



Office of the Sheriff - Coroner Public Administrator

Brian E. Muller
Sheriff-Coroner-Public Administrator

Doug Binnewies
Undersheriff

March 23, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

I am writing on behalf of the Mariposa County Sheriff's Office to express our strong support for CENIC and CVIN's Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan to expand and improve broadband options in 18 counties within the California Central Valley.

If this plan is funded it is our intent to utilize this robust new infrastructure to help meet the goals set out in our mission. With this sustainable technology infrastructure the ability of the Mariposa County Sheriff's Office to carry out its delivery of law enforcement services will be enhanced.

If funded, the development of the Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan will be used by the Mariposa County Sheriff's Office to expand the capabilities of our existing technologies to improve communication between our main office and substations. Implementation of the plan will also provide an opportunity for our department to access various systems and data bases at the state level that are not currently available due to the unavailability of adequate broadband infrastructure.

If we are to meet the needs of the Mariposa County Sheriff's Office and other key anchor institutions in our county that are vital to California's success, then we must invest now in our technology infrastructure ensuring we can provide the ubiquitous, connectivity global markets and their supportive technologic tools demand.

We look forward to working with CENIC and CVIN to bring this capability to the Mariposa County Sheriff's Office and the residents of unserved and underserved communities in the area we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brian Muller".

Brian Muller
Sheriff – Mariposa County

MARIPOSA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

Jim Wilson
Fire Chief

P. O. Box 162
Mariposa, CA 95338
PHONE 209-966-4330 FAX 209-966-0252

Jim Middleton
Deputy Fire Chief

Everyone Goes Home

March 24, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas,

I am writing on behalf of the Mariposa County Fire Department to express our strong support for CENIC and CVIN's ***Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan (CVNGBIP)*** to expand and improve broadband options in 18 counties within the California Central Valley.

While the CVNGBIP project will significantly benefit many areas of our community's development, we believe that CENIC'S and CVIN's Central Valley application would assist key public safety agencies and public service organizations within the counties to communicate with one another via radio communication systems and/or share information with one another accurately, on demand, in real time, when needed.

Emergency Service organizations recognize the importance of developing and promoting an overall operable and interoperable communications strategy throughout California. The communities in the Central Valley of California face a multitude of challenges to interoperability due to the unique characteristics of the region, from rugged terrain to large tracts of forested land to open farmland. Additionally, many of the areas in the region this plan will service are sparsely populated. Revenues from local taxes are typically not sufficient to fund large fiber-based trunking networks. This provides challenges for first responders including the need to provide very wide area coverage with minimal system resources. Backup and mutual aid resources could be miles away so the ability to provide simple to use and robust communications interoperability is critical to ensure not only first responder safety but also to be able to provide critical public safety services to the citizens of the various regions.

Without a robust network infrastructure such as this project proposes to build, operability will remain a significant challenge, and the region will continue to suffer from its lack of a cohesive communications network that facilitates communication across organizational and geographic boundaries.

We realize few initiatives have the ability to positively impact the delivery of improved safety and emergency services to our region as does increased broadband capabilities and services. The safety entities in Mariposa County look forward to working with CVIN and its partner CENIC to finalize a detailed plan we can begin to work with when this proposal is funded.

Sincerely,



Jim Wilson, Fire Chief

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

March 23, 2010

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

During the past month we have been working with representatives of CENIC, Tom West and Greg Scott, to develop a Seven-county Emergency Services Network that would utilize the fiber-based infrastructure proposed in the *Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan* (CVNGBIP).

While the CVNGBIP project will significantly benefit many areas of our community's development, we believe this new infrastructure could enable us to link the major emergency service entities within the region in support of the California Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee's (CalSIEC) goals of promoting radio and data communications interoperability for public safety agencies statewide. CENIC's Central Valley application would assist key public safety agencies and public service organizations within the counties to communicate with one another via radio communication systems and share information with one another accurately, in real time, when needed by utilizing the high performance broadband infrastructure that CENIC has in place statewide.

Emergency Service organizations are being led by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in major interoperability efforts. These efforts are being funded by the federal government because the large investment required to connect the technically diverse two way radio networks cannot be funded by local agencies alone.

The communities in the Central Valley of California are part of an interoperability group consisting of all Law, Fire, and Emergency Medical agencies covering seven counties known as the Central Planning Area (CPA). This group consists of Kern, Kings, Tulare, Fresno, Madera, Merced, and Mariposa Counties. The CPA is planning for two way radio interoperability connecting all the agencies in the areas above. Characteristics of the region range diversely from rugged terrain to large tracts of forested land to open farmland. Additionally, many of the areas in the region this plan will service are sparsely populated with little revenue to support the needed service. The Central Valley of California is the most significant producer of agricultural output in the United States.

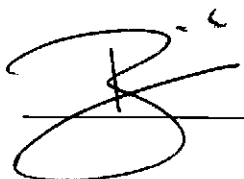
Revenues from local taxes are not sufficient to fund large fiber-based trunking networks. This provides challenges for first responders including the need to provide very wide area coverage with minimal system resources. Backup and mutual aid resources could be miles away so the ability to provide simple to use and robust communications interoperability is critical to ensure not only first responder safety but also to be able to provide critical public safety services to the citizens of the various regions.

Without a robust network infrastructure such as this project proposes to build, operability will remain a significant challenge, and the region will continue to suffer from its lack of a cohesive communications network that facilitates communication across organizational and geographic boundaries. Though radio communications in the valley region are easier to achieve due to relative flat terrain and the use of high mountaintops on either side of the valley for the placement of radio sites, radio communications in the coastal and mountain/high desert regions are difficult due to the very rugged mountainous terrain and its heavily forested areas.

We realize few initiatives have the ability to positively impact the delivery of improved safety and emergency services to our region as does increased broadband capabilities and services. The CVNGBIP project will provide a valuable service to the community by donating robust broadband middle mile service to interconnect public safety agencies in the CPA counties at no ongoing charge to the agencies. The public safety entities in seven counties of the CPA look forward to working with CENIC and its private partners to finalize a detailed plan we can begin to implement when this proposal is funded. We believe our partnership

squarely falls under the priorities of the grant to expand broadband access in a significant and meaningful way to public safety and educational institutions.

Sincerely,



Doug Binnewies, Undersheriff Mariposa County Sheriff's Office
Name, Title, and Agency

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

March 23, 2010

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

During the past month we have been working with representatives of CENIC, Tom West and Greg Scott, to develop a Seven-county Emergency Services Network that would utilize the fiber-based infrastructure proposed in the *Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan* (CVNGBIP).

While the CVNGBIP project will significantly benefit many areas of our community's development, we believe this new infrastructure could enable us to link the major emergency service entities within the region in support of the California Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee's (CalSIEC) goals of promoting radio and data communications interoperability for public safety agencies statewide. CENIC's Central Valley application would assist key public safety agencies and public service organizations within the counties to communicate with one another via radio communication systems and share information with one another accurately, in real time, when needed by utilizing the high performance broadband infrastructure that CENIC has in place statewide.

Emergency Service organizations are being led by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in major interoperability efforts. These efforts are being funded by the federal government because the large investment required to connect the technically diverse two way radio networks cannot be funded by local agencies alone.

The communities in Central Valley of California are part of an interoperability group consisting of all Law, Fire, and Emergency Medical agencies covering seven counties know as the Central Planning Area (CPA). This group consists of Kern, Kings, Tulare, Fresno, Madera, Merced, and Mariposa Counties. The CPA is planning for two way radio interoperability connecting all the agencies in the areas above. Characteristics of the region range diversely from rugged terrain to large tracts of forested land to open farmland. Additionally, many of the areas in the region this plan will service are sparsely populated with little revenue to support the needed service. The Central Valley of California is the most significant producer of agricultural output in the United States.

Revenues from local taxes are not sufficient to fund large fiber-based trunking networks. This provides challenges for first responders including the need to provide very wide area coverage with minimal system resources. Backup and mutual aid resources could be miles away so the ability to provide simple to use and robust communications interoperability is critical to ensure not only first responder safety but also to be able to provide critical public safety services to the citizens of the various regions.

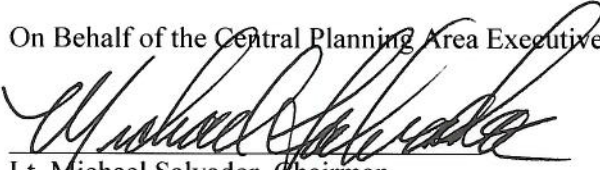
Without a robust network infrastructure such as this project proposes to build, operability will remain a significant challenge, and the region will continue to suffer from its lack of a cohesive communications network that facilitates communication across organizational and geographic boundaries. Though radio communications in the valley region are easier to achieve due to relative flat terrain and the use of high mountaintops on either side of the valley for the placement of radio sites, radio communications in the coastal and mountain/high desert regions are difficult due to the very rugged mountainous terrain and its heavily forested areas.

We realize few initiatives have the ability to positively impact the delivery of improved safety and emergency services to our region as does increased broadband capabilities and services. The CVNGBIP project will provide a valuable service to the community by donating robust broadband middle mile service to interconnect public safety agencies in six of the CPA counties at no ongoing charge to the agencies. The public safety entities in seven counties of the CPA look forward to working with CENIC and its private partners to finalize a detailed plan we can begin to implement when this proposal is funded. We believe our

partnership squarely falls under the priorities of the grant to expand broadband access in a significant and meaningful way to public safety and educational institutions.

Sincerely,

On Behalf of the Central Planning Area Executive Committee:



Lt. Michael Salvador, Chairman



Chief Jim Kilner, Vice Chairman



OFFICE OF THE STATE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Teri Takai
California Chief Information Officer

March 25, 2010

Mr. Larry Strickling, Administrator
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Telecommunications and Information Agency
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

RE: Central Valley Broadband Proposal the Corporation for Education
Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)

Dear Mr. Strickling:

I am writing on behalf of the State of California to express our strong support for The Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC) Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan to expand and improve broadband options in 18 counties within the California Central Valley.

If granted, the State of California, along with the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) listed below, intend to subscribe to broadband services for the Central Valley areas that the project will provide:

Calaveras County Sheriff (San Andreas)	Merced Police Department
El Dorado County Sheriff (Placerville)	Dinuba Police Department
Placerville Police Department	Farmersville Police Department
South Lake Tahoe Police Department	Lindsay Police Department
Clovis Police Department	Porterville Police Department
Coalinga Police Department	Sequoia National Park
CSU Fresno Police Department	Tulare County Sheriff (Visalia)
Firebaugh Police Department	Tulare Police Department
Fresno County Sheriff (Fresno)	Visalia Police Department
Fresno Police Department	Woodlake Police Department
Huron Police Department	Marysville Police Department

Kingsburg Police Department	US Air Force Beale AFB SFCC
Reedley Police Department	Yuba County Sheriff (Marysville)
Sanger Police Department	Auburn Police Department
Selma Police Department	Lincoln Police Department
Mariposa County Sheriff (Mariposa)	Placer County Sheriff (Auburn)
Yosemite National Park	Placer County Sheriff (Tahoe City)
Atwater Police Department	Rocklin Police Department
Dos Palos Police Department (Westside Regional Comm)	Roseville Police Department
Livingston Police Department	Corcoran Police Department
Los Banos Police Department	Hanford Police Department
Merced County Sheriff (Merced)	Kings County Sheriff (Hanford)
	US Naval Air Station Lemoore

This project will provide an opportunity for the PSAPs in the proposed service areas and working with those in adjacent counties, to improve public safety and homeland security by providing an IP-capable backbone to support the new 9-1-1 Next Generation (NG9-1-1) architecture.

Currently, 9-1-1 across the nation is at the crossroads of technology and the State of California supports this project which will enable Next Generation 9-1-1 capability. Over the past 15 years, advancements in modern communications technology have created the need for a more advanced system to access emergency care. The existing landline based network has evolved and adapted, most recently to meet the requirements of wireless E9-1-1 and VoIP 9-1-1 callers.

While the existing 9-1-1 system has been a success story for more than 30 years, it has been stretched to its limit as communications technology advances. New wireless and IP-based communications devices are being developed at a rapid rate, offering the latest capabilities such as text and video messaging. Unfortunately, the current 9-1-1 system was never intended to receive calls and data from these new and emerging technologies. As a result, through cumbersome adaptations, the E9-1-1 network is being asked to perform functions it was never designed to handle. In short, the State of California's E9-1-1 systems are in need of a significant overhaul in a time of severe budget constraints.

Because of its large geographic footprint, California has very densely populated areas, as well as very remote and sparsely populated areas. In either case, it is the responsibility of the 9-1-1 Office to provide equivalent 9-1-1 services, in all cases, no matter where a citizen may reside. This has, in some areas, dramatically increased the cost to provide E9-1-1 service. In the current California E9-1-1 Network Tariffs, trunking products incorporate mileage-sensitive elements that make it very costly to bring 9-1-1 service to PSAPs that are not closely located to the Selective Router switches. Today, broadband networks do not include the mileage-sensitive elements associated with the traditional legacy 9-1-1 network. The State of California is looking for a next-generation network solution to help eliminate the need for the traditional 9-1-1 PSAP trunks, as well as the mileage-sensitive billing elements associated with those trunks. Projects such as CENIC for the Central Valley, allow a more cost effective way to provide 9-1-1 service while building the infrastructure for our Next Generation 9-1-1 platform.

If we are to meet the needs of the public safety community, in addition to those of schools, public libraries, colleges, and other key anchor institutions that are vital to California's success, we must invest now in our technology infrastructure.

The 9-1-1 Office believes that work can begin now to leverage NG9-1-1 technology and address critical issues, while at the same time laying the foundation for a true NG9-1-1 architecture by identifying projects, such as this one, that will make broadband more available and cost-effective. Broadband will lay the foundation for NG9-1-1 type architecture.

Standards work is still being conducted in organizations such as the National Emergency Number Association (NENA), Emergency Services Interconnection Forum (ESIF), and the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) for NG9-1-1. However, the State of California has begun building an open non-proprietary solution using new broadband technology to address the current issues facing California. By building an open architecture, and leveraging projects like this one, new standards can be incorporated in the design as they become available. Our strategy is to implement a broadband architecture that can help address the issues associated with 9-1-1 calls in California, provide a more robust disaster recovery mechanism and reduce network costs in remote areas, while providing a foundation for future 9-1-1 communications devices. The proposed project allows us the opportunity to begin building that foundation.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project, and if you have any questions, please contact our office.

Sincerely,



Teri Takai
State Chief Information Officer

CVIN, LLC, a California Limited Liability Company

The Board of Governors of CVIN, LLC, a California Limited Liability Company, hereby takes the following action and adopts the following resolutions:

Board of Governors Resolution Re: ARRA GRANT

WHEREAS, CVIN has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with The Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC) to apply for an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) broadband grant as a middle mile project under the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) round two funding.

WHEREAS, the scope of the project is to build, operate and maintain fiber infrastructure that will traverse 600+ miles in 18 counties through rural Central Valley and foothill regions at a cost of approximately \$70,000,000. This new infrastructure will provide "next generation connectivity" between rural interconnection points and CENIC's existing statewide backbone network and to commercial nationwide network facilities. Fiber rings will be built to connect anchor education institutions to the existing CENIC infrastructure. Other anchor institutions, businesses, residences and governmental agencies across the 18 counties will be identified as potential customers of CVIN. Selected unserved/underserved areas will be targeted with wireless broadband solutions.


WHEREAS, the partnership will seek 70% funding from NTIA leaving 30% to be provided as matching funds. The partnership is seeking 10% matching funds from the California Advanced Service Fund (CASF). The remaining 20% is expected to come from CVIN, though a commitment to the full 30% is necessary should the CASF funding not be awarded.


NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that CVIN hereby determines that in the event the ARRA broadband grant is awarded to CVIN, an additional capital contribution by the Members to CVIN will be necessary and appropriate.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the amount of the additional capital contribution shall be an amount up to \$21 million.

RESOLVED FURTHER that in the event the ARRA broadband grant is awarded to CVIN, subject to the provisions of Section 9.3 of the Operating Agreement for CVIN, LLC, the additional capital contribution shall be collected from the Members.

This Action of the Board of Governors of CVIN, LLC, a California Limited Liability Company, was hereby taken by the Board of Governors this 24 day of March, 2010.

By 
Kirby Smith, Secretary

By 
Earl Bishop, Chairman of the Board

California Community Colleges Economic & Workforce Development Programs

EWD Program	Program Description	Funding Amount ¹	Number of Centers / Projects ²
Advanced Transportation Technologies and Energy Centers	Provide technical education, assistance and outreach programs in transportation and energy technology that are tailored to the needs of regional employers and employees in California.	\$2,092,418	10
California Applied Biotechnology Centers	Identify the workforce needs of the biotechnology industry and businesses in California and to develop solutions through a balance of entrepreneurial, academic and vocational resources	\$1,230,000	6
Centers for Applied Competitive Technologies	Enhance the competitiveness of California's small and medium-sized manufacturers by facilitating the transfer and adoption of advanced and environmentally-sound manufacturing technologies and techniques and by assisting in the deployment of new technologies	\$2,775,000	12
Centers for International Trade Development	Provide quality training and services to small to medium sized enterprises that are potential or current exporters or importers	\$2,870,000	14
Centers of Excellence	Provide real-time regional and local labor market research	\$2,049,776	10
Coordination Services	Advance economic growth and global competitiveness through high quality education and services focusing on continuous workforce improvement, technology deployment and business development consistent with the current needs of the state's regional economy.	\$205,000	1
Data Collection	Provides an external evaluation role, as well as housing the programs' reporting system	\$205,000	1
Environmental Scanning	Assist rural colleges identify opportunities and trends in the areas of economic and workforce development, which will enable these colleges to become market responsive to students and their communities by having better information for decision-making	\$274,210	1
Environmental Training Centers	Coordinate statewide programs and services designed to mitigate the impact on the environment as well as health and safety compliance regulations	\$1,221,667	6
Faculty In-Service Training	Build the capacity of community colleges and WIBS to partner in the development and delivery of workforce development services	\$205,000	1
Industry Driven Regional Collaborative	Provide specialized education and training services within a geographic region	\$4,085,000	32
Industry Driven Regional Collaborative - Economically Distressed Areas	Provide specialized education and training services within an economically distressed area	\$952,000	5

¹ Based on 2008-2009 funding amounts

² While funding for centers range from \$50,000 to \$205,000, funding for projects varies by program and project scope.

EWD Program	Program Description	Funding Amount ¹	Number of Centers / Projects ²
Job Development Incentive Fund	Provides training on a no-cost or low-cost basis to participating employers who create employment opportunities at an acceptable wage level for the attainment of self-sufficiency	\$2,123,000	11
Leadership for the Strategic Priority Initiatives	Develop and improve local economic and workforce development efforts and provide leadership support to the Strategic Priority areas	\$1,326,000	10
Linking Grants - Career Advancement Academies	To extend the Career Advancement Academies model to regionally relevant employment sectors at five sites, linking after-school employment to longer career pathways and building needed connections between local after-school providers and community colleges	\$521,526	5
Multimedia and Entertainment Industry	Create environments in which students can achieve artistic excellence and develop technological expertise for careers in the communications, entertainment and interactive learning industries	\$1,089,500	6
Regional Health Occupations Resource Centers / Health Care Delivery	Identify workforce needs of the health care delivery system and develop solutions through a comprehensive, problem-solving process	\$1,762,500	8
Responsive Incumbent Worker Training Fund	Enable colleges to expand the delivery of performance improvement training (assessment and provision of training solutions) to employers and incumbent workers in high-growth industries	\$5,505,632	24
Small Business Development Centers	Provide one-on-one counseling, seminars, workshops and other technical assistance to small businesses	\$8,790,348	26
Strategic Priority Initiative Hubs	Extend services into underserved geographic areas through marketing, advocacy, serving as program resources centers	\$4,305,000	21
Training and Development	Builds system capacity and provides various types of professional development for colleges	\$174,038	1
Workplace Learning Resource Centers	Provide business and industry with a variety of workplace learning services, including occupational-specific skills assessments, task analysis, basic skills, English as a Second Language, analytical and problem-solving skills, and teamwork, which are customized and flexible to meet employers' incumbent work upgrade training needs	\$3,170,841	12
Grand Total		\$46,933,456	223



ASSESSING THE REGION VIA INDICATORS
The Economy
(Third Edition)

THE STATE OF THE
GREAT CENTRAL VALLEY
OF CALIFORNIA

*Supporting the economic, social, and environmental
well-being of California's Great Central Valley*

GREAT VALLEY CENTER
201 NEEDHAM STREET, MODESTO, CA
TEL: 209 /522-5103 FAX: 209 /522-5116
WWW.GREATVALLEY.ORG INFO@GREATVALLEY.ORG

ABOUT THE GREAT VALLEY CENTER

Founded in 1997, the Great Valley Center is a nonprofit organization working in partnership with the University of California, Merced to support the economic, social and environmental well-being of California's Great Central Valley.

WE WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS

The Great Valley Center
201 Needham Street
Modesto, California 95354
(209) 522-5103
info@greatvalley.org
www.greatvalley.org

REPORT PREPARED BY

Amy Moffat
Director of Research and Communications
Great Valley Center

WITH RESEARCH ASSISTANCE FROM

Matthew Andrews
Citi Foundation Intern
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Great Valley Center

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Great Valley Center



Supporting the economic, social, and environmental
well-being of California's Central Valley

201 Needham Street
Modesto, CA 95354
Phone: (209) 522-5103
Fax: (209) 522-5116
www.greatvalley.org

October 2009

Dear Friends:

This is the third edition of *The Economy*, a Valley-wide report first published in 1999 as the Great Valley Center's flagship measure of well-being, and more recently a second edition covering 1999-2004. This report is a part of *The State of the Great Central Valley* indicator series.

We revisit a number of economic indicators first reported ten years ago, along with a couple new indicators chosen to illustrate the current recession. The data are divided into five general categories: population, income, and housing; business vitality; agriculture; transportation; and Federal and nonprofit spending.

The Economy marks the beginning of the third cycle in *The State of the Great Central Valley* indicator series, which also includes *The Environment, Community Well-Being, Public Health and Access to Care, and Education and Youth Preparedness*. The series strives to provide a comprehensive glance at the region as compared to the state of California and other California regions. The reports have identified a number of serious challenges that are likely to increase as the population of the Valley does, and are available at www.greatvalley.org.

Overall, poverty and unemployment are high. There is a deficit of good jobs while the general population and those seeking jobs continue to grow. Whereas in the past we asked if Valley residents were able to afford buying and owning a house, we now measure how many families are losing their homes to foreclosures. Addressing these challenges will require sustained, concentrated effort throughout the Valley.

The report has been funded in large part by Citi and Kaiser Permanente. Not only have Kaiser and Citi consistently supported the Great Valley Center, their leaders are tremendously committed to improving the economic outcomes in the Valley. We extend to all our partners and funders and the staff who worked to make the report possible our appreciation for their support of and investment in the Great Central Valley.

Sincerely,

David H. Hosley
President

THE STATE OF THE GREAT CENTRAL VALLEY— THE ECONOMY

*Assessing the Region Via Indicators
(Third Edition)*

What are Indicators?

Indicators are powerful tools for monitoring and tracking overall quality of life and for comparing performance against goals or benchmarks. They help communities monitor conditions by providing a baseline against which future changes can be measured. Indicators help to answer important questions such as how well the economy is functioning, how the schools are doing, or whether air and water quality are improving or worsening.

What are Good Indicators?

A good indicator has several characteristics:

- It addresses the fundamental part of long-term regional or community well-being.
- It is clear and understandable.
- It can be tracked, is statistically measured at regular intervals, and comes from a reliable source.
- It is easy to communicate in concept as well as in terms of its value and importance to the region.
- It measures an outcome rather than an input.

About this Report:

Since 1999, the Great Valley Center has produced an annual report in the five-part State of the Great Central Valley series. The themes are updated in five-year increments. This publication is a follow-up to the flagship report released in 1999, and the second edition covering 1999-2004 produced in 2005. Other reports in the series cover The Environment, Community Well-Being, Public Health and Access to Care, and Education and Youth Preparedness. All reports in the series are available at www.greatvalley.org.

The Central Valley is a vast region – some 450 miles long, averaging 50 miles wide. Stretching from Redding in the north to Bakersfield in the south, the Valley encompasses 19 counties. It is bound by mountain ranges – to the east and north are the snow-capped Sierra Nevada and the Cascades, and to the west are the Coast Ranges, a barrier against the moister and milder climate of the Pacific Coast. The Tehachapis separate the Central Valley from the metropolitan areas to the south.

In this report, we divided the large region into three sub-regions: the North Sacramento Valley, the Sacramento Metropolitan Region, and the San Joaquin Valley. Occasionally, the San Joaquin Valley is further divided into the North San Joaquin Valley and the South San Joaquin Valley.

How to Use this Report:

The data presented are a snapshot of information providing tools for measuring the economic well-being of the Valley. The report offers data, analysis, and structure which can be used as a benchmark for assessing the progress of the Valley, providing valuable comparative information at the county, subregional, regional, state, and national levels.

The indicators do not present the entire picture of conditions or issues in the Valley, but they may serve as a guide and model for further research and dialogue. As with any indicator effort, the data should be used with the understanding that there is much more information available to create a more complete, and sometimes more local, assessment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Taken together, the indicators in this report suggest five strategies related to the economy that can improve outcomes in the Great Central Valley.

1 IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE VALLEY'S WORKFORCE

The characteristics of the workforce in the Central Valley are not competitive when compared to other regions in the state and the nation as a whole. Economic development efforts, job training, the educational system, and the business community must work in concert to develop a skilled workforce that will have food, shelter, necessities, and hope for a secure future. Regional strategies tied to economic development, diversification, and business support will have the potential to deliver greater economic benefits.

2 CONTINUE TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURE AS A REGIONAL ECONOMIC BASE

With Valley-wide unemployment consistently well above the state average, the region cannot absorb any more loss of jobs or decrease in wages that would occur should agriculture disappear. Historically home building and retail sales positively impacted the regional economy, but were seasonal and have been dramatically reduced during the current recession. Agricultural jobs and businesses can be expanded to add even more value.

3 DIVERSIFY THE ECONOMY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF A GROWING WORKFORCE

The Valley needs to become more diverse economically while providing support to agriculture. New, innovative industries like clean technology, as well as established, steadily growing industries like health care and professional services, need to be nurtured. Individuals and businesses should seek training and employment opportunities in the growing fields of energy and renewables.

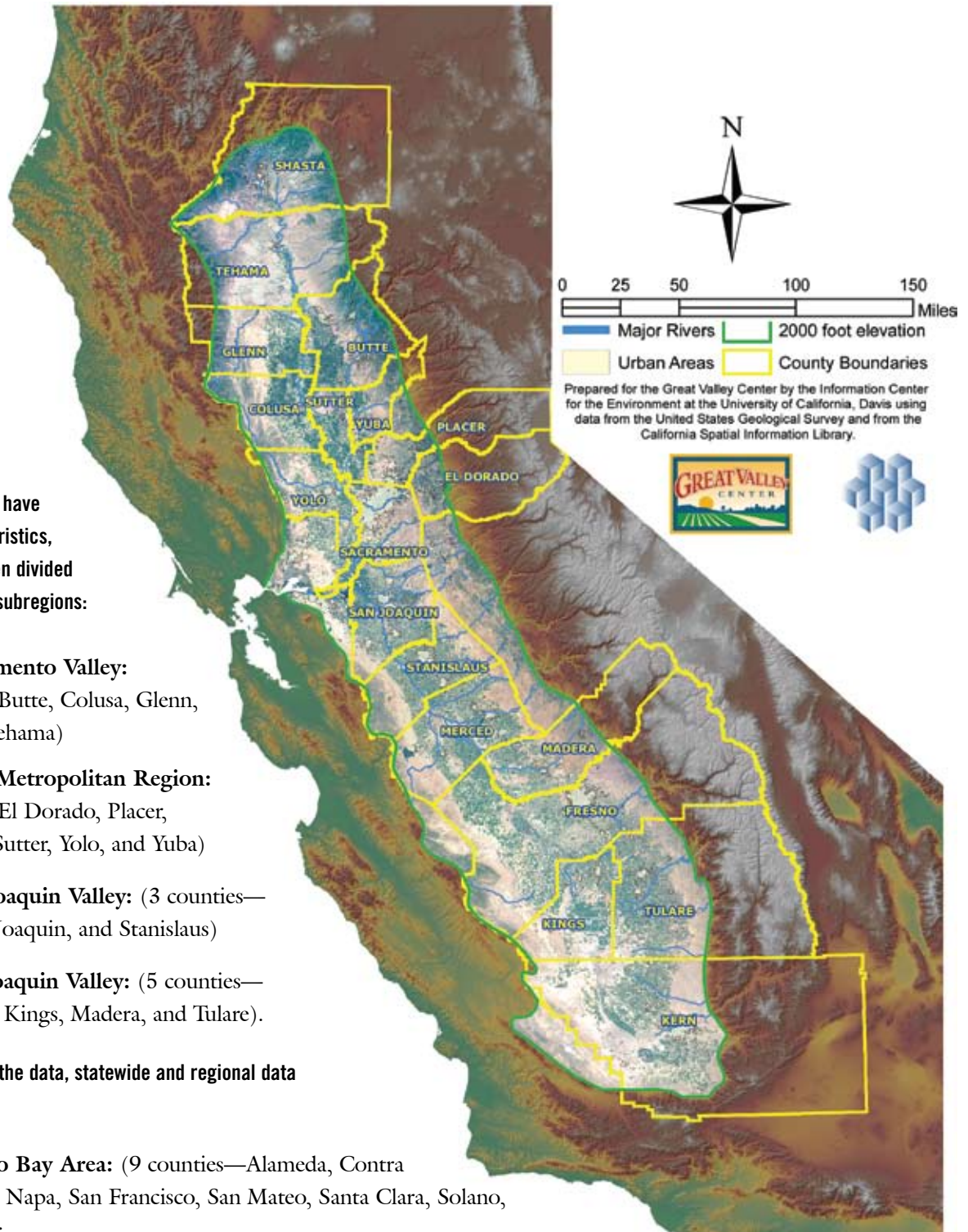
4 CAPITALIZE ON THE MOMENTUM SURROUNDING THE FEDERAL RECOVERY ACT

The negative outcomes of the recession are exacerbated in the Central Valley and require resources. The region is underserved by public, private, and nonprofit sectors. Now is the time for all three sectors to seek stimulus funds so that organizations and agencies are able to provide services to a greater number of people in need. The Central Valley should demand greater parity of funding to address the disparity that exists between the region and the rest of the state and nation. This is also a fitting time for nonprofits to seek out training opportunities to build their capacity at all levels, from board development to grant writing.

5 KNOW THE NEEDS OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

Because of their small population, rural communities are often overlooked in many ways but may be very diverse in their economic environments and needs. By investing resources in helping communities understand themselves and how they can make changes, more appropriate and effective solutions can be developed for local and regional issues.

THE GREAT CENTRAL VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA



Because different parts of the Valley have different characteristics, the region has been divided into the following subregions:

- **North Sacramento Valley:** (5 counties—Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, and Tehama)
- **Sacramento Metropolitan Region:** (6 counties—El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba)
- **North San Joaquin Valley:** (3 counties—Merced, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus)
- **South San Joaquin Valley:** (5 counties—Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare).

To give context to the data, statewide and regional data are presented.

- **San Francisco Bay Area:** (9 counties—Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma);
- **Los Angeles Region:** (5 counties—Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura).

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POPULATION, INCOME, & HOUSING

...

The Central Valley's rapidly-growing population affects many areas of the regional economy.

- The Central Valley's population is expected to double in the next forty years, while it had doubled every thirty years since the beginning of the twentieth century.
- The population of the Central Valley is still growing significantly faster than some regions in the state.
- Per capita income in the Central Valley is among the lowest in the country.
- The Central Valley continues to encounter regional wealth disparities where less income occurs in more rural areas, which are also areas with the highest population growth.
- Construction of new residential buildings has declined 404% between 2005 and 2008.
- Foreclosures occurred earlier in the Central Valley, and then the rest of California caught up.



POPULATION GROWTH

The population of the Central Valley continues to grow rapidly.

Definition:

Population growth is the number or the percentage of people added to a population over a period of time.

Why is it important?

Population growth impacts many aspects of the economy and delivery of public goods and services, including educational services, police and fire protection, and medical care.

Growth in the number of available workers increases the aggregate labor pool and may be a business opportunity to expand production capacity. However, a larger workforce, without an increase in jobs, may result in low wages and higher unemployment as more workers compete for jobs.

Population increases can boost the consumer base, offering businesses opportunities to expand sales and services. Conversely, the greater the population, the greater the demands will be on all kinds of infrastructure and public services, such as communications, corrections, government, health, housing, transportation, and water supply.

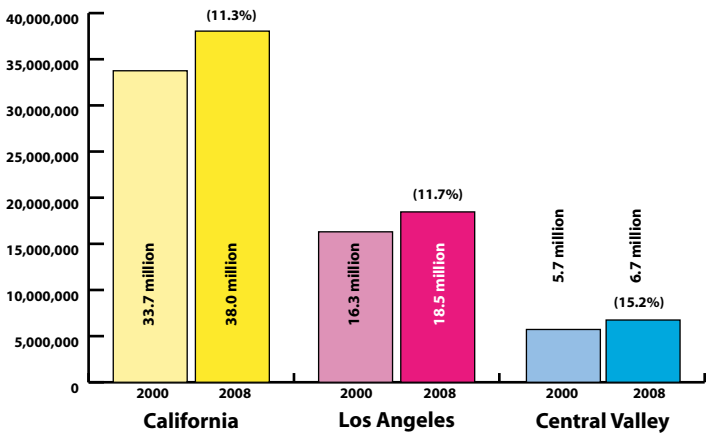
How are we doing?

From 2000 through 2008 the Central Valley's 19 counties combined had a faster population growth rate than other regions of California. The Central Valley's population increased by 15.2 percent, while the state average population increased 11.3 percent and the Los Angeles region population growth was slightly above the state average at 11.7 percent. The previously reported time period from 1990 to 1999 saw the Central Valley's population increasing at 17 percent.

The population in the Central Valley is predicted to grow by another 22 percent between 2010 to 2020. The Sacramento Metropolitan region and the San Joaquin Valley are projected to grow much faster than other areas of the state. By 2025, San Joaquin County alone will exceed 1 million residents (PPIC).

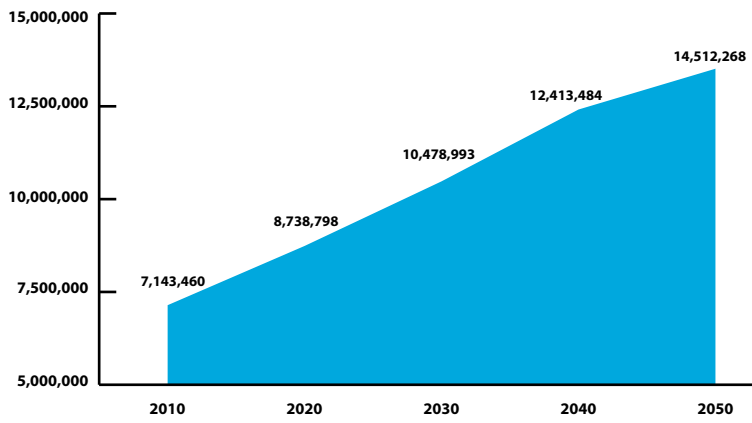
The majority of the Central Valley's population growth continues to come from migration. Between 1990 and 2006, the number of immigrants in Kern County increased by an average of 10.5 percent per year, second only to Riverside County (PPIC).

ACTUAL POPULATION GROWTH IN CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, AND THE CENTRAL VALLEY 2000-2008 (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)



Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Info

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY 2010-2050



Source: State of California, Department of Finance

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income in the Central Valley is among the lowest in the country.

Definition:

Per capita income is the average annual income per individual in a community or jurisdiction. It is calculated by taking the total dollars of income in a community and dividing it by the total number of people living in that community. It is not the same as median income, which is the level at which half the incomes are higher and half are lower.

Why is it important?

Per capita income is a major factor in a community's standard of living. Regions with a higher per capita income tend to have more educational, recreational, and entertainment opportunities. Per capita income is often used as an approximate indicator of a region's economic health.

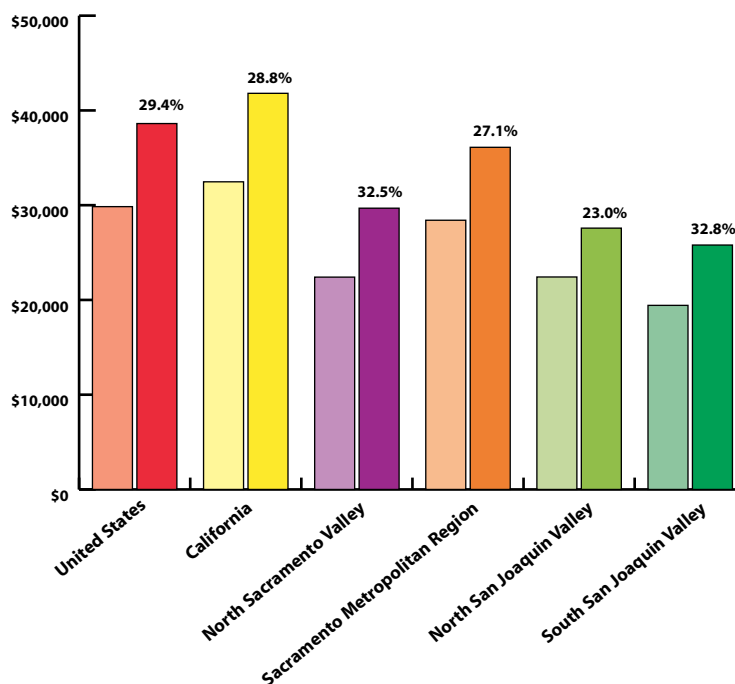
However, using per capita income alone as an economic indicator can be misleading as lower income areas often have a lower cost of living.

How are we doing?

In 2007, the per capita income of the Central Valley was \$29,790, 29 percent below the state average of \$41,805. To put this in perspective, if the Central Valley was to be taken as an individual state, it would rank 48th in the nation in per capita income.

From 2000 to 2007, the per capita income in the Central Valley consistently lagged behind California as a whole. Average per capita income in the Central Valley varies considerably by region. It is highest in the Sacramento Metropolitan Region and lowest in the South San Joaquin Valley. These regional wealth disparities also coincide with the regions with the highest population growth.

**PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE U.S., CALIFORNIA, AND CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS
2000, 2007 (Percentage Change)**



Source: University of New Mexico,
Bureau of Business and Economic Research

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

The Central Valley's construction industry continues to suffer the effects of the housing crisis.

Definition:

This indicator measures the number of new building permits issued for new residential construction, including houses, condominiums, and apartments.

Why is it important?

Building permits for residential housing are an accurate predictor of new housing units. New housing is necessary for a rapidly growing population.

Housing construction also creates jobs, although construction jobs are typically seasonal and short-term. Construction is a significant contributor to economic health when there is steady growth.

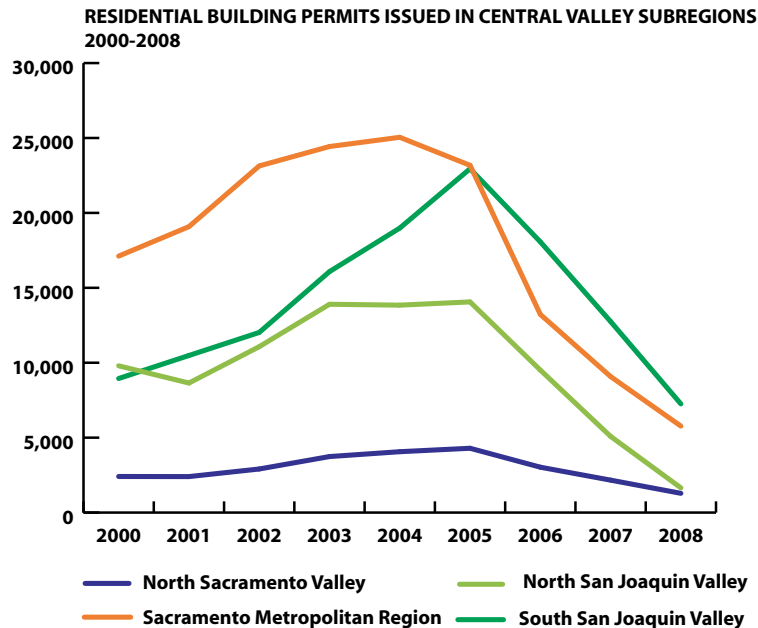
Housing construction generates economic benefits for those both directly and indirectly associated with the construction. Direct benefits are those directly associated with the construction of a new home, including labor and materials costs. Indirect benefits go to businesses that supply the materials needed for construction, including stores where building supplies are purchased, trucking companies that deliver materials, and architects who design the structures.

How are we doing?

Since 1996, residential construction was a primary force in the Central Valley economy. The Central Valley, along with the majority of California, experienced a dramatic increase in housing construction from 2000 with a peak in 2004. During the 2000-2005 period, the number of residential building permits granted drastically increased by 68 percent throughout the Central Valley subregions.

The trend differs greatly from 2005 through 2008, showing a decrease in residential building permits granted by 75 percent, an overall 58 percent decrease since 2000.

The North San Joaquin Valley experienced the greatest overall decline from 2005 through 2008 at 88.3 percent. Least affected by the housing crisis was the South San Joaquin which has decreased by 68.4 percent.



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, State of the Cities Data Systems

FORECLOSURE RATE

The Central Valley has experienced significant increases in the foreclosure rate.

Definition:

A home foreclosure is the legal process where a homeowner defaults on their mortgage (home loan) and loses their right to a property. The foreclosure rate is the amount of foreclosure filings from default notices, auction sale notices and bank repossessions, as a percentage of U.S. Census housing data. Foreclosures are different from loan delinquencies, which is merely a late payment on the mortgage but the loan has not yet defaulted.

Why is it important?

Home ownership is a goal of many people. It is usually the largest financial decision a household will make. Home ownership helps ensure that residents have a long-term vested interest in their community. In addition, appreciation of property can promote “upward mobility” between classes.

The ability to own a home is affected by the buyer’s income, the price and availability of houses, and the type of mortgage assistance one qualifies for.

How are we doing?

California’s home prices are expensive compared to the national average, but have fallen sharply. This large price drop leads to foreclosure (owing more to the bank than the market price of the property). There is also a strong correlation between unemployment, foreclosures, and defaults on other kinds of personal debts. The first wave of foreclosures occurred because borrowers took out risky loans, like sub-prime mortgages, and then were unable to pay their monthly payments. However, loss of income and unemployment is now a significant contributing factor to the foreclosure rate (Simon and Hagerty, 2009).

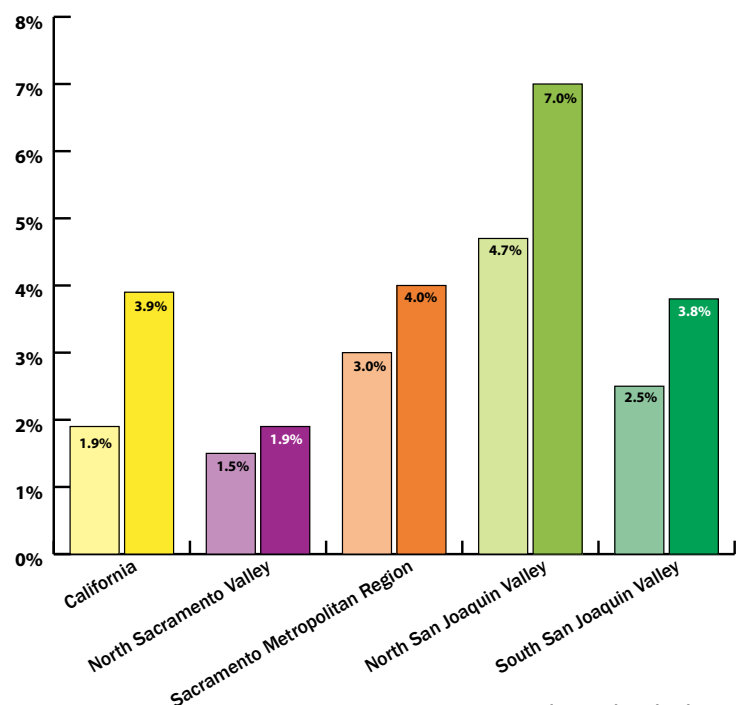
In 2007 the Central Valley foreclosure rate was 57 percent higher than the California state average. In 2008 the gap contracted with the Central Valley foreclosure rate only 10 percent higher.

The Central Valley foreclosure rate increased by 43 percent from 2007 to 2008, whereas the state average increased 104 percent over that one year.

The foreclosure rate is highest in the North San Joaquin Valley subregion at a staggering 7 percent in 2008, making it 79 percent higher than the state average. However, the reverse can be seen in the lower populated North Sacramento Valley subregion, which boasts a foreclosure rate 52 percent lower than the state average.

In the San Joaquin Valley, foreclosures are high but vacancy rates are lower than other metropolitan areas in the nation. This suggests that neighborhoods may rebound quicker and construction will be needed sooner than other areas in the country with many vacant houses (PPIC, Aug 2009).

FORECLOSURE RATE IN THE U.S., CALIFORNIA, AND CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS 2007, 2008



Source: Foreclosure Radar and RealtyTrac

ISSUE BRIEF

THE SILVER LINING OF THE HOUSING CRISIS

It is evident from the Central Valley's population, income, and housing indicators that the housing situation has threatened the prosperity of both families and businesses. However, the housing crisis can also serve to strengthen the region by redirecting its priorities and efforts.

According to a *Newsweek* article (Paul, 2009), the plight of a hundred homeless individuals living in tents by the American River in Sacramento was brought to light due to the public's new awareness and concern for the homeless. Oprah interviewed inhabitants of the tent city and expressed her shock, also sparking the media's attention with this issue.

The attention, in turn, put pressure on the City of Sacramento to seek solutions to the poverty that was, for many of its homeless population, not simply a symptom of the housing crisis, but a chronic problem that began prior to the economic downturn.

The federal government is also stepping in, with a \$10 million ARRA grant to the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Authority to renovate apartments for the elderly. Some see the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 as a hopeful sign of the ability of the federal government to improve the living conditions, and thus, the safety and stability of the Central Valley's most vulnerable populations.

The Sacramento Habitat for Humanity is an organization in the Central Valley that, despite its own shortage of funding, is also working on projects aimed at helping vulnerable families. The Forrest Street Project is comprised of four single-family homes which meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold standards – the necessary criteria for sustainable building. According to Leah Miller, fund development officer for Sacramento's Habitat for Humanity, these green homes will be outfitted with solar panels that will generate between 80 and 90 percent of a family's energy needs. With low monthly utility bills, home ownership becomes more affordable, even for struggling families. The homes also boast more efficient climate control and a multitude of other green advances, from landscaping to lighting. The land for the four homes was acquired as part of Sacramento County's Negotiated Tax Lien Sales Program, which allows Habitat to pay off the delinquent taxes on properties and then appropriate them for their own building projects. This program decreases the costs that the City faces as a result of foreclosures.

In worrisome and unpredictable times such as these, one may find it difficult to see a silver lining in the dark cloud of the recession. Nevertheless, by reaching populations hardest hit by the wide-spread foreclosures, the efforts of both nonprofit organizations and local and federal government agencies have sown the seeds of hope and stability.



Photo Credit: Flickr/Noah Wesley

BUSINESS VITALITY



While agriculture remains a significant part of the Central Valley's economy, service industries continue to be important.

- The labor force in the Central Valley is growing faster than job growth.
- From 2002 to 2008, the Central Valley's unemployment rate averaged 2.6% higher than the state average, which is an improvement from the prior five years when the Central Valley was 4.2% higher.
- Wages in the Central Valley in every industry were lower than the state average.
- Central Valley jobs are increasing in service-producing industries, especially educational and health services, professional and business services, and government.
- Taxable retail sales in the Central Valley peaked in 2006 and then started to decline.
- Tourism and travel spending continue to grow in the Central Valley, particularly in Sacramento County.



Photo Credit: Flickr/Gary Simmons

JOB GROWTH AND LABOR FORCE GROWTH

The labor force is growing faster than the number of jobs.

Definition:

Job and labor force growth are two distinct, but related indicators:

- Job growth measures the change in the number of jobs in a county over a period of time.
- Labor force growth measures the change in the civilian labor force in an area over a period of time. It includes civilians, non-institutionalized, 16 years old and older with jobs and the unemployed.

Why is it important?

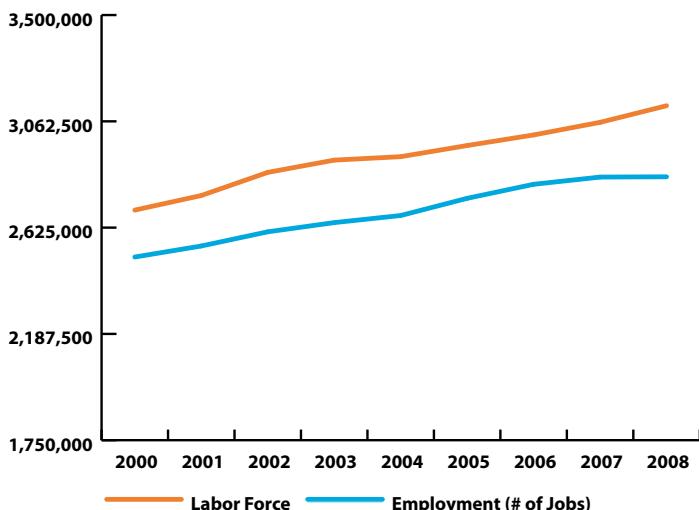
For most people, jobs are the primary source of income through wages and benefits. In a healthy economy, job growth will keep pace with the growth of the labor force to provide adequate employment opportunities. If this does not occur, residents will be unemployed, underemployed, may commute to jobs outside of their home region, or relocate.

How are we doing?

From 2000 to 2008 the Central Valley's labor force grew faster (15.9%) than jobs (13.2%). The most significant difference was in the Sacramento Metropolitan Region where the labor force grew by 16.3 percent while jobs grew by 12.8 percent.

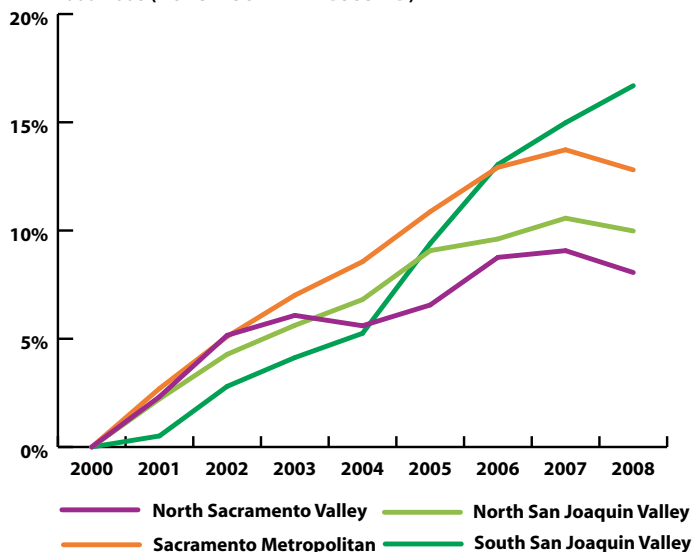
The South San Joaquin Valley had the greatest percentage increase for the entire period, 2000-2008 in job growth, with a total of 144,400 jobs added over the eight years.

**ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY
2000-2008 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**



Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

**JOB GROWTH IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS (2000 Benchmark)
2000-2008 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**



Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Central Valley unemployment remains substantially higher than the state average.

Definition:

The unemployment rate measures the percentage of the workers 16 and older who are not working or are working less than full time and who are actively seeking employment. The unemployment rate excludes those who are self-employed, no longer seeking employment, or those with unreported wages.

Why is it important?

The unemployment rate is one of the best ways to measure the economic health of a region. High unemployment means that there are more workers seeking work than there are jobs available.

Unemployed workers often face serious financial difficulty, such as losing their homes to foreclosure. People who are unemployed frequently receive unemployment insurance for a limited time to maintain a minimal standard of living.

High unemployment also can result in greater competition for existing jobs and lead to lower overall wages.

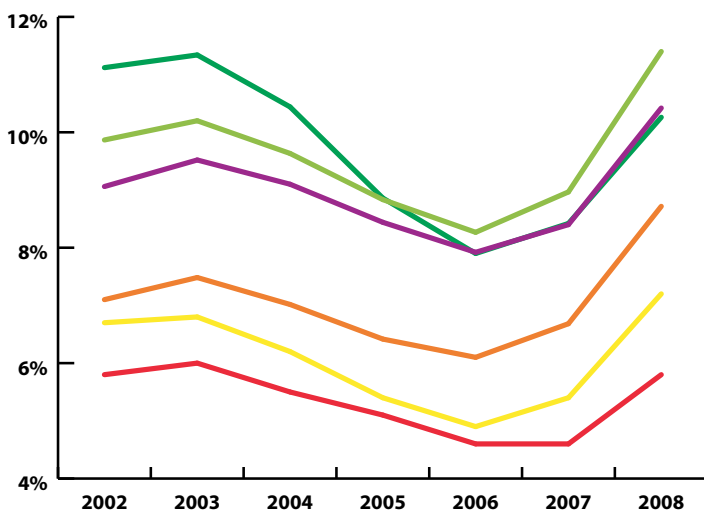
How are we doing?

While California's unemployment is higher and rising faster than the U.S. rate, all the subregions of the Central Valley consistently exceed the state rate. As of 2008, the last complete year of data available, the Central Valley annual unemployment rate was almost 42 percent higher than the California average.

Annual unemployment rates are consistently highest in the North and South San Joaquin Valley ranging from 9 to 12 percent on average. In the Sacramento Metropolitan Region the foreclosure rate is consistently the lowest in the Central Valley ranging from 6 to 9 percent.

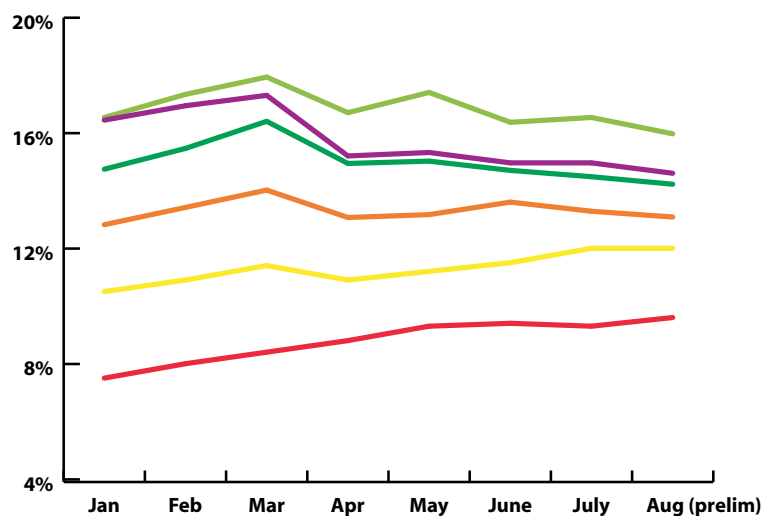
The Central Valley is home to the cities of Merced and Yuba City, which reported the second and third highest unemployment rate in the country (May 2009) at 20.4 percent and 19.5 percent respectively, behind El Centro, reporting 25.1 percent unemployment, located near the U.S./Mexico border in Southern California.

ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR THE U.S., CALIFORNIA, AND CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS 2002-2008 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR THE U.S., CALIFORNIA, AND CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS 2009 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division (and) US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

— U.S. — North Sacramento Valley — North San Joaquin Valley
— California — Sacramento Metropolitan Region — South San Joaquin Valley

WAGES BY INDUSTRY

Wages in the Central Valley are lower than the state average.

Definition:

This indicator measures the average dollar amount earned annually by employees in different areas and in different industries.

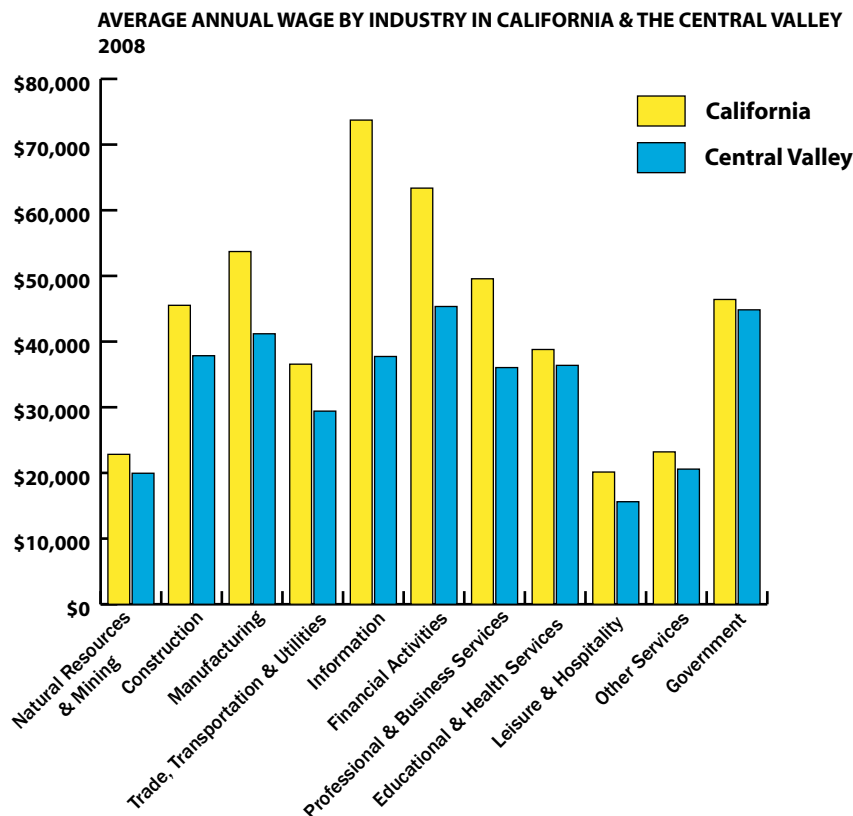
Why is it important?

The level of wages earned greatly influences quality of life. People paid higher wages usually have more discretionary money to spend on goods and services other than basic expenses such as food, shelter, and clothing.

How are we doing?

In every industry category, wages in the Central Valley are lower than the state average. This may reflect lower levels of education throughout the Central Valley population. This may also be caused by the relative lack of high-level professional positions, headquarters, and offices outside of the agricultural industry.

Wages are consistently lowest in the South San Joaquin Valley and the North Sacramento Valley and highest in the Sacramento Metropolitan Region. The highest salaries in the Central Valley are found in the construction, manufacturing, and information industries. However, as seen in the following indicators, the number of jobs in these higher paying industries has declined significantly.



Source: State of California, Employment Development Department

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Jobs in the Central Valley are increasingly in service industries.

Definition:

This indicator measures how employment is distributed across industries.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) defines the following sectors.

Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction:

The natural resources and mining supersector is made up of two parts: 1) the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector and 2) the construction sector. The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g. highways and utility systems).

Manufacturing: The manufacturing sector consists of establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities: The trade, transportation, and utilities supersector is made up of four parts: 1) wholesale trade, 2) retail trade, 3) transportation and warehousing, and 4) utilities.

Information: The information sector comprises of establishments engaged in the following processes: a) publishing industries (excluding the Internet), b) motion picture and sound recording industries, c) broadcasting (except Internet), d) telecommunications, e) data processing, hosting, and related services, and f) other information services.

Financial Activities: The financial activities supersector is made up of two parts: 1) the finance and insurance sector, and 2) the real estate and rental and leasing sector.

Professional and Business Services: The professional and business services supersector is made up of three parts: 1) the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, 2) management of companies and enterprises sector, and 3) administrative and

support and waste management and remediation services sector.

Education and Health Services: The education and health services supersector is made up of two parts: 1) educational services sector, and 2) the health care and social assistance sector. Only privately-owned establishments are included; publically-owned establishments that provide education or health services are included in government.

Leisure and Hospitality: The leisure and hospitality supersector is made up on two parts: 1) arts, entertainment, and recreation, and 2) the accommodation and food services sector.

Other Services: The other services sector is comprised of establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the NAICS. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, personal and laundry services, promotion or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, etc.

Government: The government sector is made up of public administration of publicly-owned establishments. This sector includes establishments of Federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area.

Agriculture: The agriculture sector is made up of businesses that are primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.

Why is it important?

Comparing employment by industry shows how important different industries are to a region's economy. Information on the mix of industries within the region shows the diversity of the regional

economy. An economy focused on one or two industries is more vulnerable to economic cycles than a diverse economy.

How are we doing?

In the U.S. there are two major sectors in the economy identified as goods-producing and service-producing. The goods-producing sector includes natural resources, mining, construction, and manufacturing industries. The service-producing sector includes all other industries shown. In the Central Valley 11.8 percent of jobs were goods-producing and 88.2 percent service-producing, in California 14.6 percent of jobs were goods-producing and the other 85.4 percent were service-producing.

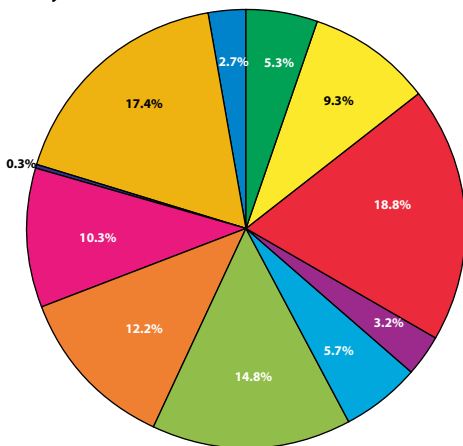
Government is the largest employer in the Central Valley at 26 percent, which could be influenced partly by the state capitol being located in Sacramento. The Sacramento Metropolitan Region accounts for almost 33 percent of the employment coming from government positions within its own subregion.

However, the status of the state economy and budget crisis seen during the summer of 2009 disproportionately affects all other publically administered programs throughout the entire Central Valley, such as public education and public healthcare systems.

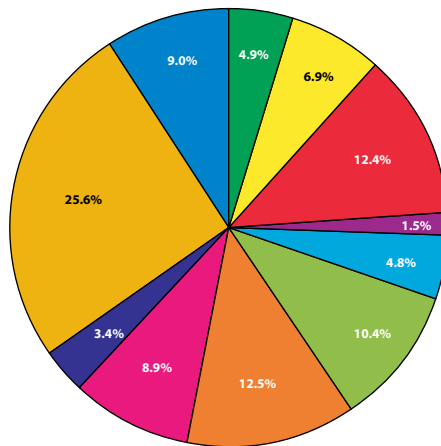
The second largest portion of employment for the Central Valley is found within Education and Health Services which accounts for more than 12 percent of the overall employment. In 2003, Trade, Transportation and Utilities was the second largest industry for the Central Valley at more than 17 percent; currently that industry equals more than 12 percent of the total jobs.

Employment in the agricultural industry, the Central Valley's economic cornerstone, varies widely throughout the Central Valley subregions ranging from 1.6 percent in the Sacramento Metropolitan Region to 17 percent in the South San Joaquin Valley subregion.

**CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
May 2009**



**CENTRAL VALLEY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
May 2009**



- Natural Resources, Mining & Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation & Utilities
- Information
- Financial activities
- Professional & Business Services
- Education & Health Services
- Leisure & Hospitality
- Other Services
- Government
- Agriculture

Source: State of California, Employment Development Department

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES BY INDUSTRY

The Central Valley is gaining jobs in service sectors and losing jobs in goods-producing industries.

Definition:

This indicator describes job changes among industries. It shows which industries are adding jobs and which are providing fewer jobs and by how much.

See previous pages for more information on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it important?

Changes in the numbers and types of jobs are consequences of many conditions of the economy and affect many other aspects of the economy. For example, different industries require different levels of education and training. They also provide different levels of wages, which can influence where people live and how much they can afford for housing and other expenses. Changes in jobs can also affect the types and costs of government services provided to a community.

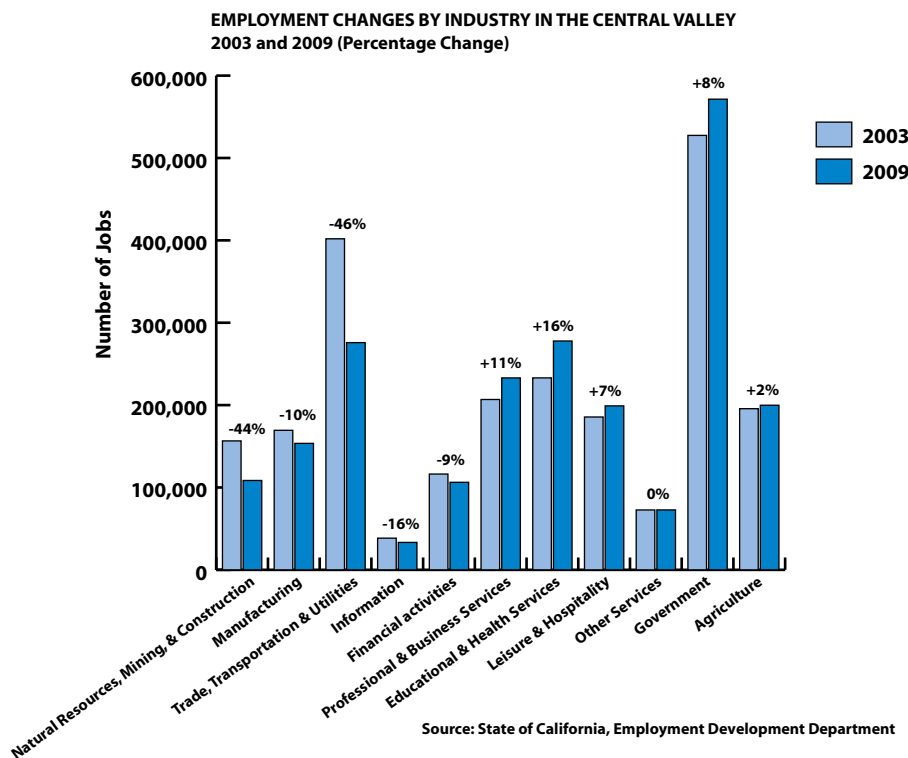
Job seekers and job counselors can use information on employment changes to identify job opportunities.

Government agencies, researchers, educators, and others can use this information to develop plans for economic development and training and infrastructure planning.

How are we doing?

From 2003 through 2009, the Central Valley lost jobs in all goods-producing industries and gained jobs throughout the service-producing industries except information and financial activities. This could be due to the current recession straining the goods-producing industries and forcing more employment in the service-producing industries.

The largest industrial change in the Central Valley was in trade, transportation, and utilities with a loss of 46 percent of employed positions. However, the largest increase in the number of jobs was found in the educational and health services industry with an increase of 16 percent, about an increase of 44,780 jobs over six years. Government had the second largest number of jobs created during the same period (43,970).



RETAIL SALES

Retail sales have grown significantly faster than the population, yet have been affected by the current recession.

Definition:

This indicator measures annual taxable transactions in the Central Valley. Taxable retail sales include sales from goods such as furniture, office supplies, clothing, food, automobiles, and household items.

Why is it important?

Retail sales are a good indicator of economic vitality, particularly when compared to changes in population growth. Also, retail sales impact hiring trends. For example, an increase in retail sales may lead to an increase in local employment. Increased retail sales may lead to a greater selection of goods in a community, thereby attracting more spending and new businesses. Retail sales generate sales taxes which have become an important revenue source for local governments.

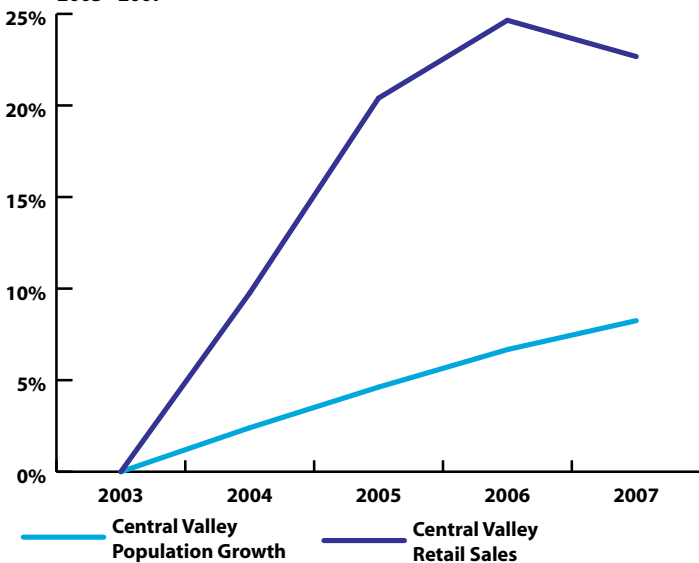
How are we doing?

Taxable retail sales in the Central Valley have substantially increased faster than the population since 2003. This indicates that the current population was making higher salaries or going into debt until 2007 when retail sales started to decrease.

Sales have increased from \$50.8 billion in 2002 to \$92.3 billion in 2007, an overall increase of almost 82 percent; meanwhile the population increased only 10.8 percent. From 2004 through 2007 the increase begins to subside to a peak spending of \$93.8 billion in 2006 and begins to decline in 2007.

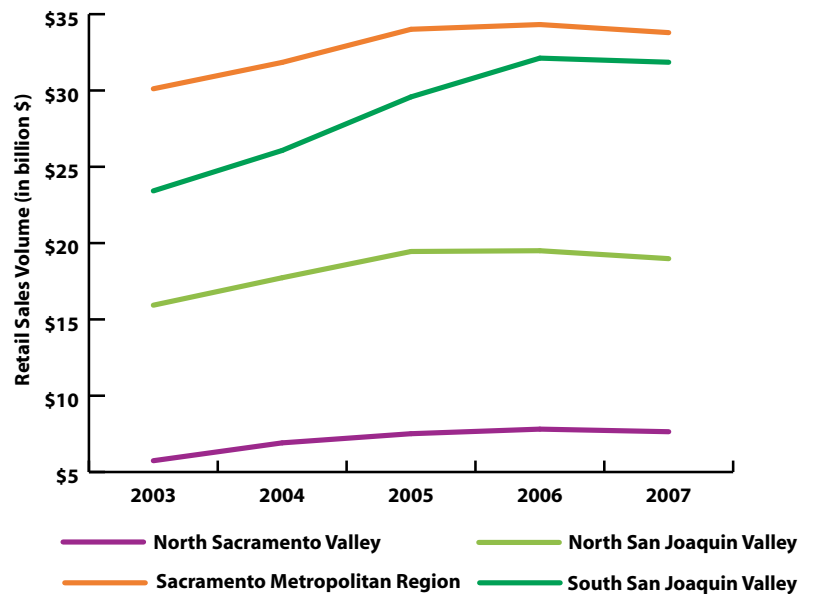
From 2004-2007 the Sacramento Metropolitan Region lead the Central Valley in taxable retail sales averaging \$33.5 billion annually. During this time the North Valley lagged behind the rest of the Central Valley with only \$7.6 billion in sales.

RETAIL SALES AND POPULATION GROWTH IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY as a Percentage of 2003 Levels 2003 - 2007



Source: California State Board of Equalization (and) State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Info

TAXABLE RETAIL SALES IN CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS 2003 - 2007



Source: California State Board of Equalization

TOURISM

Travel and tourism continues to grow in the Central Valley.

Definition:

This indicator includes two measures related to tourism in the Central Valley:

- **Transient occupancy taxes**, are tax receipts on lodging, like hotels. Since tax collections and tax rates vary by jurisdiction and are reported on a fiscal year basis, typically corresponding to July 1 through June 30, the most recent tax rate is used.
- **Travel spending** is spending by visitors to and through the Central Valley counties, including transportation, accommodations, and food.

Why is it important?

Travel and tourism is considered an “export-oriented” industry whose sales support jobs for local communities and contribute tax revenue to local and state governments. Tourism is an important source of jobs for local communities and generates significant revenue for the Central Valley.

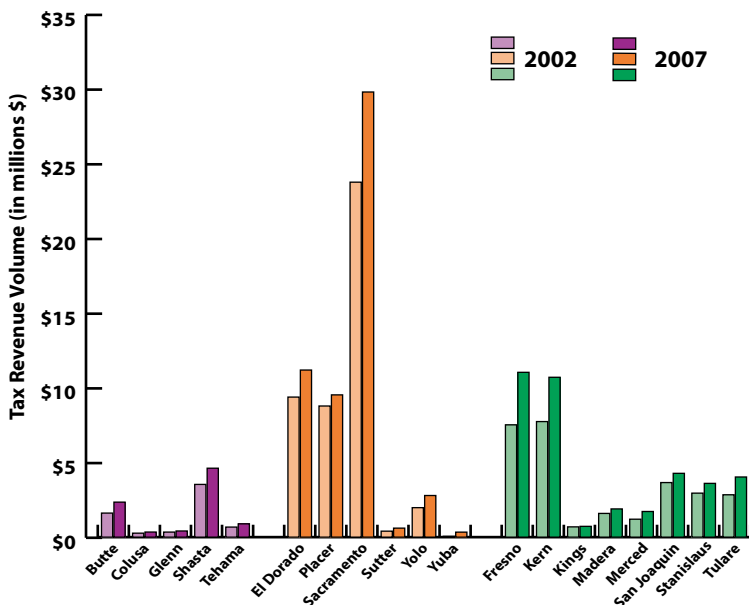
How are we doing?

Sacramento County generated the most revenue from the transient occupancy tax 2002 and 2007,

nearly triple that of El Dorado and Fresno counties, the second and third highest ranked counties in the Central Valley. The overall revenue generated by the transient occupancy tax in the Central Valley in 2007 was more than \$106 million, an increase of almost 28 percent since 2002. The increase suggests that tourism is becoming more valuable to the Central Valley, especially as other industries are losing jobs and retail sales decreased during this period. Some of the revenue increase is likely due to changes in the tax rate adopted by local governments, which vary by local jurisdiction.

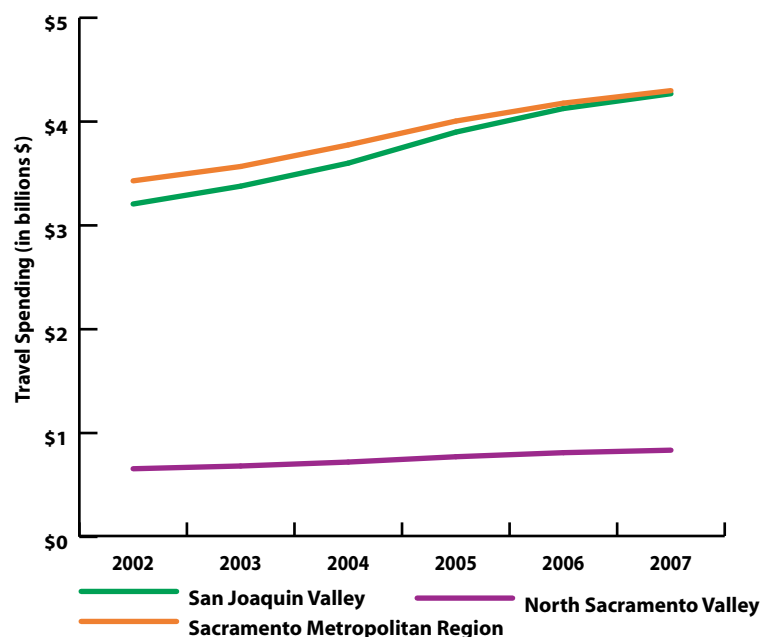
Travel spending increased in the Central Valley by 29 percent between 2002 and 2007, from \$7.2 billion in 2002 to \$9.4 billion in 2007, which is similar to the state’s percentage increase of 30.8. The South San Joaquin Valley subregions had the fastest growth rate (33%). Both the San Joaquin Valley (north and south combined) and the Sacramento Metropolitan subregions increased by approximately \$800 million in spending during that period.

TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX RECEIPTS IN CENTRAL VALLEY COUNTIES 2002 and 2007



Source: provided to Dean Runyan Associates, Inc. by the California State Controller's Office

TRAVEL SPENDING IN CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS 2002-2007



Source: Dean Runyan Associates, Inc. (data provided by the California State Controller's Office)

AGRICULTURE



Agriculture remains the economic base of the Central Valley, the most productive agricultural region in the county and a critical part of the state's economy and the nation's food supply.

- If the Central Valley were a state, it would be ranked first in the nation in agricultural production.
- Agriculture provides more than 10% of jobs in the Central Valley. Five years ago it was twice that rate (20%).
- Seven of the top eight agriculture-producing counties in California are located in the Central Valley.
- Between 2000 and 2006, 4.9% (or 35,488 acres) of the Central Valley's prime agricultural land was converted to urban uses.



Planning for Vibrant Agriculture

By KAREN ROSS

*President, California Association of Winegrape Growers
Member, State Board of Food and Agriculture*



Our world is in constant flux. New technologies, pressing demands, limited resources, evolving contradictions and constantly changing markets are today's norm. Amid these changes, agriculture is being profoundly affected and that has implications for the economy and culture of the Central Valley and the citizens of our state.

California leads the nation in agricultural production valued at over \$38 billion annually. More than three-fifths (63%) of that value comes from the 19 counties of the Great Central Valley, home of world-class soils, a climate for growing anything and innovative, resourceful farmers. California agriculture is a strategic asset providing for one of the fundamental needs of society — a safe, secure, and affordable food supply.

Growers today are expected to not only stay ahead of change but, in many cases, to anticipate it years in advance and react appropriately. Where nature used to be the growers' great unknown, today it's a myriad of decisions and actions by consumers and policy makers far from the farm gate that dictate success and failure.

Given these unpredictable and overwhelming pressures, it would be easy to hunker down and take a defensive position. But success in today's complex and inter-linked world economy demands inclusion of many parties and many voices. Under the leadership of California's Agriculture Secretary A.G. Kawamura, and the State Board of Food and Agriculture, a bold step to face that actuality has been initiated with California Ag Vision 2030.

Ag Vision is a strategic planning process that is a vital demonstration of agriculture's ability to step out of its comfort zone and react to a rapidly changing

environment. By drawing on the input of disparate groups inside and outside production agriculture, Ag Vision hopes to create a 20-year plan that will be used to guide policy, budgetary and regulatory decisions. It should inform public policy and industry practices with an eye to environmental stewardship and public health that ensures a vibrant future for California with a thriving agriculture and food production system.

Our future is intrinsically tied to our consumers, our neighbors and the political interests that shape California. Accordingly, the individuals involved in Ag Vision understand this reality. Utilizing an open planning approach, we are courageously stating status quo is not an option.

With so few in the state actively engaged in farming, the lack of consumer understanding of agriculture has been well chronicled. Without that knowledge, it isn't surprising that non-farm citizens view agriculture's concerns as unrelated to their own. Yet conflicting demands from population growth, land use and natural resources are impacting our food production system. If the value of agriculture is not recognized, it is easy to view ag issues — like water availability or invasive pest control — as competitive to your own interests.

And while we may decry the lack of understanding that urban and non-farm populations have of agriculture, we have to ask: How much effort do we expend to fully understand and empathize with their issues and concerns? Are we as detached as we complain our non-farm neighbors are?

Ag Vision strives to reduce the level of disconnect between all sides. By bringing non-traditional stakeholders together to discuss agriculture and food

production from varying perspectives, we believe we have the best chance to hammer out approaches that will provide long-term support for California's food and fiber system.

When Ag Vision stakeholders started meeting in the midst of California's water and budget crisis, some may have questioned the timing. Frankly, I think it helped cement the need for bold, non-traditional thinking. It allowed us to seriously consider the role agriculture and food production plays as an economic engine. The Ag Vision planners are dedicated to recasting agriculture as a strategic resource for this state — a source of food security, employment opportunities tied to emerging science and technology, and a provider of environmental services. As California struggles to pull out of its fiscal dilemma, we are intent on not only highlighting agriculture's amazing bounty but also making sure the dots are connected between our communities of greatest need to ensure all of our citizens are well-fed and nourished.

If the value of agriculture is not recognized, it is easy to view ag issues as competitive to your own interest.

This inclusive process aims to develop a dynamic roadmap reflective of the complex challenges before us and the varied interests that have a stake in overcoming them. The three guiding Ag Vision principles are:

- **Better Health and Well-Being:** Priority is set not only on delivering the safest, highest quality food and fiber while protecting California's natural resources, but also on ensuring that all Californians have access to healthy foods and understand how that food is grown and prepared for their table.
- **A Healthier Planet:** The symbiotic nature of agriculture and the environment is established in this theme with a renewed commitment not only to be good stewards of the land but also for agriculture to play a consistent and dominant role in helping the state address water, climate, energy and air issues. A key element of this principle is

to ensure that agricultural resources are preserved and supported by regulators and governments in their attempts to achieve these objectives.

- **Thriving Communities:** Because food production is a driver of sustainable economic growth, this principle aims to unleash agriculture and food production to grow and diversify while being supported with research and a trained, well-educated, stable workforce.

With these guiding priorities, the diverse Ag Vision participants are hammering out a series of strategies. Some deal with perennial and traditional challenges like water and land use, while others are looking to a bigger, and as yet undefined, role for agriculture in California's future. By sitting at the table with advocates representing urban, environmental, labor, shipping, investment and hunger issues, agriculture has stepped up to a higher plateau, searching for common ground that not only allows it to survive into the future but to once again be a dominant factor in the environmental, social and cultural fabric of the state.

The end result of the Ag Vision effort will be a concrete document that guides policymakers, agriculture and affiliated interests in harnessing the power of California's largest industry. The report will set the stage for future public investments. With a belief that agriculture in our state should be a leader—a positive entity whose impact stretches beyond the traditional role of delivering quality, affordable, safe products to the market—California agriculture will be out front on evolving issues, lending its expertise, counsel and resources to reinstitute California as a viable, stronger state.

We believe we are positioning agriculture as an integral player in a host of state issues. We can show our impact to California citizens, politicians and our new partners in a myriad of ways. We can help all of these influential audiences reconnect with our work and understand its importance and value. With added prestige, we can anticipate a warmer reception to those issues that dictate our viability—things like regulation, labor, water and pest control. We are casting our role as leading actors in the economic, environmental and well-being of all Californians, while constantly working to build a vibrant future for California agriculture. §

FARM EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

The number of agricultural jobs as a percentage of total employment varies by subregion.

Definition:

This indicator measures the impact of agriculture on employment in the Central Valley and wages for farm workers. In this case, “farm” and “agriculture” are used interchangeably.

Why is it important?

Agriculture provides jobs directly through farming operations. It also generates jobs in related industries such as food processing, transportation, equipment sales, and other vertically integrated production processes.

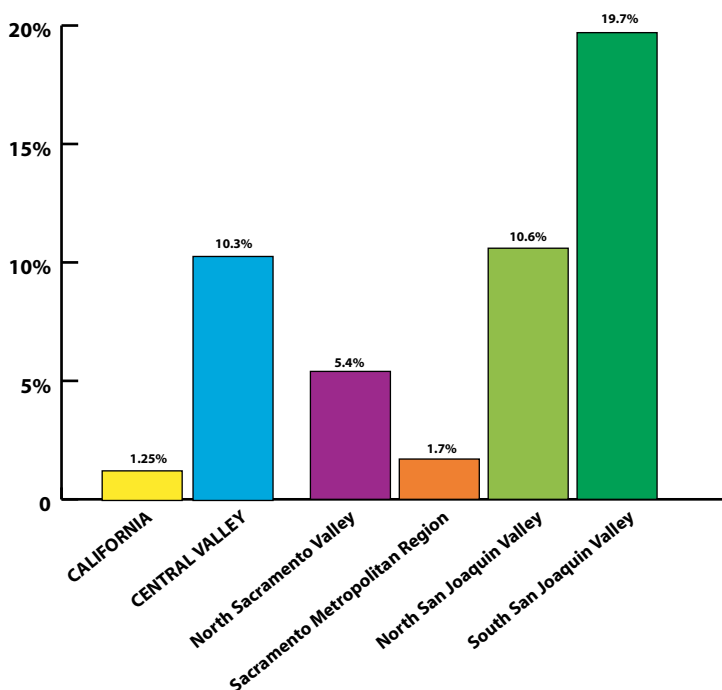
How are we doing?

Agriculture in the Central Valley provides more than 10 percent of all jobs. Contrary to the majority of California, the economy of the Central Valley relies heavily on agricultural based jobs. The Central Valley’s least agricultural job dependent subregion is

the Sacramento Metropolitan sub region being only 1.7 percent of all jobs, however that is still higher than the California average of 1.25 percent. South San Joaquin Valley is the most heavily dependent on agricultural jobs consisting of nearly 20 percent of all jobs in the region. The North San Joaquin Valley is closer to the Central Valley average at 10.6 percent. This further reinforces the Central Valley’s dependence upon agriculture.

Wages in agricultural jobs vary considerably by region ranging from just over \$9 per hour to more than \$14 per hour. The average hourly wage in agriculture in the Central Valley is \$10.82, a dollar above the California state average of \$9.83. The highest salary for agricultural jobs is found in the North Valley with an average of \$14.04 per hour.

**AGRICULTURAL JOBS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL JOBS
2008**



Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

**MEAN FARM WAGE
2008**

Region	Hourly	Annual
North Sacramento Valley	\$14.04	\$29,203
Sacramento Metropolitan Region	\$10.43	\$21,694
North San Joaquin Valley	\$9.66	\$20,093
South San Joaquin Valley	\$9.16	\$19,053
Central Valley	\$10.82	\$22,506
California	\$9.83	\$20,446

Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The Central Valley is becoming more indispensable to the state's total agricultural production.

Definition:

This indicator measures the annual market value of agricultural products grown in California and the Central Valley. The annual market value is the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimate of the value of the crop, whether or not it is sold on the market.

Why is it important?

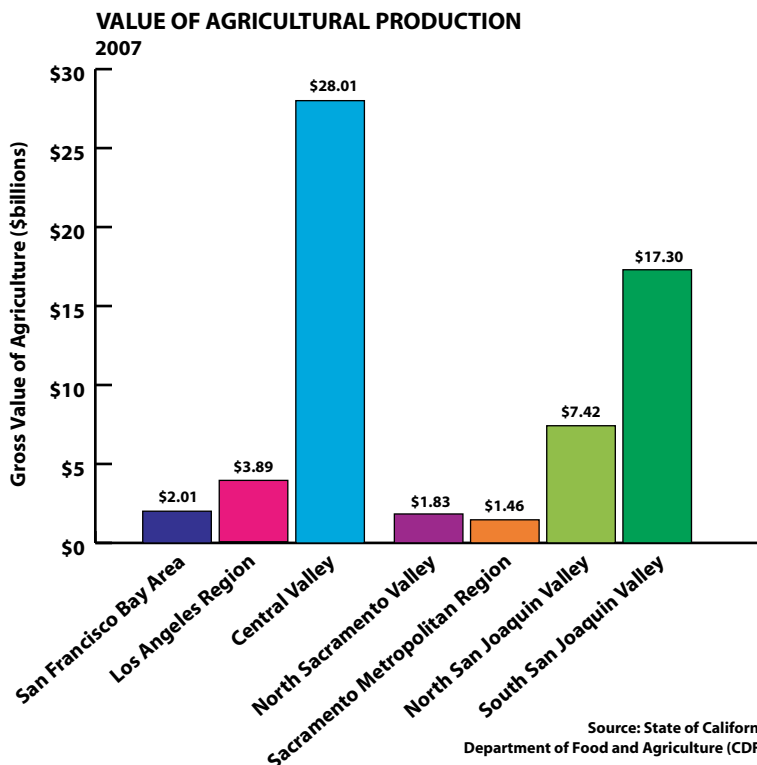
Agriculture plays a vital role in California's economy, with a gross value of more than \$36 billion in 2007. Agriculture contributes positively to the U.S. balance of trade payments.

How are we doing?

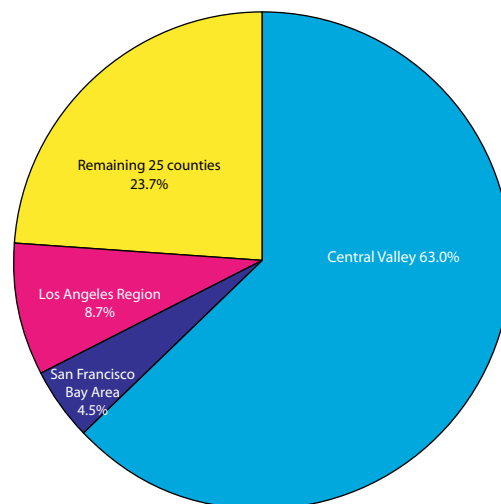
In 2002 the Central Valley provided 57 percent of California's agricultural production. In 2007 the state's gross cash receipts for agricultural products was \$36.6 billion, of which the Central Valley provided 76.5 percent of all the agricultural production in California, an increase of nearly 20 percent from the previous five years.

Within the Central Valley, the San Joaquin Valley leads in agricultural production. In 2007, the San Joaquin Valley accounted for 88% of the Central Valley's agricultural output, compared with 6.5 percent for the North Sacramento Valley and over 5 percent for the Sacramento Metropolitan Region. From 2002 to 2008 these percentages scarcely changed.

The agricultural production in the Central Valley is primarily focused throughout the entire San Joaquin Valley. The South San Joaquin Valley's production value alone is worth over \$17 billion which is 62 percent of the total output from the Central Valley and 47 percent of the total gross value of agricultural output from California. The North San Joaquin Valley is still responsible for over 20 percent of the state's total.



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CALIFORNIA TOTAL 2007



AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT RANKING

California, and the Central Valley, are the nation's leading agricultural areas.

Definition:

This indicator compares the dollar value of agricultural output of California with the rest of the country. It also compares the agricultural output of the Central Valley with the rest of California.

Why is it important?

Agriculture is a major component of the economy of the Central Valley and California. Domestically-grown food provides the country with food security.

How are we doing?

The state of California is by far the most agriculturally productive state in the country, producing over 12 percent of the entire national agricultural output. California surpasses Texas, the second highest agriculturally productive state, by almost 92 percent.

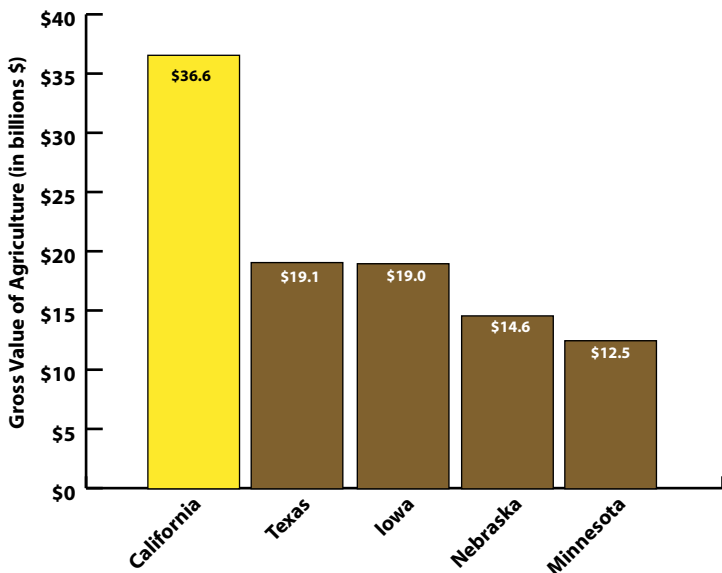
California grows over half the United States' fruits, nuts, and vegetables and produces more than 400 different crops and commodities. The state leads the nation in the production of over 70 crops and

also leads in agricultural exports, shipping over \$10.9 billion in products around the globe. Canada is the number one recipient of Californian produce, followed by the European Union and Japan.

Six of California's top seven agriculturally producing counties are located in the Central Valley, with the exception of Monterey County, located just south of the San Francisco Bay Area in the Central Coast subregion. If the Central Valley were its own independent state, it would easily rank highest in agricultural production by nearly 47 percent more than Texas.

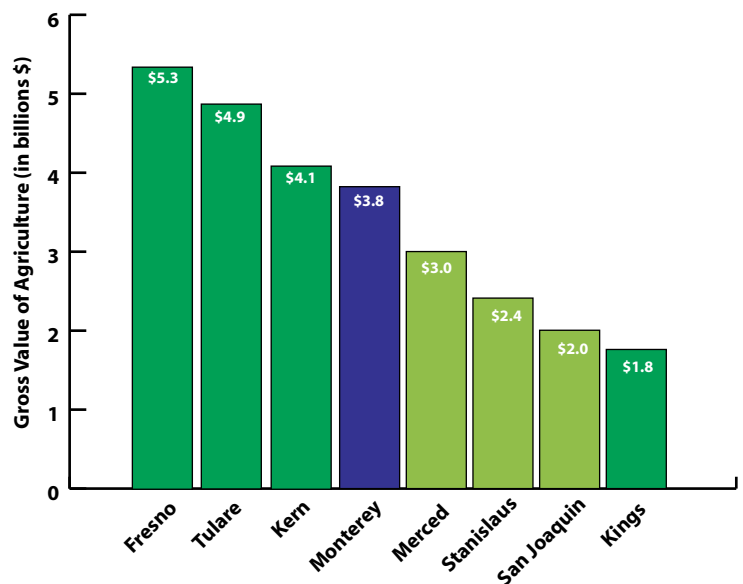
In California, the Central Valley generated over 63 percent of the state's agricultural output in 2007. Compared to the Central Coast, for example, the Central Valley has a smaller total economy, so agriculture in the region directly accounts for a much greater share of the Central Valley economy (UC Agricultural Issues Center, 2009).

REVENUES FROM THE TOP 5 AGRICULTURAL STATES IN THE U.S. 2007



Source: State of California, Department of Food and Agriculture

REVENUES FROM THE TOP 8 AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA 2007



Source: State of California, Department of Food and Agriculture

**LEADING COMMODITIES OF CALIFORNIA'S TOP 10 AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES
2007**

Rank	County	Leading Commodities
1	Fresno	Grapes, Almonds, Milk, Poultry, Tomatoes
2	Tulare	Milk, Oranges, Cattle & Calves, Grapes, Alfalfa Hay & Silage
3	Kern	Milk, Grapes, Citrus, Almonds & Byproducts, Carrots
4	Monterey	Lettuce, Strawberries, Nursery, Broccoli, Grapes
5	Merced	Milk, Chicken, Almonds, Cattle & Calves, Tomatoes
6	Stanislaus	Milk, Almonds, Chickens, Cattle & Calves, Walnuts
7	San Joaquin	Milk, Grapes, Cherries, Almonds, Walnuts
8	Kings	Milk, Cotton, Cattle & Calves, Alfalfa, Pistachios
9	Ventura	Strawberries, Nursery Stock, Lemons, Celery, Tomatoes
10	San Diego	Foliage Plants, Trees & Shrubs, Bedding Plants, Avocados, Tomatoes

**CALIFORNIA'S TOP 20 COMMODITIES
2007**

Rank	Commodity	Value (Millions of dollars)
1	Milk and Cream	\$7,328
2	Grapes, All	\$3,078
3	Nursery & Greenhouse Products	\$3,066
4	Lettuce, All	\$2,178
5	Almonds	\$2,127
6	Cattle & Calves	\$1,784
7	Hay, All	\$1,435
8	Strawberries, All	\$1,339
9	Tomatoes, All	\$1,242
10	Floriculture	\$1,003
11	Walnuts	\$754
12	Chickens, All	\$713
13	Broccoli	\$669
14	Cotton, All	\$599
15	Rice	\$583
16	Pistachios	\$562
17	Oranges, All	\$518
18	Lemons	\$513
19	Carrots, All	\$495
20	Celery	\$401

**CALIFORNIA'S TOP 20 AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
2006-2007**

Rank	Commodity	Value (Millions of dollars)
1	Almonds	\$1,879
2	Dairy and Products	\$963
3	Wine	\$816
4	Table Grapes	\$553
5	Cotton	\$505
6	Walnuts	\$444
7	Pistachios	\$364
8	Rice	\$313
9	Tomatoes, Processed	\$300
10	Strawberries	\$297
11	Lettuce	\$274
12	Oranges and Products	\$260
13	Raisins	\$213
14	Beef and Products	\$199
15	Dried Plums	\$175
16	Lemons	\$169
17	Peaches and Nectarines	\$147
18	Hay	\$134
19	Broccoli	\$119
20	Carrots	\$100

Source: State of California, Department of Food and Agriculture, California Agricultural Resource Directory, 2008-2009

AGRICULTURAL LAND CONVERSION

Nearly 28 percent of land in the Central Valley converted to urban and built-up land between 2000 and 2006 was prime farmland.

Definition:

This indicator measures the changes in land use to urban and built-up land in the Central Valley from 2000 to 2006, emphasizing changes in prime farmland. As defined by the California Department of Conservation urban and built-up land is land occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel. Prime farmland is defined as farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long term agricultural production.

Why is it important?

Prime farmland is the highest quality agricultural land available and is considered a limited resource. The conversion of prime farmland to urban development is of particular significance to the Central Valley's agricultural economic base.

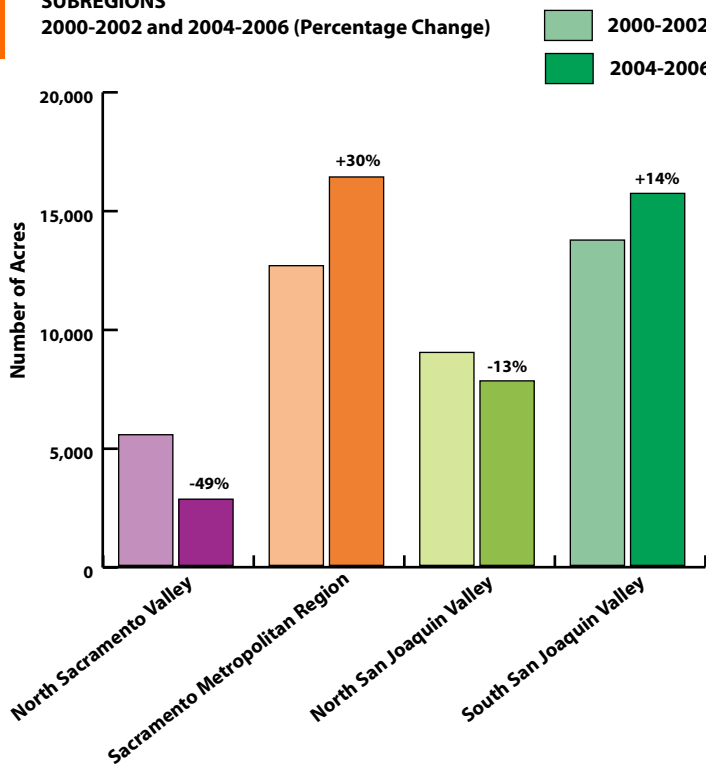
How are we doing?

From the 2000-2002 period to the 2004-2006 period, 128,715 acres of land in the Central Valley were converted for urban uses. While it is not possible to identify precisely how all the land was used prior to the conversion, a significant amount of the land, 35,488 acres (27.6%) was prime farmland.

Overall, the rates of urbanization and prime farmland conversion to urbanized land have increased slightly in the entire Central Valley region, 4.4 percent and 4.9 percent respectively. However, rates in subregions and individual counties differ significantly. The Sacramento Metro Region experienced the highest increase in the rate of urbanization (30%) while the North Valley rate of urbanization had the greatest decline (-49%).

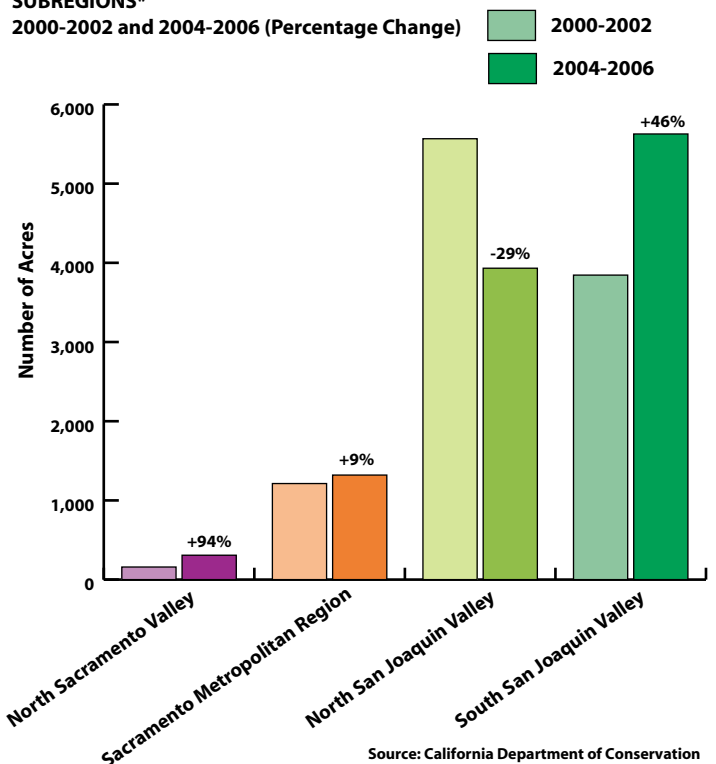
South San Joaquin Valley, which contains the top three agricultural counties in the state, is experiencing the greatest amount of prime farmland loss, at more than 16,000 acres over this six-year period.

TOTAL LAND CONVERTED TO URBAN LAND USE IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS
2000-2002 and 2004-2006 (Percentage Change)



Source: California Department of Conservation

PRIME FARMLAND CONVERTED TO URBAN LAND USE IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS*
2000-2002 and 2004-2006 (Percentage Change)



Source: California Department of Conservation

* no data available for Butte County (part of North Sacramento Valley)

FARM LAND TRUSTS PREVENT DEVELOPMENT OF PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND

Urban development has slowly crept across the expanse of prime agricultural land in the Central Valley. One consequence of the current recession is the deceleration of the conversion of farmland into urban development, creating a climate favorable to land conservation. This is illustrated by the severe drop in the number of residential building permits. The agricultural output of California remains impressive, ranking number one in the nation. This success has boosted the desire to legitimize and enforce farmland conservation, developing a variety of farmland-conservation models.



One of the more effective farmland-conservation models is the establishment of land trusts. An agricultural land trust is a non-profit organization that works with willing landowners to place agricultural conservation easements on quality farmland. An easement is a contract between the landowner and the land trust that limits the way in which the land may be used in the present and the future. The easements usually specify that the land must remain in agriculture, prohibiting any non-agricultural use or development of the land. The criteria used by land trusts in order to select potential properties for easements include characteristics such as: location, water availability, soil quality, size, and proximity to other properties with easements. Farmers are financially compensated for their adherence to the restrictions on development. Once an easement is placed on a piece of land, it remains with the land in perpetuity and subsequent owners of that land must adhere to the terms of the easement. Easements also allow farmers to receive tax benefits if they donate the easement to the land trust or allow the trust to purchase the land at a decreased price.

The Central Valley Farmland Trust is one such land trust serving farmers in the Central Valley. First formed from the independent farmland trusts of Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Merced counties, it is now one of five land trusts in California that are accredited by the National Land Trust Accreditation Commission. The Trust's mission is to assist farmers in protecting and preserving quality farmland. According to William Martin, the Trust's Executive Director, land trusts are qualified entities and can hold agricultural easements. The Trust's policy is to place easements only on properties that are not in the path of development and to promote, rather than hinder, city development by helping to organize and direct urban expansion.

The Central Valley Farmland Trust holds 80 easements totaling 11,200 acres of farmland. About 75 to 80 percent of the Trust's client farmers are primarily concerned with the most advantageous financial option for their farmland. The other 20 to 25 percent are emotionally attached to their land and wish to prevent its loss. The opportunities and services offered by the Trust will remain indispensable even after the recovery of the economy. Land trusts will continue to have the capacity to serve the needs of cities, since cities typically lack the necessary infrastructure to administer land easements. In partnership with cities and the agricultural community, the Trust's focus is on the long-term preservation of the farmland that has made the Central Valley known as one of the richest areas of food production in the world.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCE, & MOBILITY

...

With population growth comes the need for more infrastructure.

However, the recession – with high unemployment and decreased retail sales – has impacted the number of cars and trucks on the roads.

- Traffic congestion and the number of hours delayed on major highways have improved from 2002 to 2007.
- More than 76% of workers in the Central Valley commute to work by driving alone.
- Air travel to and from Central Valley airports, primarily Sacramento International Airport, continues to steadily increase.
- Freight trucks, as a percentage of total vehicles traveling on highways, has decreased.



VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED AND VEHICLE HOURS OF DELAY

Cars and trucks traveling in the Central Valley have increased but traffic congestion has decreased.

Definition:

Vehicle Miles Traveled measures the growth in vehicle miles traveled in the Central Valley by cars and trucks.

Vehicle Hours of Delay measures the amount of time it takes to travel a freeway during peak times compared to the time it takes to travel the same distance at 35 miles per hour. This measurement provides a general indication of traffic congestion. In the Central Valley, California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) tracks this information for three districts (see which counties fall in the districts on page 39).

Why is it important?

The number of miles driven reflects economic activity and the quality of life. As population grows, traffic in more populated areas becomes congested, creating delays, longer commutes, and more air pollution. Congestion, a result of too many people wanting to be in the same place at the same time, reflects an imbalance between the capacity of transportation systems and demand. Congestion may increase when there is not a viable public transit alternative.

Congestion affects the quality of life as it prevents people from spending time with family or in other more productive ways and frequently leads to frustration and accidents.

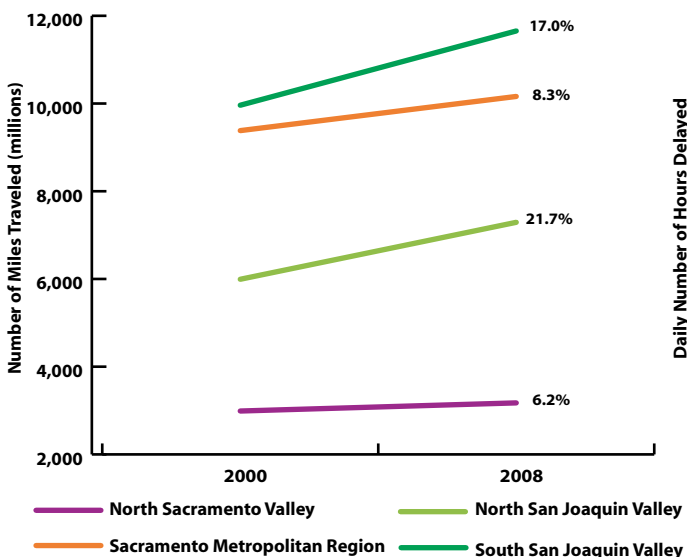
How are we doing?

The increase in miles driven in the Central Valley is slower than the rate of population growth. An exception is the Northern San Joaquin Valley, where driving is increasing faster (21.7%) than the population (20.6%). Five years ago the increase in miles driven in the Central Valley was similar to the rate of population growth.

Traffic congestion actually improved in the major Central Valley metropolitan areas over the past six years. From 2002 through 2007, delays decreased in the Central Valley, while statewide delays increased by almost 14 percent.

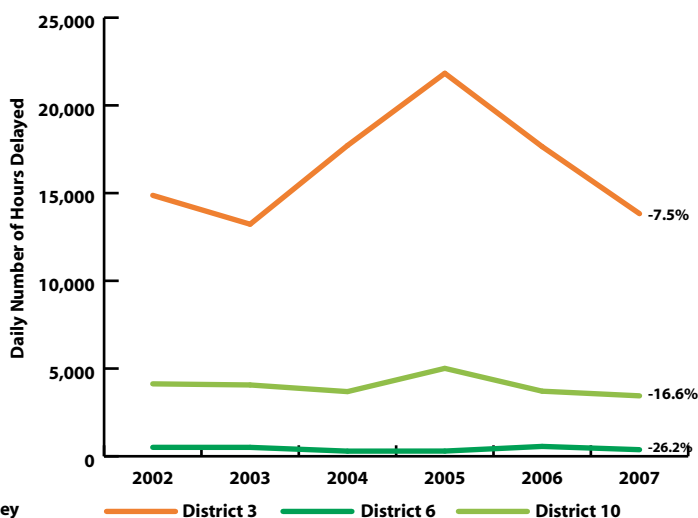
Economic activity and the price of fuel are significant factors impacting changes in traffic congestion. As the economy declines and fuel prices increase, less commuter traffic exists, use of alternative transportation options increase, and a reduction in the number of optional driving trips can occur.

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CENTRAL VALLEY SUBREGIONS 2000, 2008



Source: California Department of Transportation, Traffic Data Branch

VEHICLE HOURS OF DELAY IN CENTRAL VALLEY CALTRANS DISTRICTS 2002-2007



Source: California Department of Transportation, Traffic Data Branch

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Central Valley residents primarily drive alone to work.

Definition:

Principal means of transportation measures the mode of transportation most often used by residents of the Central Valley to commute to their jobs. Mean travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took a worker to get from home to work each day during the work week. The travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

Why is it important?

The amount of driving is greatly influenced by how people get to and from work and affects the quantity of air pollution created. When employment centers are concentrated in urban areas, alternatives to driving alone to work become more viable.

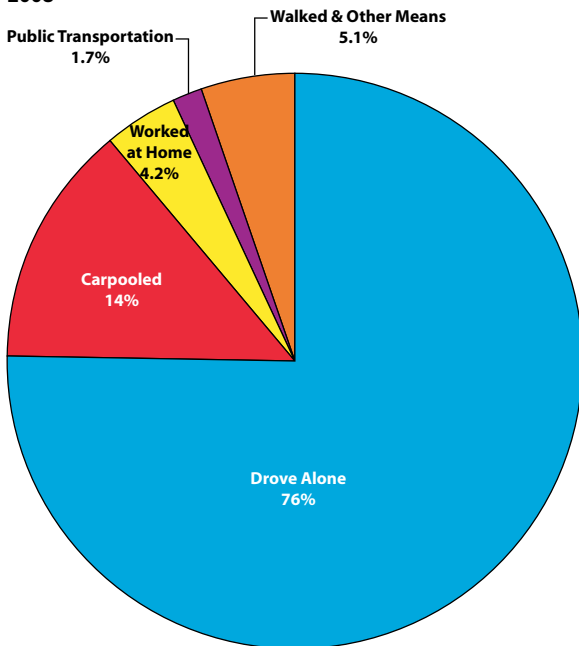
How people get to work and how long it takes them also affects worker's ability to secure employment, making living in more rural counties more difficult and contributing to unemployment.

How are we doing?

The modes of travel to work in the Central Valley are very similar to those in the rest of California. In California more than 72 percent of commuters drive alone to work, followed by carpooling at 12 percent, and a small number who use public transit or other means such as biking or walking.

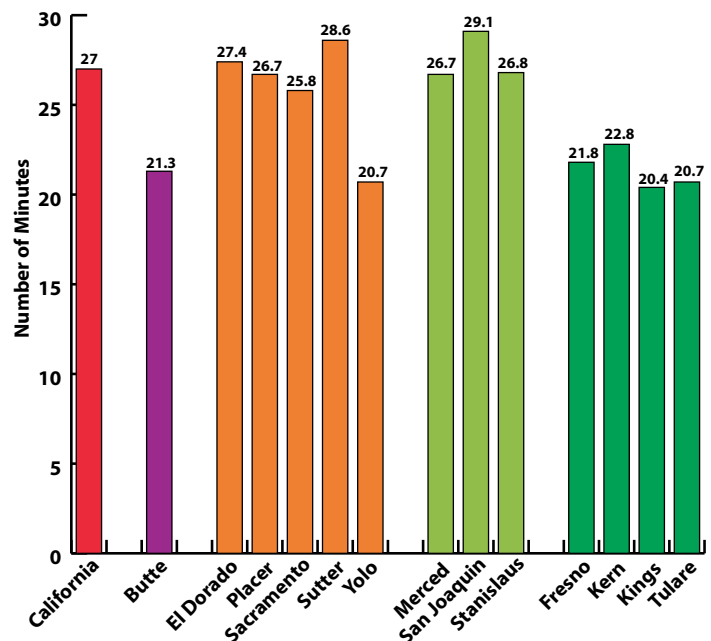
Only three counties (El Dorado, Sutter, and San Joaquin) had a longer commute time than the state average. Nonetheless, California ranks sixth highest in commuting time, with the highest mean travel time of 30.6 minutes in New York State (American Community Survey, 2004).

PRINCIPAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY* 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
* data not available for Colusa, Glenn, or Tehama Counties

MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK IN CALIFORNIA AND CENTRAL VALLEY COUNTIES 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
* no data for Colusa, Glenn, Madera, Shasta, Tehama, and Yuba Counties

AIRPORT TRAFFIC

Air travel continues to be dominated by the Sacramento Airport, although the number of passengers has increased at the majority of the small Central Valley airports.

Definition:

This indicator measures passenger traffic at the Central Valley’s commercial airports. Passenger traffic data were compiled from the annual scheduled passenger service activity reports provided by commercial airports in the region.

Why is it important?

The level of passenger traffic at commercial airports is generally a good indicator of economic activity and reflects the choice of airlines to provide service to a community. Reliable, frequent, and affordable commercial air service is essential to the economic vitality of a region; regions without such air connections risk economic isolation. Some Valley residents drive to large airports in the San Francisco Bay Area (such as SFO, SJC, and OAK) and the Los Angeles Region (such as LAX, BUR, and SNA) for air travel.

How are we doing?

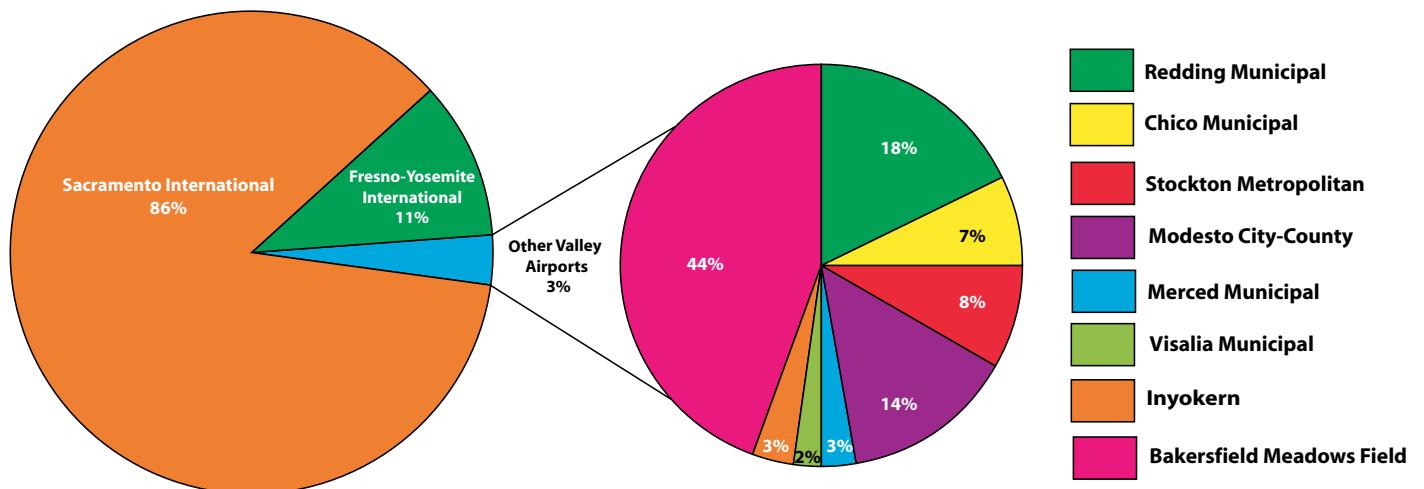
The Sacramento International Airport dominates passenger air travel in the Central Valley. It accounted for 86 percent of the Central Valley’s scheduled passenger service activity in 2007 (the

same percentage reported in 2003), with more than 10.7 million scheduled passengers. The Sacramento International Airport continues to expand its capacity, increasing its passengers by 12.4 percent from 2004 to 2007.

Fresno-Yosemite International Airport is the second busiest airport in the Central Valley with scheduled passenger service activity averaging more than one million people per year, and expanded by 17.8 percent from 2004 to 2007.

From 2004 to 2007 there was significant increase in scheduled passenger traffic at six of the seven remaining commercial airports in the Central Valley. Visalia Municipal Airport increased by more than 240 percent during this time, while Inyokern was the only Central Valley airport to decrease (-1.2%).

ANNUAL SCHEDULED PASSENGER SERVICE ACTIVITY IN CENTRAL VALLEY AIRPORTS, 2007



Source: California Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics

FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Freight traffic in the Central Valley has decreased since 2001.

Definition:

This indicator measures the movement of freight goods in and out of the Central Valley via trucking on the state highway system. In this case, “trucks” excludes pickups and vans with only four tires.

Why is it important?

The number of truck miles traveled on the state highway system is an indicator of the volume of goods moving through the Central Valley and demonstrates the importance of trucking to the economy of the Central Valley.

Because the Central Valley is the center of agricultural production and is mostly rural, a robust transportation system is needed to ensure that goods can be imported to and exported from the region.

As major inter-regional transportation corridors, the Central Valley’s two major north-south arteries – Highway 99 and Interstate 5 – are critical to the state and national economies. They are the backbone of Central Valley freight and passenger travel and

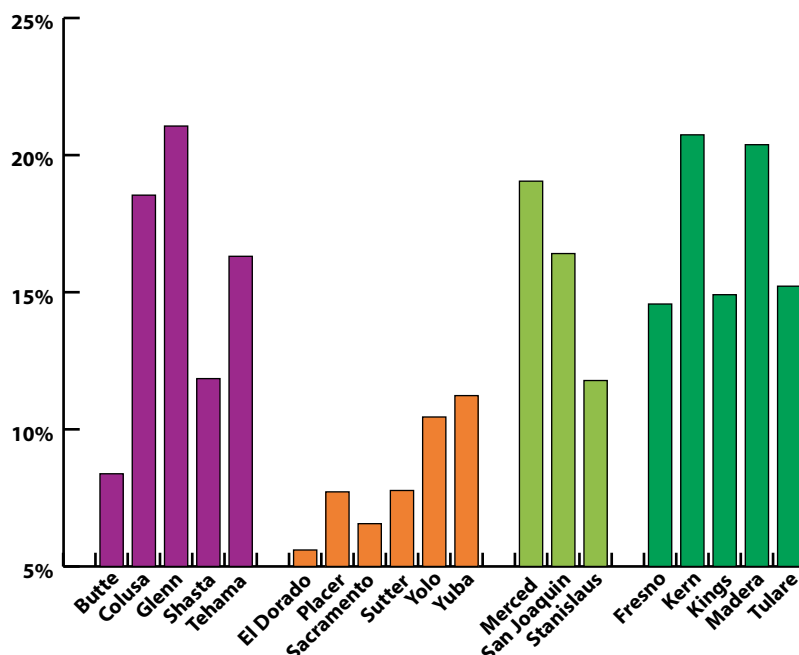
provide transportation capacity for freight shipped to and from many locations between the Port of Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon. If the need for movement of freight exceeds the capacity of the highway system, there will be ripple effects in the state and regional economies.

How are we doing?

In three Central Valley counties (Glenn, Kern, and Madera), trucks accounted for 20 percent or more of all travel within that county in 2007. This is a decrease from 2001, when five counties (Colusa, Glenn, Kern, Merced, and Tehama) measured above 20 percent. In 2007, the Central Valley’s share of truck travel was 10.5 percent, down from 16 percent in 2001.

The Southern San Joaquin Valley continues to have the most total truck miles traveled on the state highway system (1,443,176) than the other Central Valley subregions.

**TRUCK TRAVEL AS A PERCENTAGE OF HIGHWAY TRAVEL IN CENTRAL VALLEY COUNTIES
2007**



Source: California Department of Transportation, Traffic Data Branch, Annual Average Daily Traffic

FEDERAL & NONPROFIT SPENDING

...

The Central Valley economy is characterized by high unemployment, low wages, and per capita incomes that are among the lowest in the country. Such weak economic conditions require a “safety net” to provide for the basic human needs of a growing number of residents in the Central Valley. The historic sources of this safety net have been government and nonprofit organizations. Both spend significantly less in the Central Valley than elsewhere, despite the immense economic challenges.

- California receives only 89% of the average Federal per capita spending.
- The Central Valley receives only 64% of the average Federal per capita spending.
- Nonprofit revenues in the Central Valley are only 56% of the national average.



PER CAPITA FEDERAL SPENDING

Federal spending in the Central Valley continues at significantly lower rates than the state and national averages.

Definition:

This indicator measures the annual amount of Federal spending per person in a particular region. It consists of four major categories:

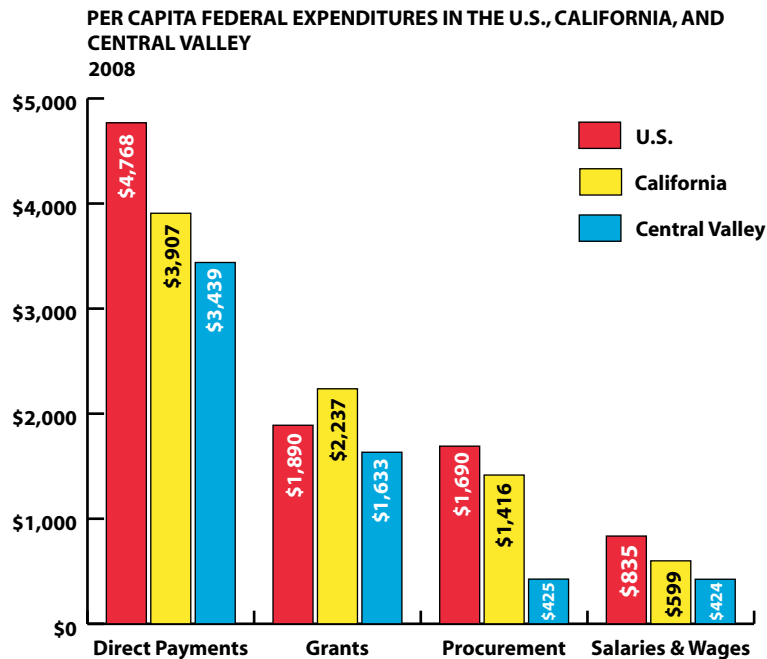
- Direct payments such as 1) retirement and disability, and 2) other direct payments for individuals such as Social Security, Medicare, food stamps, and unemployment compensation.
- Grants to government agencies for programs such as Medicaid, highways, and local education.
- Procurement (contract payments) for Federal purchases of goods and services.
- Salaries and wages for Federal employees including members of the military, postal service (USPS) employees, and others.

Why is it important?

Federal spending is a significant part of the U.S. economy. It provides substantial economic benefits to recipients and to regions.

How are we doing?

Fewer Federal dollars are spent per capita in the Central Valley than in the rest of California and the nation. Fewer dollars are spent per capita in California than in other states. Federal spending per capita in the Central Valley is only 64 percent of the national average, down from 69 percent in 2002. This is below California's per capita Federal spending of 89 percent of the national average.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 2008

PER CAPITA REVENUE BY NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Central Valley nonprofit revenue is substantially lower than state and national averages.

Definition:

This indicator measures the amount of money received by 501(c)3 nonprofit organizations in a particular community or region. It is calculated by dividing the total revenues for nonprofit organizations in a region by the number of people living there.

While revenues are not an exact measure of the level of spending by nonprofits, they provide a reasonable estimate.

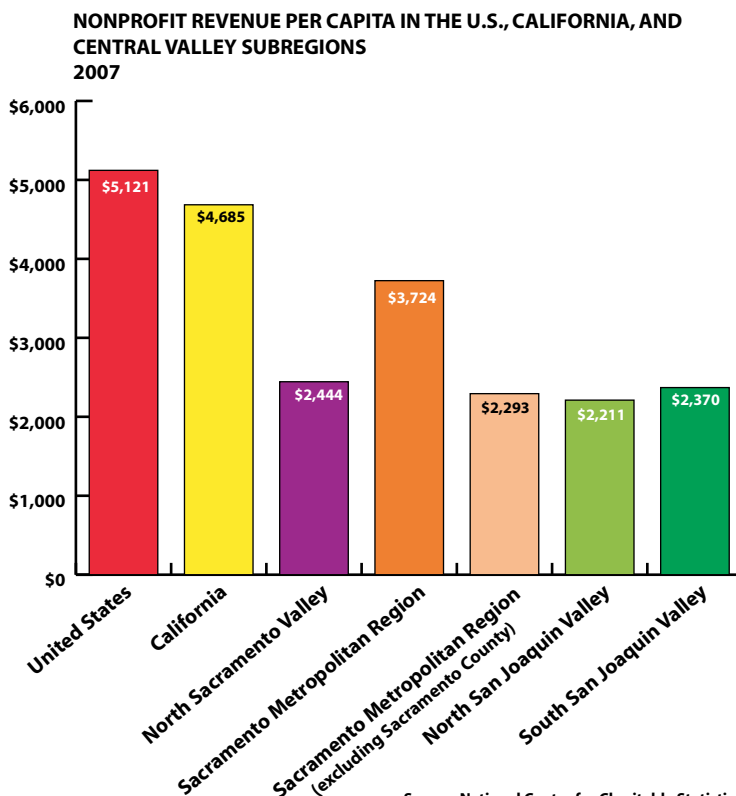
Why is it important?

Along with government, nonprofit organizations are a key part of the traditional “safety-net” providing support for low income people and serving a number of worthwhile purposes in communities.

How are we doing?

Nonprofit revenue per person in the Central Valley is 56 percent of the average in the United States and 62 percent of the state average. Revenue is significantly higher in the Sacramento Metropolitan Region than other parts of the Central Valley. This may reflect a high number of statewide nonprofits in Sacramento that receive large grants and then disperse to other counties. Because of this potential bias, the Sacramento Metropolitan Region is shown both with Sacramento County included and excluded in the following graph.

Nationally, 22 percent of the total revenues came from contributions, gifts, and grants, 67 percent came from program service revenues, and the remaining 11 percent came from “other” sources.



Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (and) U.S. Census Bureau (for population statistics)

FUNDING STRATEGIES FOR NONPROFITS



Nonprofits are fervently seeking new and effective funding sources. The current recession has led many nonprofit organizations see their traditional funding sources dwindle away, whether by the decrease in the state budget, or foundations losing their base in the stock market.

In October 2009, Congress passed The Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act that will not only provide funding for national-service programs like AmeriCorps, but also for grant-making organizations. This Act will introduce new funding sources such as the Social Innovation Fund, which will authorize grants to approved grant makers for the purpose of making

subgrants to community organizations to broaden the reach of their projects or to create new and innovative projects. However, grants from the Social Innovation Fund require the organization to match the grant's amount with their own funding, thus making it necessary that nonprofits find additional sources of revenue.

The Serve America Act also authorizes the Volunteer Generation Fund, which gives grants to both states and nonprofits in order to “recruit, manage, and support volunteers and strengthen the nation’s volunteer structure” (Scott, 2009). An additional program, the Nonprofit Capacity Building Program also supports the advancement of nonprofits by providing grants of at least \$200,000 to “mediator” nonprofits that then make subgrants to small and medium nonprofits. Both these programs encourage nonprofits’ greater reliance on volunteers and the more efficient use of volunteers.

Dennis Haines, Director of the Merced Family Resource Council, suggests that nonprofits should have at least five different funding sources in order to be optimally stable and productive. Often, having fewer than three sources requires cutting back on necessary staff and programs. Some common sources of funding for nonprofits include: private sources, public funds, United Way funds, fees for services, fundraising, and planned giving, such as trusts which are established on behalf of a person. Haines acknowledges that federal funding is an important resource for nonprofits, but that in order to qualify for public funding, nonprofits must build a program that matches the grant’s stipulations and may limit their ability to craft a program that reflects their own perceptions of local needs.

Lori Clanton is Director of Administration for the Fresno Regional Foundation, a community trust that enables donors to invest in programs, scholarships and a variety of funds that benefit community organizations, local citizens, and causes important to the region. For example, the Foundation’s Youth funding cycle has granted \$190,000 to nine organizations. Clanton suggests that the Foundation provides a means for nonprofits with similar goals to connect, by linking community leaders, donors, and community service organizations. The Foundation’s funding comes from many sources, including individual donors, bequests and trusts. These long-term forms of investment have kept the Foundation stable and productive, even during the current recession.

The hope is that new sources of funding like the Social Innovation Fund, along with traditional local funding sources, such as the Fresno Regional Foundation, will help to rejuvenate the nonprofit sector’s stability and effectiveness and support nonprofits like the Merced Family Resource Council to achieve success in spite of current economic conditions.

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District 6: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare counties.

District 10: Alpine, Amador, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne counties.

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SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Lori Clanton - *Director of Administration, Fresno Regional Foundation*
www.fresnoregfoundation.org

Dennis Haines - *Operations Supervisor, Merced County Family Resource Council*
www.frc.merced.k12.ca.us/frcweb

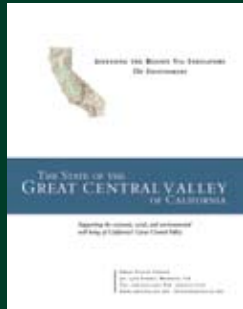
William Martin - *Executive Director*; and **Susan Hooper** - *Associate Director, Central Valley Farmland Trust*,
www.valleyfarmland.org

Leah Miller - *Fund Development Officer, Sacramento Habitat for Humanity*
www.shfh.org

Karen Ross
President, California Association of Winegrape Growers, www.cawg.org
Member, State Board of Food and Agriculture, www.cdffa.ca.gov/State_Board
Ag Vision: www.cdffa.ca.gov/agvision

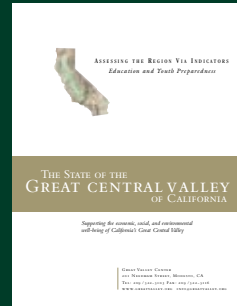
THE STATE OF THE GREAT CENTRAL VALLEY INDICATOR REPORT SERIES

Each topic area in the Great Valley Center's indicator report series is updated every five years. The following reports are available for download free of charge at www.greatvalley.org/indicators.



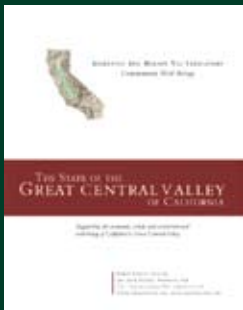
The Environment

2000 Edition
2005 Edition
Update scheduled for 2010



Education and Youth Preparedness

2004 Edition
2008 Edition
Update scheduled for 2013



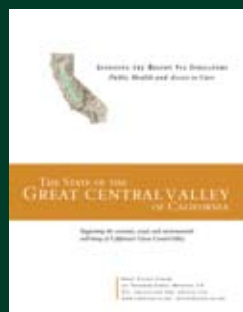
Community Well-Being

2002 Edition
2006 Edition
Update scheduled for 2011



The Economy

1999 Edition
2005 Edition
2009 Edition
Update scheduled for 2014



Public Health and Access to Care

2003 Edition
2007 Edition
Update scheduled for 2012



The Great Valley Center
201 Needham Street
Modesto, California 95354
www.greatvalley.org



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The Great Valley Center is a nonprofit organization working in partnership with the University of California, Merced to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of California's Great Central Valley.



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2828 Easy Street Suite 1 | Placerville CA 95667 | tel: 530.642.5260 | fax: 530.642.5266 | www.edctc.org

Councilmembers Representing City of Placerville

Patty Borelli, Vice Chair
Mark Acuna
Carl Hagen
Kathryn Mathews, Executive Director

Supervisors Representing El Dorado County

John Knight, Chair
Ray Nutting
Jack Sweeney

March 11, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas, President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Re: **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan**

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

The El Dorado County Transportation Commission (EDCTC) is in full support of CENIC's **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan** you are submitting to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) for funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). EDCTC encourages the development and enhancement of communications infrastructure as a means of supporting telecommuting opportunities. Your plan parallels the goals of the El Dorado County Regional Transportation Plan which states:

The addition of new and lower cost technologies, such as broadband and less expensive internet access will continue to encourage telecommuting as a transportation demand management (TDM) strategy. Telecommuting would decrease average daily traffic, greenhouse gas emissions, and congestion on the existing surface transportation system. Furthermore, telecommuting is often cited as an excellent strategy that improves employee satisfaction and increases retention and productivity.

As the Regional Transportation Planning Agency for El Dorado County, EDCTC focuses on enhancing the overall transportation system through a wide array of means. The **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan** would further this effort by opening telecommuting opportunities to rural residents who currently do not have access to broadband infrastructure. EDCTC believes access to such technology would have a positive impact on the quality of life and air quality in the region while alleviating some of the demand and impact on local roadway networks.

Sincerely,

Kathryn F. Mathews, AICP
Executive Director

Attachment



1415 L St. Ste 870 • Sacramento, CA 95814 • (916) 440-8800 • www.k20cetc.org

March 9, 2010

David Douglas, Manager

Central Valley Independent Network, LLC

1346 N. Floyd Avenue

Fresno, CA 93723-9519

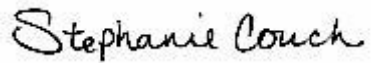
Dear Mr. Douglas,

I am writing on behalf of the K-20 California Education Technology Collaborative (K20CETC) to express our organization's strong support and engagement with the Central Valley Independent Network (CVIN) and their Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan to expand and improve broadband options in 18 counties within the California Central Valley area. Our two organizations recognize the synergies between our applications; one for Middle Mile infrastructure and the other to provide sustainable broadband programming that would be provided by this new robust network, and have been diligently working together to improve digital services within the 18 counties and beyond.

The K-20 California Education Technology Collaborative (K20CETC) consists of K-20 education leaders from across the state including the K-12 community, higher education, and informal educational partners such as libraries and community based organizations whose mission is to support highly effective, innovative, network-enabled teaching and learning opportunities throughout the state. Our organization recognizes the need to enhance broadband services to the 18 Central Valley counties that the project would reach and the bandwidth it would provide for our own proposed services via our California Connect project. This region consistently has one of the lowest levels of computer and Internet usage in the state with some of the highest levels of unemployment and lowest levels of income as well. The K20CETC believes the proposal by the Central Valley Independent Network to provide these 18 counties with ubiquitous next generation broadband connectivity will have long-term economic, educational, and healthcare impacts for the Central Valley residents it hopes to serve.

We are eager to work with the CVIN and its partners, CENIC, to bring this exciting vision of an expanded network infrastructure and the innovative educational programs it could support to these 18 counties and the residents of unserved and underserved communities in the area they serve and urge NTIA for their favorable consideration of this grant.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephanie Couch". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Stephanie Couch, Director of Communications, Outreach & CollaborationK-20
California Education Technology Collaborative

RECEIVED MAR 24 2010



Mariposa County Public Health Department

Charles B. Mosher, MD, MPH, County Health Officer

Personal Health Section
4988 11th St. Post Office Box 5
Mariposa, CA 95338
209-966-3689 or 1-800-459-4466
FAX 209-966-4929

health@mariposacounty.org

Environmental Health Section
5100 Bullion St. Post Office Box 5
Mariposa, CA 95338
209-966-2220 or 1-888-777-0377
Fax 209-966-8248

March 19, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

I am writing on behalf of the Mariposa County Health Department to express our strong support for CENIC and CVIN's **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan** to expand and improve broadband options in 18 counties within the California Central Valley.

If this plan is funded it is our intent to utilize this robust new infrastructure to help meet the goals set out in our mission. With this sustainable technology infrastructure the ability of the Mariposa County Health Department to carry out its delivery of Public Health Services will be enhanced.

If funded, the deployment of the **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan** will be used by the Mariposa County Health Department to:

- Improve Emergency Medical Services Oversight
- Improve Emergency Medical Services Delivery and Dispatch
- Improve Communications Data Exchange Between Regional and State Public Health Providers

If we are to meet the needs of Mariposa County citizens and other key anchor institutions in our county that are vital to California's success, then we must invest now in our technology infrastructure ensuring we can provide the ubiquitous, seamless connectivity global markets and their supportive technologic tools demand.

We look forward to working with CENIC and CVIN to bring this capability to Mariposa County and the residents of unserved and underserved communities in the area we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "C.B. Mosher", is written over a horizontal line.

Charles B. Mosher, MD, MPH, Health Officer
Mariposa County Health Department



MARIPOSA COUNTY TECHNICAL SERVICES

March 18, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

I am writing on behalf of Mariposa County to express our strong support for CENIC and CVIN's **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan** to expand and improve broadband options in 18 counties within the California Central Valley.

If this plan is funded it is our intent to utilize this robust new infrastructure to help meet the goals set out in our mission. With this sustainable technology infrastructure the ability of Mariposa County to carry out its delivery of technical services will be enhanced.

If funded, the deployment of the **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan** will be used by Mariposa County to:

- Exploit computer applications to improve government services
- Connect remote Public Safety and Human Services offices
- Provide consistent voice and data communication

If we are to meet the needs of the Mariposa County and other key anchor institutions in our county that are vital to California's success, then we must invest now in our technology infrastructure ensuring we can provide the ubiquitous, seamless connectivity global markets and their supportive technologic tools demand.

We look forward to working with CENIC and CVIN to bring this capability to Mariposa County and the residents of unserved and underserved communities in the area we serve.

Sincerely,

Richard Peresan
Technical Services Director
Mariposa County

MARIPOSA PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 494
MARIPOSA, CA 95338
209-966-2515
MPUD@STI.NET

March 22, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas,

I am writing on behalf of the Mariposa Public Utility District (MPUD) to express our strong support for CENIC and CVIN's **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan (CVNGBIP)** to expand and improve broadband options in 18 counties within the California Central Valley.

While the CVNGBIP project will significantly benefit many areas of our community's development, we believe that CENIC'S and CVIN's Central Valley application would assist key public agencies and public service organizations within the counties to communicate with one another via radio communication systems and/or share information with one another accurately, on demand, in real time, when needed.

MPUD provides water, wastewater and fire protection services. We recognize the importance of developing and promoting an overall operable and interoperable communications strategy throughout California. The communities in the Central Valley of California face a multitude of challenges to interoperability due to the unique characteristics of the region, from rugged terrain to large tracts of forested land to open farmland. Additionally, many of the areas in the region this plan will service are sparsely populated. Revenues from local taxes are typically not sufficient to fund large fiber-based trunking networks.

Without a robust network infrastructure such as this project proposes to build, operability will remain a significant challenge, and the region will continue to suffer from its lack of a cohesive communications network that facilitates communication across organizational and geographic boundaries. Though radio communications in the valley region are easier to achieve due to relative flat terrain and the use of high mountaintops on either side of the valley for the placement of radio sites, radio communications in the coastal and Sierra mountain regions are difficult due to the very rugged mountainous terrain and its heavily forested areas.

We realize few initiatives have the ability to positively impact the delivery of improved services to our region as does increased broadband capabilities and services. The public entities in Mariposa County look forward to working with CVIN and its partner CENIC to finalize a detailed plan we can begin to work with when this proposal is funded.

Sincerely,

Mark Rowney

General Manager



March 11, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

I am writing on behalf of California State Library, the state entity who oversees libraries across the entire state, to express our strong support for CENIC's ***Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan***. It is our understanding that the proposed middle mile project will serve the counties of Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, King, Kern, Mariposa, Merced, Madera, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne, Tulare, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter and Yuba.

In my role as the State Librarian, I have been actively seeking out ways to enhance broadband connectivity for libraries, especially those that currently have Internet access of less than T-1 speeds. Our intent, if this project is funded, is to utilize this robust new infrastructure to help meet the goals of our regional libraries in providing key community services including internet access and digital literacy outreach and training to the unserved and underserved communities within these 18 counties. We have managed to get a small amount of grant funding for planning efforts to bring better connectivity to the library system from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The planning process has helped clarify the significant challenges our libraries face with limited access and growing demands for connectivity from library users. It has also shed light on the many valuable services libraries can provide to their community via high speed networks.

One of the most common themes to emerge from the planning process is the potential role libraries can play in helping people look for and find jobs. This is especially true in the Central Valley. Facing a statewide unemployment rate above 12% and ranging as high as 25% in the regions served by some of the 18 counties that are part of CENIC's middle mile application. There is no doubt that libraries can make a difference in the lives of the families in these regions through the provision of on-line job search and workforce preparation efforts.

As you can tell, I believe that the libraries will receive significant benefit from CENIC's Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan, and strongly urge you to approve the proposal. The State Library looks forward to working with CENIC and its partners to bring enhanced broadband connectivity to residents of unserved and underserved communities in California.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Stacey A. Aldrich". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Stacey A. Aldrich
State Librarian of California



SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY LIBRARY SYSTEM

ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS
2420 Mariposa Street, Fresno, CA 93721

5 March 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, California 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

The San Joaquin Valley Library System (SJVLS) is writing this letter of support for CENIC's **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan**. The ten public libraries of SJVLS serve the counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced and Tulare. These are seven of the fourteen counties included within CENIC's plan.

This proposal, in partnership with selected private firms, would build a 500+ mile multi-wavelength fiber optic broadband network over 36,146 square miles, covering twenty-seven percent of California's geography. This plan would provide gigabit connectivity to libraries and other anchor institutions as well as Internet access to local communities throughout the valley. This plan will assist the Central Valley to catch up with other portions of the state, extending broadband connectivity to over 3,827,379 residents, roughly eleven percent of the state's population.

SJVLS is excited about the future possibilities this plan would represent. The ten member libraries currently operate 113 branch libraries throughout the San Joaquin Valley. All of these facilities have limited bandwidth available, with consumer demand increasing annually. Wireless is also a growing demand. Projects like this will help the valley—and more specifically the libraries—move forward in providing technology and resources to all residents, especially the underserved.

Once built, this network, and the programs it will support, will have a significant impact on many areas of community development. This network has the potential to change the ways in which our communities work and learn together. The San Joaquin Valley Library System is pleased to join the list of organizations supporting CENIC in the development of this project.

Sincerely,

Vikki Cervantes
Chair

Coalinga-Huron
Mariposa County

Fresno County
Merced County

Kern County
Porterville City

Kings County
Tulare County

Madera County
Tulare Public

MOUNTAIN-VALLEY LIBRARY SYSTEM

55 E Street, Santa Rosa, CA 95404-4728, VOICE: 707-544-0142 FAX: 707-544-8411

Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

March 22, 2010

Dear. Mr. Dolgonas,

The Mountain Valley Library System strongly supports CENIC's Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan. Mountain Valley Library System is a network of 18 libraries within a ten county area. Six of the counties will directly benefit from this exciting project: Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Placer and El Dorado.

This proposal, in partnership with selected private firms to build a 500+ mile multi-wavelength fiber optic broadband network and providing gigabit network connectivity to libraries as well as Internet access to local communities, will assist Mountain Valley libraries and local residents in moving forward to catch up with other areas of the state in providing ubiquitous broadband connectivity.

As our name implies, Mountain Valley libraries are located in geographic areas that are often hard to reach, rural and do not have broadband access. Residents rely on their local libraries to access the Internet and obtain information about employment, do research for homework, start a new business, or stay connected with family and friends. Where broadband access is available, it is expensive and with perennially limited funding, libraries are unable to afford the required capacity.

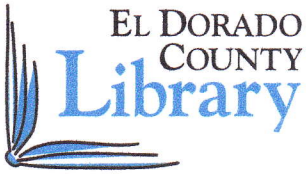
We realize few initiatives have the ability to positively impact the delivery of education. Building this robust network and the programs it will support once built, will have a significant impact on Mountain Valley libraries and communities, and will dramatically change the ways in which our communities interact.

At the March 19, 2010 Mountain Valley Council of Librarians meeting it was decided to our name to the list of supporters and look forward to working with CENIC and its partners to make this vision a reality.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Michael

William H. Michael
Chair, Mountain Valley Library System
Council of Librarians



Jeanne Amos
Library Director

March 18, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas

On behalf of the El Dorado County Library, I am writing this letter of support to express our strong support for CENIC's Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan. The opportunity to extend and improve broadband in El Dorado County and in 17 other counties within the California Central Valley area will dramatically change our ability to serve the residents of the county. Some of our branch libraries are located in areas that have dial-up access only, and this proposal will allow us to concentrate on the "last mile" wireless network infrastructure necessary to serve our citizens.

Having recently returned from a conference that focused on new applications that will drastically increase future demand for increased broadband capacity, I recognize the significant impact that this proposal offers to our libraries to increase our fiber optics network infrastructure at a very nominal marginal cost. Our residents are already being left behind other areas in California in their ability to access necessary services.

Our libraries have seen a significant increase in the numbers of job seekers, local businesses, and students who rely on the library's computers and access for broadband access. This project will enable us to give them the connectivity to find employment, seek out educational opportunities and connect with the information they need. The fiber optics infrastructure for the middle mile, along with working with private firms to provide the last mile wireless network, will ensure a successful project that will benefit the lives of many of our residents.

The El Dorado County Library is pleased to support this Broadband Infrastructure Plan, and will commit to work with CENIC to make this exciting vision a reality in our area and throughout the Central Valley.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jeanne Amos".

Jeanne Amos
Library Director

345 Fair Lane
Placerville, California 95667
phone: (530) 621-5540
fax: (530) 622-3911
www.eldoradolibrary.org



March 9, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

I am writing on behalf of Califa Group, the organization representing public libraries across California, to show our support for and engagement with CENIC and its *Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan* proposing to serve the counties of Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, King, Kern, Mariposa, Merced, Madera, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne, Tulare, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter and Yuba with ubiquitous “next generation” broadband connectivity. Our intent, if this project is funded, is to utilize this robust new infrastructure to help meet the goals of our regional libraries in providing key community services including Internet access and digital literacy outreach and training to the unserved and underserved communities within these 18 counties.

Libraries are a much-valued public institution built around a shared ideal: to make available resources that can be used by all members of a community to stimulate imagination and inquiry, through literature and reference, for culture and commerce. They are open to all and should benefit most those least able to afford private provision. Nearly all public libraries in California provide public Internet access in some form, and over 60% of public libraries in California are the only sources of free Internet access in their communities. It is vital to expand the public library computer access centers and assist the libraries in serving these critical needs. However, they are struggling to provide adequate access to their users. Many have obsolescent or inadequate numbers of computers. In a 2009 survey, fewer than 15% reported that they have sufficient numbers of computer workstations available for users. Fewer than half reported adequate connectivity speeds (which we define as higher than 1.5 mbps).

At the same time, demand for public access at libraries is greater than ever. Facing a statewide unemployment rate above 12% and ranging as high as 25% in the regions served by some of the 18 counties to be served, many California residents more than ever need Internet access to seek jobs, apply for government benefits, and take advantage of on-line educational opportunities. California libraries report that demand for critical services includes educational resources for K-12 students (89%), services for job seekers (75%), information literacy training (47%), and educational resources for adults (44%).

For the State of California, there are several goals a networked library system would provide to our communities and their residents that ubiquitous “next generation” broadband connectivity and the educational information technology it would support could provide:

1. Access to Internet services at reasonable costs
2. Provide the connectivity necessary for libraries to pursue technology solutions that can achieve economies of scale and great cost savings through aggregation and centralization freeing up library dollars to be used for other vital needs
3. Allow residents, in particular those in high-need communities, public access to computers with the capacity to connect users to the diverse and vibrant world of the Internet
4. Allow better collaboration between regional libraries when providing key services to the community such as homework resources, digital reference tools and e-book access

Califa is ready to work with CENIC and its partners to bring enhanced broadband connectivity to regional libraries in the 18 counties to be served and look forward to making the vision of reliable and free Internet access for the residents of unserved and underserved communities in California a reality.

Please do not hesitate to write or call with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,



Linda Crowe
Executive Director



RECEIVED MAR 22 2010

*Sutter Amador
Hospital*

A Sutter Health Affiliate

Mailing Address:
200 Mission Blvd.
Jackson, CA 95642-2564
(209) 223-7500

March 18, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas,

I am writing in support of your Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan project to expand and improve broadband options in Amador County. This project will enhance connectivity that is so important for our community development. It will allow new offerings and opportunities in healthcare education without expensive travel for our staff and providers. Your partnership with private firms to provide the last mile wireless network infrastructure will significantly benefit our local citizens, businesses and government agencies through access to cost effective, higher speed broadband Internet capabilities not currently available in our region. I wholeheartedly support this project and look forward to working with CENIC and its partners to enhance the quality of life in Amador County.

Sincerely,

Anne Platt, CEO

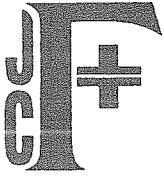
Affiliations:

*Plymouth Health Center
(209) 245-6968
(209) 245-5135 Fax*

*Pioneer Health Center
(209) 295-5544
(209) 295-5233 Fax*

*Sutter Amador Pediatric Center
(209) 257-1722
(209) 257-1726 Fax*

www.sutterhealth.org



JOHN C. FREMONT HEALTHCARE DISTRICT

March 23, 2010

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

I am writing on behalf of John C. Fremont Healthcare District to express our strong support for CENIC and CVIN's **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan** to expand and improve broadband options in 18 counties within the California Central Valley.

If this plan is funded it is our intent to utilize this robust new infrastructure to help meet the goals set out in our mission. With this sustainable technology infrastructure the ability of entity name to carry out its delivery of types of services will be enhanced.

If funded, the deployment of the **Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan** will be used by John C. Fremont Healthcare District to:

- Support and broaden implementation of telemedicine.
- Establish infrastructure for Electronic Medical Records implementation.
- Improve transmit time for diagnostic studies.

If we are to meet the needs of John C. Fremont Healthcare District and other key anchor institutions in our county that are vital to California's success, then we must invest now in our technology infrastructure ensuring we can provide the ubiquitous, seamless connectivity global markets and their supportive technologic tools demand.

We look forward to working with CENIC and CVIN to bring this capability to John C. Fremont Healthcare District and the residents of unserved and underserved communities in the area we serve.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Bill,
Administrator/CEO

*Hospital • (209) 966-3631 Fax: (209) 742-6749
Rural Health Clinic • (209) 966-0850 Fax: (209) 966-0855
Home Health / Hospice • (209) 966-3800 / (209) 878-0800 Fax: (209) 966-3778*



CENTER FOR HEALTH & TECHNOLOGY

2300 STOCKTON BLVD. SUITE 3900
SACRAMENTO, CA 95817

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC)
16700 Valley View Avenue, Suite 400
La Mirada, CA 90638

March 2010

Dear Mr. Dolgonas:

On behalf of the California Tele-Health Network I am writing this letter in support of your application for federal broadband stimulus funding, *Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Project (CVNGBIP)*. We understand this project proposes to serve the counties of Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, King, Kern, Mariposa, Merced, Madera, Nevada, Placer, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne, Tulare, and Yuba with "next generation" broadband connectivity.

Governor Schwarzenegger in Executive Orders S-12-06, S-21-06 and S-23-06 committed to support initiatives that provide California affordable, safe and accessible healthcare. In November of 2007 the California Tele-health Network was awarded a \$22 million grant for a three pilot program by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as part of its endeavor to significantly increase access to health care in rural America by linking California providers to a nationwide broadband network dedicated to health care. This funding has allowed the state to begin the first stages of providing these network services to a limited number of health facilities across California.

CENIC and its private sector partner, CVIN, LLC are proposing to build a 600 hundred mile multi-wavelength fiber optic broadband network providing gigabit network connectivity to anchor institutions such as community colleges, county offices of education, universities, county/main public libraries and public safety as well as area hospitals and other medical care facilities not currently scheduled to be connected to the CTN. The CVNGBIP, and its proposed network would be positioned to assist the CTN in further achieving its goals set out by the Governor to connect those additional hospitals and medical care facilities in the 14 counties that will not be initially connected to CTN due to limited funding. The two networks, once built, will be interconnected to ensure seamless connectivity among facilities in the health care community throughout California.

For the State of California there are two far-reaching goals a state Tele-health Network would provide to our communities and their residents that ubiquitous "next generation" broadband connectivity and the healthcare information technology it would support could provide:

First, the need for timely, secure and accessible health information, particularly for our nation's most vulnerable – elderly, disabled, and low income populations –if we are to meet the unique demands our state may face when dealing with a regional or national disaster and

Secondly, the control of health care costs to reduce State expenditures and maintain the ability of California's large and small employers to provide health care coverage to their employees.



CENTER FOR HEALTH & TECHNOLOGY

2300 STOCKTON BLVD. SUITE 3900
SACRAMENTO, CA 95817

The federal Department of Health and Human Services estimates that, in addition to improving the quality of chronic care management and reducing errors, increasing health information technology could reduce duplicative care and lower health care administrative costs, achieving potential savings of \$140 billion per year or close to 10% of total health spending in the United States.

Additionally, for California to reach its goal of achieving 100% electronic health data exchange among payers, health care providers, consumers of health care, researchers, and government agencies over the next 10 years, it is vital that the network infrastructure be put in place to support the build-out of such a large scale, state-wide objective.

If funded, the deployment of the *Central Valley Next Generation Broadband Infrastructure Plan* and the health services it could support would fulfill several of our organizations key initiatives and expand the breadth of hospitals and medical facilities/clinic currently planned to be served by the CTN. Objectives include:

1. Ensuring health information is available at the point of care for all patients while protecting the confidentiality and privacy of the information;
2. Improving safety, reducing medical errors and avoiding duplicative and unnecessary medical procedures;
3. Improving coordination of care among hospitals, clinics, skilled nursing facilities, home care agencies, pharmacies, physicians and other health professionals;
4. Providing consumers with their own health information to encourage greater participation in their health care decisions; and
5. Ensuring access to specialists in a more timely manner for rural and underserved areas through technologies such as telemedicine

I strongly support the development of *CVNGBIP* broadband services in the Central Valley and look forward to facilitating collaborative programs between our two networks. Together, we can bring widely accessible and affordable tele-health services to the residents of unserved and underserved communities throughout the State.

Please do not hesitate to write or call with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David J. Harry". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end of the last name.

David J. Harry, Ph.D.
Director of Technology Services
California Telehealth Network

Center for Health and Technology
2300 Stockton Blvd., Suite 3900
Sacramento California 95817
916-734-3015

Mr. Jim Dolgonas
President and CEO
Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California
16700 Valley View Ave. Suite 400
La Mirada, Ca. 90638
March 4, 2010

Dear Mr. Dolgonas,

Please consider this as a letter of support for Amador County to be included in the CENIC network.

As a long term practicing medical doctor in this county, I understand and support the concept of developing new digital network capabilities for the distance health education and training which our community needs now and for the future.


Amador County public and health care agencies and hospital and community based health professionals would have the ability to connect directly into the CENIC network with fiber optic connection to U.C. Berkeley as well as several other regional universities and teaching and health care organizations.

There have already been preliminary meetings and discussions of Amador leaders in community healthcare, public health, education and local government with Dean Stephen Shortell and other representatives of the U.C. Berkeley School of Public Health.

It is our understanding that after we are networked through CENIC that there are realistic opportunities to receive distance education from the University of California and several other sources of on-line video education for our health workers and students and practitioners.

Amador County has major current challenges in providing local continuing education and job generation. This program would be beneficial to our community in many ways. Please consider us as a worthy component of the network.

Sincerely,


Arnold M. Zeiderman, MD
13250 shake Ridge Road
Sutter Creek, Ca. 95685



Post Office Box 1070, Pine Grove, CA 95665-1070

Wednesday, March 24, 2010

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, SHPO
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
PO Box 942896
Sacramento Calif. 94296-0001

Dear Mr. Donaldson,

Central Valley Independent Network (CVIN) along with the Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC) has submitted a middle mile application under the American Recovery Reinvestment Act (ARRA) for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP) in 18 counties in California (Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Kings, Kern, Mariposa, Madera, Merced, Nevada, Placer, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Tuolumne, and Yuba). The Federal Agencies offering these grants are required to comply under the NHPA and its implementing regulations. Should our project advance to grant approval, we will have to provide SHPO concurrence that the project does not impact any cultural or historic resources.

Our proposal involves building, operating and maintaining fiber infrastructure that will traverse 600+ miles of rural Central Valley area and metropolitan rings in Bakersfield, Fresno and Stockton. Each of the anchor institutions in this plan will be directly connected via fiber to this new middle mile infrastructure. This new middle mile infrastructure will provide "next generation connectivity" between rural interconnection points and CENIC's existing statewide backbone network and to commercial nationwide network facilities.

The new construction will be almost exclusively on previously disturbed county and state highway rights-of-way under permit as necessary. A map of the proposed project (new construction depicted in blue) is attached.

Your review and response is greatly appreciated (pdf to email address or fax preferred). I am available at 559-846-5355 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

David Douglas, President
CVIN, LLC
1346 N Floyd Avenue
Fresno, CA 93723
(559)846-5355
FAX (559)846-5313
douglasd@cvin.com

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs

OMB Approval No. 4040-0008
Expiration Date 07/30/2010

NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ 227,000.00	\$	\$ 227,000.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$ 1,212,173.00	\$	\$ 1,212,173.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$ 730,319.00	\$	\$ 730,319.00
7. Site work	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
8. Demolition and removal	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
9. Construction	\$ 64,430,176.00	\$	\$ 64,430,176.00
10. Equipment	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
11. Miscellaneous	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1- 11)	\$ 66,599,668.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 66,599,668.00
13. Contingencies	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 66,599,668.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 66,599,668.00
15. Project (program) income	\$	\$	\$ 0.00
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 66,599,668.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 66,599,668.00
FEDERAL FUNDING			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 70 % Enter the resulting Federal share.			\$ 46,619,768.00

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF-424C

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 180 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0041), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

This sheet is to be used for the following types of applications: (1) "New" (means a new [previously unfunded] assistance award); (2) "Continuation" (means funding in a succeeding budget period which stemmed from a prior agreement to fund); and (3) "Revised" (means any changes in the Federal Government's financial obligations or contingent liability from an existing obligation). If there is no change in the award amount, there is no need to complete this form. Certain Federal agencies may require only an explanatory letter to effect minor (no cost) changes. If you have questions, please contact the Federal agency.

Column a. - If this is an application for a "New" project, enter the total estimated cost of each of the items listed on lines 1 through 16 (as applicable) under "COST CLASSIFICATION."

If this application entails a change to an existing award, enter the eligible amounts *approved under the previous award* for the items under "COST CLASSIFICATION."

Column b. - If this is an application for a "New" project, enter that portion of the cost of each item in Column a. which is *not* allowable for Federal assistance. Contact the Federal agency for assistance in determining the allowability of specific costs.

If this application entails a change to an existing award, enter the adjustment [+ or (-)] to the previously approved costs (from column a.) reflected in this application.

Column. - This is the net of lines 1 through 16 in columns "a." and "b."

Line 1 - Enter estimated amounts needed to cover administrative expenses. Do not include costs which are related to the normal functions of government. Allowable legal costs are generally only those associated with the purchases of land which is allowable for Federal participation and certain services in support of construction of the project.

Line 2 - Enter estimated site and right(s)-of-way acquisition costs (this includes purchase, lease, and/or easements).

Line 3 - Enter estimated costs related to relocation advisory assistance, replacement housing, relocation payments to displaced persons and businesses, etc.

Line 4 - Enter estimated basic engineering fees related to construction (this includes start-up services and preparation of project performance work plan).

Line 5 - Enter estimated engineering costs, such as surveys, tests, soil borings, etc.

Line 6 - Enter estimated engineering inspection costs.

Line 7 - Enter estimated costs of site preparation and restoration which are not included in the basic construction contract.

Line 9 - Enter estimated cost of the construction contract.

Line 10 - Enter estimated cost of office, shop, laboratory, safety equipment, etc. to be used at the facility, if such costs are not included in the construction contract.

Line 11 - Enter estimated miscellaneous costs.

Line 12 - Total of items 1 through 11.

Line 13 - Enter estimated contingency costs. (Consult the Federal agency for the percentage of the estimated construction cost to use.)

Line 14 - Enter the total of lines 12 and 13.

Line 15 - Enter estimated program income to be earned during the grant period, e.g., salvaged materials, etc.

Line 16 - Subtract line 15 from line 14.

Line 17 - This block is for the computation of the Federal share. Multiply the total allowable project costs from line 16, column "c." by the Federal percentage share (this may be up to 100 percent; consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share) and enter the product on line 17.

BTOP Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Detailed Budget

Please complete the General Budget Overview and Detailed Project Costs worksheets.

Please refer to the Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Grant Guidance for detailed instructions on the completing this upload.

Applicants are required to provide this upload as an Excel file, and not to convert it to a PDF prior to upload. Applicants should not alter the layout of the provided templates, except to insert additional line-items as needed in the Detailed Project Costs worksheet.

Important Update - 3/19/2010: This template has been updated with the addition of a new column in the Detailed Project Costs worksheet. The new column, titled "Cash Match Percentage" allows Applicants to specify the percentage of the line item cost the will be provided by the cash match. This column is only relevant if "Cash Match" is selected in column C (the "Match" column). If "Cash Match" is selected in column C, Applicants should specify a percentage in the Cash Match Percentage field--100% means that the line item will be paid for entirely from the cash match, 0% means that it is paid for entirely from the federal request, any other amount will allocate the costs between the federal request and the cash match.

Note that *it is not required for Applicants to use this updated template*. Applicants that submit their detailed budget using the previously available template will not be penalized. In the previous version of this template, selecting "Cash Match" in column C indicates that 100% of the line item cost will be paid from the cash match.

General Budget Overview

Budget	Federal Funding Request	Matching Funds (Cash)	Matching Funds (In-Kind)	Budget TOTAL	Last Mile Allocation	Middle Mile Allocation	Allocated TOTAL
Network & Access Equipment (switching, routing, transport, access)	\$8,298,629	\$3,556,555		\$11,855,184	\$2,669,280.00	\$9,185,904.00	\$11,855,184
Outside Plant (cables, conduits, ducts, poles, towers, repeaters, etc.)	\$28,682,729	\$12,292,598		\$40,975,328	\$720,000.00	\$40,255,327.66	\$40,975,328
Buildings and Land – (new construction, improvements, renovations, lease)	\$8,083,496	\$3,464,355		\$11,547,851	\$0.00	\$11,547,851.00	\$11,547,851
Customer Premise Equipment (modems, set-top boxes, inside wiring, etc.)	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Billing and Operational Support Systems (IT systems, software, etc.)	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Operating Equipment (vehicles, office equipment, other)	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Engineering/Professional Services (engineering design, project management, consulting, etc.)	\$1,518,644	\$650,848		\$2,169,492	\$94,510.00	\$2,074,982.03	\$2,169,492
Testing (network elements, IT system elements, user devices, test generators, lab furnishings, servers/computers, etc.)	\$36,269	\$15,544		\$51,813	\$0.00	\$51,812.86	\$51,813
Site Preparation	\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0
Other	\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0
TOTAL BROADBAND SYSTEM:	\$46,619,767	\$19,979,900	\$0	\$66,599,668	\$3,483,790	\$63,115,878	\$66,599,668
Cost Share Percentage:	70.00%	30.00%	0.00%				

DETAIL OF PROJECT COSTS

PLEASE COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW FOR THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF EQUIPMENT THAT WILL BE REQUIRED FOR COMPLETING THE PROJECT. EACH CATEGORY SHOULD BE BROKEN DOWN TO THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL FOR IDENTIFYING UNIT COST

		Match (Cash/In kind)	Cash Match Percentage	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total Cost	Last Mile Allocation	Middle Mile Allocation	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget Category	Support of Reasonableness
NETWORK & ACCESS EQUIPMENT						11,855,184	2,669,280	9,185,904	11,855,184		
Switching						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Routing	CSU Locations	Cash Match	30.00%	110,512	6	663,072		663,072	663,072	9. Construction	Based on multiple vendor quotes, installation costs in line with industry averages and supported by experience
	CC/COE/PS Locations	Cash Match	30.00%	37,244	21	782,124		782,124	782,124	9. Construction	Based on multiple vendor quotes, installation costs in line with industry averages and supported by experience
	Library Locations	Cash Match	30.00%	24,850	20	496,996		496,996	496,996	9. Construction	Based on multiple vendor quotes, installation costs in line with industry averages and supported by experience
	DWDM (cabinet installation)	Cash Match	30.00%	64,567	50	3,228,352		3,228,352	3,228,352	9. Construction	Based on multiple vendor quotes, installation costs in line with industry averages and supported by experience
	DWDM (WiTel installation)	Cash Match	30.00%	250,960	9	2,258,640		2,258,640	2,258,640	9. Construction	Based on multiple vendor quotes, installation costs in line with industry averages and supported by experience
	DWDM CENIC Backbone	Cash Match	30.00%	219,590	8	1,756,720		1,756,720	1,756,720	9. Construction	Based on multiple vendor quotes, installation costs in line with industry averages and supported by experience
Access	Wireless Broadband Sites	Cash Match	30.00%	222,440	12	2,669,280	2,669,280		2,669,280	9. Construction	Based on multiple vendor quotes, installation costs in line with industry averages and supported by experience
						0			0		
						0			0		
Other						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
OUTSIDE PLANT						40,975,328	720,000	40,255,328	40,975,328		
Cables	Mainline Fiber	Cash Match	30.00%	10,113	850	8,595,753		8,595,753	8,595,753	9. Construction	Competitive rates based on experience and subcontractor quotes
	Secondary Fiber	Cash Match	30.00%	7,286	36	262,310		262,310	262,310	9. Construction	Competitive rates based on experience and subcontractor quotes
						0			0	9. Construction	
Conduits											The terrain varies significantly on this project. This price includes 167 miles of boring at \$15 per foot (industry standard is \$17 per foot). Construction in the mountainous regions tends to be slow and require frequent work stoppage to mitigate rock veins.
	New Construction	Cash Match	30.00%	40,595	720	29,228,743		29,228,743	29,228,743	9. Construction	
	In Leased Conduit	Cash Match	30.00%	6,072	130	789,360		789,360	789,360	9. Construction	
	Facility Entrance	Cash Match	30.00%	38,310	36	1,379,162		1,379,162	1,379,162	9. Construction	
Ducts						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Poles						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Towers	Wireless Broadband	Cash Match	30.00%	60,000	12	720,000	720,000		720,000	9. Construction	
						0			0		
						0			0		
Repeaters						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Other						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		

		Match (Cash/In-kind)	Cash Match Percentage	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total Cost	Last Mile Allocation	Middle Mile Allocation	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget Category	Support of Reasonableness
BUILDINGS						11,547,851	0	11,547,851	11,547,851		
New Construction						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Pre-Fab Huts						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Improvements &						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Other						0			0		
Cabinet Site Prep	Cabinet Site Prep	Cash Match	30.00%	230,957	50	11,547,851		11,547,851	11,547,851	9. Construction	pricing for 84" X 32 environmental cabinets with installation. Equipment quoted by multiple vendors.
						0			0		
CUSTOMER PREMISE EQUIPMENT						0	0	0	0		
Modems						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Set Top Boxes						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Inside Writing						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Other						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
BILLING SUPPORT AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT SYSTEMS						0	0	0	0		
Billing Support						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Customer Care						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Other Support						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		

		Match (Cash/In-kind)	Cash Match Percentage	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total Cost	Last Mile Allocation	Middle Mile Allocation	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget Category	Support of Reasonableness
OPERATING EQUIPMENT						0	0	0	0		
Vehicles						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Office Equipment /						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Other						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES						2,169,492	94,510	2,074,982	2,169,492		
Engineering	Fiber Network	Cash Match	30.00%	60	15,771	946,283		946,283	946,283	4. Architectural and engr.	
	Wireless Broadband Design	Cash Match	30.00%	60	1,386	83,160	83,160		83,160	4. Architectural and engr.	
						0			0	4. Architectural and engr.	
Project	Project Management	Cash Match	30.00%	60	3,046	182,730		182,730	182,730	4. Architectural and engr.	
						0			0	4. Architectural and engr.	
						0			0	4. Architectural and engr.	
Consulting	Pre Application Expenses	Cash Match	30.00%	227,000	1	227,000	11,350	215,650	227,000	1. Admin and Legal	
						0			0		
						0			0		
Other	OSP Inspection	Cash Match	30.00%	60	12,172	730,319		730,319	730,319	6. Inspection fees	
						0			0		
						0			0		
TESTING						51,813	0	51,813	51,813		
Network	Test and Acceptance	Cash Match	30.00%	60	864	51,813		51,813	51,813	9. Construction	
						0			0		
						0			0		
IT System						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
User Devices						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Test Generators						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Lab						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
Servers/Computer						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		
						0			0		

BTOP Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Community Anchor Institution and Network Points of Interest Detail Template

Please complete the Anchor Institution Details worksheet by providing information on Community Anchor Institutions that will be directly connected by the proposed network as necessary. All Community Anchor Institutions should be given a type from the specification. A Community Anchor Institution is considered a minority-serving institution if it is a post-secondary educational institution with enrollment of minority students exceeding 50% of its total enrollment. The "Project Role" column only requires a word or two, or a short phrase, not a detailed explanation of the role of project partners and community anchor institution provided in the essay portions of the application.

Please complete the Points of Interest worksheet by providing information on all points of interest. Points of interest include, but are not limited to, interconnection (passive, non-environmentally controlled points of interconnection, e.g., collocation facilities, central offices, head ends, and other central office facilities, network access points to last mile service providers, Internet peering points, etc.). For each point of interest you may provide either a street address or geocoordinates (latitude and longitude). You must provide detail on what the point of interest is, whether it is already existing or will be created by the proposed project. Where more than one facility type applies, select the most appropriate facility type. For example, if a central office houses a point of interconnection, select central office as the facility type, or if a cell site is located on a tower, select tower as the facility type. The "Interconnection Available at the Facility" field should be Yes if interconnection to the proposed network is available at that location, otherwise No. The brief description field is optional and may be used to convey a better understanding of what the facility is. You may use the space at the bottom of the table to provide additional notes, if desired.

The data provided via this template will be subject to automated processing. Applicants are therefore required to provide this upload as an Excel file, and not to convert it to a PDF upload. Additionally, applicants should not modify the format of this file.

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BTOP CCI Community Anchor Institutions Detail Template

Title:
 Easy Grants ID:

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
County Offices of Education	Amador County Office of Education	217 Rex Ave.	Jackson	CA	95642-2020	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Calaveras County Office of Education	185 South Main St.	Angels Camp	CA	95221-0760	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Colusa County Office of Education	146 Seventh St.	Colusa	CA	95932-2432	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	El Dorado County Office of Education	6767 Green Valley Rd.	Placerville	CA	95667-8984	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Fresno County Office of Education	1111 Van Ness Ave.	Fresno	CA	93721-2002	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Kern County Office of Education	1300 17th St.	Bakersfield	CA	93301-4533	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Kings County Office of Education	1144 West Lacey Blvd.	Hanford	CA	93230-4334	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Madera County Office of Education	28123 Avenue 14	Madera	CA	93638-4905	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Mariposa County Office of Education	5082 Old Highway North	Mariposa	CA	95338	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Merced County Office of Education	632 West 13th St.	Merced	CA	95341-5908	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Nevada County Office of Education	112 Nevada City Hwy.	Nevada City	CA	95959-3117	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Placer County Office of Education	360 Nevada St.	Auburn	CA	95603-3720	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	San Joaquin County Office of Education	2901 Arch-Airport Rd.	Stockton	CA	95206-3974	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Stanislaus County Office of Education	1100 H St.	Modesto	CA	95354-2338	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Sutter County Office of Education	970 Klamath Ln.	Yuba City	CA	95993-8961	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Tulare County Office of Education	2637 West Burrel Ave.	Visalia	CA	93278-5091	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Tulare County - Earlimart COE Hub	949 E. School Street	Earlimart	CA	93219	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Tuolumne County Office of Education	175 South Fairview Ln.	Sonora	CA	95370-4809	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
County Offices of Education	Yuba County Office of Education	935 14th St.	Marysville	CA	95901-4149	School (k-12)	N/A	Customer
Community Colleges & District Offices	Kern Community College District	2100 Chester Avenue	Bakersfield	CA	93301-4099	Community College	N/A	Customer
Community Colleges & District Offices	State Center Community College District	1525 East Weldon Avenue	Fresno	CA	93704	Community College	N/A	Customer
Community Colleges & District Offices	West Hills Lemoore	555 College Avenue	Lemoore	CA	93245	Community College	N/A	Customer
Community Colleges & District Offices	Yuba Community College District & College	2088 North Beale Road	Marysville	CA	95901-7699	Community College	N/A	Customer
Community Colleges & District Offices	Merced College	3600 M Street	Merced	CA	95348-2898	Community College	N/A	Customer

BTOP CCI Network Points of Interest Detail Template

Title:
 Easy Grants ID:

Facility Type	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Longitude	Latitude	Interconnection Available at this Location	Status in Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.159	N 35.502	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.346	N 35.762	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.270	N 35.885	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.5102	N 36.1298	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.3470	N 36.2088	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.0528	N 36.0807	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.1370	N 36.3080	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.4175	N 36.3489	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.5649	N 36.3427	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.8211	N 36.2918	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.2864	N 36.5552	No	New for Proposed Network
Tower (cell site)			CA		W 119.4557	N 36.6067	No	New for Proposed Network
Other Centralized Facility	1005 B Street	Sacramento	CA	95811-0303			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	13368 Alta Mesa Road	Galt	CA	95632			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	3105 E. Carpenter Road	Stockton	CA	95205			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	1224 13th Street	Modesto	CA	95354			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	6850-A North Santa Fe Drive	Winton	CA	95388			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	24200 Santa Fe Drive	Madera	CA	93636			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	364 W. Fallbrook, Ste. 103	Fresno	CA	93711-5858			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	5613 Avenue 400	Dinuba	CA	93618			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	630 N. J Street	Tulare	CA	93274			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	11094 Browning Road	Delano	CA	93215			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	2020 P Street	Bakersfield	CA	93301			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	210 10th Street	Colusa	CA	95932			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	1075 Triangle Court	West Sacramento	CA	95691			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	2079 East Miner Ave.	Stockton	CA	95205			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	2236 N. Franklin Road	Merced	CA	95348			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	305 W. Napa Avenue	Fresno	CA	93706			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	11090 Avenue 10 1/2	Hanford	CA	93230			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	28931 Highway 155	McFarland	CA	93280			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Other Centralized Facility	7731 Dimiller Drive	Bakersfield	CA	93307			No	Existing - Leased from Third Party
Point of Interconnection	217 Rex Ave.	Jackson	CA	95642-2020			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	185 South Main St.	Angels Camp	CA	95221-0760			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	146 Seventh St.	Colusa	CA	95932-2432			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	6767 Green Valley Rd.	Placerville	CA	95667-8984			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1111 Van Ness Ave.	Fresno	CA	93721-2002			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1300 17th St.	Bakersfield	CA	93301-4533			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1144 West Lacey Blvd.	Hanford	CA	93230-4334			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	28123 Avenue 14	Madera	CA	93638-4905			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	5082 Old Highway North	Mariposa	CA	95338			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	632 West 13th St.	Merced	CA	95341-5908			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	112 Nevada City Hwy.	Nevada City	CA	95959-3117			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	360 Nevada St.	Auburn	CA	95603-3720			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2901 Arch-Airport Rd.	Stockton	CA	95206-3974			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1100 H St.	Modesto	CA	95354-2338			Yes	New for Proposed Network

Facility Type	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Longitude	Latitude	Interconnection Available at this Location	Status in Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	970 Klamath Ln.	Yuba City	CA	95993-8961			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2637 West Burrel Ave.	Visalia	CA	93278-5091			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	949 E. School Street	Earlimart	CA	93219			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	175 South Fairview Ln.	Sonora	CA	95370-4809			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	935 14th St.	Marysville	CA	95901-4149			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2100 Chester Avenue	Bakersfield	CA	93301-4099			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1525 East Weldon Avenue	Fresno	CA	93704			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	555 College Avenue	Lemoore	CA	93245			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2088 North Beale Road	Marysville	CA	95901-7699			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	3600 M Street	Merced	CA	95348-2898			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2201 Blue Gum	Modeso	CA	95358			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	100 East College Avenue	Porterville	CA	93257-5901			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	995 N. Reed Avenue	Reedley	CA	93654-2099			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	5151 Pacific Avenue	Stockton	CA	95207			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	915 South Mooney Boulevard	Visalia	CA	93277			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	11600 Columbia College Dr.	Sonora	CA	95370-8518			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1801 Panorama Drive	Bakersfield	CA	93305-1299			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1101 E. University Avenue	Fresno	CA	93741-0001			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	435 College Avenue	Modesto	CA	95350-5800			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	One University Circle	Turlock	CA	95382			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	9001 Stockdale Hwy.	Bakersfield	CA	93311-1022			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	5241 N. Maple Ave.	Fresno	CA	93740			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	530 Sutter St.	Jackson	CA	95642			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	891 Mountain Ranch Rd	San Andreas	CA	95249			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	738 Market Street	Colusa	CA	95932			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	345 Fair Lane	Placerville	CA	95667			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2420 Mariposa Street	Fresno	CA	93721			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	701 Truxtun Avenue	Bakersfield	CA	93301			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	401 N. Douty Street	Hanford	CA	93230			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	121 North G Street	Madera	CA	93637			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	4978 10th Street	Mariposa	CA	95338			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2100 O St.	Merced	CA	95340			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	980 Helling Way	Nevada	CA	95959			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	350 Nevada Street	Auburn	CA	95603			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	41 W. Thurman	Porterville	CA	93257			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1500 "I" Street	Modesto	CA	95354			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	605 N. El Dorado St	Stockton	CA	95202			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	750 Forbes Avenue	Yuba City	CA	95993			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	200 West Oak Avenue	Visalia	CA	93291-4931			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	113 North F Street	Tulare	CA	93274-3857			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	480 Greenley Road	Sonora	CA	95370			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	303 Second Street	Marysville	CA	95901			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2100 Bullion Street	Mariposa	CA	95338			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2220 Tulare Street	Fresno	CA	93721			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2601 Panorama Dr.	Bakersfield	CA	93306			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1400 West Lacey Blvd.	Hanford	CA	93230			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	14143 Road 28	Madera	CA	93638			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	2222 M Street	Merced	CA	95340			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	11871 Avenue 272	Visalia	CA	93277			Yes	New for Proposed Network

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Approval No. 4040-0009
Expiration Date 07/30/2010

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title, or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progress reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and, (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-1 33, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

*SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL <i>Nancy Clayton</i>	*TITLE <i>PRESIDENT</i>
*APPLICANT ORGANIZATION <i>CVIN, LLC</i>	*DATE SUBMITTED <i>3/25/10</i> 0.00