executive Summary

Residents of the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Project Area in the City of Bakersfield encounter several barriers that reduce their readiness to pursue high-quality employment in targeted occupations and industries. Residents face lower incomes, higher rates of poverty and social assistance, low educational attainment, higher amounts of rent-burdened households, larger percentages of single-parent households, high rates of Limited English Proficiency, low household computer / internet access, and low public transit ridership. Many of these challenges are exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency, and additional programs / resources are needed to assist workers during the recovery and better position these workers for the post-pandemic economy. Workforce development programs that align with partnership organizations and key stakeholders can address the education and training needs of residents and assist residents with labor market advancement. These programs can include:

- Educational programs that assist TCC Project Area residents with educational advancement (such as GED achievement),
- Training programs that provide career-based skill development and credential achievement,
- ESL courses to improve English proficiency,
- Childcare services to ease the burden of single-parent households,
- Transportation programs that improve transit-ridership, lower commute times, and improve access to job centers

Transformative Climate Communities Project Area

The map below shows the Transformative Climate Communities Project Area ("TCC Project Area") that is being analyzed in this Workforce Development and Labor Market Study; the inset map shows where the TCC Project Area is located within the City of Bakersfield. The TCC Project Area is approximately 3,300 acres, located around the downtown area and proximate to State Routes 58, 99, and 178.



Demographic Profile

Population

The TCC Project Area has an estimated 2019 population of 25,062, growing from an estimated population of 24,535 in 2010. The 2019 population represents approximately 6.5% of the population of the City of Bakersfield.

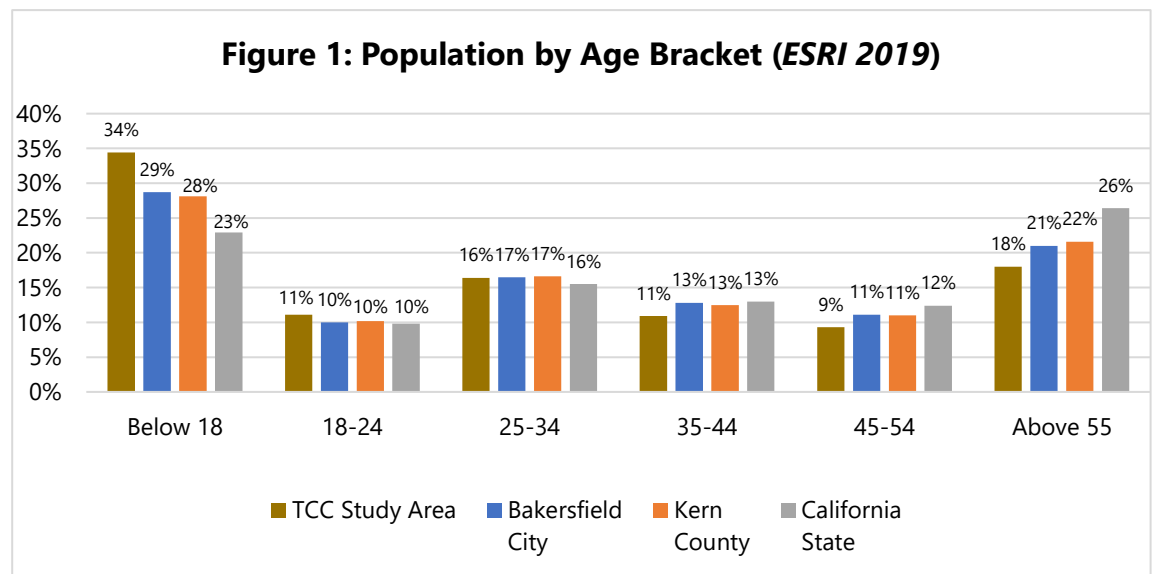
Table 1 Population Summary				
Population Estimates (2019)	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
2010 Population	24,535	348,290	839,631	37,253,956
2019 Population	25,062	386,456	903,668	39,813,541
% Growth (annual)	0.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%
Households	7,398	121,620	272,357	13,339,357
Average Household Size	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online, Accessed 2020

Age

The TCC Project Area population is younger than the City and County. The 2019 median age of the TCC Project Area is estimated to be 27.6, compared to 31.6 in the City, 31.8 in the County, 36.3 in the State.

Approximately 34% percent of the population in the TCC Project Area was under age 18 in 2019, which is a higher percentage than in the City, County, and the State of California. According to the 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, an estimated 22.3% of households in the TCC Project Area include a person over the age of 65, compared to 21.7% in the City and 24.4% in Kern County.



Race and Ethnicity

The TCC Project Area is an ethnically diverse community. In 2019, an estimated 70.8% of residents are of Hispanic origin, which is significantly higher than City (51.6%) or County (54.6%) estimates. An estimated 18% of the TCC Project Area's population in 2019 was African American alone, which is also significantly higher than the City (7.4%) or County (5.5%).

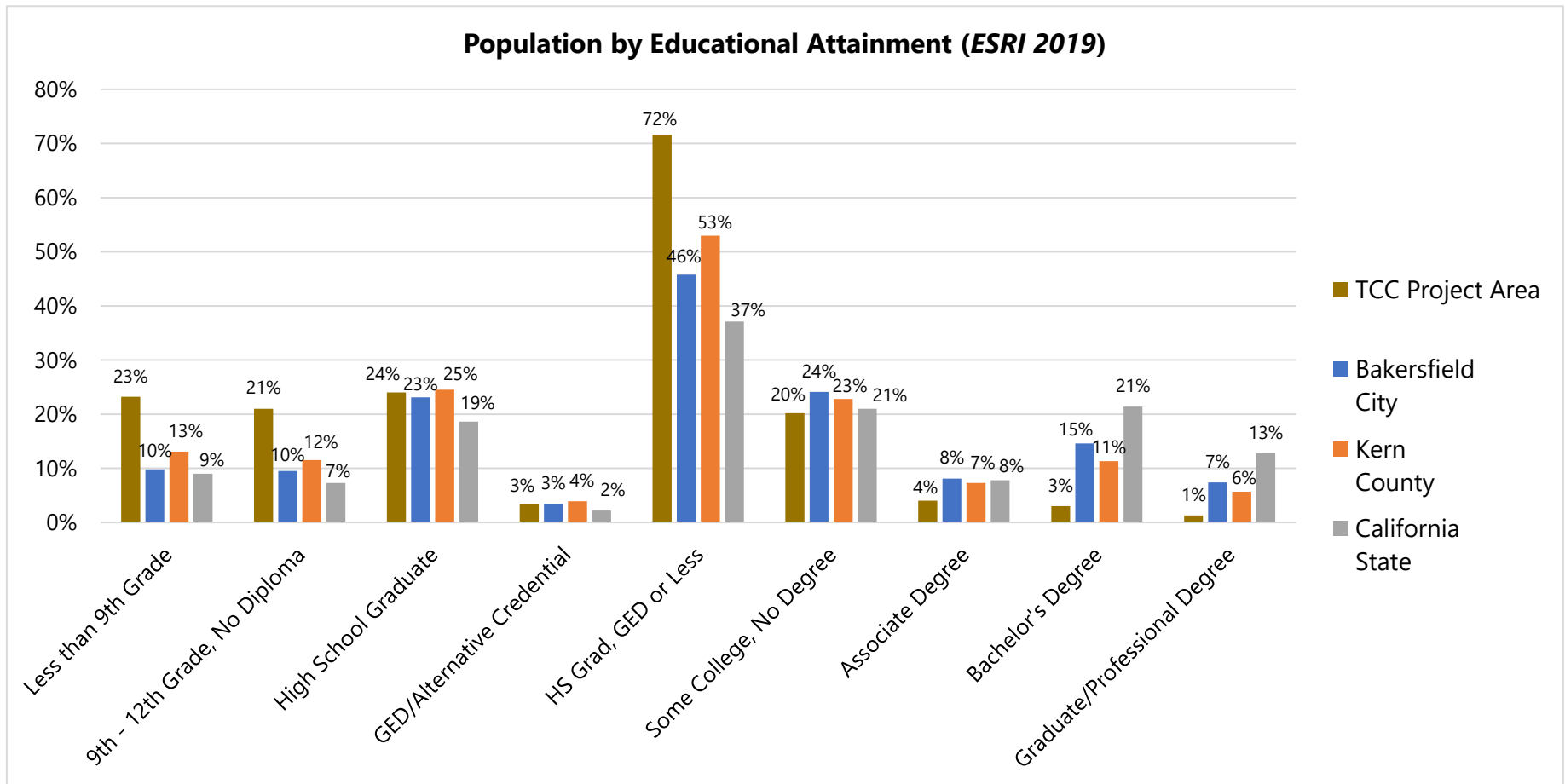
<p>Table 2 Population by Race & Hispanic Origin</p>				
<i>Population Estimates (2019)</i>	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
White Alone	36%	53.3%	56.0%	54.6%
Black Alone	18%	7.4%	5.5%	5.9%
American Indian Alone	2%	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%
Asian Alone	2%	7.2%	4.9%	14.9%
Pacific Islander Alone	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Some Other Race Alone	38%	25.2%	27.1%	17.9%
Two or More Races	5%	5.3%	4.9%	5.4%
<i>Hispanic / Latino Origin</i>	<i>70.8%</i>	<i>51.6%</i>	<i>54.6%</i>	<i>39.7%</i>

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online, Accessed 2020

Note: People who identify their origin as Hispanic / Latino may be of any race.

Educational Attainment

According to ESRI 2019 estimates, about 44.2% percent of the population in the TCC Project Area ages 25 years and older had not achieved a high school diploma. Only 4.3% had received a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 22% for the City of Bakersfield and 17% for Kern County. In the TCC Project Area, 55.9% of the population achieved a high school diploma / equivalent or higher, compared to 80.7% in Bakersfield and 75.5% in Kern County. This lack in educational attainment suggests that a sizable proportion of the labor force may not have the education required to compete in the labor market for higher-skilled jobs with higher wages.



Housing Units

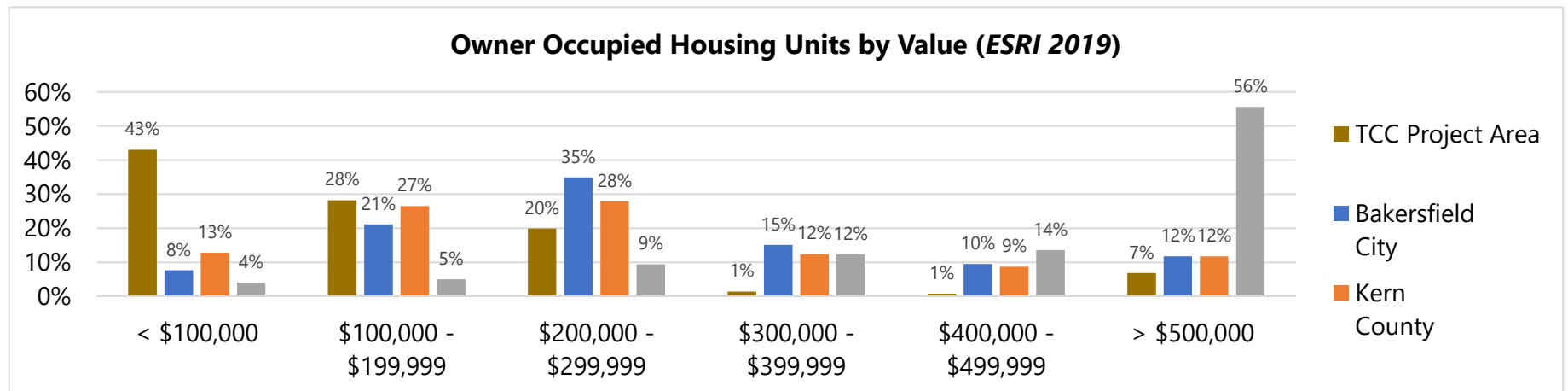
According to 2019 estimates from ESRI, the total number of housing units in the TCC Project Area was 8,469. Owner-occupied housing units accounted for approximately 20.9% of the total housing units, approximately 66.5% of the total housing units were renter-occupied, and vacant housing units accounted for the remaining 12.6%. The ratio of owner-occupied to renter-occupied housing in the TCC Project Area is different than that of the City, County, and State, with a significantly higher percentage of renter-occupied housing units in the TCC Project Area.

Housing Estimates (2019 ESRI)	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Housing Units	8,469	131,721	302,423	14,369,153
Owner Occupied Housing Units	20.9%	56.1%	54.0%	51.1%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	66.5%	36.3%	36.0%	41.7%
Vacant Housing Units	12.6%	7.7%	9.9%	7.2%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online, Accessed 2020

Owner-Occupied Housing Values

Owner-occupied housing values in the TCC Project area are lower than those in the City, County, and State: approximately 91.1% of owner-occupied units in the TCC Project Area are valued under \$300,000, compared to 63.6% in the City, 67.2% in the County, and 18.4% in the State. 43% of owner-occupied housing in the TCC Project Area had values of less than \$100,000 – significantly higher than the City of Bakersfield (8%) and Kern County (13%).



Rent-Burdened Households

According to ESRI estimates based on the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS), an estimated 58.4% of households in the TCC Project Area report gross rent greater than 30% of household income, which is higher than the City (50.4%) and County (50.5%). A greater percentage of households are severely rent burdened: 35.6% of households in the TCC Project Area report gross rent greater than 50% of household income, compared to 25.7% in the City and 25.8% in the County.

Table 4 Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in Past 12 Months				
<i>Households (ESRI / 2014-2018 ACS)</i>	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
30-34.9% of Income	9.3%	8.1%	8.3%	9.0%
35-39.9% of Income	6.2%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%
40-49.9% of Income	7.3%	9.6%	9.8%	9.7%
50+% of Income	35.6%	25.7%	25.8%	27.0%
Total: 30+% of Income	58.4%	50.4%	50.5%	52.5%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online estimates based on 2014-2018 ACS, Accessed 2020

Children and Parents

According to ESRI estimates based on the 2014-2018 ACS, an estimated 51.3% of households in the TCC Project Area had at least one person under the age 18. Approximately 66% of these households with children were single-parent households, compared to 35% in the City of Bakersfield and 36% in the County.

Table 5 Households with Children / Single-parent Households				
<i>Households Estimates (ESRI / 2014-2018 ACS)</i>	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Households with one or more person under 18 years	51.3%	45.4%	44.1%	34.8%
Single-parent households	33.7%	16.1%	16.0%	11.0%
<i>Percentage of Households with children that are single-parent households</i>	66%	35%	36%	32%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online estimates based on 2014-2018 ACS, Accessed 2020

Language & Foreign-Born Population

According to ESRI Estimates based on the 2014-2018 ACS, the most common non-English language spoken in the TCC Project Area is Spanish, with 47.4% of Adults 18-64 reporting that they speak Spanish (higher than City and County estimates). Approximately 44% of these Spanish speakers in the TCC Project Area report that they speak English "not well" or "not at all." According to the 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, an estimated 18.4% of the population of Bakersfield is foreign born, compared to 20% in Kern County and 26.9% in California; the census tracts that include the TCC Project Area have estimated foreign-born populations ranging from 6.3% to 35.7%.

Table 6 Spanish / English Language Proficiency, Adults 18-64 Years				
<i>Population Estimates (2019)</i>	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Percentage of Population Who Speak Spanish	47.4%	35.3%	40.6%	29.9%
Percentage of Spanish Speakers Who Speak English "very well" or "well"	56.4%	78.2%	70.6%	72.8%
Percentage of Spanish Speakers Who Speak English "not well"	28.7%	15.8%	18.7%	17.9%
Percentage of Spanish Speakers Who Speak English "not at all"	14.9%	6.1%	10.7%	9.3%
<i>Percentage of Spanish Speakers Reporting that they speak English "not well" or "not at all"</i>	<i>43.6%</i>	<i>22.0%</i>	<i>29.3%</i>	<i>27.2%</i>

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online estimates based on 2014-2018 ACS, Accessed 2020

Computer & Internet Access

According to ESRI Estimates based on the 2014-2018 ACS, an estimated 82.5% of TCC Project Area residents are in a household with a computer, lower than the 94.1% in the City of Bakersfield and 88.4% in Kern County. An estimated 68.8% of TCC Project Area residents are in a household with internet access, lower than the 88.1% in the City of Bakersfield and 80.6% in Kern County.

Table 7 Computer & Internet Access				
<i>Population Estimates (2019)</i>	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Population in Households with a Computer	82.5%	94.1%	88.4%	94.3%
Households with Internet Access	68.8%	88.1%	80.6%	87.8%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online estimates based on 2014-2018 ACS, Accessed 2020

Economic Profile

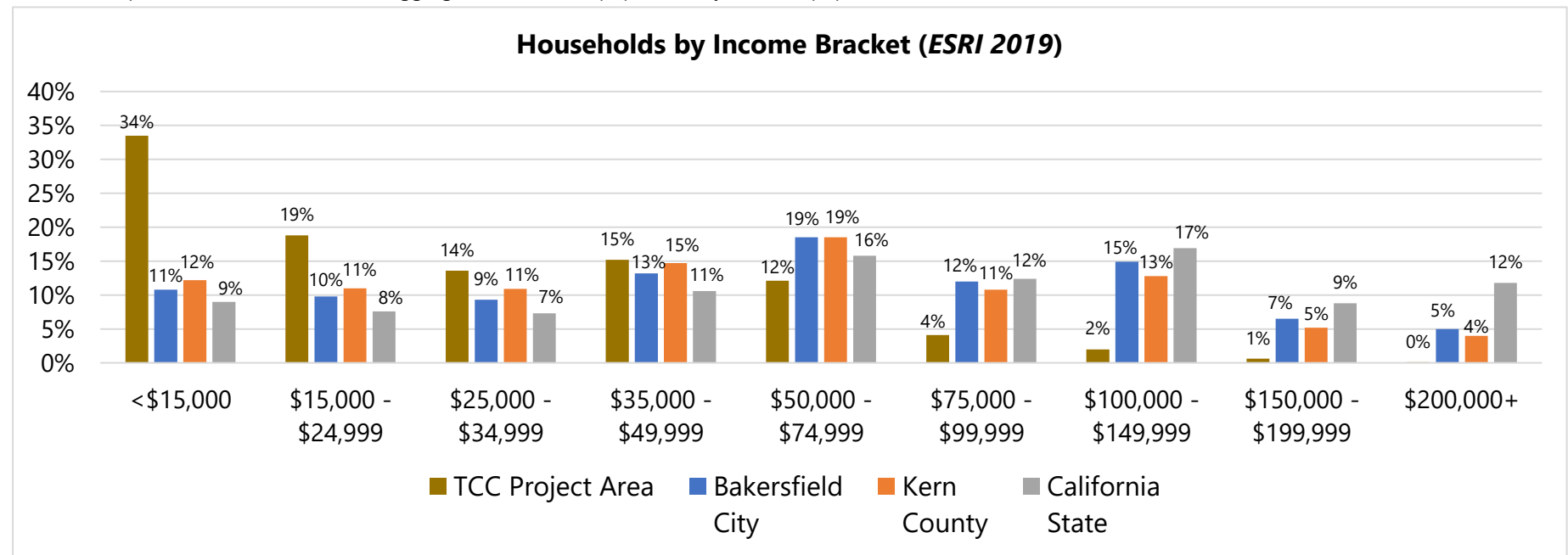
Income

The median household income in the TCC Project Area is estimated to be \$23,284 in 2019, which is ~59% less than the median for the City of Bakersfield and ~54% below Kern County and ~69% below California's. A larger share of households in the TCC Project Area are lower income, with approximately 52% of households earning less than \$25,000 (compared to 20.6% in the City of Bakersfield, 23.2% in Kern County, and 16.6% in California).

<i>Estimates (2019)</i>	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Median Household Income	\$23,284	\$57,217	\$51,108	\$74,520
Average Household Income	\$32,417	\$79,110	\$71,136	\$106,321
Per Capita Income	\$9,700	\$24,974	\$21,602	\$35,730

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online, Accessed 2020

Note: Per Capita Income divides the total aggregate income of a population by the total population.



Households Below Poverty Level

According to the ESRI's estimates based on the 2014-2018 ACS, 45.3% of the TCC Project Area's households reported income below the poverty level, compared to 16.2% percent in the City of Bakersfield and 19.5% in the County. A large portion of these households below the poverty level in the TCC Project Area are single-parent households—an estimated 49% of households below poverty level in the TCC Project Area are single-parent households, compared to 45.7% in the City and 42.6% in the County.

Table 9 Households Below Poverty Level				
<i>Households (ESRI / 2014-2018 ACS)</i>	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Total: Households with income in the past 12 months below poverty level	45.3%	16.2%	19.5%	13.2%
Married Couple Family	9.4%	3.8%	5.2%	3.1%
Single parent household	22.2%	7.4%	8.3%	4.1%
Nonfamily Household	13.6%	5.1%	6.0%	6.0%
<i>Percentage of households below poverty level that are single-parent households</i>	<i>49.0%</i>	<i>45.7%</i>	<i>42.6%</i>	<i>31.1%</i>

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online estimates based on 2014-2018 ACS, Accessed 2020

Note: "Nonfamily households" is one in which a householder either lives alone or with non-relatives.

Disability, Public Assistance, and Retirement Income

An estimated 33.8% of households have at least one person with a disability, higher than the 24% in the City and 26.1% in the County. An estimated 42% of households in the TCC Project Area receive Food Stamps / SNAP benefits, compared to 15.7% in the City and 17.0% in the County. An estimated 18.2% of households in the TCC Project Area receive Public Assistance Income (such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or other assistance programs), compared to 5.3% in Bakersfield and 5.9% in Kern County.

While only an estimated 9.5% of the population in the TCC Project Area are over the age of 65, an estimated 22% of households include a resident over the age of 65. An estimated 24.3% of households in the TCC Project Area receive social security income – either Social Security Retirement Insurance, Social Security Disability Insurance, or Railroad Retirement benefits received from the federal government. Households in the TCC area may also receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) – according to 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, an estimated 6.9% of households in Bakersfield and 7.6% of households in

Kern County receive SSI benefits. An estimated 8.5% of households in the TCC Project Area receive retirement income (including pensions, retirement accounts such as 401(k) and IRA, and other disability pensions), compared to 13.8% in Bakersfield and 14.6% in Kern County.

Table 10 Disability, Public Assistance, and Retirement Income				
<i>Households (ESRI / 2014-2018 ACS)</i>	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Households with 1+ Person with Disability	33.8%	24.0%	26.1%	23.4%
Households with Food Stamps / SNAP	42.0%	15.7%	17.0%	9.1%
Households with Public Assistance Income	18.2%	5.3%	5.9%	3.4%
Households with Social Security Income	24.3%	23.2%	26.3%	27.4%
Households with Retirement Income	8.5%	13.8%	14.6%	16.1%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online estimates based on 2014-2018 ACS, Accessed 2020

Commute Methods

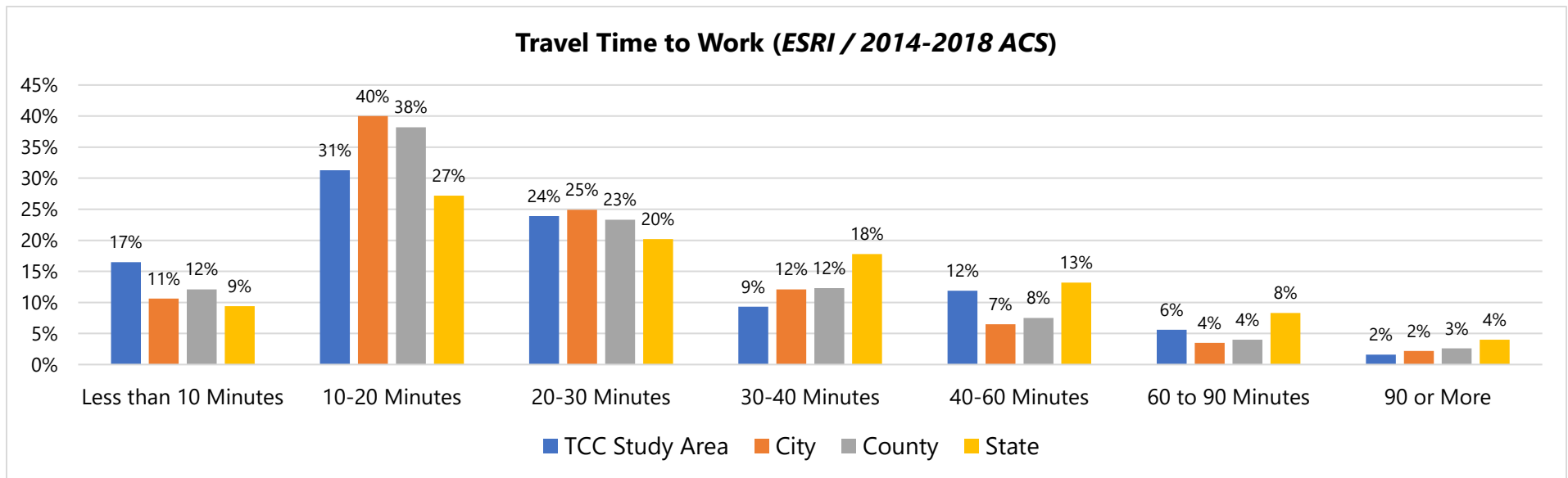
According to the ESRI's estimates based on the 2014-2018 ACS, 64.9% of TCC Project Area workers drove alone to work, which is lower than the 81.8% of workers in Bakersfield and 79.8% of workers in Kern County. Only 2.5% of TCC Project Area workers reported using public transportation for work. While this is higher than Bakersfield (1.0%) and Kern County (0.8%), it likely represents a need in the area, considering the relatively lower number of workers from the TCC Project Area who drove alone and the higher number of workers from the TCC Project Area who carpooled, walked, or used other means to get to work.

Commute Times

According to ESRI's estimates based on the 2014-2018 ACS, approximately 48% of workers from the TCC Project Area report having a commute time less than 20 minutes, lower than the City (51%) and County (50%); approximately 19% of workers from the TCC Project Area report having a commute greater than 40 minutes, higher than the City (12%) and County (14%).

Workers Age 16+ (ESRI / 2014-2018 ACS)	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Drove alone	64.9%	81.8%	79.8%	73.7%
Carpooled	18.2%	10.8%	12.4%	10.3%
Public transportation	2.5%	1.0%	0.8%	5.1%
Bicycle	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%
Walked	2.7%	0.8%	1.1%	2.7%
Other	7.8%	1.6%	2.1%	1.5%
Worked at home	2.6%	2.6%	3.4%	5.7%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online estimates based on 2014-2018 ACS, Accessed 2020



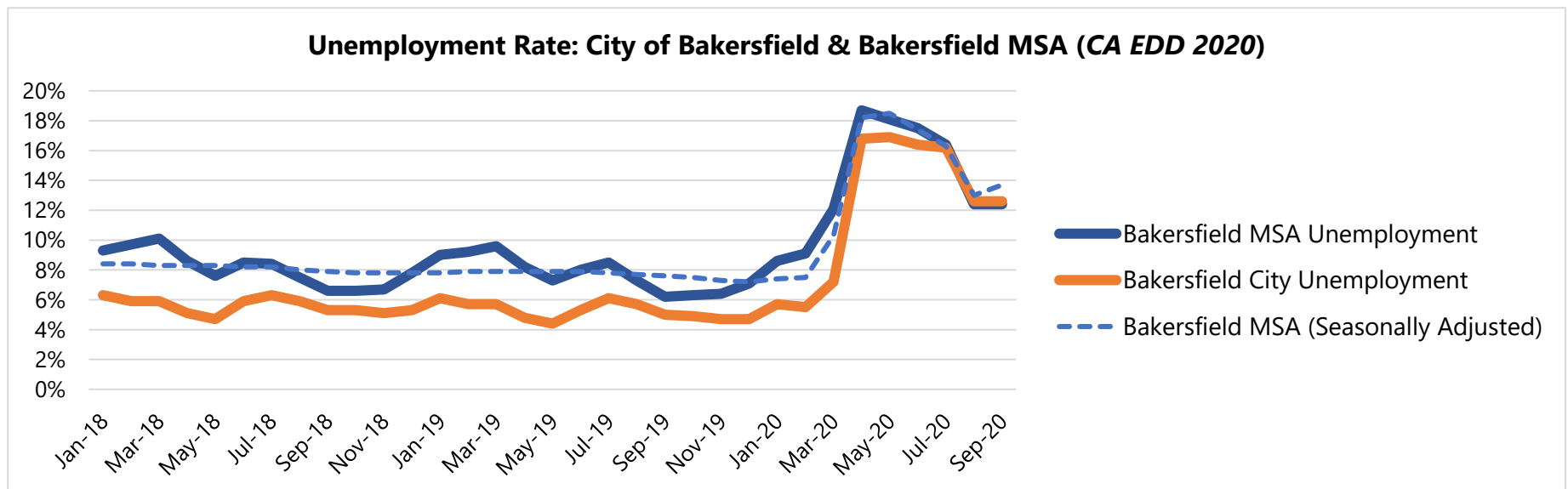
Employment Profile

Labor Force and Unemployment

According to ESRI, the employed population in 2019 within the TCC Project Area is estimated to be 7,890 people over the age of 16, approximately 4.6% of the estimated 170,880 employed people in the City of Bakersfield. In 2019, there are approximately 28,710 employees at firms located within the TCC Project Area, approximately 21.8% of the estimated 131,440 employees at firms within the City of Bakersfield. In 2020, ESRI estimates that the labor force participation rate in the TCC Area is estimated to be 49.4%, compared to 61.7% in the City of Bakersfield; the employment-to-population ratio in the TCC Project Area is 39.6%, compared to 52.1% in the City of Bakersfield. Both metrics suggest that the TCC Project Area labor market faces greater challenges than the overall City labor market. The Unemployment Rate in the TCC Project Area was estimated to be 10.1% in 2019, which is higher than the estimates for the City of Bakersfield (5.6%), Kern County (6.6%), and California (5.5%).

Bakersfield City & Metropolitan Statistical Area Labor Force and Unemployment

In September 2020, the California Employment Development Department estimated the labor force in the City of Bakersfield to be 173,900 workers, with the unemployment rate at 12.6%. This represents approximately 47.1% of the Bakersfield MSA labor force (369,100 workers), and the Bakersfield MSA has a slightly lower unemployment rate at 12.4%. As shown in the chart below, the seasonally adjustment unemployment rate in the MSA was generally between 7-8% prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, when unemployment spiked in April 2020 to ~18.7% in the Bakersfield MSA. While the unemployment rate has declined somewhat since April 2020, it is unclear how quickly employment will fully rebound after COVID-19 public health restrictions are lifted and the economy reopens through 2021 and beyond.



TCC Project Area Resident Employment

Employment of residents of the TCC Project Area can be studied by analyzing the industries of the establishments that employ the workers, as well as the occupational task that employees are paid to perform. According to ESRI 2019 estimates, the most common industries of establishments that employ workers from the TCC Project Area are Services (43.4%), Agriculture/Mining (17.3%), and Retail Trade (11.4%). Most of the TCC Project Area residents are employed in Services or Blue-Collar occupations. An estimated 28.7% of workers from the TCC Project Area are employed in white collar occupations, compared to 54.1% for workers from the City of Bakersfield; 26.3% of TCC Project Area workers are employed in Services occupations and 45.0% are employed in Blue Collar occupations, compared to 18.2% and 27.7%, respectively, at the City level. The most common occupations of employed workers from the TCC Project Area are Farming / Forestry / Fishing (18.3%), Sales (9.0%), Administrative Support (8.5%), and Transportation / Material Moving (7.7%).

Population Estimates (2019)	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
Agriculture/Mining	17.3%	8.5%	14.3%	2.1%
Construction	9.5%	7.9%	7.6%	6.9%
Manufacturing	7.7%	5.4%	5.4%	8.9%
Wholesale Trade	1.7%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%
Retail Trade	11.4%	11.3%	10.5%	10.0%
Transportation / Utilities	3.9%	6.5%	6.4%	5.8%
Information	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	2.9%
Finance / Insurance / Real Estate	1.5%	4.8%	3.6%	6.1%
Services	43.4%	45.3%	41.4%	50.1%
Public Administration	1.8%	5.9%	6.9%	4.5%

Population Estimates (2019)	TCC Project Area	Bakersfield City	Kern County	California State
White Collar	28.7%	54.1%	46.3%	61.0%
<i>Management/Business/Financial</i>	4.5%	11.5%	9.6%	15.0%
<i>Professional</i>	6.7%	19.5%	16.2%	22.6%
<i>Sales</i>	9.0%	10.4%	9.1%	10.7%
<i>Administrative Support</i>	8.5%	12.7%	11.4%	12.8%
Services	26.3%	18.2%	18.5%	18.9%
Blue Collar	45.0%	27.7%	35.2%	20.1%
<i>Farming/Forestry/Fishing</i>	18.3%	4.6%	11.2%	1.9%
<i>Construction/Extraction</i>	7.3%	6.4%	6.5%	4.6%
<i>Installation/Maintenance/Repair</i>	5.4%	3.9%	4.7%	3.0%
<i>Production</i>	6.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%
<i>Transportation/Material Moving</i>	7.7%	8.3%	8.1%	5.8%

Worker Geographic Accessibility

Worker Inflow / Outflow Overview

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap 2017 estimates, the TCC Project Area sees 881 workers both living and working in the Project Area, 6,499 workers living in the Project Area and leaving to other areas for work, and 26,730 workers living in other areas and travelling to the TCC Project Area for work, for a net worker inflow of 20,231 workers.

The employment ratio—which is the proportion of the number of people employed within the Project Area to the employed population of the Project Area—demonstrates a higher level of net worker inflow in the TCC Project Area (3.74) than the City of Bakersfield (0.95). This suggests that while there are large number of jobs located within the TCC Project Area, most of the workers in those jobs are coming from homes outside of the TCC Project Area; meanwhile, residents who live within the TCC Project Area are primarily commuting to outside areas for work.

Drive Time

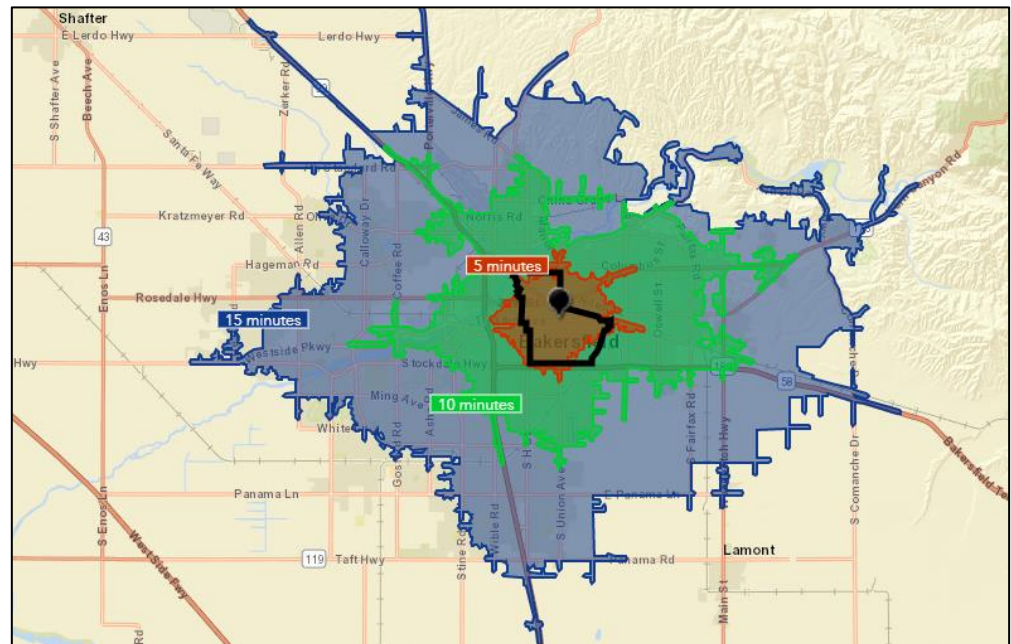
A high proportion of the developed area of Bakersfield is within a 15-minute drive time from the TCC Project Area, largely due to its easy accessibility to State Routes 99, 58, and 178.

The map at right from ESRI Business Analyst Online shows the 5, 10, and 15-minute drive time boundaries from a point within the TCC Project Area.

Table 14 Worker Inflow / Outflow Summary		
Estimates (2017)	TCC Project Area	City of Bakersfield
Workers Living & Working	881 (2.6%)	67,873 (32.2%)
Workers Coming (Inflow)	26,730 (78.4%)	67,717 (32.1%)
Workers Going (Outflow)	6,499 (19.1%)	75,365 (35.7%)
Net Inflow/Outflow	20,231	(7,648)
Employment Ratio	3.74	0.95

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Center for Economic Studies (2017)

Note: Employment Ratio = People employed within area (living and working in area + workers coming into area) / Employed population of area (living and working in area + workers living in area but leaving for work)



Worker Inflow / Outflow Employment By Industry: Residents and Workers

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap 2017 estimates, jobs in the TCC Project Area are concentrated in the following industries: Healthcare / Social Assistance (25.8%), Public Administration (22.8%), Administration / Support / Waste Management / Remediation (8.5%), Accommodation / Food Services (8.1%), and Educational Services (6.7%).

Roughly half of the residents of the TCC Project Area are employed in the following four industries: Healthcare / Social Assistance (15.5%), Agriculture / Forestry / Fishing / Hunting (14.3%), Retail Trade (11.8%), and Accommodation / Food Services (10.2%).

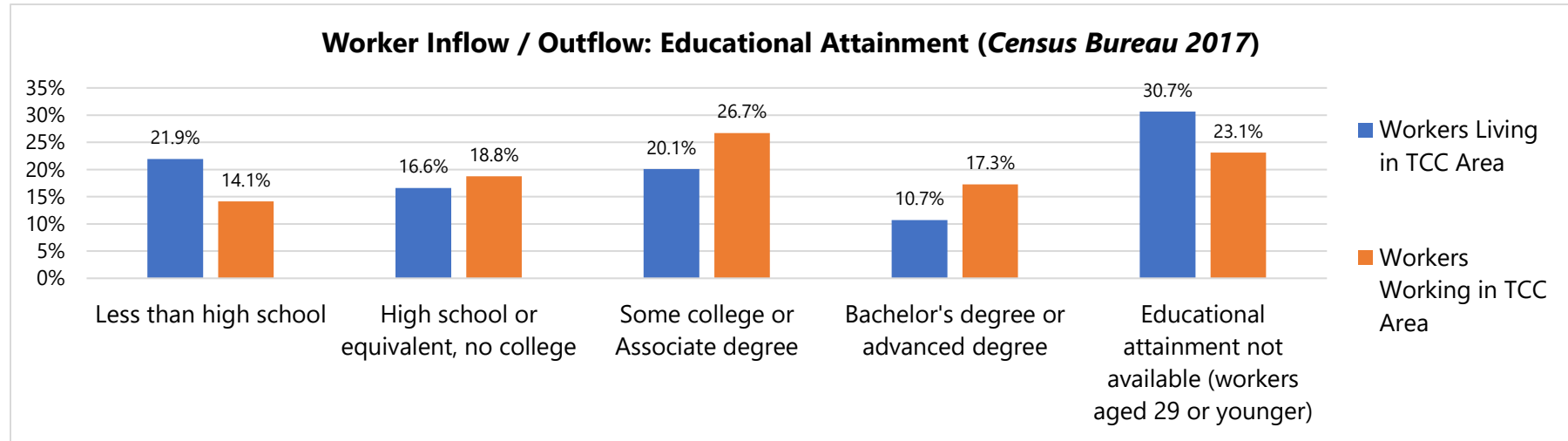
Despite approximately 49% of jobs in the TCC Project Area being in the Health Care / Social Assistance and Public Administration industries, only approximately 19% of TCC Project Area residents work in jobs in these industries. While only 6.6% of jobs in the TCC Project Area are in the Agriculture / Forestry / Fishing / Hunting, Retail Trade, and Manufacturing industries, approximately 31.2% of TCC Project Area residents work in these industries.

Table 15 TCC Project Area Employment By Industry: Residents and Workers				
Estimates (2017)	<i>Jobs in the TCC Area</i>		<i>Industries in which TCC Area Residents Work</i>	
Industry	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Health Care and Social Assistance	7,122	25.8%	1,143	15.5%
Public Administration	6,285	22.8%	242	3.3%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	2,339	8.5%	551	7.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,247	8.1%	752	10.2%
Educational Services	1,856	6.7%	438	5.9%
Retail Trade	1,232	4.5%	872	11.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	939	3.4%	205	2.8%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	894	3.2%	229	3.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	678	2.5%	96	1.3%
Construction	658	2.4%	395	5.4%
Wholesale Trade	625	2.3%	254	3.4%
Information	539	2.0%	79	1.1%
Manufacturing	527	1.9%	373	5.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	425	1.5%	301	4.1%
Finance and Insurance	404	1.5%	148	2.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	323	1.2%	87	1.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	246	0.9%	87	1.2%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	194	0.7%	57	0.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	67	0.2%	1,055	14.3%
Utilities	11	0.0%	16	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Center for Economic Studies (2017)

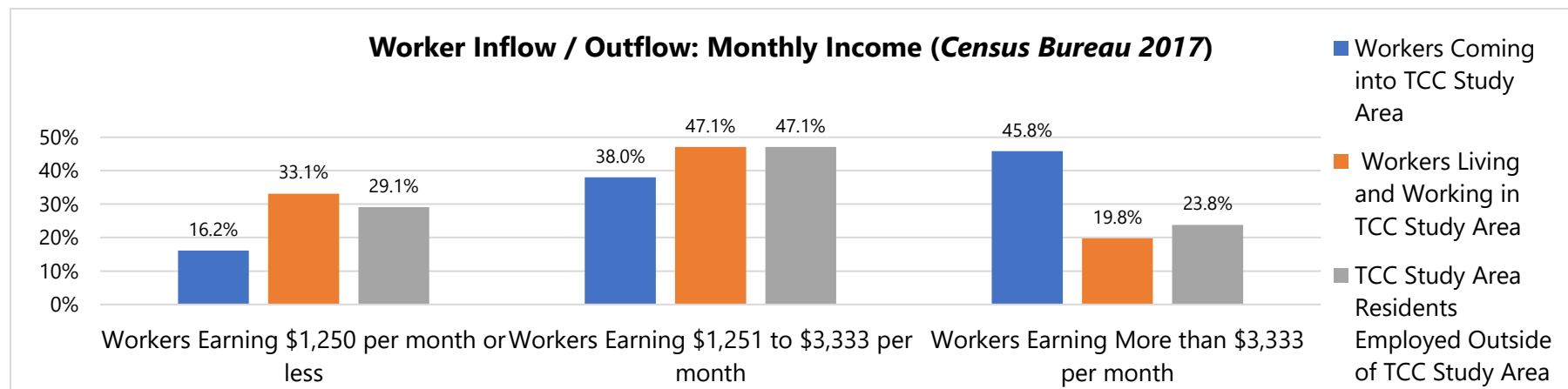
Worker Inflow / Outflow: Educational Attainment

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap 2017 estimates, workers living in the TCC Project Area are more likely to have educational attainment of less than a high school degree (21.9%), while workers living outside of and coming into the TCC Project Area for work are more likely to have either some college, an associate degree, bachelor's degree, or advanced degree.



Worker Inflow / Outflow: Income

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap 2017 estimates, workers living outside of and coming into the TCC Project Area for work are more likely to earn more than \$3,333 per month. Workers Living in the TCC Project Area are more likely to earn lower wages.



Worker Destinations and Origins

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap 2017 estimates, residents of the TCC Project Area are most likely to commute to Bakersfield, Los Angeles, McFarland, and Delano for work, particularly the downtown Bakersfield area, Southeast / Southwest Bakersfield area, and Oildale.

Workers who work in the TCC Project Area are most likely to come from Bakersfield, Oildale, Rosedale, or Delano—particularly the Northeast / Northwest Bakersfield area and Southwest Bakersfield area.

Table 16 TCC Project Area Employment By Industry: Residents and Workers					
Place	Count	%	Place	Count	%
<i>Where TCC Project Area Workers Come From - Places</i>			<i>Where TCC Project Area Residents Commute To – Place</i>		
Bakersfield city, CA	15,287	55.4%	Bakersfield city, CA	2,858	38.7%
Oildale CDP, CA	1,183	4.3%	Los Angeles city, CA	378	5.1%
Rosedale CDP, CA	615	2.2%	McFarland city, CA	133	1.8%
Delano city, CA	336	1.2%	Delano city, CA	98	1.3%
Los Angeles city, CA	315	1.1%	Oildale CDP, CA	86	1.2%
Greenacres CDP, CA	244	0.9%	Shafter city, CA	83	1.1%
Fresno city, CA	241	0.9%	Fresno city, CA	82	1.1%
Shafter city, CA	229	0.8%	Rosedale CDP, CA	64	0.9%
Arvin city, CA	191	0.7%	San Diego city, CA	59	0.8%
Wasco city, CA	187	0.7%	Irvine city, CA	48	0.7%
All Other Locations	8,783	31.8%	All Other Locations	3,491	47.3%
<i>Where TCC Project Area Workers Come From – ZIP Codes</i>			<i>Where TCC Project Area Residents Commute To – ZIP Codes</i>		
93306 – Bakersfield (Northeast – Outlying)	3,026	11.0%	93301 – Bakersfield (Downtown / Northeast)	713	9.7%
93312 – Bakersfield (Northwest)	2,818	10.2%	93307 – Bakersfield (Southeast)	679	9.2%
93309 – Bakersfield (Southwest)	2,525	9.1%	93308 – Oildale	575	7.8%
93313 – Bakersfield (Southwest – Outlying)	2,176	7.9%	93309 – Bakersfield (Southwest)	437	5.9%
93307 – Bakersfield (Southeast)	2,087	7.6%	93304 – Bakersfield (Downtown / South)	344	4.7%
93308 – Oildale	2,066	7.5%	93313 – Bakersfield (Southwest – Outlying)	315	4.3%
93311 – Bakersfield (Southwest – Outlying)	1,920	7.0%	93305 – Bakersfield (Northeast)	265	3.6%
93304 – Bakersfield (Downtown / South)	1,596	5.8%	93312 – Bakersfield (Northwest)	191	2.6%
93305 – Bakersfield (Northeast)	1,186	4.3%	93306 – Bakersfield (Northeast – Outlying)	174	2.4%
93314 – Rosedale	986	3.6%	93250 – Mc Farland	164	2.2%
All Other Locations	7,225	26.2%	All Other Locations	3,523	47.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Center for Economic Studies (2017)

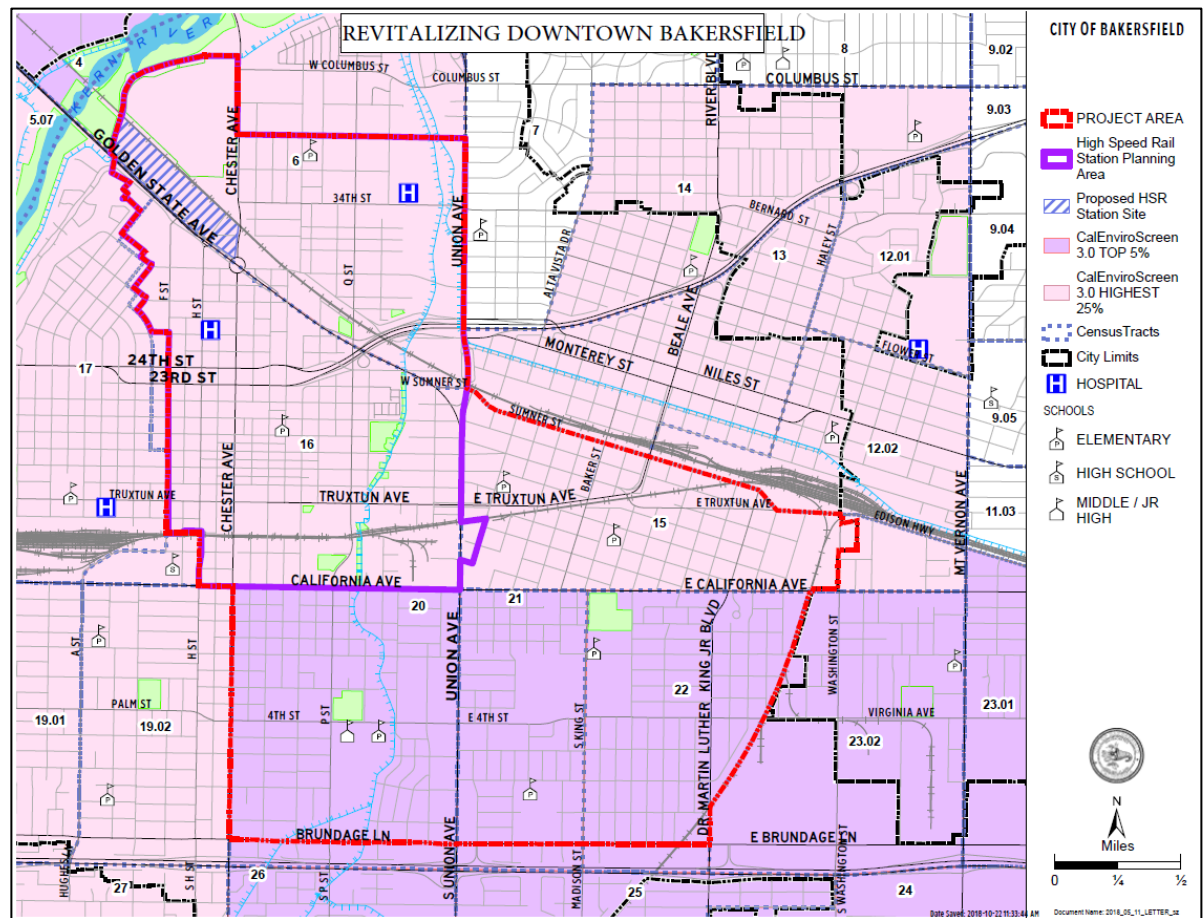
Employment Clusters

Major Employers in Bakersfield

According to the FY 2019 Bakersfield Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the major employers in the City of Bakersfield are primarily in the Government, Education, Healthcare, and Agriculture sectors. The map below shows the TCC Project Area and select major education / healthcare employers, as well as the proposed High-Speed Rail Station Planning Area / Site.

Major Employer	Type	Employees
County of Kern	Government	7,539
Kern High School District	Education	4,342
Bakersfield City School District	Education	4,039
Dignity Health	Health / Medical	3,489
Panama-Buena Vista Union School District	Education	2,489
Bolthouse Farms	Agriculture	2,110
Adventist Health Bakersfield	Health / Medical	1,973
Kern Medical Center	Health / Medical	1,800
Kern County Superintendent of Schools	Education	1,540
City of Bakersfield	Government	1,454

Source: City of Bakersfield CAFR, 2019



Source: City of Bakersfield

Major Industries: Businesses and Employees in the TCC Project Area / City

According to ESRI 2019 estimates, the industries with businesses located in the TCC Project Area with the largest number of employees are Health Care & Social Assistance (27.9%), Public Administration (15.8%), Administrative / Support / Waste Management / Remediation (6.2%), Retail Trade (5.9 and Food Service / Drinking Places (5.8%).

Industries with a high percentage of employees within the TCC Project Area (as compared to the City of Bakersfield) include: Health Care / Social Assistance and Public Administration.

These major employment industries in the TCC Project Area align with the major civic center offices, hospital / healthcare offices, and other industries found in the downtown area of Bakersfield.

Table 18 Major Industries – Businesses and Employees (2019 ESRI)								
Industry	Businesses	%	Employees	%	Businesses	%	Employees	%
	TCC Area				City of Bakersfield			
Health Care & Social Assistance	275	10.4%	8,017	27.9%	1,209	9.7%	24,354	18.5%
Public Administration	136	5.2%	4,544	15.8%	252	2.0%	7,347	5.6%
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	87	3.3%	1,771	6.2%	470	3.8%	5,419	4.1%
Retail Trade	345	13.1%	1,706	5.9%	1,723	13.9%	21,409	16.3%
Food Services & Drinking Places	157	5.9%	1,653	5.8%	917	7.4%	13,158	10.0%
Educational Services	56	2.1%	1,537	5.4%	305	2.5%	11,231	8.5%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	293	11.1%	1,516	5.3%	1,136	9.1%	6,889	5.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	333	12.6%	1,452	5.1%	1,446	11.6%	7,274	5.5%
Wholesale Trade	95	3.6%	934	3.3%	368	3.0%	3,498	2.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	46	1.7%	767	2.7%	287	2.3%	2,601	2.0%
Construction	90	3.4%	748	2.6%	721	5.8%	7,156	5.4%
Manufacturing	81	3.1%	747	2.6%	302	2.4%	3,131	2.4%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	56	2.1%	624	2.2%	211	1.7%	2,424	1.8%
Information	42	1.6%	614	2.1%	203	1.6%	3,463	2.6%
Accommodation	22	0.8%	444	1.5%	78	0.6%	1,482	1.1%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	94	3.6%	440	1.5%	703	5.7%	4,016	3.1%
Insurance & Other Financial Vehicles	82	3.1%	336	1.2%	339	2.7%	1,857	1.4%
Central Bank/Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	32	1.2%	320	1.1%	216	1.7%	1,915	1.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	12	0.5%	241	0.8%	69	0.6%	710	0.5%
Securities, Financial Investments & Other Related Activities	27	1.0%	148	0.5%	176	1.4%	662	0.5%
Unclassified Establishments	268	10.2%	61	0.2%	1,212	9.8%	241	0.2%
Utilities	2	0.1%	44	0.2%	10	0.1%	133	0.1%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	6	0.2%	44	0.2%	27	0.2%	142	0.1%
Mining	2	0.1%	6	0.0%	42	0.3%	928	0.7%
Total	2,639		28,713		12,422		131,440	

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online, Accessed 2020

Recent Job Ads

In September 2020, the occupations with the most job ads in the Bakersfield MSA include Heavy / Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers, Registered Nurses, and Retail Salespersons.

Several employers with locations within the TCC Project Area were among the employers with the most job ads, including Dignity Health, Adventist Health, and the local school districts. Employers such as Mercy Hospital and Kern Medical have locations just outside the TCC Project Area boundary.

Table 19 Bakersfield MSA: Occupations / Employers with Most Job Ads (September 2020)			
Occupation	Job Ads	Employer	Job Ads
<i>Occupations with Most Job Ads</i>		<i>Employers with Most Job Ads</i>	
Heavy / Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	515	Dignity Health*	216
Registered Nurses	440	Adventist Health*	169
Retail Salespersons	353	Virgin Galactic	106
First-line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	320	Mercy Hospital	84
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	288	Grimmway Enterprises Incorporated	64
Customer Service Representatives	185	Kern High School District*	63
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	159	Kern Medical	55
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	155	The Wonderful Company LLC	55
Managers, All Other	148	Bolthouse Farms	52
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers	142	Bakersfield City School District*	51

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2020

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted. Asterisk denotes employers with location within TCC Project Area

Emerging Economic Clusters

Industry clusters are geographic concentrations of interconnected occupations, firms, and industries. According to recent JobsEQ economic reports for the City of Bakersfield and the TCC Project Area, the industry cluster within the City of Bakersfield and the TCC Project Area that has the highest relative concentration is the Agricultural cluster. This cluster has a high location quotient, which reveals which industries make a region unique when compared to national averages; over the next ten years, this cluster is expected to expand 0.7% per year in the TCC Project Area and 1.2% per year in the City of Bakersfield. Other industry clusters in the TCC Project Area that are considered to have a higher concentration than national averages include Public Administration, Health, Utilities, and Education.

The San Joaquin Valley and Associated Counties (SJVAC) 2017-2021 Regional Plan has identified the following sectors as priorities:

- Advanced Manufacturing
- Construction (including Public Infrastructure)
- Energy (including Green Energy)
- Healthcare
- Transportation and Logistics
- Value-Added Agriculture

As noted in the Regional Plan, these sectors “have continued to show their value in terms of creating jobs, offering good wages and providing career advancement opportunities for those who build experience and attain credentials through school and work-based learning activities.”

Long-Term Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation: Kern County

The Long-term Employment Projections provided on the following pages identify the key industries and occupations that are expected to grow in the Kern County Area over the next six years.

The largest employment gains are expected in the following industries: Health Care / Social Assistance, Government, Administrative / Support / Waste Management / Remediation, Accommodation / Food Service, and Transportation / Warehousing / Utilities. Other key industries experiencing large percentage increases include Professional / Scientific / Technical Services, Real Estate / Rental / Leasing, and Educational Services.

Large employment gains are expected in the following occupations: Personal Care Aides; Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers; Farmers / Ranchers / Agricultural Managers; Substitute Teachers; Office Clerks; Stock Clerks; and Bookkeepers.

Table 21 provides long-term employment projections for select occupations by entry level education, and provides information about project job openings, median annual wage, and on-the-job training.

Industry	Base Year Employment	Projected Year Employment	Numeric Change (2016-2026)	Percentage Change (2016-2026)
Health Care and Social Assistance	33,300	42,100	8,800	26.4%
Government	63,100	69,800	6,700	10.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	13,200	18,000	4,800	36.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	22,800	26,900	4,100	18.0%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	10,100	13,500	3,400	33.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	9,500	12,700	3,200	33.7%
Construction	14,500	17,600	3,100	21.4%
Retail Trade	32,600	34,900	2,300	7.1%
Manufacturing	13,500	15,400	1,900	14.1%
Other Services (excludes 814-Private Household Workers)	7,700	9,100	1,400	18.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,100	4,200	1,100	35.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,400	4,200	800	23.5%
Wholesale Trade	8,500	9,200	700	8.2%
Finance and Insurance	5,200	5,900	700	13.5%
Educational Services (Private)	1,500	1,900	400	26.7%
Mining and Logging	8,800	9,000	200	2.3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,600	2,800	200	7.7%
Information	2,200	2,200	0	0.0%

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2020

Table 21
Long-term Employment Projections by Occupation, Kern County

Occupational Title	2016 Employment Estimate	2026 Employment Estimate	Numeric Change	% Change	Average Annual Job Openings	Median Annual Wage	On-the-Job Training
Entry Level Education: High School Diploma or Equivalent							
Personal Care Aides	6,270	9,740	3,470	55.3%	1,466	\$24,039	Short-term on-the-job training
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	9,350	9,140	-210	-2.2%	657	\$66,044	None
Office Clerks, General	4,870	5,350	480	9.9%	640	\$33,748	Short-term on-the-job training
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	3,670	4,130	460	12.5%	538	\$24,310	Short-term on-the-job training
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	4,010	4,170	160	4.0%	450	\$38,200	Short-term on-the-job training
Correctional Officers and Jailers	4,180	4,780	600	14.4%	418	\$87,700	Moderate-term on-the-job training
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	2,910	3,140	230	7.9%	339	\$37,727	None
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,690	3,180	490	18.2%	332	\$40,144	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Customer Service Representatives	2,020	2,350	330	16.3%	309	\$29,653	Short-term on-the-job training
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,580	2,940	360	14.0%	303	\$54,240	None

Table 21
Long-term Employment Projections by Occupation, Kern County

Occupational Title	2016 Employment Estimate	2026 Employment Estimate	Numeric Change	% Change	Average Annual Job Openings	Median Annual Wage	On-the-Job Training
Helpers--Production Workers	1,370	1,940	570	41.6%	302	\$29,130	Short-term on-the-job training
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	1,710	2,050	340	19.9%	298	\$31,692	None
Childcare Workers	1,710	1,990	280	16.4%	293	\$25,355	Short-term on-the-job training
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,660	2,050	390	23.5%	276	\$28,732	Short-term on-the-job training
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,850	2,150	300	16.2%	241	\$30,039	Short-term on-the-job training
Entry Level Education: Post-secondary Non-degree Award							
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	5,380	6,750	1,370	25.5%	774	\$43,426	Short-term on-the-job training
Medical Assistants	1,710	2,430	720	42.1%	290	\$28,657	None
Nursing Assistants	1,650	2,160	510	30.9%	263	\$29,089	None
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,850	2,260	410	22.2%	229	\$46,430	Short-term on-the-job training
Dental Assistants	970	1,280	310	32.0%	153	\$38,943	None
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,220	1,490	270	22.1%	123	\$56,277	None
Firefighters	990	1,060	70	7.1%	73	\$76,416	Long-term on-the-job training

Table 21
Long-term Employment Projections by Occupation, Kern County

Occupational Title	2016 Employment Estimate	2026 Employment Estimate	Numeric Change	% Change	Average Annual Job Openings	Median Annual Wage	On-the-Job Training
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	530	610	80	15.1%	67	\$43,688	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	580	660	80	13.8%	66	\$54,574	Long-term on-the-job training
Wind Turbine Service Technicians	130	350	220	169.2%	45	\$51,619	Long-term on-the-job training
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	190	290	100	52.6%	38	\$24,121	None
Phlebotomists	200	300	100	50.0%	36	\$36,763	None
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	490	450	-40	-8.2%	32	\$70,498	None
Library Technicians	200	230	30	15.0%	30	\$39,745	None
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	500	480	-20	-4.0%	28	\$37,816	None
Entry Level Education: Associate degree / Some College, No Degree							
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,790	4,030	240	6.3%	454	\$40,104	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Teacher Assistants	3,640	4,130	490	13.5%	439	\$29,479	None
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	740	930	190	25.7%	99	\$30,596	None
Electrical and Electronics Engineering Technicians	720	870	150	20.8%	83	\$80,374	None
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	460	570	110	23.9%	62	\$51,241	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Computer User Support Specialists	530	650	120	22.6%	54	\$49,839	None

Table 21
Long-term Employment Projections by Occupation, Kern County

Occupational Title	2016 Employment Estimate	2026 Employment Estimate	Numeric Change	% Change	Average Annual Job Openings	Median Annual Wage	On-the-Job Training
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	580	620	40	6.9%	54	\$82,111	None
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	250	280	30	12.0%	32	\$42,346	None
Radiologic Technologists	390	470	80	20.5%	30	\$71,519	None
Architectural and Civil Drafters	180	280	100	55.6%	29	\$51,200	None
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	330	380	50	15.2%	27	\$0	None
Civil Engineering Technicians	170	250	80	47.1%	26	\$61,334	None
Dental Hygienists	270	350	80	29.6%	26	\$95,505	None
Chemical Technicians	150	230	80	53.3%	25	\$37,075	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Forest and Conservation Technicians	210	210	0	0.0%	23	\$0	None
Entry Level Education: Bachelor's Degree							
Substitute Teachers	5,150	5,750	600	11.7%	647	\$38,527	None
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	4,960	5,540	580	11.7%	425	\$76,658	None
General and Operations Managers	3,590	4,230	640	17.8%	378	\$99,285	None
Registered Nurses	5,020	5,830	810	16.1%	354	\$92,276	None
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	2,160	2,380	220	10.2%	223	\$81,516	None
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	2,480	2,800	320	12.9%	211	\$83,705	None

Table 21
Long-term Employment Projections by Occupation, Kern County

Occupational Title	2016 Employment Estimate	2026 Employment Estimate	Numeric Change	% Change	Average Annual Job Openings	Median Annual Wage	On-the-Job Training
Accountants and Auditors	1,670	1,930	260	15.6%	182	\$64,707	None
Teachers and Instructors, All Other, Except Substitute Teachers	920	1,200	280	30.4%	143	\$0	None
Management Analysts	1,180	1,440	260	22.0%	136	\$88,109	None
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	1,340	1,510	170	12.7%	117	\$80,760	None
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	820	950	130	15.9%	101	\$56,348	None
Construction Managers	810	1,100	290	35.8%	93	\$94,417	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Managers, All Other	1,000	1,170	170	17.0%	91	\$118,054	None
Financial Managers	770	1,020	250	32.5%	90	\$104,082	None
Sales Managers	870	950	80	9.2%	84	\$89,712	None

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2020

Education, Skills, and Training Gaps

As explored in the demographic and economic analysis above, residents of the TCC Project Area encounter several barriers that reduce their readiness to pursue high-quality employment in emerging occupations and industries. Residents face lower incomes, higher rates of poverty and social assistance, lower educational attainment, higher amounts of rent-burdened households, larger percentages of single-parent households, high rates of limited English proficiency, low household computer / internet access, and low public transit ridership. These factors significantly impact resident's ability to compete in the labor market.

Key Gap: Occupational Skills, Educational Attainment, and Occupational Training / Certification

Employers often struggle to find skilled workers, often due to insufficiencies in applicant skill development, training, and experience. This can lead to situations where labor market demand for workers exceeds the supply of qualified and available workers. Workers that are able to receive the training and credentials needed by these employers will be able to compete for higher-quality jobs that often come with higher wages, benefits such as employer-provided health insurance, and more robust opportunities for career advancement.

An estimated 44% of adults in the TCC Project Area had not achieved a high school diploma; this severely impacts their access to high-quality employment. Pursuing higher education – such as associates and bachelor's degrees—can further assist TCC Project Area residents with improved career outcomes. As shown in the Occupational Employment Projections above, a high-school degree or equivalent certification (such as a GED) will put TCC Project Area residents on the path to pursue some key occupations that are expected to see growth in the area's economy. This includes occupations in the Health Care / Social Assistance industry (such as Personal Care Aides and Childcare Workers), Office / Administrative Support Occupations (such as Office Clerks, Stock Clerks / Order Fillers, Secretaries / Administrative Assistants, Customer Service Representatives), and other occupations (such as Maintenance / Repair Workers, Helpers / Production Workers, and Light Truck / Delivery Service Drivers). High school completion / GED programs can assist TCC Project Area residents compete in the labor market for these occupations, which can be an important steppingstone to further career development / advancement.

Several occupations that are expected to grow in Kern County require additional credentials beyond a high-school degree / GED, such as a certification or licensing program geared toward skill-development and qualification for specific occupations. This includes occupations in the Health Care / Social Assistance industry (such as Medical Assistants, Nursing Assistants, Dental Assistances, Licenses Practical / Vocational Nurses) and industrial occupations (such as Heavy / Tractor-trailer Truck Drivers and Automotive Service Technicians / Mechanics). Training programs can focus on matching residents with certification programs available in the surrounding area, improving cooperation between these training programs and prospective employers in the area, and providing additional skill development that is needed by area employers.

Key Gap: English Proficiency

English language proficiency can be a major barrier to high-quality employment, as many jobs in the modern American economy often require English-language competency. As noted above, approximately 47% of the TCC Project Area's population speaks Spanish, with almost half of them reporting that they speak English "not well" or "not at all." While lack of English-language competency can be a barrier to employment, bilingual abilities can be a significant asset for an employee, particularly in customer-facing occupations. Remedial education, English as a Second Language (ESL) and English-language literacy services can help close this language skills gap and enable residents to pursue higher-quality jobs. To that end, the Kern County Adult Ed Programs Consortium (Kern AEP) helps to connect English learners with language services and programs in the Bakersfield and Kern County areas.

Key Gap: Digital Skills

Many occupations in the key industries noted above—including healthcare, manufacturing, construction, and transportation / logistics—require digital skills and computer competency. Jobs can require digital skills in a variety of ways, including the ability to use digital tools / systems / technology on the job, the ability to take training courses, and data / record entry and management. However, as noted in recent research by the National Skills Coalition, "approximately 1 in 3 American workers has limited or no digital skills." As noted above, an estimated 17.5% of TCC Project Area residents are in a household without a computer, and an estimated 31.2% of TCC Project Area residents are in an household without internet access—rates that are higher than the City of Bakersfield and Kern County. This comparative lack of access to digital technology may hinder TCC Project Area residents' ability to access online learning opportunities or compete for jobs that require digital competency.

As work-from-home and online learning are increasingly utilized in a post-COVID economy due to closures and decreased capacity of schools and offices, the importance of digital accessibility, online educational / career opportunities, and computer competencies have become even more significant. Teleworking has been increasingly utilized by workers in occupations where it is feasible: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) estimates approximately one-third of workers teleworked in the early months of the 2020 pandemic, decreasing to ~21% in October 2020. The BLS also estimates ~44% of Americans are in occupations where teleworking is feasible, with many of these jobs requiring higher levels of education—such as management / business / financial occupations, professional occupations, and office / administrative support occupations.¹ After the pandemic, many workers are likely to continue utilizing telework opportunities for at least part time. Programs that aim to increase digital competency—such as computer training courses or programs that aim to increase computer/internet accessibility—can help residents build the digital skills needed for many high-quality jobs.

Key Gap: Child Care / Social Services

A lack of availability of childcare can often prevent parents from obtaining high-quality employment. Childcare services can be expensive, unreliable, and hard to find in many areas. As noted above, approximately half of the households in the TCC Project Area are estimated to have a child under the age of 18,

¹ For more information, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics – Effects of Coronavirus Pandemic on Job Market & BLS Monthly Labor Review – Ability to Work From Home: <https://www.bls.gov/cps/effects-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic.htm> & <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2020/article/ability-to-work-from-home.htm>

and approximately two-thirds of those households were single-parent households. This high-prevalence of single-parent households—coupled with lower incomes, higher rates of poverty, and higher rates of rent burden—suggests that access to affordable child care and other social services may be a key concern in the TCC Project Area. The COVID-19 pandemic introduces additional childcare needs: with many schools and childcare programs closed or operating at limit capacity, many parents face difficulties in finding affordable childcare services, and these limitations can make it challenging for parents to work or seek employment opportunities. Programs that increase access to childcare services can help parents better pursue careers and eventually achieve financial stability.

Key Gap: Public Transportation and Accessibility

A lack of reliable transportation can significantly limit workers' ability to maintain stable employment. As noted above, a majority of workers that live in the TCC Project Area work outside of the area, many with long commute times. Only an estimated 2.5% of TCC Project Area workers commuted to work via public transportation—a higher rate than Bakersfield and Kern County, but still low, particularly considering the lower rate of workers from the TCC Project Area who utilize cars for their commute. An estimated 65% of workers from the TCC Project Area drove alone to work (compared to ~82% of workers in the City), and an estimated 18% of workers from the TCC Project Area carpooled to work (compared to ~11% in the City). This gap in access to reliable transportation suggests that workers in the TCC Project Area would benefit from programs that increased transit ridership and accessibility to major job centers.

Workforce Development Board Goals and Programs

The Workforce Development Board of Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties has identified several goals and resources for workforce services that align with the programs needed to address the skills gaps faced by residents of the TCC Project Area. The 2017-2021 Local Plan notes the importance of services addressing a variety of related goals, such as increasing job placement / retention, increasing employability by removing barriers to employment, and increasing skills via educational attainment / credentialing. The plan also provides examples of services that can address these goals, such as “on-the-job training; work experience (including paid apprenticeships); educational programs (including ESL classes); job search skills; job club; vocational training; career / technical programs; job retention for up to 90-days post-employment; and providing supportive services that directly help participants succeed.”



APPENDIX C: TCC IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development						
25	Bakersfield Senior Center Affordable Housing Project (610 4th Street)	Site control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, market study, partnership agreement	Bakersfield Senior Center/HACK	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	20 to 24 units of one-story garden style apartments including solar, urban greening, electric vehicles for tenants and mobile charging stations for e-vehicles. CFP. Goal 3.	PSVS, HOME, TCAC/LIHTC
26	Infill Housing Program (TCC area)	Site control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, market study, partnership agreement	ECD/HACK/Habitat for Humanity	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Construct affordable-housing on various infill sites with multi-family units on vacant lots. CFP. Goal 3.	PSVS, ARPA
25	Creekview Villas (1300 R Street)	Site control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, market study, partnership agreement	ECD/Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Continue building an affordable housing project with 36 ownership housing units in a highly accessible location in downtown. RDA. Goal 3.	PSVS, HOME
Transit Access and Mobility – Bike and Pedestrian Improvements						
28	34th Street Complete Street (Chester Ave to Union Ave)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Design and build complete streets allowing for bike, pedestrian and transit circulation and increase safety features. MDB. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
28	MLK Blvd. Complete Street (California Ave to Brundage Ln)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Design and build complete streets allowing for bike, pedestrian and transit circulation and increase safety features. CFP. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
26	Safe Routes to School (TCC area)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Promote walking and bicycling to school through infrastructure improvements, enforcement, tools, safety education, and incentives to encourage walking and bicycling to school. CFP. Goal 7.	TDA, ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
28	Truxtun Avenue Pedestrian Scale Improvements	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Enhance pedestrian connectivity at Chester Avenue, H Street, F Street, Eye Street and K Street to reduce speeding and improve pedestrian and bike safety. MDB. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
26	19th Street Walkability Improvements	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Sidewalk repair, bike lanes, marked pedestrian crossings, bulb outs, greening, wayfinding for cycling commuters along 19th street from Baker Street to Q Street, with special consideration of intersections at Union Avenue and 19th, Baker St. and East Truxtun. CFP/MDB. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
28	23rd and 24th Street Pedestrian Scale Improvements	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Enhance pedestrian connectivity at Chester Avenue, F Street, Eye Street and K Street to reduce speeding and improve pedestrian and bike safety. Re-design 23rd Street to be more comfortable for pedestrians and improve safety for walking and biking. MDB. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
28	Q Street Improvements (Columbus St to Golden State Ave)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Roadway improvements to increase bike and pedestrian safety including green-backed bike lanes, curb extensions, advanced stop markings, lighting improvements, etc. Extend the existing Q St. bike lane from its northern terminus at Golden State Ave. to the existing bike facilities on Columbus St. CFP/BPSP. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
28	F Street Greening and Complete Streets Project (Truxtun Ave to Golden State Hwy)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Expand sidewalks, plant trees and add pedestrian lighting and bi-directional bike lanes to enhance connection to High Speed Rail Station. CFP. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
26	Golden State Pedestrian Improvements	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Leverage future HSR investment to expand Golden State Avenue to create pedestrian-friendly crossings at key intersections, including at Chester Avenue, F Street, M Street and Q Street. MDB. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
26	21st Street Bike Improvements	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Improve the existing bike lanes on 21st Street by upgrading them to buffered or protected bike lanes with connection to Kern River Trail and Old Town Kern. MDB. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
26	NACTO-style Bike Boulevards	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	NACTO-style bike boulevards and greening on Union Ave (21st to Brundage Lane), and King Street (18th Street to Brundage Lane), with special considerations at lighted intersections at California Avenue and 4th Street. CFP. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
Transit Access and Mobility – Transit Improvements						
26	Zero Emissions Circulator Bus	Partner agreements, updated transit services and plans, ability to increase ridership, letters of support	Development Services, Public Works, and GET	1. Improved headways 2. Improved bus shelters 3. Increased ridership	Transit bus that runs in a circulator type route to connect disadvantaged communities along 4th Street to downtown, transit center, Amtrak and HSR station. CFP/MDB. Goal 6.	CARB, FTA, STA, Caltrans

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
25	Downtown Transit Center Revitalization/Re-Location	Study potential locations with more multi-modal connections, engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Development Services, Public Works, and GET	1. Improved headways 2. Improved bus shelters 3. Increased ridership	Enhanced downtown transit center with a full customer service counter, bike share parking, zero emissions buses, wayfinding/ride planning app that will assist riders move around town and use the active transportation network. CFP/MDB. Goal 6.	CARB, FTA, STA, Caltrans
26	On-demand Micro Transit	Partner agreements, updated transit services and plans, ability to increase ridership, letters of support	Development Services, Public Works, and GET	1. Improved headways 2. Improved bus shelters 3. Increased ridership	On-demand Micro Transit (vans) in TCC Focus Area with Bakersfield College connection. TCS. Goal 6.	CARB, FTA, STA, Caltrans
27	Chester and California Ave Bus Rapid Transit (dedicated bus lanes)	Partner agreements, updated transit services and plans, ability to increase ridership, letters of support	Development Services, Public Works, and GET	1. Improved headways 2. Improved bus shelters 3. Increased ridership	Implement Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridors on Chester and California Avenues by upgrading signals with advance transit-only signal phases, adding enhanced amenities at stops, and custom-branding stops. MDB. Goal 6.	CARB, FTA, STA, Caltrans
Urban Greening and Open Space						
27	Mill Creek Linear Park extension (south)	Site control, partnership agreements, ROW/easement agreements, detailed tree and plant species list approved by a certified expert, engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works, Rec & Parks, Kern Delta Water District, Property Management	1. Miles of pedestrian routes 2. Shade trees and or structures	Expand multi-use trail and urban greening along the Kern Delta canal from California Ave to Brundage Ln. CFP/MDB. Goal 7.	TBD
Solar Installation and Energy & Water Efficiency						
26	Low-Income Residential Solar Project (TCC area)	Program design, partnership agreement, demonstrate capacity and licensing	Kern Community College District, GRID Alternatives, SOMAH	Renewable energy produced (kWh)	KCCD's 21st Century Energy Center will partner with Grid Alternatives and SOMAH (Solar on Multi-unit Affordable Housing) to install solar on eligible homes and multi-unit affordable housing complexes. Also provide workforce training to TCC area residents. CFP. Goal 2.	TBD
Health and Well-Being						
25	MLKcommUNITY - CommUNITY Garden Collaborative	Site control, environmental review, partnership agreement, entitlements, business plan/start-up operations defining marketing, operations, and financial strategies, nonprofit organizations with expertise in health, food access, or urban farming	ECD, Development Services, Non-profit operating partner	1. Garden plots 2. Shade trees 3. Flood control	Community gardens to grow local food and provide food science and agricultural education in the Focus Area (multiple sites recommended). CFP. Goals 5, 7.	TBD
25	Martin Luther King Jr. Park Re-imagining Projects	Master plan, design plans	ECD, Rec & Parks	1. Shade trees 2. Bike racks 3. Flood control 4. Garden plots	Various upgrades to MLK Jr. Park that can include open space, recreation and sport fields, nature center, community garden, new facilities/equipment, shaded routes from neighborhood, new bus terminal, etc. CFP. Goals 5, 7.	TBD

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
Priority Leverage Projects						
26	Garces Memorial Circle Improvements	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Reconfigure Garces Circle into an integrated multi-modal intersection. -Repainted bike lanes on surrounding streets -Striped travel lanes -Conflict striping and paint at entrances/exits of the circle -Continental crosswalks -Curb cuts and ramps at all crosswalks -Pedestrian refuge islands at splitters -Lighting improvements -Wayfinding including improved street signs and directional signage. ATP/BPSP. Goal 5.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
25	Wall Street Alley Paseo (alley improvements to support pedestrian activity)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of pedestrian routes 2. Shade trees and or structures	An eastward "green alley" expansion of Wall St Alley between Eye Street and Mill Creek Linear Park creating a pedestrian connection to provide shade, lighting at night, and program for community gatherings, commerce and mobility. MDB. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
28	Complete Streets Union Avenue (21 st Street to Brundage Ln)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works, Kern County, Caltrans	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Miles of improvements (sidewalk, bike lanes), cross walk enhancements and number of street trees. -Buffered bicycle lane via removal of curb parking and narrowing of travel lanes to 11 feet -Dashed turn line markings in intersections for left turns -Advanced stop markings in intersections -Continental crosswalks at all crossings -Curb cuts and ramps at all intersections. ATP/CFP/BPSP. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
25	4th Street Active Transportation Corridor (pedestrian, bike and transit improvements)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works, GET	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Improve neighborhood connections to downtown, increase urban greening, and make it safer to walk, bike, or use transit buses from H St. to MLK Jr. Blvd. CFP. Goal 5.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
28	Complete Streets California Avenue	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Miles of improvements (sidewalk, bike lanes) and number of street trees; Curb extension at signalized intersections to improve visibility of students walking; Curb cuts and ramps at all signalized intersections; High visibility yellow crosswalks around schools; Advanced stop marking at all signalized intersections; Turn line markings in intersections for left turns; Leading pedestrian intervals at signalized intersections; Median Trees east of H Street; HAWK or RRFB at Eye Street. CFP/MDB/ATP/BPSP. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
28	Brundage Ln Complete Street (Chester Ave to MLK Blvd)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Design and build complete streets allowing for bike, pedestrian and transit circulation and increase safety features. CFP. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
28	Chester Avenue Pedestrian & Bike Improvements (4 th Street to Brundage Lane)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Roadway improvements to increase bike and pedestrian safety and more comfortable for pedestrians to walk along. BPSP. Goal 7.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
24*	Renaissance at Baker	Site control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, market study, partnership agreement	ECD, HACK, Cesar Chavez Foundation	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	A mixed-use affordable housing project with 85 housing units, a job center and café. RDA. Goal 3.	PSVS, HOME, AHSC
Potenital TCC and/or Leverage Projects						
24*	Alleyway Mobility and Urban Greening Project	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Redevelopment of the publicly owned alleys that could be transformed into green open public spaces, walkable and pedestrian friendly thoroughfares, pocket parks, and community gardens. CFP. Goal 5.	TBD
24*	Baker Street Makeover	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Transform Baker St from California Ave to Sumner St into a complete street, with diagonal parking, bike lanes, and street trees to increase accessibility from Old Town Kern community into Downtown. CFP. Goal 5.	TBD
24	K Street Bike Boulevard	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Create a new bike boulevard on K Street from Garces Circle to 17th Street, plus bike lanes on 17th connecting to Chester Avenue bike facilities. MDB. Goal 5.	TBD
24*	Homeowner and Rental Rehabilitation Program	See Displacement Avoidance Plan	ECD, Non-profit partner	See Displacement Avoidance Plan	Renovate older homes, especially generational dwellings that have deteriorated to a dilapidated state, non-energy efficient, unsafe, etc. CFP. Goal 2.	TBD

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
24*	6th Street Apartments (6th St and N St)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	HACK	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	A 40-unit affordable housing development including permanent supportive housing units. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
24*	Blessing Corner low income housing project (101 Union Avenue)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Add 2 four-plex low-income units to our 80 space parking structure to house low income families. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
24*	Affordable Housing (Brundage and Milham)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Low income senior housing and multi use facility. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
24*	1803 LLC Affordable Housing (1803 Madison Ave)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Build nine 4 bedroom apartments on R-3 property. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
24*	Old Town Kern Village (E. 19th St and Inyo St)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Conversion of Berchtold Property on East 19th and Inyo into 120 affordable housing units. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
24*	SPOTS - Students Provided with Opportunities and Training for Success (Downtown)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Affordable housing for underserved student populations in Downtown Bakersfield; furnished with basic needs and established with student holistic support. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
23	Juarez Urban Forest (E. Truxtun and Baker St; E. 18th St and Beale Ave)	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Public Works, Rec & Parks	Shade trees	Convert existing property into a thriving greenspace, full of trees, exercise equipment, walking paths, and benches. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
23	Clean Air, Shade and Community Pride (TCC area)	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Public Works, Rec & Parks	Shade trees	Line the streets of Bakersfield, and fill our empty, barren lots with trees and green spaces creating shaded routes to parks and schools. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
23	Green Alley between Bitwise and American Legion (H St and 18th St)	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Public Works, Rec & Parks	1. Miles of pedestrian routes 2. Shade trees and or structures	Adding trees, lights, and walking/biking paths in alleyways at H St and 18th St and throughout the TCC focus area. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
23	Let's make it Green	Program design and City approval	ECD and Rec & Parks	Trees planted and estimated energy savings	Provide vouchers to homeowners to buy and plant trees on their properties. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
23	Salt and Pepper Farm Food Co-op	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Development Services, ECD and Public Works	1. Garden plots 2. Shade trees 3. Flood control	Salt and Pepper Farm Food (SPFF) Co-op owned and operated Farm, Commissary Kitchen, and Grocery Market to create job opportunities, training, and livable wages; youth agriculture mentoring programs; adult and teen agriculture programs; lifestyle programs will teach food preparation, proper nutrition, cooking demonstrations and healthy recipe options. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
23	Eye Street Corridor, including sidewalk dining	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Make walking and biking feel safer; increase efficient lighting, urban greening, and sidewalk dining. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
23	Cleaning the Air with Smog Free Bicycles (TCC area)	Site identification, operations plan	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	A bike share program using "Smog Free" bicycles. The bicycle cleans pollution from the air as you ride. CFP. Goal 5.	TBD
23	Rebuilding Neighborhoods Revitalization Project (333 Augusta St; 1001 E 3rd St; 235 Augusta St)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Habitat for Humanity	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	New homes meeting latest sustainability requirements and critical home repair, clean up, and preservation needs within the same community. CFP. Goal 2.	TBD
22	Curb the Neighborhood (TCC area)	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Public Works	Miles of improvement	Add curbs, gutters and sidewalks to various neighborhoods so there is a safe walking space and proper draining system. CFP. Goal 5.	TBD
22	Southeast Transit Center	Site control, program design, funding identification, and City approval	Development Services, Public Works, and GET	1. Improved headways 2. Improved bus shelters 3. Increased ridership	A new transit center in the southeast would support a new bus route from downtown to MLK and down to the new transit center. It would support express bus service to CSUB and BC. CFP. Goal 6.	TBD
22	Old Town-Downtown Trolley	Partner agreements, updated transit services and plans, ability to increase ridership, letters of support	Development Services, Public Works, and GET	1. Improved headways 2. Improved bus shelters 3. Increased ridership	A circulator, designed as a trolley, that connects Old Town Kern and East Bakersfield residents with Downtown Bakersfield. CFP. Goal 6.	TBD
22	Golden State Linear Park (204 Hwy)	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Public Works and Rec & Parks	1. Miles of pedestrian routes 2. Shade trees and or structures	A multi-use pathway with urban greening, trees and lighting connecting Mill Creek Linear Park with the future site of the HSR Station. CFP. Goal 5.	TBD
22	Kern River Parkway enhancing open space and park land along the river	Design/Engineering	Public Works and Rec & Parks	1. Miles of pedestrian routes 2. Shade trees or structures	Enhancing open space and park land along the Kern River. CFP/MDB. Goal 5.	TBD
21	Parklets Program	Site identification, design, and City Approval	Development Services, Public Works and Rec & Parks	Shade trees	Parklets pilot program to transform parking spaces into public green spaces either permanently or temporarily. Parklets introduce new streetscape features such as seating, planting and public art. CRP. Goal 8.	TBD
21	HSR Corridor Urban Trail	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Development Services, Public Works and Rec & Parks	1. Miles of pedestrian routes 2. Shade trees and or structures	Create new multimodal Bike/Ped trail connecting Mill Creek Linear Park to Kern River through the proposed HSR station site and under the future HSR viaduct to connect HSR to Old Town Kern. MDB. Goal 5.	TBD

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
21	18th Street Historic Restaurant Row	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works and Rec & Parks	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Make the streets more walkable between Mexicali and Guild House to encourage people to eat in this historic district. CFP. Goal 5.	TBD
20	Umbrella Alley	Program design, funding deification, and City approval	Public Works	Miles of improvement	Line an Alley way with umbrellas, adds a beautiful visual to downtown and makes it more walkable as it provides shade. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD
20	EV Car Share	Program design, funding deification, and City approval	Public Works	Number of cars	Access to shared EV and related infrastructure for trips that are not well served by mass-transit. CFP. Goal 6.	TBD
21	Affordable Housing with Community Garden Education Center	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Non-Profit Partner, Parks	1. Garden plots 2. Shade trees 3. Affordable Housing	Educational gardens and plantings will be designed to be drought tolerant sustainable rain harvesting gardens, inspired by Indigenous farming techniques. Gardens accompanied by an affordable housing co-op with residents who will care for the garden. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
21	California Ave Light Rail	Master circulation planning, engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Development Services, Public Works, and GET	1. Improved headways 2. Improved bus shelters 3. Increased ridership	Light rail along Chester and California Avenues to provide fast and reliable transit to jobs and higher education. CFP. Goal 6.	TBD
20	34th Street Park & Community Center	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Rec & Parks	Shade trees and public health services provided (transformative elements)	A new neighborhood park and community recreation and resource center on 34th street with a community garden, physical education and activities, food prep in kitchen and enrichment classes provided by health/wellness partnerships (Kaiser, Kern health Systems, Kern Medical Center) and farmers market resale. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
20	Recycle: CAC	Program design, funding deification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of participants	Educate resident on the benefits and importance of recycling. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD
19	Pedestrian Art: Creating a More Walkable City (TCC area)	Program design, funding deification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner, Public Works	Number of alleys improved	Encourage pedestrian activity by creating more beautiful, lively and safe walkways. CFP. Goal 5.	TBD
19	Nature Center Transportation	Partner agreements, updated transit services and plans, ability to increase ridership, letters of support	Development Services, Public Works, and GET	1. Improved headways 2. Improved bus shelters 3. Increased ridership	Enhanced transportation and transit infrastructure at MLK park and at new Hart Park Education Nature Center with education opportunities for low income children and residents to learn about trees, plants and nature. CFP. Goal 6.	TBD
19	Harrell Square	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Public Works and Parks	Shade trees	Pocket park and plaza at 18th and H Streets. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD
18	Community Action Partnership of Kern (CAPK) – Food Hub Project	Program design, funding deification, and City approval	CAPK	project area population served amount of food distributed	Establish a food campus to increase food access, quality, and create a link between farmers, producers, and buyers. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
18	Kern Family Island	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Non-Profit Partner	1. Garden plots 2. Shade trees 3. Flood control	Teach young people coding and help citizens of SE Bakersfield with small organic farming. CFP. Goal 9.	TBD
17	Park on top of 18th St parking garage	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Public Works and Parks	Carbon sequestration from trees	Turn an underutilized parking structure into a local landmark that sequesters carbon, cleans the air, captures rainwater, and creates a green oasis. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
17	Pocket Park Clean Energy Restroom and Tree Planting Project	Design/Engineering and City Approval	Public Works and Parks	Shade trees	Low energy and water restroom and planting trees and drought tolerant plants at the David Nelson Pocket Park. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
17	Kern County EVEN Recharge Hub Partnership	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Non-Profit Partner	Renewable energy produced (kWh)	Install EV charging infrastructure, including off-grid renewable energy and a retail component that allows consumers to purchase healthy food and drink options. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD
16	Vertical greening on side of 18th St. parking garage	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Public Works and Parks	Estimated carbon sequestration from plantings	Beautify the parking garage with carbon carpeting vertical green wall. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
16	4th Street Bike Kitchen	Program design, funding deification, and City approval	Public Works/Bike Bakersfield	Number of participants	Publicly accessible tools and trained staff to do minor repairs. Bike Bakersfield will manage maintenance, educational programs, rentals and an earn-a-bike program. CFP. Goal 9.	TBD
15	E. 18th Street Eco Friendly Public Park and Parking	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Development Services, Public Works and Rec & Parks	Shade trees	Transform a long piece of land adjacent to the Santa Fe railroad tracks into a public park and parking. CFP. Goal 5.	TBD
Other Community Vision Projects						
24*	Circle of Life Home Project	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	A 48-unit affordable housing development project in the Southeast area of Bakersfield neighborhood. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
24	Real Affordable Rental Homes and Apartments	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	One Thousand homes in a thousand days starting with two bed rooms two bath homes that meets community needs (3) that meet a high measurable GHG reduction through green design and VMT and or tree planting, climate adaptation with plenty of available sites, some vacant, some run down or boarded up. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
23	Community Center	Site control, program design, funding identification, and City approval	Rec & Parks	Community members served	Fitness center, office spaces, commercial kitchen, cooling center, community shuttle buses, and computer center at 11th St. and M St. CFP. Goal 6.	TBD
23	Southeast Bakersfield Mobility Project	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Public Works and Rec & Parks	1. Miles of pedestrian routes 2. Shade trees or structures	Sidewalk extension and improvement, lighting, curb and gutter cross walk enhancements and urban greening. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
21	Affordable Housing (1400 Potomac Ave)	Program design, funding deification, and City approval	Public Works	Shade trees	More trees/ lighting in area, improve streets make the neighborhood a more safe place to stay. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
19	Dolores Huerta Peace & Justice Cultural Center (DHPJCC)	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Development Partner	Number of community members served	A 40,000 sq. ft. multi-cultural campus including DHF offices, childcare, classrooms, youth-center, art gallery, and an event center. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD
18	Tiny Homes (34th Street & Chester Ave)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Build a small community of tiny homes for the homeless community. CFP. Goal 4.	TBD
17	FaithPointe Development Southeast Bakersfield	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Development Partner	Number of charging stations and cost	Pharmacy, electric vehicle charging stations, and urgent care in southeast Bakersfield. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD
16	Large Trash Bins and Recycle Bins	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Amount of trash removed	Place large trash and recycle bins in the parking lot. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
16	Infill Development Urban Greening	Program design and City approval	Development Services, Public Works and Rec & Parks	Shade trees	Incentives to encourage expanded public spaces and urban greening on infill development projects such as cultural centers, churches, and health clinics. CFP. Goal 6.	TBD
14	Kern County Agriculture Bio stimulant Cooperative	Program design, funding deification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of participants	Educate local residents on growing and consuming food that is healthy and free of harmful chemicals and building a unit that produces a bio stimulant fertilizer that meet these requirements. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
Ineligible TCC Project or Outside the Focus Area						
28	Monterey Street (Alta Vista Drive to Brown Street)	Engineering plans, environmental review, and City approval	Public Works	1. Miles of bikeway and classification 2. Feet of sidewalk repair and/or installation 3. Number of crossing improvements 4. Number of shade trees 5. Bus Shelter improvements 6. Bike racks	Reduce roadway to two travel lanes to make room for a parking-protected bikeway; Curb extensions and pedestrian refuge islands at uncontrolled intersections; High-visibility crosswalks at uncontrolled intersections; RRFBs at select uncontrolled intersections; Curb cuts and ramps at all crossing; Advanced stop makings at all signalized intersections; Leading pedestrian intervals at all signalized intersections. ATP. Goal 5.	ATP, SB1, CMAQ, CARB, CDBG, PSVS
24*	Adelante Vista RAD Modernization (California Ave and Robinson)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	HACK	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Adelante Vista consists of 142 single story units located near many amenities including health care, grocery stores, and parks. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
24*	Bakersfield College Student Housing Complex	Program design, funding deification, and City approval	Bakersfield College	Number of housing units	The Kern Community College District owns a 0.70 acre lot across the street from Bakersfield College on which it intends to build a 44 unit affordable student housing complex for housing insecure students. CFP. Goal 3.	PSVS

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
24*	Resilience Hub/In-Home Resilience/Resilience Hub Network	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	CAPK	Number of centers	Community centers that provide disaster preparation, cooling centers, evacuation centers, and recovery resources. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
22	Affordable Housing for Voucher Holders (815 Monterey Street)	Site Control, CEQA/NEPA, Proforma, Market Study	Development Partner	1. Affordable housing units 2. Renewable energy produced	Three, two bed two bath units at 815 Monterey Street. CFP. Goal 3.	TBD
19	Homeless Shelter	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Development Partner	Number of beds and services	Build a homeless shelter. CFP. Goal 4.	TBD
19	Point B Addiction and Mental Health Facilities	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Development Partner	Estimated energy savings compared to current CalGreen standards	Mental health and addiction clinic built with innovative green design standards. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD
18	The Fox Theater Solar Panel Carports	Design/Engineering, Environmental Review, and City Approval	Fox Theater	Renewable energy produced (kWh)	A parking structure with solar panels for the theater. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
17	Wellness Clinic	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of community members served	Focuses on these main aspects physical therapy, occupational therapy, mental health, and Nutrition, diabetes and cardio education. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
16	New Hope	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of community members served	Program exposing the community to art and creative music and writing. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD
16	Bakersfield's urban core street art festival	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of events	Launch the first of an annually recurring street art festival that will beautify the entire TCC area, instill community pride, and give people more reasons to use non automotive transport by making walks/bike rides more interesting and enjoyable. CFP. Goal 5.	TBD
16	Downtown Art Projection Mapping	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of installations	Project visual art onto walls downtown to activate spaces and encourage active transportation. CFP. Goal 7.	TBD
16	Tree Reservation/Greenhouse	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Trees preserved	Create program to preserve endangered and native species. CFP. Goal 8.	TBD
16	Homeless Shower and Bathroom	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of showers and bathrooms	Provide public showers and bathrooms to the public. CFP. Goal 2.	TBD
16	Dat Krew Dance Academy	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of participants	A dance and arts academy solely to help and grow a struggling youth within our southeast community. CFP. Goal 9.	TBD
16	Cyclomes	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of cyclomes built	Cyclomes (bicycle homes), shoppe class kids can learn new skills and build bicycle campers. The community can set up small camp grounds every 5 to 10 miles with 50-100 camp sites along with dump stations, water, showers, power, recycling center. CFP. Goal 4.	TBD
15	Phone Charging Stations	Program design, funding identification, and City approval	Non-Profit Partner	Number of chargers	Provide charging stations and electricity for those who don't have electricity. CFP. Goal 2.	TBD

Priority Score	Community Project	Resources Required and Readiness	Responsible Party (City/TCC Partner)	Community Benefits	Project Description/Goals	Potential Funding/Leverage
Project Sources: CFP - TCC Call for Projects RDA - Former Redevelopment Agency ATP - Kern Region Active Transportation Plan MDB - Making Downtown Bakersfield Vision Plan BBTP - Bakersfield Bicycle Transportation Plan TCS - Metropolitan Bakersfield Transit Center Study BPSP - Bicycle & Pedestrian Safety Plan				Projects with an "*" next to the Priority Score: Note: These projects scored a 25 when the Community Need and Existing Plans indicators were removed from the equation in the prioritization scoring tool. Similar projects will be combined in future phases of this TCC planning and implementation process.		



BAKERSFIELD