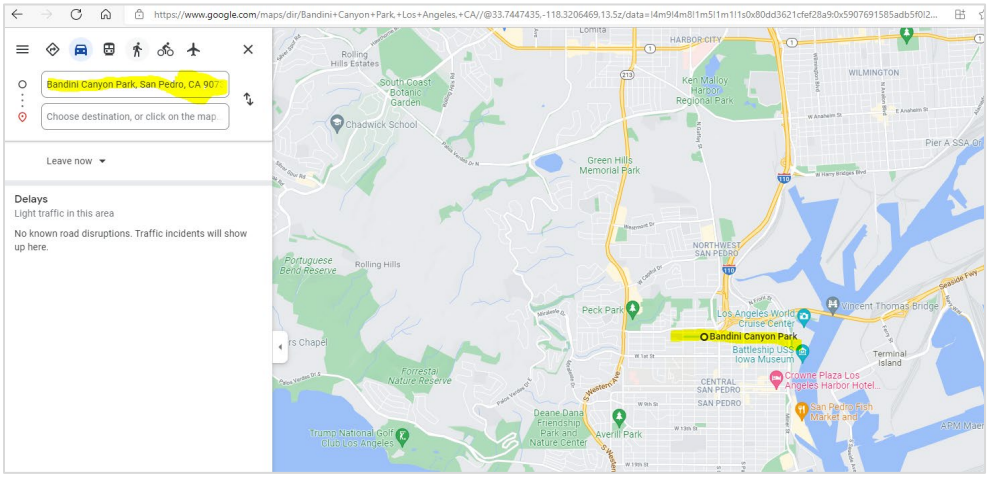
START HERE: Determine the ¼ or ½ mile limits (buffer) around your project site using Google Maps

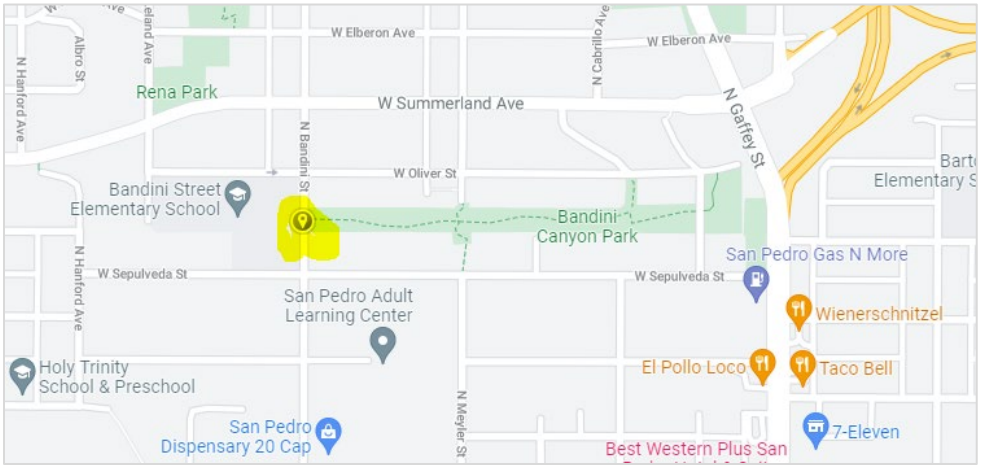
There are many ways to determine the ¼ or ½ mile buffer around your project site, including through scaling on a hard copy map. Another method, described here, is to use the "Measure Distance" feature on Google Maps. We will use the ¼ mile limits in our example below, however, when doing some of the Population Benefit calculations related to transit, you will need use ½ mile limits.

1. Open Google maps and use the search box or simply zoom in to the map to find your project location. For these directions we are using a fictitious project located at **Bandini Canyon Park, San Pedro Ca.** (Los Angeles County)

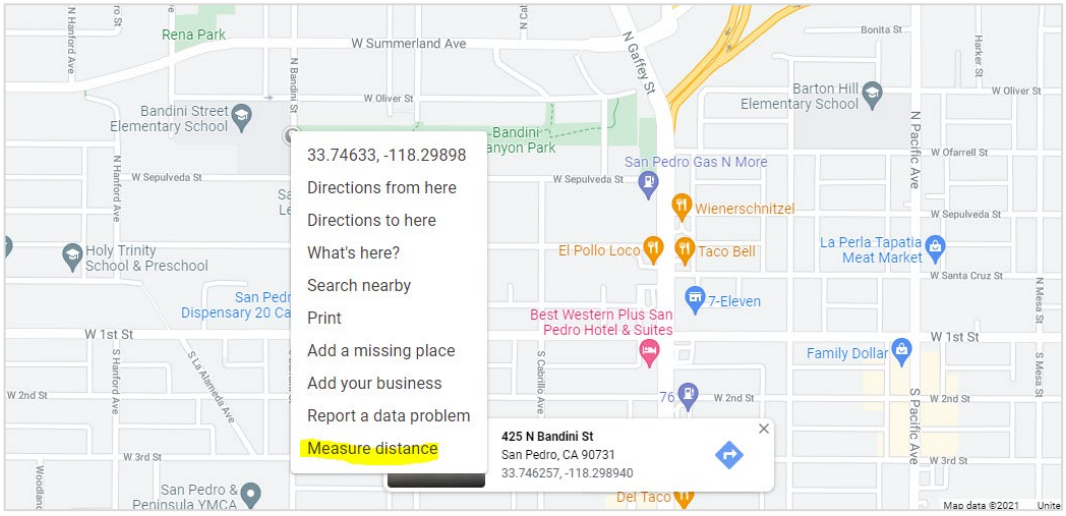


2. Close the search box and zoom in until you can clearly see the limits of your project site.

3. Left click to drop a pin on one edge or side of your project site. (If your project site is small, say 20' x 20', you could just drop one pin in the middle, but most projects benefit by doing all sides.)

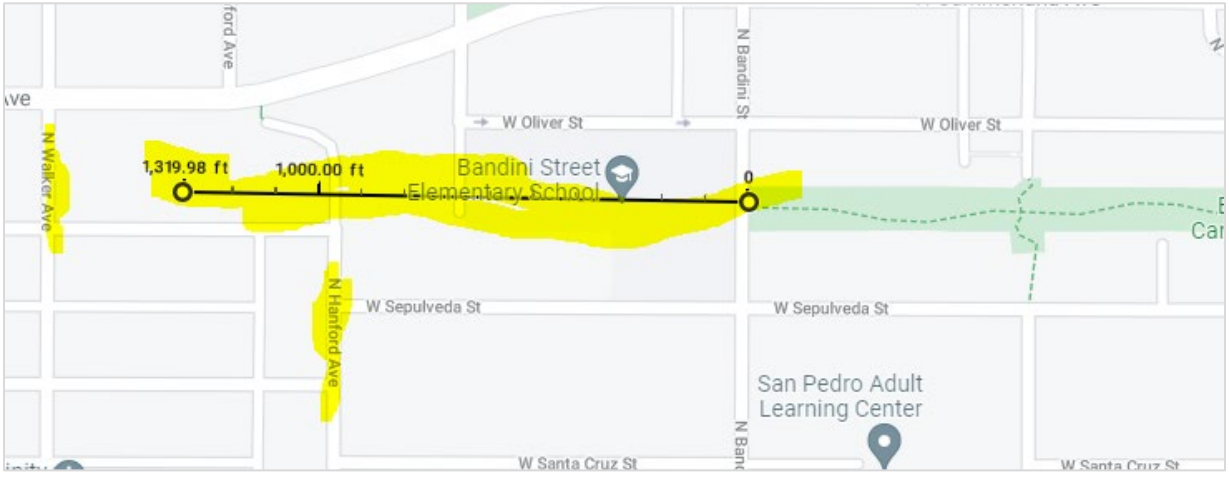


4. Right click on the pin to get a drop-down box.
5. Click “Measure Distance” at the bottom of the drop-down box.



6. Click on the map approximately ¼ mile (1320 ft) from the edge of the site and you will get a measuring line.
   - Click on the ball at the end of the line and drag it until the line reads as close to 1320 ft as you can get it.
   - You can **now note the streets or landmarks at this ¼ mile limit**. You will use these notes later to find the appropriate census tracts that fall within a ¼ mile of your project site.

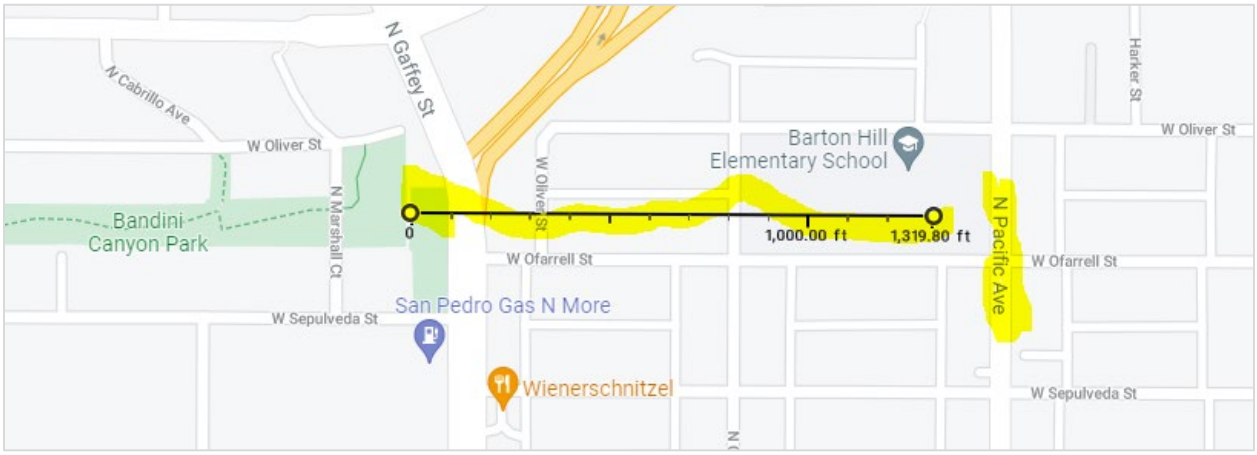
   In the picture below you can see that a ¼ mile (1320 feet) **west** of the park falls halfway between N. Walker Avenue and N. Handford Avenue.



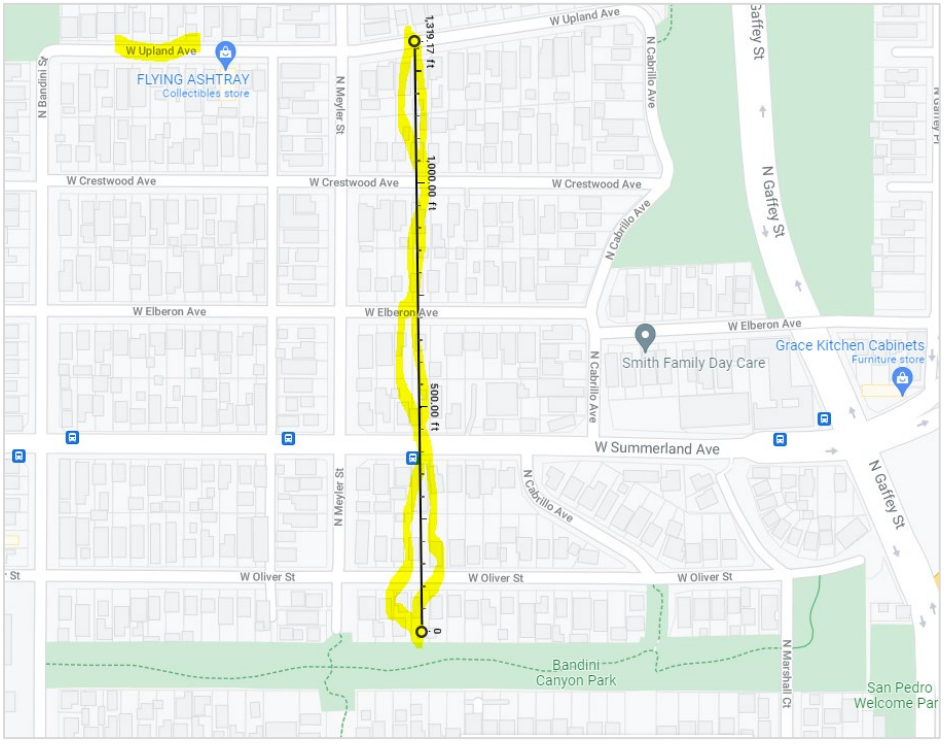
7. Continue measuring from various sides of the of the project location. To do this:
    - Left click to get drop down box.
    - Select "Clear Measurement"
    - Repeat Steps 3 through 6.
      (Or you can drag the first pin you placed to another edge of the site, and then drag the far end of the measuring line around to where you need it.)

In our example, the park is rectangular so we will measure out 1320 feet perpendicular to the East, West, North, and South sides of the park.

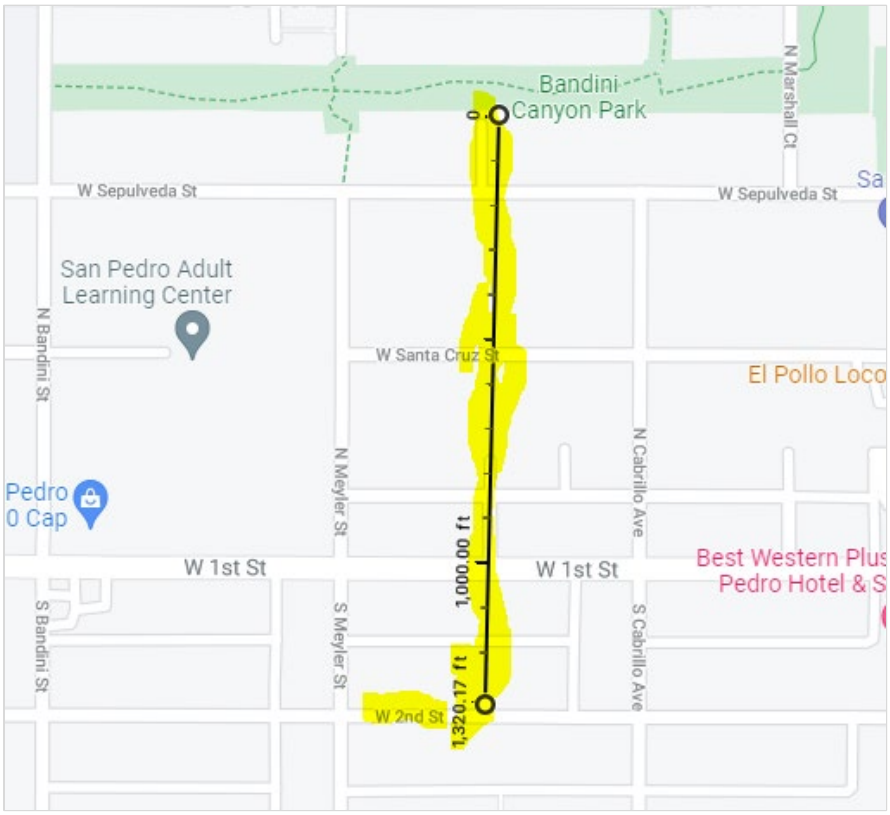
In the picture below you can see that 1320 ft. east of the park is N. Pacific Avenue:



In the picture below you can see that 1320 ft. north of the park is just shy of W. Upland Avenue:



In the picture below you can see that 1320 ft. north of the park is just shy of W Upland Avenue:



8. Continue measuring until you are confident that you have identified the ¼ mile buffer around your project site. Project sites with curved or irregular shaped borders may require more measurements.

Now that you have determined the ¼ mile buffer around your project, your next step find your Local Match. To do this, you need to go to another tutorial on the CCLGP website .

There are 5 tutorials to choose from, one for each of the five the 5 criteria listed in the section "Underserved Communities" of the CCLGP Program Guidelines. The options are also listed in Table 2, "Severity of Disadvantage and Corresponding Local Match Requirement," of the Program Guidelines.

The tutorials below all use the same project location, Bandini Canyon Park, , and thus, the 1/4 mile limits determined in this tutorial.

- **Option 1.** Area Median Income
- **Option 2.** CalEnviroScreen
- **Option 3.** National School Lunch Program
- **Option 4.** Healthy Places Index
- **Option 5.** Native American Tribal Lands (No Tutorial needed as local match is automatically zero)

While these tutorials are used to determine required Local Match, much of the information learned is applicable when performing the Population Benefit calculations explained in Appendix A (and submitted in Attachment I of your application), so we highly recommend them.