

CENTRAL SIERRA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

2012-2016 CEDS

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2014



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About the District

In 1976, the Central Sierra Economic Development District (CSEDD) was formed as a Joint Powers Authority (JPA), and established as an EDA-recognized economic development district. The original member entities included Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne counties and the seven cities of Sonora, Angels Camp, and the five Amador cities of Jackson, Sutter Creek, Amador City, Lone, and Plymouth. Mariposa County was ratified into the District in November 2011.

CSEDD's board is comprised of both public and private sector members. An elected official from each county's Board of Supervisors and an alternate are appointed for a one year term, one City Council member and an alternate are appointed from Sonora and Angels Camp, and one 5-Cities representative and alternate is appointed on behalf of Amador County's incorporated cities. Per the JPA, during a Mayor's Conference at the beginning of each calendar year, five mayors select their 5-Cities representative and alternate. With 10 available private sector Citizen Members positions, only two were filled as of June 30, 2011.

Earlier in 2011, it came to the CSEDD board's attention that its entire District's staff, including its Executive Director, would need to be laid off due to financial difficulties with the entity of employment, the Central Sierra Planning Council (CSPC), whose board is comprised of the same elected officials as CSEDD. Immediate dissolution of the CSEDD was discussed.

An interim solution was reached for the Tuolumne County Economic Development Authority (TCEDA) to take over management for one year starting July 1, 2011. TCEDA's staff of two agreed to finish the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Annual Update by deadline, prepare three years of final grant reports still outstanding to bring the District back into EDA compliance, apply for the next Partnership Planning Grant and, if awarded, research, compile, write and submit a new five-year CEDS by end of contract - June 30, 2012.

TCEDA completed the ratification of Mariposa County, attended the Mayor's Conference selection meeting, completed the CEDS Annual Update and final

reports by deadline, submitted and were awarded an EDA planning grant #07-83-06806, and produced this document per contract agreement. Six new private sector Citizen Members were appointed by their respective counties, and together, a strengthened and more diverse CSEDD private/public board became the CEDS Committee to develop a new regional economic development strategy.

Starting on July 1, 2012, TCEDA was awarded a competitive two-year management contract to assist CSEDD manage and implement their regional vision, goals, and objectives. This CEDS is a work in progress, and serves as a guide for future communications, cooperation, and planning for this five-county region.

A five-year CEDS with annual updates is required to qualify for assistance from the U.S. Department of Commerce for Economic Development Administration (EDA) funding. Jurisdictions seeking EDA funding for public works projects, engineering and construction projects, planning studies, business assistance, or aid to an economy in distress must first be listed in an EDA-approved CEDS to be considered eligible. A call for projects went out, and 130 submissions are included here for either possible EDA funding, or other funding for which they may qualify.

Development and implementation of a five year CEDS requires a new appraisal of each member entity's needs, abilities, financing options, and project readiness, coalescing the region as a whole. With rapid and intense input and discussion from public/private CSEDD board members, regional economic development professionals, commercial and industrial developers, nonprofits, public utilities, public works departments, other community partners, and interested residents, a regional economic development strategy and plan emerged. This CEDS is a better reflection of new and ongoing rural priorities, challenges and opportunities facing our five counties and 7 cities, their businesses, visitors, and residents.

Future Annual Updates of the CEDS will allow for a more comprehensive assessment and reporting of each member county's and city's economic development goals, organizational structure and progress, and will encourage the creation, funding and implementation of unique and individualized plans.

About Alpine County

Alpine County is the smallest county by population in the State of California. There are no incorporated cities in the county. The county seat is Markleeville. Alpine County is located in the Sierra Nevada between Lake Tahoe and Yosemite National Park.

Alpine County was created on March 16, 1864 during a silver boom in the wake of the nearby Comstock Lode discovery. It was named due to its resemblance to the Swiss Alps. The county was formed from parts of Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono and Tuolumne Counties. At its formation, the county had a population of about 11,000 with its county seat in Silver Mountain City. By 1868 however, the local silver mines had proven unfruitful, and the population fell to about 1,200. The county seat was moved to Markleeville in 1875.

After the silver rush, Alpine County's economy consisted almost entirely of farming, ranching, and logging. By the 1920s, the population had fallen to just 200 people. With the construction of the Bear Valley and Kirkwood ski resorts in the late 1960s, the population increased to the present level.

According to the 2000 census, the county has a total area of 743.19 square miles (1,924.9 km), of which 738.62 square miles (1,913.0 km or 99.39%) is land and 4.57 square miles (11.8 km or 0.61%) is water.

About Amador County

Amador County is located in the Sierra Nevada of the State of California. Amador County bills itself as "The Heart of the Mother Lode" and lies within the Gold Country. There is a substantial viticulture industry in the county.

Amador County was created in 1854 from parts of Calaveras and El Dorado Counties. In 1864, part of the county's territory was given to Alpine County.

The county is named for Jose Maria Amador, soldier, rancher and miner, who was born in San Francisco in 1794, the son of Sergeant Pedro Amador (a Spanish soldier who settled in California in 1771) and younger brother to Sinforosa Amador.

In 1848, Jose Maria Amador, along with several Native Americans, established a successful gold mining camp near the present town of Amador City.

Amador County is located approximately 45 miles (72 km) southeast of Sacramento in a part of California known as the foothills of the Sierra Nevada.

According to the 2000 census, the county has a total area of 604.69 square miles (1,566.1 km), of which 592.97 square miles (1,535.8 km or 98.06%) is land and 11.73 square miles (30.4 km or 1.94%) is water. Water bodies in the county include Lake Amador, Lake Camanche, Pardee Reservoir, Bear River Reservoir, Silver Lake, Sutter Creek, Cosumnes River, Mokelumne River, and Jackson Creek.

Amador County ranges in elevation from approximately 250 feet (76 m) in the western portion of the county to over 9,000 feet (2,700 m) in the eastern portion of the county. The county is bordered on the north by the Cosumnes River and on the south by the Mokelumne River.

About Calaveras County

Calaveras County is located in the Gold Country of the State of California. The county seat is San Andreas. The City of Angels, locally referred to as Angels Camp, is the only incorporated city.

Calaveras Big Trees State Park, a preserve of Giant Sequoia trees, is located in the county several miles east of the town of Arnold on State Highway 4. The uncommon gold telluride mineral calaverite was discovered in the county in 1861.

Mark Twain set his story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County", in the county. Each year, the county hosts a fair and Jumping Frog Jubilee, featuring a frog-jumping contest, to celebrate the association with Twain's story.

Calaveras County was one of the original counties of the state of California, created in 1850 at the time of admission to the Union. Parts of the county's territory were reassigned to Amador County in 1854 and to Alpine County in 1864.

The county's geography includes beautiful landmarks, rolling hills, and giant valleys.

According to the 2000 census, the county has a total area of 1,036.84 square miles (2,685.4 km), of which 1,020.04 square miles (2,641.9 km or 98.38%) is land and 16.81 square miles (43.5 km or 1.62%) is water. Calaveras County has 663,477.949 acres (2,685.0 km). There are a number of caverns located in Calaveras County.

About Mariposa County

Mariposa County is located in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada in the U.S. state of California. It lies north of Fresno, east of Merced, and southeast of Stockton. The county seat is the town of Mariposa. Federally-controlled land comprises 55% of Mariposa County. The County's eastern half is the central portion of Yosemite National Park.

There are no incorporated cities in Mariposa County; however, there are three communities (Mariposa, Coulterville and El Portal) recognized as Census-designated places for statistical purposes.

Mariposa County was one of the original counties of California, created at the time of statehood in 1850. While it began as the state's largest county, over time territory that was once part of Mariposa was ceded to twelve other counties: Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Mono, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, and Tulare. Thus, Mariposa County is known as the "Mother of Counties".

According to the 2000 Census, the county has a total area of 1,462.79 square miles (3,788.6 km²), of which 1,451.12 square miles (3,758.4 km or 99.20%) is land and 11.67 square miles (30.2 km or 0.80%) is water.

About Tuolumne County

Tuolumne County is located in the Sierra Nevada of the U.S. state of California. The northern half of Yosemite National Park is located in the eastern part of the county. The City of Sonora is the county's only incorporated city, and Sonora is the county seat. Tuolumne County was one of the original counties of California, created in 1850 at the time of statehood. Prior to statehood, it had been referred to as Oro County. Parts of the county were given to Stanislaus County in 1854 and to Alpine County in 1864.

According to the 2000 census, the county has a total area of 2,274.34 square miles (5,890.5 km), of which 2,235.41 square miles (5,789.7 km or 98.29%) is land and 38.93 square miles (100.8 km or 1.71%) is water. A California Department of Forestry document reports Tuolumne County's 1,030,812 acres (4,171.55 km²) include federal lands such as Yosemite National Park, Stanislaus National Forest, Bureau of Land Management lands, and Indian reservations.

Central Sierra Economic Development District

Regional Vision

The Central Sierra Economic Development District (CSEDD) is one of five federal economic development districts in the State of California, and is comprised of five counties (Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne), and seven cities (City of Sonora, City of Angels, and Amador County's five incorporated cities of Jackson, Lone, Sutter Creek, Amador City and Plymouth).

Our collective vision is for CSEDD to be recognized as an economic development resource by its member entities, and community partners. CSEDD strives to become a pro-active partner in project review and facilitation, identifying funding sources, assisting with grant applications, and in creating a network for shared communications between elected officials and staffs, the private sector, nonprofits, local economic development corporations, other local governments such as independent special districts and JPAs, and state and federal partners.

Based on 130 projects submitted for the five-year Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) from developers, county and city engineers and public works staff, private consultants, public utilities, tribal councils, and economic development professionals, the overall unifying challenges, opportunities, goals and objectives in our rural region became clear.

On behalf of our region, CSEDD speaks with one voice to outline our goals, which include the following:

- 1) effective regional communication;
- 2) understand local economic development vision, objectives and plans;
- 3) identify tools for retaining and expanding existing businesses;
- 4) identify available funding and financing resources;
- 5) train and educate our workforce; and
- 6) manage our natural resources.

Regional Objectives

- Create a regional communications and resource information network
- Identify and assess county, city and local economic development
- Recommend tools for professional business counseling and training
- Provide outreach for and participation in broadband, cellular and data services partnerships
- Identify local, state and federal funding resources for projects and CSEDD activities submitted for listing in the CEDS, including:
 - ✓ upgrade or replace water and sewer infrastructure
 - ✓ business assistance programs
 - ✓ downtown historic renovations
 - ✓ tourist-related developments designed to enhance local and regional natural resources
 - ✓ woody biomass value-added businesses
 - ✓ filling broadband gaps
 - ✓ utilization of rail transportation for lumber, mining and extraction-oriented products
 - ✓ building and maintaining bridges and roads
 - ✓ vision and overall economic development strategy for each member
- Encourage workforce development
- Support utilization of forest-related and fuel-reduction strategies and products to create value-added businesses and management of water and timber (including saw logs) resources
- Encourage biomass utilization and creation of value-added businesses
- Promote “waste to energy” projects and programs to relieve landfills and divert recyclables to innovative green businesses

Through technology, good old-fashioned conversations and relationship building, professional management, and economic development expertise, CSEDD will become a cutting-edge and reliable economic development district. CSEDD will benefit its rural communities, enhance private/public partnerships that create long-term job opportunities, address its current and future rural priorities, and assist to secure state and federal funding.

Overview of the Economic Development Work Plan

This work plan provides a road map for the Central Sierra Economic Development District (CSEDD) to implement its economic development strategy over the next five years. Measurable outcomes provide a list of the potential, yet tangible and practical ways, to accomplish the overall goals and action items.

Goal 1: Strengthen Regional Communication

This goal addresses the need to establish overall communication regarding economic development within the 5-county/7 city region of the CSEDD. Our rural counties and cities are inextricably linked to one another by basic geography, topography, water, tourism, agriculture, transportation, forest lands, commerce, and very high unemployment. The stakeholders are many and diverse, and communication and conversation has been local and specific for the most part, although this is changing. Funders are encouraging regional projects and objectives, which requires identifying similar project needs and communicating them. Benefits of regional collaborations are being recognized and the number of private/public and tribal projects relating to transportation, communication, marketing, business education and financing, and funding for infrastructure continues to increase. We need to know who we are, what projects are in the pipeline, and how to reach one another.

Action Item 1-A: Compile a CSEDD Regional Resource Guide

Identify, compile, communicate and maintain a contact list of stakeholders and resources for economic development within the five county CSEDD region to encourage communication and collaborations: a CSEDD “resource guide.”



CSEDD Role:

CSEDD is a facilitator and hub for establishing an informational network to further communication between CSEDD member entities, elected officials including Boards of Supervisors and City Councils and staffs, project managers, public works and planning departments, developers, public utility personnel for water and sewer infrastructure, nonprofits, transportation agencies, funders, and other community partners.

Measurable Outcomes:

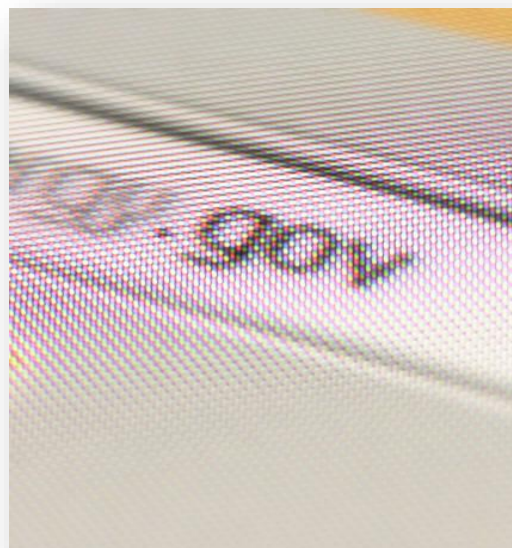
1) Contact information will be compiled into a CSEDD's "resource guide" for regional economic development purposes, including, but not limited to the following: five county's main offices, Boards of Supervisors and County Administrative Officers; seven city's main offices; Mayors, City Council Members and City Managers; economic development contacts such as economic development corporations and grant writers; applicable federal and state agencies; Small Business Development Centers; Chambers of Commerce; Visitors Bureaus; community colleges; media; and funding sources.

Action Item 1-B: Create CSEDD Website

This action item provides for the actual dissemination of information and resources to the stakeholders and interested parties list above. A CSEDD website and use of technology-based strategies will offer readily accessible public information to member entities, and the public at large such as mapping, county/city data and profiles, industry clusters, and multi-county projects.

CSEDD Role:

Initiate and facilitate a CSEDD website presence for public access to economic development resources and contact information.



Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Create and maintain a CSEDD website: CSEDD’s regional profile data, projects, CEDS, and new “resource guide.”
- 2) Post CEDS and all Annual Updates online, along with the CEDS Project Lists.

Goal 2: Assess Local Economic Development Organizations

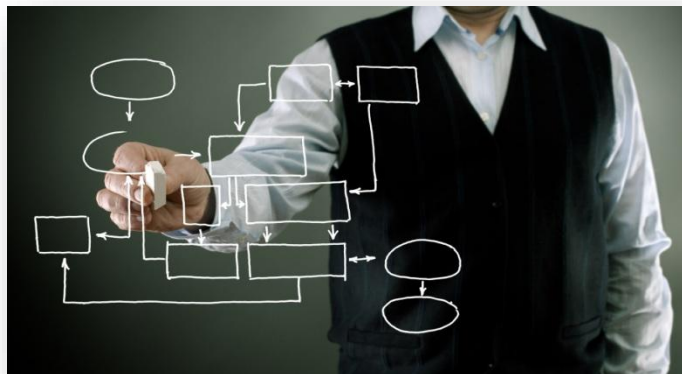
Effective leadership of a regional economic development strategy and plan necessitates and acknowledging and understanding what types of organizations already exist to provide assistance to their county, city or unincorporated areas for economic development, and to articulate the vision, organizational structure, strategy, plans and projects of these entities. The whole must know its parts.

Action Item 2-A: Identify CSEDD County and City Economic Development

Identify each CSEDD member county and city’s current vision, organizational structure, overall strategy and written plan, including projects, for economic development.

CSEDD Role:

Facilitate meetings or assist with discussions of current vision, organizational structure, overall strategy and written plan, including projects, for economic development.

**Measurable Outcomes:**

- 1) Provide each CSEDD member county and city with information compiled, as requested.

Action Item 2-B: Identify Local Economic Development Entities

Identify economic development corporations, agencies, JPAs, chambers or other groups empowered to represent each county and city.

CSEDD Role:

Collect and compile information.

Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Provide each CSEDD member county and city with information about the entities responsible for or formally practicing economic development within their jurisdictions, and within unincorporated areas: name, organizational structure, vision, plans, and economic development projects.
- 2) Provide examples of local or multi-county “models” of innovative solutions, when available.



Action Item 2-C: Identify General Plan Economic Development Elements

Identify the most current or any relevant Economic, Water, and Cultural Elements in the General Plan of each county and city.

CSEDD Role: Collect and compile information.

Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Provide each CSEDD member county and city with the most current or any relevant Economic, Water, and Cultural Elements in the General Plan of each county and city, if requested.

2) Provide examples of local or multi-county “models” of innovative solutions, when available.

Action Item 2-D: Review Economic Development Assessments and Studies

1) Identify and review any previous and relevant economic development assessments, studies, and branding efforts approved by each county or city.

CSEDD Role:

Collect and compile information.

Measurable Outcomes:

1) Provide any previous and relevant economic development assessments, studies, and branding efforts approved by each county or city, if requested.

2) Provide examples of local or multi-county “models” of innovative solutions, when available.

Action Item 2-E: Identify Community Economic Development Assessment Tools and Services

Identify economic development assessment tools and services available to county/city member entities to assess community strengths and challenges, and those available to provide recommendations for future economic development strategies.

CSEDD Role:

Collect and compile information.

Measurable Outcomes:

Provide each CSEDD member county and city with a list of economic development assessment tools and services available to county/city member entities to assess

strengths and challenges, and those available to provide recommendations for future economic development strategies.

Goal 3: Education and Counseling for Business Retention & Expansion

This goal addresses the need for providing professional counseling services and training to existing businesses, startups and entrepreneurs to help them stay in business, expand, and create long-term job opportunities.

Action Item 3-A: Encourage Professional Business Counseling and Training

Identify potential service providers, collaborations, and alliances to provide professional counseling training programs locally and regionally for businesses.

CSEDD Role:

Identify and communicate available service providers of local and regional professional counseling and training programs.



Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Through already established working relationships with the two Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) that provide services to all five CSEDD member counties - the Northeastern California SBDC at San Joaquin Delta College and Alliance SBDC, Modesto – determine the feasibility of creating and funding a new partnership.
- 2) A list of potential service providers will be created and posted on the new CSEDD website such as Tools for Business, Small Business Development Centers, community colleges, webinars, CALED conferences, and IEDC courses.

3) Over the next five years, business counseling sessions and trainings will be held on a variety of subjects such as writing business and marketing plans, developing competitive strategies, improving online marketing, website and technology-based opportunities, branding, and social media for the benefit of the businesses located within the CSEDD region.

4) Provide examples of local or multi-county “models” of innovative solutions such as the Tuolumne Business Alliance (TBA), City of Sonora’s and Mariposa County’s Microenterprise Programs, and TBA’s *Small Business Resource Guide*.

Action Item 3-B: Encourage Regional Broadband, Cellular and Data Services

Identify and provide outreach to private/public partnerships that are addressing gaps in service and lack of education of broadband, cellular and data services in the CSEDD region.

CSEDD Role:

Provide outreach, education and facilitation of communications between stakeholders of private/public partnerships and projects. Identify problem areas in providing broadband, cellular and data services to businesses, nonprofits, emergency services and rural entrepreneurs.



Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Conduct a regional educational survey and “inventory” of a minimum of 150 businesses total to assess business training needs for Amador, Calaveras, Western Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa counties.
- 2) Participate in leadership groups such as attending the Central Sierra Connect (CSC) Steering Committee’s quarterly meetings; Chair the CSC Economic Development ad hoc work group meetings; and attend Consortium Regional Summit meetings or conference calls.

- 3) Draft a CSC Business Outreach and Engagement Plan including speaking engagements and/or meetings benefiting 40+ businesses in the Region to educate about business enhancements, e-commerce opportunities and business marketing through broadband. Continue outreach and business education.
- 4) Assist Calaveras County to communicate and facilitate private/public stakeholder meetings for the five counties participating in the grant application of the *Central Sierra Economic Development Broadband Middle Mile* project that proposes to provide a regional “backbone” of internet connectivity to the economically disadvantaged communities of our District.
- 5) Provide assistance in procuring a grant writer and submitting a *Central Sierra Economic Development Broadband Middle Mile* project grant application to the EDA for funding, if applicable.
- 6) Provide examples of local or multi-county “models” of innovative solutions, when available.

Goal 4: Pursue Funding Sources

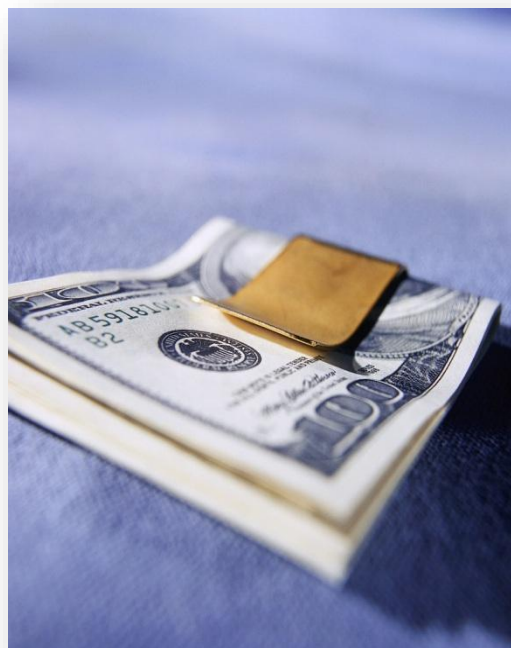
This goal addresses the need for identifying funding and financing resources for all submitted CEDS projects, studies, engineering, construction and planning, business assistance programs; and for implementation of future activities of the CSEDD. Although critical to rural commerce and economic development, many submitted projects may not meet EDA funding criteria to create long-term jobs through private/public partnerships; such projects include upgrading and maintaining crumbling water and sewer infrastructure, building and maintaining roads and bridges, filling broadband gaps, developing “waste to energy” projects to ease our landfills, forest-related projects, historic downtown renovations, rail transportation projects, and tourist-related developments. It is incumbent upon the CSEDD to research and provide funding resources for these rural priorities.

Action Item 4-A: Educate on EDA-Eligible CEDS Project Funding Resources

Provide outreach and information on Economic Development Administration (EDA) funding for projects listed in 2012 – 2016 CEDS.

CSEDD Role:

Educate and communicate with private and public CSEDD member entity representatives and project managers about EDA funding resources and collaborative opportunities for all projects listed in the CEDS as EDA-fundable projects, such as public works, biomass, broadband, forest-related projects, engineering and planning studies, and business assistance programs. Serve as an intermediary between the EDA staff and project managers.

**Measurable Outcomes:**

- 1) Post information about EDA funding criteria and all EDA-fundable projects listed in the 2012 – 2016 CEDS on the CSEDD website.
- 2) Make presentations to or participate in private meetings and public forums to inform elected officials, their constituencies and staff, project managers, developers, public utility personnel, and nonprofits, as needed. An initial visit per member entity (8) is projected annually.

Action Item 4-B: Identify Other CEDS Project Funding Resources

Identify other potential local, state and federal funding or financing resources for projects listed in the 2012 – 2016 CEDS that do not meet the EDA funding criteria, and leverage federal funding with other qualifying matching funds.

CSEDD Role:

Educate and communicate with private and public CSEDD member entity representatives and project managers about funding and financing resources to assist CEDS projects that do not meet EDA funding criteria.

Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Identify and publish a list of private and public sector funders and financing sources with contact information, including: Small Business Administration (SBA), United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA-RD), Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRB), New Market Tax Credits (NMTC), Statewide Community Infrastructure Program (SCIP), I-Bank financing, Revolving Loan Funds; Microenterprise Programs; Community Development Block Grants (CDBG); venture capital and angel capital investors, if available.
- 2) Assist member agencies with the development of funding sources for small business loans such as Community Development Block Grants, Small Business Administration loans and various other agencies.

Action Item 4-C: Identify Funding Sources for Infrastructure Projects

Without basic infrastructure, it is nearly impossible to “develop” economically. Poor, narrow and dangerous country roads and their costly improvements often discourage projects from moving forward. Providing extensions and expansions of water and sewer lines is a requirement for future commercial and industrial growth and development. Retaining the historic and pastoral ambiance of a rural lifestyle is almost a mantra to our region and of paramount importance. But potholes and dangerous curves in our roads, outdated bridges near seismic collapse and public utilities close to bankruptcy do not bode well for our future. Ratepayers, businesses, and property owners cannot bear the burden of multi-million dollar infrastructure maintenance and upgrades. Funds are scarce; funds are competitive, but it is essential to ensure a stable economy and future growth for our region.

CSEDD Role:

Research and communicate infrastructure funding sources, and facilitate dissemination of information to project managers and interested parties.

Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Identify local, state and federal funding and financing resources for local and regional infrastructure projects such as water, sewer, bridges, roads, landfills, and communication and transportation networks.
- 2) Create a database of all projects submitted for listing in the CEDS and contact information of their corresponding project managers and other interested parties.
- 3) Create an email contact list for all projects submitted for listing in the CEDS.
- 4) Research and facilitate the hosting of a regional “funding workshop” for infrastructure project managers, public works staff, elected officials, developers, public utility personnel, and other interested parties.
- 5) Host a regional “funding workshop,” if funding becomes available.
- 6) Attend or keep apprised of the activities and funding opportunities through local and regional water and sewer collaborations such as the Integrated Water Regional Management Plan (IRWMP) groups, LAFCO water and wastewater Municipal Service Reviews (MSRs), and independent special water and wastewater districts.

Action Item 4-D: Identify Funding Sources for CSEDD Activities Implementation of many of the CEDS activities listed under each goal’s measurable outcomes requires sustainable funding sources to carry out and expand these objectives.

CSEDD Role:

Promote the role, benefits and value of the Central Sierra Economic Development District's activities to its member entities, other entities submitting projects, economic development corporations, community partners, Chambers of Commerce, Visitors Bureaus, businesses, and the region as a whole.

**Measurable Outcomes:**

- 1) Identify grants, partnerships and private and public economic development entities, including Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs), private nonprofit economic development corporations, chamber groups, and others.
- 2) Propose funding options for future CSEDD activities to each member county and city, including a fee-for-services based option and a membership fee-for-services option.

Goal 5: Regional Workforce Education and Training**Action Item 5-A: Encourage Workforce Development****CSEDD Role:**

Work closely with workforce and job training partners to form innovative partnerships to assist our businesses in hiring and training new and existing employees.

Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Establish and maintain working relationships with workforce, job training and educational partners such as Mother Lode Job Training, ATCAA, and community colleges.
- 2) Identify and communicate grants, other potential funding sources, and private or public opportunities to partner for workforce training and education.
- 3) Provide examples of local or multi-county “models” of innovative workforce and job training solutions, when available.

***Goal 6: Regional Natural Resource Management***

This goal addresses the need to manage our resources efficiently, cost-effectively, and to identify value-added business opportunities from our regional forests, landfills, and harvesting practices, including “waste to energy” projects, and employment opportunities.

Action Item 6-A: Support Forest Resource Management

Address forest management practices as they relate to commerce, managing forest-related resources, and creating job opportunities. More than eighty percent of the CSEDD region is forested. Due to a variety of environmental, regulatory and



market-based reasons, a once significant regional production of forest products has seen a steady decline in forest industry employment over the last three decades, and many mills have closed. As timber (including saw logs) harvesting declines, accumulation of forest fuels is rising dramatically, increasing potential for catastrophic forest fires, which threaten entire communities' survival.

CSEDD Role:

Support endeavors to find practical approaches to the reduction of forest fuels while seeking corresponding opportunities for environmentally-responsible uses of the biomass harvested from forest fuels reduction processes. Encourage value-added business development and increased employment opportunities through timber (including saw logs) sales and forest-related programs.

Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Meet with stakeholders of private/public partnerships or collaborations such as the United States Forest Service, Cal Fire, fire safe councils, conservation districts, forest management or stewardship committees, the region's Congressional representatives, elected officials, biomass plant operators, wood fiber manufacturers, mill owners or representatives to address issues, as requested.
Provide examples of local or multi-county "models" of innovative forest-related solutions, when available.

Action Item 6-B: Encourage Bio Mass Utilization

Address resource management as it applies to commerce, value-added businesses, and employment. Woody biomass materials removed in the forest fuels reduction process present a challenge for disposal. Steadily advancing technology is being applied to converting biomass into energy, and new businesses are being created rapidly to manufacture environmentally safe products.



CSEDD Role:

Promote the responsible use of harvested biomass and assist the growth of value-added businesses, including the fielding of appropriately scaled demonstration projects. Facilitate and communicate regional opportunities.

Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Meet with stakeholders of private/public partnerships or collaborations such as the United States Forest Service, Cal Fire, forest management or stewardship committees, region's Congressional representatives, elected officials, biomass plants, wood fiber manufacturers, mill owners or representatives to address issues, as required.
- 2) Provide examples of local or multi-county "models" of innovative biomass solutions, when available.

Action Item 6-C: Encourage Solid Waste Management

Landfills are an old solution to an old problem: what to do with the trash from a civilized society. "Waste to energy" solutions are coming to the forefront of solid waste management. Counties with landfills are finding compliance with state regulations difficult to maintain for diversion of recyclables, as well as meeting state requirements outlined in their Integrated Waste Management Plans.

Landfills are filling up land. Landfills take up valuable real estate, and availability of land for this use is scarce, and rarely provides a profitable return on investment, especially in a rural area. Fees for solid waste disposal are going up. There are health concerns about



toxic sludge and harmful consumer materials going into landfills; there are concerns about leakage of these hazardous substances contaminating groundwater and soil. For counties who do not have landfills, there are expensive transportation costs and mounting tipping fees to haul and store their waste.

Fortunately, energy generation from waste will begin to ease our landfills, create opportunities for value-added businesses to profit from recycling carpet, magnetic tape, plastics, tires, old electronics and computers, glass, and composting green waste.

There is no Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) in any of our five CSEDD counties. RMDZ programs provide incentives to businesses that manufacture products using materials that would normally end up in the landfill. RMDZ offers low-interest loans and incentives to qualified businesses. Recycling creates jobs and tax revenue.

CSEDD Role:

Promote “waste to energy” projects and programs that create value-added businesses, provide business assistance, incentives and loans to existing businesses, increase employment, and find creative solutions to managing solid waste disposal to ease our landfills.

Measurable Outcomes:

- 1) Research and identify benefits, costs and opportunities for value-added businesses from establishing a RMDZ recycling zone, either for one or multiple counties. Determine criteria and timing for becoming a RMDZ.
- 2) Participate or stay apprised of local Solid Waste Task Force efforts in each of the five counties.

Action Item 6-D: Support Water, Wastewater and Energy Resource Management

Much of the State's water comes from "sources of origin" in counties located within the CSEDD's area of responsibility. How to manage ground water, surface water, wastewater, aquifers, private wells, water rights, and reservoirs are topics of intense discussion at the county and state levels.



Regional water and wastewater plans are being discussed throughout the watershed areas, as public officials, public utilities, businesses, fire officials, environmental groups, and residents struggle to comprehend the need for and consequences of preserving adequate water resources.

Many of the region's water and wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are outdated, leaking, seeping, crumbling, comprised of clay pipe, wooden flumes, rusty water storage tanks, causing raw sewage spills, incurring costly violations, and are not adequately meeting current state regulations. In some cases, WWTPs are under a "cease and desist" order and causing public health and safety hazards. Many water and sewer districts and agencies do not have long-term master plans or the finances to prepare for the future needs of their communities with increasing population growth and potential or planned residential, commercial or industrial developments.

Energy sources power or fuel everything on the planet, including the human race and our consumption needs: cars, homes, businesses, gardens, raising livestock, tooling, and the manufacturing everyday products - even great ideas on how to save energy. Fuel is expensive whether it is derived from gasoline, coal, natural gas, mitochondria, solar, wind, waste, or grass. Energy is expensive, and we depend on it.

CSEDD Role:

Support and encourage collaborations and partnerships that seek to manage and improve existing water supply systems, wastewater treatment plants, energy-saving programs and incentives, and promote educational programs for water and energy conservation and recycling.

Measurable Outcomes:

1) Assist in identifying and communicating water and energy-saving programs for businesses through service providers such as Pacific Gas and Electric (PGE), Sierra Business Council, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, and others.

2) Participate in collaborations and solutions that provide potential revenue sources and cost-savings for businesses such as discussions with the Tuolumne County Power Agency (TCPA) and Calaveras County Power Agency (CCPA), and that may create job opportunities in our five county region, as requested.

CSEDDs REGIONAL EDA-PRIORITY PROJECTS

“ALL COUNTY” PROJECT NARRATIVES

Central Sierra Broadband Middle Mile Project

How many direct jobs-years will be created from this project?	134
How many indirect jobs will be created from this project?	67
How many jobs will be induced from this project?	113

Project Purpose

The Central Sierra counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa are alike in geography, economy, population and demographics. The population here reflects nearly every factor contributing to the Digital Divide: extreme geography, poverty, lack of population and local policy contribute to an environment where the private sector struggles with building a business case to close coverage gaps. These factors translate into a hesitation on the part of service providers to deploy due to unsustainable return on investment (ROI). The sparsely populated areas of the region have not attracted the same level of investment and innovation as urban areas of the state. Over 40% of the county's private and public sector organizations and households are underserved or unserved. The Last Mile infrastructure for broadband technology is only available in a very small service area, primarily as DSL-based technology. DSL has inherent limitations: the distance it must travel from the Telco Central Office (CO) to the customer's address determines the areas served. With only a handful of widely scattered central offices, this leaves vast swathes of the region without access to DSL service.

The key to providing Last Mile service is affordable, competitive Middle Mile connectivity independent of the major companies as the ROI is too low for deployment otherwise.

The top opportunity for broadband adoption in the Central Sierra region is to expand access to broadband service. A hybrid network of fiber optic cable and microwave radios on privately held towers as well as state towers to link Last Mile

providers in the Central Sierra region and their customers to the terrestrial fiber backbone would provide this affordable broadband to the region and significantly reduce the digital divide.

A regional strategy to maximize private sector return through broadband adoption on capital investment along with full advantage of grant opportunities can stimulate market solutions as a potential tenants, i.e. the targeted local critical community facilities in the different identified sectors: K-12, healthcare, regional libraries, two local community colleges, public safety agencies, local government and community based organizations.

Focusing on the problem of enhancing the Middle Mile to meet the new broadband definitions, this Middle Mile Project will use fiber optic cable to provide the core backbone connectivity. Fiber optic cable can provide virtually unlimited bandwidth and this project will create open fiber access points to serve anchor tenants and Last Mile providers.

From the fiber backbone, the project proposes to extend broadband availability using microwave technology. The extreme geography and terrain in the region becomes an asset for building a microwave network. Microwave technology is a reliable and proven broadband solution and will provide access points to serve anchor tenants and Last Mile providers. Using this hybrid approach, the project can deploy a very robust broadband network capable of meeting future demands in a very short, months rather than years, period of time.

Throughout the five-county region the theme is clear with both residents and businesses: There is an immediate need for the affordable, fast, reliable broadband service that this project will provide.

Small Business Development Center Counseling and Training Project

The Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program is authorized through the US SBA. SBDCs deliver professional business consulting to entrepreneurs and existing small businesses at no cost. This federally funded program is managed by local educational or business serving organizations to foster small business creation, expansion and retention leading to job creation and local economic vitality.

ALPINE COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES

Bear Valley Transportation Lift

This activity is a follow-up to the Bear Valley Transportation Lift Feasibility Study which was completed in late 1999. This project has been identified as a long-term activity for potential partial funding through the Economic Development Administration.

Participants:

- Bear Valley Community Development Corporation (Project Sponsor)
- CSEDD (Financing and Project Development Technical Assistance)
- Bear Valley Ski Area (Sponsor and Forest Service Lessee)
- Toeniskoetter, Breeding and Hallgrimson, Inc. (Easement at the Transportation Center-Lower Site and Development of Lodging Facilities)
- US Forest Service, Stanislaus National Forest, (Project Approval and Environmental Review under the National Environmental Policy Act)
- Alpine County Planning Department (Environmental Review under the California Environmental Quality Act and Use Permit)
- Alpine County Building Department (Building Permits)
- California Department of Forestry (Clearing Permits)
- Pacific Gas and Electric (Electricity for the Transportation Lift)
- Alpine County Department of Public Works (Parking)

AMADOR COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES

Carbondale Industrial Park Infrastructure Development

This project is the development of infrastructure to service the Carbondale Industrial Park and surrounding industrial areas. Infrastructure to be provided consists of a potable water supply from an existing water line to provide water for drinking, manufacturing processes, and fire flow requirements, and development of a sewage treatment system.

Project Design and Cost:

The potable water supply will service an existing tile manufacturing plant and an expansion of that plant for the manufacture of concrete roof tiles. The current water supply for the tile plant is a small well which pumps a limited amount of groundwater to the plant. This well is susceptible to contamination from livestock grazing. In addition, the well is insufficient to provide fire flow for the existing structure. The new water supply will use an existing 6" water line which is located approximately 5,700 lineal feet from the tile plant. A feed line will be attached to the existing water line. The feed line will provide water to a 250,000 gallon water tank which will then be connected by a 4,000 foot water line to the tile plant. Approximate cost for this project is \$970,000 which includes construction costs and engineering.

This new water supply system will also solve a fire flow problem for Reed Minerals, which is a manufacturing plant located adjacent to the Carbondale Industrial Park. The construction of a water storage tank to serve the tile plant will allow for sufficient fire flow at Reed Minerals in the event of a wildland fire which affects both the tile plant and Reed Minerals.

The sewer facilities will service the tile plant and will consist of a septic waste disposal system with a leach field located at the industrial park. The current system is a recirculating system which recycles treated effluent back into the tile plant for industrial uses. The existing system has been determined to be less than satisfactory. Approximate cost for the sewer facility is \$110,000 including construction costs and engineering.

Financing:

Financing for both the water supply and the sewer system is proposed to be obtained from Amador County (owner of the Carbondale Industrial Park) and a combination of federal and state sources including, the Economic Development Administration, the Rural Development Administration, the State Community Development Block Grant Program, and the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank.

Job Creation Benefit:

Tile Plant - 30 current jobs will be retained at the existing tile plant.

Reed Minerals - 30 new jobs be will created by this manufacturing plant.

Implementation:

Amador County will be the sponsoring agency for this project. The County owns Carbondale Industrial Park and has been the lead agency for both infrastructure and private business development at the Park. Once the water line and storage tank are constructed, the project will be dedicated to the Amador County Water Agency, which is the county-wide special district that provides water throughout the County. Amador County Water Agency will be responsible for providing potable water to the tile plant and Reed Minerals and for operation and maintenance of the supply system. Amador County will retain responsibility for oversight of the sewer treatment facilities.

Participants:

- Amador County (Project Sponsor, Administration and Implementation)
- Amador Economic Development Company (Financing)
- CSEDD (Project Development and Financing)
- Amador County Water Agency (Construction Oversight and Operation and Maintenance of the Water System)
- Howard Properties (Easements)
- Amador County Planning Department (Environmental Review under the California Environmental Quality Act and Permits)

CALAVERAS COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES

Wilseyville Woody Biomass Product Yard Engineering & Construction Project

Calaveras Healthy Impact Products Solutions, Inc. (CHIPS) is the administrative partner for the Amador Calaveras Cooperative Association for Biomass Utilization (ACCABU), a local collaborative of forest contractors, individuals and small business. CHIPS and ACCABU are working to acquire and revitalize a portion of a

former Mill site near Wilseyville, CA that ceased operations in 1968. The site is owned by the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) which operates a facility on a separate portion of the property. CCWD has conditionally agreed to sell the property to CHIPS for the proposed use as a Woody Biomass Product Yard. A variety of small businesses and value added activities are to be sited at the Yard that use woody biomass harvested from local forests and watersheds as feedstock. These include, but are not limited to: A small scale 2 to 3 MW Combined Power and Heat plant (enough to power 800 to 1,000 homes); a small saw-mill and lumber drying kiln operation; forest and green waste chipping for lawn / soil amendments; a native plants greenhouse for landscapes and reforestation; firewood; agricultural and architectural posts and poles production. The Product Yard effort has the support of the Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG) as an important component of its All Lands Triple Bottom Line strategy (environment, community, economy) – it is a place to take woody biomass to add economic value. The ACCG collaborative was recently awarded a 10 year USDA / USFS Collaborative Forest Landscape Program (CFLRP) grant, and it is working with DOI-BLM to establish a similar forest stewardship relation. The infrastructure provided by the Product Yard will be operated cooperatively by the many small contractors, individuals and businesses involved in the Yard. Project components include: acquisition (\$85,000 - \$90,000); site development engineering (\$75,000 - \$90,000); 2-3 MW power plant engineering (\$230,000 - \$250,000); site development work (\$250,000 - \$300,000).

CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (CCWD)

PROJECT NARRATIVES

Copper Cove C Tank Transmission Line and Pump Station.

This project increases capacity to provide water demands to commercial development in the town of Copperopolis and along O'Byrnes Ferry Road corridor, including the Copper Town Center. The pumping station will better serve current demands with two 2,500 gpm pumps, along with additional flexibility to add an additional pump to meet future demands. The project will

improve system operations by increasing storage for peak demands and fire flows. Operations within the system will improve by providing a direct route for flow from the WTP to the distribution system and by adding a new booster pumping station along the pipeline route to the “C” Tank. The project is ready for construction with final design and CEQA complete. The pipeline alignment also received the necessary wetlands permit to allow construction. Total project construction cost is \$7 Million.

MURPHYS SANITARY DISTRICT

Title 22 Wastewater Treatment Plant

This project is in the conception stage and was identified as a need during the 1990s. The project would provide a Title 22 compliant tertiary wastewater treatment plant in order to provide reclaimed wastewater for use in the nearby vicinity and accommodate additional growth within the District.

Background

The District currently operates a .20 MGD dry weather flow secondary wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) which treats wastewater from the town of Murphys and the surrounding area. In the early 2000s, the District constructed a WWTP project which was intended to provide Title 22 tertiary wastewater for reuse, unfortunately due to design flaws associated with the project; the existing plant remains inadequate to achieve this level of treatment.

The District’s treated wastewater is currently transported to Hay Station Ranch and Ironstone Vineyards for use in crop irrigation, but is insufficient to provide frost protection due to the limitations on reuse of secondary water. Ironstone Vineyards has also expressed interest in being annexed into the District to facilitate additional commercial development. In addition, the District has identified limited pumping capacity at the treatment plant as well as a need for additional disposal lands during the required 1in 100 year design criteria.

Project Objectives

- The proposed project would install continuous backwash sand filters as well as ultraviolet disinfection facilities in order to achieve Title 22 tertiary level treatment capable of treating 1.2 MGD dry weather flows and 1.5 MGD peak wintertime flows.
- The project would include modifications to the District's dechlorination detention basin in order to increase capacity for deliverance of the treated wastewater to end users.
- The project would also include development of spray fields on an adjacent 20 acre District owned parcel to mitigate a lack of storage capacity in the District's storage ponds for the required 1 in 100 year design storm season.

Need for the Project

The project would maximize opportunities for the beneficial use of the recycled wastewater in the areas surrounding the wastewater treatment plant. Mitigating inadequacies in the existing treatment plant will provide the opportunity for additional development of agriculture interests in the area with the subsequent job creation associated with agriculture. In addition, as adjacent vineyards currently use surface water for frost protection, use of treated wastewater for this purpose will relieve the demand on surface water supplies allowing for use of the surface water for additional commercial development. The proposed increase in plant capacity will provide for additional development on both commercial and residential properties with the District's boundaries and the corresponding increases in job creation.

Project Design and Cost

The preliminary and budgetary level cost estimate for the required improvements to achieve Title 22 tertiary treatment is \$5 million dollars. The cost estimate includes continuous backwash sand filters, ultraviolet disinfection facilities, pumping, electrical, and mechanical modifications, modifications to the existing dechlorination detention basin to increase capacity as well as installation of required facilities for the adjacent 20 acre parcel spray fields.

CALAVERAS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

O'Byrnes Ferry Bridge Replacement Project

Overview

The Counties of Calaveras and Tuolumne are proposing a project to either rehabilitate or replace an existing bridge on O'Byrnes Ferry Road crossing the Stanislaus River/Lake Tulloch (Bridge No. 30C0085). Calaveras County is the lead agency for the project under an existing Memorandum of Understanding with Tuolumne County. The project is located in southern Calaveras County and western Tuolumne County approximately 40 miles east of Stockton, California and near the town of Copperopolis. Calaveras County has applied for and received notice of obligation of funds under the federal Highway Bridge Program (HBP) to initiate the project. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is administering the HBP for the project under delegation by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

The HBP provides federal aid to states and local agencies to rehabilitate or replace "functionally obsolete" or "structurally deficient" bridges with sufficiency ratings below certain thresholds. The O'Byrnes Ferry Bridge is considered functionally obsolete and has a Sufficiency Rating of 68.2 on a scale of 0 to 100. It is also vulnerable to collapse under a safety-level earthquake. The bridge is eligible for federal aid under the HBP. The federal participation for subsequent project costs is anticipated to be 88.53%. The remaining 11.47% must be matched using local funds.

The two basic alternatives for the project are rehabilitation of the existing bridge or replacement with a new bridge. Rehabilitation would require widening the bridge deck, correcting substandard horizontal curves at each end of the bridge and seismically retrofitting the structure. Replacement would involve constructing a new bridge on a new alignment either upstream or downstream of the existing crossing. As part of a recently-issued Project Study Report (PSR) both alternatives were studied. For replacement, more than a dozen alignments were considered in

concept. Of those alternatives, the PSR provides a more detailed analysis including preliminary engineering designs and cost estimates for the rehabilitation alternative and two of the most feasible replacement alignments. Based on this analysis and summarized in Table 1, total project costs are estimated to approach \$72 million of which some \$64 million in federal aid is anticipated. Both Counties are pursuing other revenue sources to fund the remaining \$8.3 million.

Project Phase	Current Estimate	Funding Allocation	
		HBP	Local
		88.53%	11.47%
PE (PA&ED, PS&E) + CE	\$7,012,000	\$6,207,724	\$804,276
Right-of-Way	\$1,367,500	\$1,210,648	\$156,852
Construction (Escalated)	\$56,656,000	\$50,157,557	\$6,498,443
Construction Administration	\$7,365,000	\$6,520,235	\$844,766
Totals:	\$72,400,500	\$64,096,164	\$8,304,337

Contingent upon funding construction could begin as early as 2015.

TASK	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. PID/PSR	■					
2. Preliminary Engineering & Environmental Review		■				
3. Final Design & Permitting			■			
4. Right-of-Way Acquisition				■		
5. Construction					■	

Employment Forecast

Engineering and Technical Support: 75,000 person-hours

Construction: 280,000 person hours in direct labor with additional demand generated for materials such as quarry products, concrete and asphalt, and additional demand for lodging and meals for construction laborers.

Mountain Ranch Road/State Route 49 Road Improvements

Project Description

Mountain Ranch Road is a heavily traveled two-lane Major Collector that connects eastern Calaveras County with State Route 49 via San Andreas. The area accessed by the project represents the largest concentration of jobs in Calaveras. The project was planned in collaboration with Mark Twain Hospital, the only full-service hospital in the County. Currently there are over 48 emergency response and other public service agencies that are vital for the day-to-day operations and safety of the County clustered within the area served by the project road segment.

The project represents a multimodal transportation lifeline to the service agencies that is vital to every community in Calaveras and provides benefits to the surrounding five counties with a collective population of 1.32 million.

This project will span an approximate half-mile segment of Mountain Ranch Road beginning at the intersection with SR 49 and terminating at the western entrance to the Government Center. The project will mitigate congestion, improve access for public and emergency services and update geometry for both existing and forecasted vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian volumes. The proposed project will construct improvements at the intersection of Pope Street and Mountain Ranch Road, widen the traveled way, improve roadway shoulders, construct bicycle and/or pedestrian facilities, and improve surface drainage, lighting and landscaping.

Jobs Projections

An analysis of jobs created as a function of this project was calculated based on the January 2009 Alliance for American Manufacturing (AAM) Study. This study determined that approximately 30.4 jobs would be generated. In addition, Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital is opening a Specialty Care Center on the hospital campus next year. The Center will be staffed by six new permanent positions. The new County Courthouse, set for construction next year, will contract out janitorial and landscape services, likely to create the equivalent of two full-time private sector positions.

An indirect boost to private sector job opportunities will result from the added public positions at the expanded Adult Detention Center and County Courthouse who will make purchases at businesses and utilize services in and around San Andreas.

Funding

Project Cost Estimate		Secured Funding	
Planning, Design, Env, & PS&E	\$880,000	Jail Bond Funds (Measure J)	\$700,000
Right-of-Way	\$219,000	Regional Surface Transportation Program	\$226,000
Construction	\$2,530,000	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality	\$1,256,000
<i>Total Need</i>	\$3,629,000	Road Impact Mitigation Fee Program	\$350,000
		Total	\$2,532,000

Unfunded Amount

\$1,097,000

Board of Supervisors Actions

- October, 2004 - approving the use of RIM funds for this project. The choice was reaffirmed by resolution in 2009, 2010, and 2011.
- December, 2010 - directing Public Works to proceed with environmental documentation funded through Adult Detention Facility Project Bond Revenue.
- September, 2010 – approving the preferred option for access road alignment
- August, 2010 – authorizing agreement for professional engineering services
- November, 2011 – completed design (engineering plans and specifications)
- December, 2012 – awarded State Transportation Funds
- January, 2012 – began federal environmental technical studies (NEPA) to be more competitive for federal aid revenue.
- February, 2012 – awarded federal aid, Congestion Mitigation Air Quality funds

Letters of Support for this project have been submitted by:

- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- Calaveras Works and Human Service Agency
- Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital

- Calaveras Council of Governments
- Calaveras County Library
- Calaveras County Board of Supervisors
- Calaveras County Sheriff



THOMAS UPHAM COE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Proposed Features in the Coe Center Development

Recreational Lake: (the Reclamated Clay Pit)

Proposed reclamation as described in a 7-12-96 document: A) The pit being reclaimed into a recreational lake, ecologically alive for: fishing; swimming; boating; and the storage of water from rain runoff and the effluent from our sewage treatment package plant for irrigation and fire-flow purposes. Any soil formations within the lake basin that would allow for water seepage out of the lake are to be clay sealed. All exposed clay surfaces are then to be covered with native top soils so as to provide for ecological life balance. A suitable beach sand is to be imported in to form a beach area approximately 200 yards in length along an appropriate section of the lake shore. The sand is to be a minimum of one foot deep forming a beach approximately 60 feet in width out from the high water line and extending into the water to a width of about 30 feet with a minimal 7 foot depth of the high water.

A rope with floats at 5 foot intervals is to rope off the perimeter of a swimming area approximately 150 feet in width along 200 yards of beach. A 20 X 40 foot quality swimming dock with: one each of a 1 and a 3 meter high adjustable fiberglass, Olympic class spring diving board; adult size water slide; an elevated lifeguard's seat; along with a minimum of 6 boarding ladders is to be moored within the swimming area with a minimum of 20 feet of water depth below the diving boards. A suitable public restroom with separate men's and women's facilities along with outside rinsing showers, drinking fountains and public telephone is to be installed adjacent to the beach area. A minimum of 1000 yards of a natural stone border wall with 18 inches of exposed height with 9 inches below high waterline and 9 inches above high waterline being installed along various areas of the perimeter of the lake to offset picnic areas and other features. An all weather perimeter roadway to support fire trucks and other vehicles is to be installed around the entire lake. A concrete spillway is to be installed so as to establish the high water line and discharge into the appropriate waterway. This spillway is to either form a 20 foot wide fording or be bridged over appropriately so as to provide for the perimeter roadway. A quality boat and fishing dock is to be installed at least 75 yards from the swimming area but within 100 yards of the public restroom. This dock is to provide in a floating section, with at least 4 each of a 9 X 20 foot boat slips and additional docking area for at least 10 additional small boats. It is to also provide suitable space for at least 6 fishermen with benches and railings with fishing pole mounts. An initial stocking of appropriate fish is to be performed. There is to be a suitable boat launching ramp of at least 20 feet in width provided. A suitable suction line for fire-flow and irrigation along with an air bubbler line is to be installed from the lowest point in the lake to an appropriate shore location for a pump and compressor house.

Sewage Package Plant: ("state of the art" - modular - expandable)

It is expected to require each facility on the Coe Center to provide its own primary sewage treatment as in an approved septic system along with any appropriate oil, metal and chemical extraction etc. that might be required dependent on the facility's operations. The effluent from these primary systems

that would normally be discharged into their own leach-field and/or sand-filter will alternatively be pumped to the subject central “Sewage Package Plant”. This central Sewage Package Plant will then be expected to treat these incoming sewage effluents to a discharge effluent that is certified potable and that can be stored for irrigation and other suitable applications.

This Sewage Package Plant facility will have its own building suitable for the housing of its management and operational offices, maintenance shops, testing and certification labs and classrooms. The management of this facility will be responsible for the testing and certifying of its incoming and discharge effluents several times daily with the ability to detect, track and correct the source of any unwanted contamination. This facility will also be responsible for the daily monitoring of and the overseeing of any required correction to the “Air Quality”, “Ground Water Quality”, “Soils Contamination”, etc. throughout the entire Coe Center. It is our understanding that there are only a few (perhaps 3 or 4) labs throughout the State of California equipped and certified to provide these services, thus we would expect this facility to be able to provide these services to other outside customer locations under consulting contracts - providing a supplemental income to offset the operational costs of this facility. This Sewage Package Plant Facility will then also double as a training-ground, lab and training facility for Delta Collage for instruction in Environmental Studies and Sewage Plant Operations.

Fire Station: w/training facility

Medical Clinic: w/ambulance service, EMT training facility, and a heliport

Library: full service, state of the art, open to the public

Food Center:

With a full service cafeteria, snack-food cafe, bakery and a 5 star gourmet restaurant all open 24/7 to the public and being a Culinary Arts Department training center for Delta College.

Football and Athletic Stadium:

With an Olympic size running track, night event lighting, locker room facilities, public restrooms, food service counters, and bleachers to accommodate attendees of thousands.

Covered Multi-use Sports Arena:

Full service to accommodate crowds of thousands.

Open Athletic Fields:

Accommodating 3 baseball diamonds, 3 football/soccer fields, broad & high jump pits, par-course, etc.

Multi-use Auditorium:

“State of the art” for fine art performances and the like, being full service to accommodate crowds of thousands.

Student Union:

A comfortable place for students to gather for discussion, relaxation, meeting, snacking, studying, sharing etc.

Delta College Administration Offices: to be defined**Core Classroom Buildings and Facilities for Delta College:** to be defined**Chapel:**

A full service chapel building suitable for daily chapel services, weddings, funerals, celebrations, musicals, spiritual training sessions and the like with a seating capacity of 500 expandable to 750 w/a future balcony installation. There is to also be attached offices for the ministerial and chaplain operations along with appropriate rooms for prayer and counseling.

Dormitories: to house Coe Center apprentices

Two buildings to house 40 men each, one building to house 20 women each. Two apprentices per room w/a core bathroom for each 4 rooms.

Apartment Buildings: to house Coe Center married apprentices

Two 12 unit 2 bedroom apartment buildings and one ten unit 3 bedroom apartment building.

Classroom Building: for the Coe Center apprenticeship program

Road-racing Track:

For periodic go-cart and shifter-car type competitions designed to induce and stimulate the innovation and creativity of the Coe Center apprentices and Delta College students. This track needs to be planned for but can be established by the cordoning off of existing roadways and paved areas within the Coe Center.

Small Gage Railroad Track Loop and Yard Area:

A small gage railroad track loop running around the perimeter of the prominent hill in the center of the Coe Center along with an appropriately located yard area for a station, roundhouse, shop, etc. This facility being for live-steam and diesel model train enthusiasts and as an attractive and inducing training center for the Coe Center apprentices and the Delta College students.

Pistol and Rifle Range:

An NRA approved range built into a suitable canyon on eastern slope of the western hills of the Coe Center.

Archery Range:

An NAA approved range also built into a suitable canyon on eastern slope of the western hills of the Coe Center.

Walking Trails with Work Stations:

These being attractive and inviting walking trails or paths running throughout the Coe Center with periodic work stations at appropriate view sites. These work stations will be small level pad areas with a picnic type table with benches designed to be suitable for business meetings and business work for the individual or small groups. These work stations will be equipped with a 120 volt AC power source and internet connectivity via cable or wireless.

Equestrian Trail: connecting Valley Springs to the Coast to Crest Trail Head

Headquarters Building: shared by the Coe Center and Delta College

This being a prominent and attractive office building on top of the central hill that will be approximately 300 feet in length by 120 feet wide with five stories above grade and three stories below grade. The bottom floor will be a potable water storage tank for the Coe Center's water system and fire-flow. The next two floors will be a subterranean parking garage followed by the five floors above grade. There will be a garden area on the roof along with a heliport and communication antenna.

Professional Office Building:

This building to house independent service groups, i.e. law firms specializing in tax law, intellectual property, corporate/business law, labor law, mergers & acquisitions, estate planning and the like; accounting firms, marketing, advertising, human resources, payroll services, insurance, etc. These firms will be expected to give preferential and discounted services to the Coe Center tenants, apprentices, students, incubatees and employees. It is also hoped that some of these professionals will be willing and competent guest lecturers and/or instructors. A small gage railroad track loop running around the perimeter of the prominent hill in the center of the Coe Center along with an appropriately located yard area for a station, roundhouse, shop, etc. This facility being for live-steam and diesel model train enthusiasts and as an attractive and inducing training center for the Coe Center apprentices and the Delta College students.

Pistol and Rifle Range:

An NRA approved range built into a suitable canyon on eastern slope of the western hills of the Coe Center.

Archery Range:

An NAA approved range also built into a suitable canyon on eastern slope of the western hills of the Coe Center.

Walking Trails with Work Stations:

These being attractive and inviting walking trails or paths running throughout

the Coe Center with periodic work stations at appropriate view sites.

These work stations will be small level pad areas with a picnic type table with benches designed to be suitable for business meetings and business work for the individual or small groups. These work stations will be equipped with a 120 volt AC power source and internet connectivity via cable or wireless.

Equestrian Trail: connecting Valley Springs to the Coast to Crest Trail Head

Headquarters Building: shared by the Coe Center and Delta Collage

This being a prominent and attractive office building on top of the central hill that will be approximately 300 feet in length by 120 feet wide with five stories above grade and three stories below grade. The bottom floor will be a potable water storage tank for the Coe Center's water system and fire-flow. The next two floors will be a subterranean parking garage followed by the five floors above grade. There will be a garden area on the roof along with a heliport and communication antenna.

Professional Office Building:

This building to house independent service groups, i.e. law firms specializing in tax law, intellectual property, corporate/business law, labor law, mergers & acquisitions, estate planning and the like; accounting firms, marketing, advertising, human resources, payroll services, insurance, etc. These firms will be expected to give preferential and discounted services to the Coe Center tenants, apprentices, students, incubatees and employees. It is also hoped that some of these professionals will be willing and competent guest lecturers and/or instructors in our schools as well as providing on the job training for students working as interns.

Retail and Service Building:

A small strip-mall for specialized retailers and service providers that can meet the unique requirements of the Coe Center for goods and services that are not readily found or supplied in greater Valley Springs area.

Student Book Store:

To supply the required text books and school supplies to the Delta College students and instructors as well as to the Coe Center apprentices and the public.

Maintenance Building & Yard: for the maintenance of Coe Center facilities A building and yard area to house the operations of Facilities and Plant Engineering and Maintenance (excluding landscape maintenance). Including offices for Operations, Management, Engineering and Design; classrooms for instruction; warehousing for spare parts and supplies; repair, build and maintenance shops (mechanical, welding, paint, wood and electrical); vehicle repair; yard area for repair vehicles, equipment and supplies. This facility will also double as a Lab and Training Center for Delta College's Industrial and Facilities Engineering and Maintenance Programs.

Airport:

This will be a private airport developed at the existing Airstrip on East Bay MUD's property for use by all tenants and guests to the Coe Center and for instruction in General Aviation by Delta Collage and the Coe Center apprenticeship program.

"Shop Condos":

These will be Row Condominiums built into the steeper hillsides on the west side of the Coe Center. Each will have from 1200 to 3000 square feet of soundproofed shop space on the ground floor with street access. Each will then have one to two stories of upscale living space above these shops. Where ground contours allow, these second floor living spaces will have street access from a second street that would be up slope and parallel to the lower street that provides the access to the shops. This could allow for a 1 to 3 car garage on the second floors as well. Each Condo will have from 4 to 8 units in it and these condos will be spread out randomly over the hillside with attractive fire resistant landscaping between.

These “Shop Condos” are intended for owners that want to be able to have their own manufacturing business close at hand to their residence. With zoning that allows them to have manufacturing and employees at their residence like as is in Europe and the Far East. It is also expected these condo owners will be supporting the diversified training of our apprentices by letting apprentices migrate through their manufacturing operations and perhaps teaching specific course studies in which they are skilled.

Manufacturing Buildings:

Numerous single and multi-unit industrial buildings of various size and shape spread throughout the Coe Center; creating the integrated synergistic industrial park environment defined in the Coe Center “DRAFT” Business Plan. Some of these buildings will be owner occupied - built to suit where the owner will own the building, the land under it and any dedicated yard space in fee along with a proportional share of the entire common portion of the Coe Center (the Industrial Condominium concept). The other of these buildings will be owned by the Coe Center and leased to tenants, all of who will be expected to support the diversified training of our apprentices by letting apprentices migrate through their manufacturing operations and perhaps participating in the teaching of specific course studies in which they are skilled.

Hotel:

A full service luxury 250 room hotel with restaurants, lounge and bar areas, conference rooms, ballroom, swimming pool, spa and other appropriate amenities. This facility will also be expected to double as a Lab and Training Center for Delta College’s Hotel Management and Operational Programs.

Conference Center:

This starts with a centrally located building housing the full service Conference Center’s management and planning offices along with a number of state of the art media conference rooms of various sizes and capacities. It will be here in this office that conferences from small and simple to large and complex can be

Planned, scheduled and orchestrated. From here, this central office will be able to schedule and coordinate the use of every facility and service within the Coe Center that would be appropriate and applicable to a particular conference requirement. A Great and Wonderful Place to Plan a Conference! This facility as well will be expected to double as a Lab and Training Center for Delta College's Conference Management and Operational Programs.

Machine Tool Manufactures' Showroom and Training Centers:

These will be Showrooms owned and operated by machine tool and equipment manufactures from around the world. It is here that they will be able to bring their customers from the West Coast areas and around the Pacific Rim to show and demonstrate their products. If the customer should choose to purchase their equipment, the customer's operators and/or maintenance personnel can be sent here for training in the operation and maintenance of the equipment. The manufacturer can also use this training center of his to acquaint and train his own sales and maintenance technicians on their new equipment. These facilities will also be able to act as Labs and Training Centers for the Coe Center apprentices and the Delta College students - a great source of future potential customers for the manufacturer. A win-win for all involved!

Water Storage Tanks: embedded and disguised near top of hills

Parking Lots & Garages:

In the initial development of the Coe Center, parking can be provided for on surface lots but as the requirement for space grows strategically placed parking garages need to be planned for. As time goes on, it will be better to have four five story parking garages two acres in size than 40 acres of paved parking lots. Subterranean parking should also be planned for where economically feasible.

Access Roads & Traffic Flow

Underground Power & Utility Distribution:

Potable Water; Fire-Flow; Irrigation Water; Natural Gas; Electricity; Communication Lines; Pre-treated Sewage Removal and Storm Water Removal.

Perhaps if economically viable, the supply of: Compressed Air; Chilled Water with the return of the Warmed Water; Distribution of Reconditioned Machining Coolant and the return of Contaminated Coolant; Certain Process Gases; etc. It might be appropriate to consider the installation of underground utility core tunnels throughout the Coe Center for the installation, maintenance, distribution and changeover of these various utilities. This rather than the ongoing necessity of having to continuously dig up streets, roadways and the like for the installation, repair and/or changeover of utilities.

Broadband Internet Connectivity**“T” Lines: for video transmission****Landscape Maintenance Building & Yard Area with Greenhouse:**

A building and yard area to house the Landscape Maintenance operations of the Coe Center Including offices for Operations, Management, Engineering and Design; classrooms for instruction; warehousing for materials and supplies; yard area for repair vehicles, equipment, supplies, composting, greenhouses and plant propagation. This facility will also double as a Lab and Training Center for Delta College’s Landscape Design, Engineering and Maintenance Programs.

Gymnasiums: full service with appropriate separation for men and women**“Dorm’s Mom & Dad” (overseers)’s Home:**

A home away from home for the Coe Center apprentices. A large warm comfortable single family home located in the vicinity of the Coe Center apprentices’ dormitories and apartments. This home is to house the “Dorm’s Mom & Dad” (the dorm overseers) and their immediate family.

The home is to also have ample space for the Dorm Mom & Dad to entertain the apprentices as they choose - having areas and space for recreation, study, relaxation, visiting, counseling, prayer, meetings, etc. for the apprentices. There should also be 2 or 3 extra guest bedrooms with private baths for apprentices with minor illnesses that might need some extra tender loving care.

Laundry & Dry Cleaning Building:

This being a building to house a full service laundry and dry cleaning firm (hopefully privately owned and operated) to service all of the Coe Center's laundry and dry cleaning needs as well as outside customers. This facility should be equipped and capable of cleaning certified clean room apparel and accessories. They should also provide a uniform, garment and accessory store with sewing and alteration capabilities. This facility should also be able to double as a Lab and Training Center for Delta College's Laundry & Dry Cleaning Technology and Textile Arts Programs.

Child Care Facility:

A lovely clean state of the art all day child care facility for infants up to kindergarten or first grade with appropriate preschool activities and training. There is also to be an outstanding after school child care facility for K through 8th graders with appropriate, challenging and educational activities. This section for the older children will act as a day camp during weekends and school vacation periods. Again, another Lab and Training Center for Delta College students studying for Child Care Licensing Programs.

Copy & Print Center:

A full service state of the art Copy and Print Center (perhaps a Kinko's/FedEx with post office and shipping center). This also being another Lab and Training Center for Delta College students studying for Copying and Printing Center Operations and related equipment maintenance Programs.

PG&E Office & Maintenance Building and Yard:

Considering the scope of this entire Coe Center facility and the potential dynamics of its power and gas requirements, it would seem it to be mutually beneficial to have PG&E have an engineering office and maintenance facility and yard on site. This could also become another Lab and Training Center for Delta College students studying for positions at PG&E and/or other utility companies.

Incubation Center:

This will be an Operational Entity and program within the Coe Center to provide guidance, funding and the appropriate facilities and resources to our Master Graduates of the apprenticeship program and other qualified entrepreneurs to assist them in launching their own businesses.

Wells, Water Treatment Facilities & Pump Stations:

With emergency generators and/or pump sets for fire-flow during power outages.

MARIPOSA COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

While Mariposa County is host to businesses in many different industries, a single one dominates the County's economy: tourism. Virtually all local businesses are dependent—directly or indirectly via “trickle down”—on the money tourists spend in the County. Such dependency might be acceptable if the tourism industry remained vibrant throughout the year. But that is not the case. This Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Mariposa County, therefore, has two main objectives:

- Strengthen the Tourism Industry by Making Mariposa County a Year-round Destination
- Diversify Mariposa County's Economy with Suitable Business Development Opportunities

The development of a conference and performing arts center (with an adjacent hotel and other services) is identified as a major, strategic project for strengthening the local tourism industry; a Sports Complex is covered separately as another tourism destination facility. Four separate projects are also identified for diversifying the local economy. The combination of strengthening Mariposa County's primary industry and diversifying into other suitable industries holds the promise of creating jobs and, thereby, improving the economic prosperity of all Mariposans.

CONFERENCE AND PERFORMING ARTS CENTER

The objective of strengthening the tourism industry is best achieved by making Mariposa County a year-round destination. The best way to increase occupancy in the current "off season" (October to mid-May) is by hosting conferences, and that will require a new facility. The lead organization for implementing this project is the Economic Development Corporation of Mariposa County

Conference Center

The need for conference facilities to make tourism a year-round industry is so significant, that this project is identified as the primary strategy in the *Economic Vitality Strategy (EVS) and Implementation Plan for Mariposa County*. The EVS notes the objective here is to increase "off season" occupancy by attracting business conferences and other special events normally scheduled during the "business season" from September through May.

To be competitive as a destination for events and conferences, Mariposa County needs a conference center with an attached hotel and other services, ideally located in or near the town of Mariposa. This could create as many as 50 new jobs in the facility itself, and turn many part-time jobs into full-time employment. Such a facility would also create opportunities for complementary services provided by separate businesses for entertainment, transportation and various other services.

Performing Arts Center

Mariposa County's Yosemite-centered economy is precarious and seasonal. Bad weather, extended closure of the lifeline highway route from Mariposa into Yosemite due to wildfires, rockslides and many other factors mandate independence and Mariposa County's need to become a terminal destination. Mariposa County's scenic beauty and resident arts professionals are natural boons to this goal. An 800-1,000-seat main stage would host theatrical productions, music performances, film showings and serve as a convention linchpin. Lectures, smaller-scale resident theatricals and recitals, and chamber music would be attractions; the town of Mariposa already boasts its own Mariposa Symphony Orchestra.

The performing arts create more jobs and greater income than the visual arts; that income is widely disbursed throughout community businesses. Additional ancillary service industry businesses (restaurants, additional hotel/motel rooms, gas, souvenir and gift shops) required to serve patrons of a performing arts center would spur jobs creation. The local community would also gain additional jobs in the contracted or direct-support area created by the center's needs itself: grounds maintenance, scenic construction materials from local hardware and lumber companies. The economic impact of the performing arts is a proven and highly lucrative asset to local jobs creation and rural fiscal well-being.

Adjacent Hotel

The hotel built in conjunction with the conference/performing arts center is envisioned to be a first-class property. As such it would be the centerpiece of the lodging industry outside the Yosemite Valley. In this capacity the hotel/conference/performing arts facility will be the primary driver for an economic renaissance in Mariposa. This complex would be built on Highway 140 near its intersection with Highway 49 North in the approximate center of future Mariposa. This project could be built in phases, and will create from 120 to 150 on-site, full-time equivalent jobs when fully built out to 350 to 400 rooms.

Infrastructure Enhancements

Commercial development on the scale of the conference and performing arts center, and adjacent hotel and other services, will require certain enhancements to the water and sewer infrastructure operated by the Mariposa Public Utilities District (MPUD). This project will require both water and sewer lines to be extended from the town of Mariposa to the proposed site of the development; the existing sewer line serving downtown will also need to be expanded to accommodate the increased flow. In addition to the jobs identified above, these enhancements will add up to five public works jobs for operating and maintaining MPUD's expanded water/sewer infrastructure.

TOURISM DESTINATION FACILITIES

Additional destination facilities will help strengthen the tourism industry in two ways. The first is the creation of additional activities that will encourage tourists to extend their stays (and thereby spend more money locally) during the summer vacation season. The second is expanding the infrastructure to create new opportunities for Mariposa County as a destination for conferences, sporting events and other sponsored gatherings. As with the conference/performing arts center, the Yosemite/Mariposa County Tourism Bureau serves as the lead organization for implementing these projects.

Sports Complex

Regional tournaments and playoffs are regularly held throughout the school year for nearly every sport. Because the school year is Mariposa County's traditional "off season" for tourism, having suitable sports facilities would make the County more of a year-round a destination. The economic impact would be tremendous if the community could accommodate these special events, and the same facilities would also serve local schools, sporting leagues and youth groups. Mariposa County owns a 15 acre parcel that has been dubbed the "Field of Dreams" to develop a sports complex. The site could be developed in a number of ways, including with fields for baseball/softball, football, soccer and track. A structure could be erected for an Olympic-size swimming pool and gymnasium that would also include public rest rooms, locker rooms and a concession/kitchen to

accommodate activities. Operating the complex would create up to six permanent jobs for management, marketing and maintenance. With a full schedule of events, up to 50 more jobs could be created indirectly in visitor-serving businesses.

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION OF OTHER LOCAL BUSINESSES AND INDUSTRIES

The economy of Mariposa County is substantially dependent on tourism. As the home of Yosemite, tourism remains a vibrant industry for the entire county. But tourism is seasonal, and occasionally experiences a downturn caused by natural and national events, such as the government shut-downs in 1995 and 2013, the “100 Year Flood” in 1997, the terrorist attack of September 11TH 2001, and the Ferguson Rock Slide in 2007. Therefore, some economic diversification is clearly needed in Mariposa County.

Diversification of any rural economy encounters some special challenges. Mariposa County’s roots in ranching, agriculture, forestry and mining offer limited hope for future prosperity, and a high percentage of residents are reluctant to embrace major changes. The projects identified here have been vetted as being acceptable to the community, and together they will help make the County more successful in its efforts to retain, expand and recruit suitable businesses and industry clusters. The non-profit Economic Development Corporation of Mariposa County serves as the lead organization for these projects.

Artist “Colony”

Mariposa’s inspiring visual beauty has attracted visual and performing artists for 150 years. But Mariposa lacks a large-scale art marketplace and affordable housing, such as a housing and retail “artists’ village” in the Mariposa area. Economic assets and “break-through” artists who could become community/cultural assets are lost. Artist colonies bloom in America’s inner-city redevelopment zones, rural areas and via newly-planned developments. Gentrification, culture and creative oases result, as do low-cost artist housing, shops, public markets, tourist destinations, cafes and other business-related

amenities. Yosemite-bound or exiting visitors would be attracted to a resident “artists’ market” offering paintings, sculpture, photography and other Mariposa-created art objects in proximity to artists’ studios where visitors could watch the actual creation of art items.

With attractive architectural integrity appropriate to a mountain environment, restaurants, affordable housing and one-of-a-kind shops offering locally-produced products, including the great attraction of a Farmers Market (featuring local organic produce) would result in many jobs. Coffee houses, cafes, specialty boutiques, even a mail-order collective industry of “Mariposa-Made” art with a well-designed and marketed Internet presence would create employment, economic reward and customers far beyond the area for Mariposa-Made product without impacting existing infrastructure.

Expansion of Business Assistance Services

The lack of financial resources undermines business success as operating capital is necessary for growing enterprises. Adequate financial resources would empower businesses in Mariposa County to be more competitive in the local, regional and global marketplaces. The proposed project provides necessary services to foster business growth and job creation that are currently lacking. Such services includes low interest loans and grants for operating capital, acquisition of land, equipment and supplies. Other services could include employee skill-set training, ROP, use of the Web and social media, the “greening” of businesses, etc. Up to 50 new direct jobs and 75 indirect jobs would be created annually in Mariposa County, along with 200 direct and 300 indirect regional jobs annually.

Business Park

Mariposa County encourages start-up, home-based businesses to incubate under “Home Enterprise” or “Rural Home Industry” zoning, and requires businesses that grow beyond certain size and number of employees to relocate to appropriately zoned parcels. The lack of a planned business park development encourages expanding/emerging businesses to relocate outside of Mariposa County, taking

their jobs and investments with them. The project involves developing a 25-acre business park to foster business retention, expansion and attraction, and includes construction of a Phase I structure supporting office, commercial and R&D activities. It is anticipated that 50 new direct and 75 indirect jobs would be created in an initial phase.

Technology R&D Incubator

Virtually every community in the country seeks to attract high-technology businesses owing to their ability to create clean, high-paying jobs. As a result, most communities offer various incentives to be competitive attracting those businesses. As a relatively small county, however, Mariposa lacks the financial resources to be truly competitive. But the region does provide one valuable resource that could make this opportunity viable in Mariposa County: neighboring University of California at Merced. One effective way to leverage this resource in a win/win arrangement would be to create a business incubator for commercializing new technologies discovered at UC Merced.

A business incubator would create new jobs in two ways. The first is the shared support staff needed to provide basic services to the start-up business. As many as six such new jobs could be created initially in marketing, accounting and administration. The second way is through the growth of each start-up business being incubated. What begins initially as both a professor and a graduate student working part-time, for example, could turn into a small business that employs from 12-50 people within a few years.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

Dry Creeks Mixed Use Community - Infrastructure Development

This project consists of improving and extending road, water and sewer facilities for Dry Creeks, and a mixed use master planned neighborhood community in Jamestown, CA. This 93 acre infill community Has County Tentative Map approval for a 200 room assisted care facility, central community center with retail and commercial, mini storage facility and up to 275 homes in two distinct neighborhoods for active adults and families.

With the aging population of Tuolumne County it is important to plan for and provide facilities for assisted care facilities that integrate senior housing options with to allow more short and long term options. The proposed Assisted care facility and related uses will also provide 45 to 60 job opportunities for a range of unskilled and skilled positions.

Participants:

Golf Links Land Co – Ron Robinson Managing Partner
Tuolumne County Economic Development Authority.

Cowboy Country Guest Ranch

This project consists of improving and extending road, water and sewer facilities for Cowboy Country Guest Ranch in Groveland, CA near the entrance to Yosemite National Park. The Ranch has an approved Conditional Use Permit from Tuolumne County to allow the construction of a recreational development consisting of a two-story 37,000 square foot main lodge building with forty studio units, indoor and outdoor dining, theater, dance hall, conference room, parking lot, pool and gift shop, along with seven detached two-bedroom guest cottages, a three bedroom detached ranch house, a barn, stable and corrals, on a 149+ acre project

site zoned AE-37 (Exclusive Agricultural, thirty-seven acre minimum) under Title 17 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code.

With tourism being a critical component of the economy of Tuolumne County this is a much needed project to attract and retain more tourism in Tuolumne County and provide 20 to 25 job opportunities for a range of unskilled and skilled positions.

Participants:

Yosemite Cattle Co. -C.P. "Chuck" Holcomb Owner
Tuolumne County Economic Development Authority

Twin Creeks Mixed Use Community - Infrastructure Development

This project consists of improving and extending road, water and sewer facilities for Twin Creeks, and a proposed mixed use master planned neighborhood community in Sonora, CA. This 30 acre infill community has County Tentative Map approval for a 61 lots however the developer is proposing modifications that would allow up to a 135 room assisted care facility, small related central community center and 70 to 80 home sites for active adults.

This property is ideally located within 2 miles of the Sonora Regional Medical Center and a majority of the doctor's offices and medical specialists in Tuolumne County.

It is also located on the County bus route and in close proximity to the City of Sonora and the major retail facilities. The proposed assisted care facility and related uses could provide 40 to 50 job opportunities for a range of unskilled and skilled positions.

Participants:

Cabezut Partners, LLC
Tuolumne County Economic Development Authority.

XtremeWaters Commercial/Tourism on Lime Kiln Road - Infrastructure Development

This project consists of improving and extending road, rail, water and sewer facilities for Xtreme Waters' planned commercial development for a 180,000 square foot bottled water filling plant located on 226 acres in Sonora. The bottling plant will fill and package Artesian mineral water that is sources from caverns located on the 226 acre property. The caverns and the bottling plant will be developed become a tourist destination by showcasing the natural beauty surrounding the caverns, the Artesian mineral water that flows into the caverns and the complete filling and packaging process for the bottled water products. This includes all of the environmental processes and design which incorporate rail as the main transportation source for the procurement of materials and the outbound shipping of the finished bottled water products, as well as bulk water.

This property is ideally located on Highway 108 and Lime Kiln Road in close proximity to the City of Sonora and the local work force. The proposed bottling plant could provide 80 to 100 job opportunities for a range of unskilled and skilled positions.

Participants:

Xtreme Waters, LLC - David Busby 323-605-4671

Tuolumne County Economic Development Authority

Mountain Springs Mixed Use Community - Infrastructure Development

This project consists of improving and extending road, water, sewer, tertiary treatment and Internet infrastructure for Mountain Springs, an approved mixed use master planned community in Tuolumne County, CA. This approx. 1,000 acre community with an existing golf course and related facilities has County Tentative

Map approval for a Village Center with commercial and resort lodging facilities, 600 home sites, community trails, parks and outdoor amphitheater.

This property is ideally located within 2 miles of the City of Sonora which serves as the commercial hub for Tuolumne. The proposed village center and related uses could provide several hundred short term construction job opportunities and a couple hundred long term job opportunities for a range of unskilled and skilled positions.

Participants:

Mountain Springs Community, L.P.

Tuolumne County Economic Development Authority

Yosemite Junction

- Troy Claveran is developer
- 100 acres
- Significant water and sewer infrastructure needs
- Tertiary wastewater treatment plant which will provide agricultural effluent for golf course; with TUD
- Job creation

Chinese Camp Redevelopment Proposal & Outline

Area of Development, Land owned by Helen Carol Perry, as described by APN & Tax Statements:

- Land and Houses on both Sides of Main St. bordered by Red Hills Rd, Washington St. & 120
- Land and Houses on both sides of Main St. north of 120

- 500 acres approximately north of Catholic Chapel
- 120 Acres approximately East of Washington Rd.

Project Description:

- The goal is to re develop existing houses and land along Main St. for Historical Preservation and economic benefits. Inclusive in the proposed project is the development of retail spaces, a Bed & Breakfast Inn, a Restaurant, a Visitors Center, Event Planning, Rental Cottages, a Community Museum, Tasting Room/Local Artist Gallery. Antique/Craft fairs events would be scheduled as well.
- The goal is to establish the 500 acres into a vineyard, complete with hiking trails, a solar system for the community, and an olive orchard.
Of the 500 acres, 120 would be ascribed to vineyards.

Outline of Tasks

- Infrastructure analysis, engineering, design & management
- Establishment of vineyards & orchards
- Establishment of Reconstruction of existing dwellings
- Establishment of Hiking Trails, Solar Facility & Event Facility
- Employment of community residents:

Initial Cleanup & Construction

Employment in Retail Spaces – Both Management & Labor

Bed & Breakfast Staff

Restaurant Staffing

Vineyard Care Taking & Labor

Olive Orchard Care Taking & Labor

Solar System Caretaking

Cooperstown Quarry

Resource Exploration and Drilling, LLC (“RED”) is in the business of leasing, permitting and operating aggregate quarries in California. RED was formed in 2005 to capitalize on the threat of construction material shortages created by the exponential growth in California in the early 2000’s. Unfortunately, shortly thereafter, the market took a turn for the worst and has taken much longer than anticipated to recover. Despite the challenging economy, RED continued with the permitting efforts on Cooperstown and received its final project approvals in May 2011 under a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

As expected, the project’s approval was subsequently appealed. However, we have been working closely with these groups and are currently negotiating settlement agreement(s). We anticipate successful negotiations to conclude by year end.

The project site is located in southwest Tuolumne County adjacent to Stanislaus County. The mining leasehold site is within a portion of the Gardella Ranch and comprises a total of 706 acres. The leasehold property is 280 acres of which approximately 135 acres are planned for the quarry site (mining, processing and loading). The quarry will produce aggregate materials that will be utilized for railroad ballast, rip rap, asphalt concrete aggregate, plaster sand, road base, utility trench backfill and decorative rock.

The Conditional Use Permit (CUP08-015(4)) allows large scale development of mineral resources for the removal of 56 million tons of crushed rock over a 75 year time frame.

This quarry is strategically located in central California and is served 100% by rail. The property is adjacent to the Sierra Northern Railroad short line which ties into

BNSF and UP main lines. We are working on destination sites in the Bay Area, Sacramento, Stockton, Ceres and Fresno/Bakersfield areas. There is currently a shortage of rip rap in Northern California. The Cooperstown Quarry is very well positioned to fill that need.

Our market research indicates that we can supply a few hundred thousand tons/year of railroad ballast for ongoing rail line maintenance throughout California. We have just bid on a \$65 million dollar job in the Central Valley where we would supply 650,000 tons of concrete aggregate material in the summer of 2012. Since obtaining our permit, we continue to field calls about material availability. Despite the depressed economy in California, there exists a high demand for rip rap in order to maintain California's levy system as well as railroad ballast for ongoing maintenance.

Additionally, there is an existing quarry a few miles up the rail line from Cooperstown. This quarry is permitted to produce and truck 1.5 million tons of material per year. This quarry is out of material and wants to purchase material from our quarry to stockpile for local jobs. We are currently working with this quarry operator on a purchase agreement.

We are working on the conditions of approval and are on track to have all conditions satisfied by Spring 2014. We received our 1602 Permit in August but are awaiting issuance of the 404 permit by the Army Corp. of Engineers.

Tuolumne County Fiber Ring Project

This project is in the conception stage. The project is the construction of an extension of an existing “Fiber” line from current termination at Greenley Road and Mono Way in Sonora, California to Mono Way and Tuolumne Road, plus a “Fiber Ring” that would route through Standard Industrial Park and Industrial Areas located on Tuolumne Road to the Mono Way and Standard Road and then back to the Mono Way and Tuolumne Road Intersection. Due to the complexity of the project, it has been designated as a long-term development project which may take several years to complete.

Background

There is a lack of adequate broadband infrastructure which is significantly holding back growth in Tuolumne County as more traditional industries turn to technology to streamline their operations and bring their companies into the 21th century. With the Comcast build-out of their high speed broadband network and the upcoming CVIN fiber network installation, there is an opportunity to tap into these expansions and supply a fiber network to the area of the county most likely to house future jobs.

The stated project’s objectives are as follows:

- With the attraction of new businesses, provide employment opportunities for local residents and reduce unemployment.
- Provide economic development to improve the socioeconomic status of the region

Need for the Project:

Broadband connectivity is essential for communication in a demographically

diverse area such as ours, and for economic growth and planned development. For a rural community, broadband can bridge the gaps in low population areas, provide communication where roads are poor, gas prices are too high, and harsh weather prevents travel.

Businesses and residents will finally have dependable access to telemedicine, online educational opportunities, research and jobs. Broadband technology will not only provide commercial and industrial businesses with a competitive advantage, but our residents, home-based entrepreneurs, public, private and not-for-profit agencies and job training entities will benefit from the ability to communicate and connect with their community and clients.

With the retreat of the timber (including saw logs) industry in this District, funding for roads and schools has been deeply and negatively impacted, leaving our counties and cities dependent on visitors to provide a tax base and jobs.

Attracting more high technology-based companies will fuel the growth and education of a better trained workforce, supports a growing mobile workforce, and elevates the technical ability of current job holders.

Project Design and Cost:

The project is still in the conception stage, design had not been started and a cost will be estimated once the design has been finalized.

Financing:

Financing for the project will consist of a combination of federal, state and local sources possibly including: the Economic Development Administration, the Rural Development Administration, the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank and local revenue resources.

Job Creation Benefit:

Up to 150 new jobs as the industrial and commercial areas build-out due to the presence high speed broadband.

Implementation:

Tuolumne County will be the lead sponsoring agency for financing of the Tuolumne Fiber Ring Project.

The Central Sierra Economic Development District will assist the County of Tuolumne in identifying, applying for, administering and implementing federal and state funding sources to assist in the design and construction of the project.

Hospital Cancer Center: Sonora Regional Medical Hospital

Future Hospital expansion planned for a former retail site in the City of Sonora. A development of a Cancer Center and associated medical facilities are planned in the 2014-2016 timeframe. A large amount of investment and jobs are associated this project, final numbers have not be determined at the time of this publication.

Greenley Road Connector Upgrade

To reduce traffic congestion in Downtown Sonora (State Highway 49) a upgrade is necessary to the Greenley Road Connector. Without this upgrade growth is stifled along Greenly Road and congestion will continue to build in downtown Sonora. A large amount of investment is planned for this project, final numbers have not been determined at the time of this publication.

Community Stewardship Forest Management Project

This is a ten (10) year broad based collaborative forest management plan designed to:

- ✓ Improve the health of the Forest, meadows and streambeds,
- ✓ Improve the quality of the water in our streams and rivers,
- ✓ Increase the quantity of the water coming from the watershed,
- ✓ Improve the public safety by reducing the hazards and risk of wildfire,
- ✓ Improve the local job market and economy,
- ✓ Increase local school attendance,
- ✓ Protection of the resources,
- ✓ Improved Recreational opportunities of all kinds year around,
- ✓ Increased public access to our public forests, and
- ✓ Improved ecological habitat for all wildlife, including special status species.

Job creation is expected to be 15 additional direct permanent jobs each year with 30 more in the broader economy. In ten years it would be 150 new direct jobs and 450 overall. It would obviously be more if we could move faster.

The collaborating groups include local civic leaders, USFS, timber industry, recreational groups, environmental interests, Local water management, wildlife groups, tourism industry and more.

Ultimately the program can potentially be self-sustaining when we balance the timber (including saw logs) revenues against the balance of the work. Since the forest is renewable, this program can grow until it matches the growth against the need for the work on roughly a 20 year plan. Getting started requires the seed money to get past the NEPA requirements before the real work begins.

TUOLUMNE UTILITIES DISTRICT PROJECTS

New Standard Water Treatment Plant for Commercial Area

Cost Est.: \$25,000,000

Project Description and Benefit: The draft Treated Water System Optimization Plan has identified multiple water treatment plant consolidation options for Tuolumne Utilities District. Construction of the New Standard Water Treatment Plant would consolidate five existing treatment plants into one. This increase in efficiency could afford the District to provide more reliable water delivery with decreased operational expenses.

The new sub-regional plant would provide increased fire flow capacity and treatment capacity for the commercial areas of Standard, Mono Village, East Sonora, Sonora, and Jamestown. This proactive approach would provide a major improvement to the necessary infrastructure required for potential business developments. Although the number of jobs directly created by this project would be construction related, the number of jobs created by future commercial developments, including the proposed Peaceful Oaks development and the Wal-Mart expansion, is unlimited.

CSEDD NON-EDA PRIORITY PROJECTS

ALL COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

Job Training Partnership with Local WIBs And One-Stops (All Counties)

This project is in the concept stage. A regional collaboration with Mother Lode Job Training Agency, associated one-stops, regional economic development organizations and local governmental agencies is needed to meet the demands of an increasingly sophisticated labor pool in rural foothill communities. A comprehensive and unified workforce training network will be established to meet the needs of private sector companies. The group will collaborate together on workforce issues that will include applying for partnership grants and referring clients between agencies.

Participants:

Mother Lode Job Training Agency (Program Implementation)

CSEDD (Program Implementation)

Local Economic Development Agencies (Program Implementation)

ALPINE COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

Bear Valley Affordable Employee Housing

At the current time, employees who work in both the commercial establishments in Bear Valley and at the ski facilities at Bear Valley Ski Area must be transported by bus from surrounding counties. One-way bus trips for employees going to work in Bear Valley can take over 2 hours. In addition, public transportation for employees is non-existent. The employee bus transportation services are subsidized by the Bear Valley Ski Area and commercial businesses.

The need to bus employees from areas outside Alpine County results from an absence of affordable housing for employees in the Bear Valley community. Both the Bear Valley Ski Area and the commercial establishments in the Bear Valley community have identified this as a chronic problem which needs to be

addressed. This project has been identified as a top priority economic development project by the Bear Valley Community Development Corporation (BVDC).

The Bear Valley Master Plan has identified a specific location for development of multi-family employee housing. Over the past several months the BVDC has been in negotiations with the owners of the multi-family housing location to either develop the property as planned, or sell the property to the BVDC so it can develop the property for employee housing.

The District has been involved with this effort by identifying State and Federal funding sources which can assist the BVDC with financing to assist in development of the multi-family employee housing. This project is also described in the section entitled "Past Year's Activities and Evaluation.

Participants:

Bear Valley Community Development Corporation (Project Sponsor)
CSEDD (Financing and Project Development Technical Assistance)
Alpine County Planning Department (Environmental Review under the California Environmental Quality Act and Use Permit)
Alpine County Building Department (Building Permits)

Infrastructure development to increase sewage capacity for Bear Valley, California and surrounding communities.

Additional sewage capacity if required for residential and commercial development to move forward. Significant development is proposed for Bear Valley, California, but County approval of the master plan changes has been withheld due to inadequate sewage disposal to accommodate the planned build-out. Sewage capacity can be achieved through a variety of methods, including: spray fields, influx control, infiltration control, and/or better spray field equipment and infrastructure. Once sewage capacity is achieved, construction of

both housing stock and a mountain-to-village chairlift can commence. This will expand commerce around the Bear Valley, California area. Besides construction jobs, improvements to ski area will result in additional activity at Bear Valley Mountain, creating jobs for resort personnel. Chairlift to village will create economic activity in town, with corresponding retail and service jobs. If influx and/or infiltration control are the principal solutions, construction jobs are created at the front-end as well. All access to the area is via the Highway 4 corridor, generating economic activity for Arnold, Murphys and Angels Camp with a revitalized recreation destination. Due to the complexity of the project, it has been designated as a long-term development project which may take several years to complete.

Participants:

CSEDD (Financing and Project Development Technical Assistance)
Bear Valley Ski Area (Sponsor and Forest Service Lessee)
US Forest Service, Stanislaus National Forest, (Project Approval and Environmental Review under the National Environmental Policy Act)
Alpine County Planning Department (Environmental Review under the California Environmental Quality Act and Use Permit)
Alpine County Building Department (Building Permits)
California Department of Forestry (Clearing Permits)

AMADOR COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

RIVERPINES PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT

- 1) **Leaking Water Storage Tank**
- 2) **Delivery System Upgrade and Engineering Project**
- 3) **Backup Pumps for Water and Sewer**
- 4) **Sewer System Management Plan - Planning Study**
- 5) **Safety Equipment for Wastewater Treatment Operator**

AMADOR WATER AGENCY PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

Amador Water System

Lower Canal Abandonment/Small Diameter Pipe Replacement:

This project would complete the abandonment of the lower section of the old Amador Canal, from the Harmon Siphon to the Tanner Water Treatment Plant. The project includes installing HDPE pipe in the canal, backfilling the canal and relocating the canal pump station. This project is shovel ready, and was identified as a potential project for submittal to the USDA Rural Development for grant funding or a low-interest loan.

Estimated Cost: \$451,055

Ione Clearwell Cover Replacement:

Identified by DPH in previous inspections as a potential problem. This cover was repaired approximately 4 years ago and was also identified at that time by the contractor CW Neal as needing replacement “soon.” This project is shovel ready, and was identified as a potential project for submittal to the USDA Rural Development for grant funding or a low-interest loan.

Estimated Cost: \$71,380

CAWP System

CAWP Tank Replacement:

This 47,000 gallon tank serves the community of Rabb Park and has been identified by Staff as having structural, safety and longevity issues that require its immediate replacement. This project is shovel ready, and was identified as a potential project for submittal to the USDA Rural Development for grant funding or a low-interest loan.

Estimated Cost: \$77,330

Buckhorn Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) Backwash Pond Expansion:

Per the Agency's current Waste Discharge Requirements, it is necessary for the Agency to expand its Buckhorn WTP backwash storage pond at the Mace Meadows Golf Course. This project would increase the storage capacity from 16 acre-feet to 49.65 acre-feet and provide sufficient storage for a 100 year storm event. This project is shovel ready, and was identified as a potential project for submittal to the USDA Rural Development for grant funding or a low-interest loan. Estimated Cost: \$758,958

Camanche Water System**Tank 9 Replacement and System Interite:**

Chlorine disinfection stations are to be added at wells No. 9 & 14 and a new 12" distribution pipeline will be constructed from Tank 9 to Well No. 14 to replace the modified pipeline just mentioned. A new one million gallon storage tank would be constructed on the Tank 9 site and to replace the existing tank. This project is shovel ready, and was identified as a potential project for submittal to the USDA Rural Development for grant funding or a low-interest loan. Estimated Cost: \$2,424,220

Wildwood Wastewater System**Wildwood Community Leachfield Replacement:**

The existing community leachfield system at the Wildwood community serves only 28 customers. The entire system is in a state of failure and requires replacement. Unfortunately, the costs on this small community to replace the system is cost prohibitive and exposes the Agency to violations. The project includes installation of 4,200 feet of new leach laterals, removal of the existing leach laterals, removal and replacement of the dosing tank and installation of a filter tank. This project is shovel ready, and was identified as a potential project for submittal to the USDA Rural Development for grant funding or a low-interest loan. Estimated Cost: \$683,250

Camanche Wastewater System

Lift Station C Collection Main Replacement:

Currently, the collection line that feeds Lift Station C has significant Inflow and Infiltration (I & I) issues. Unfortunately, it is directly below the Lift Station C force main, at a depth between ten and fourteen (10-14 feet) below grade and in a seasonal drainage. The logistics of this project present severe constructability issues and the I & I within the drainage create health and safety issues. This project would temporarily relocate the force main, remove and replace the entire collection line and remove and replace the entire force main within the seasonal drainage. This project is shovel ready, and was identified as a potential project for submittal to the USDA Rural Development for grant funding or a low-interest loan. Estimated Cost: \$385,000

CALAVERAS COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

Barney Way Wastewater Treatment Project:

There are 41 parcels along the south side of Barney Way of which 39 have structural value (over \$10,000). Some of these parcels may have onsite wastewater treatment systems placed within the high water mark of the middle fork of the Mokelumne River. Parcels with onsite wastewater treatment systems located along the north side of Barney Way should have no impact on the Mokelumne. Three or four parcels along Dorothy Way (north of Barney Way) may have an impact on a small tributary that feeds the Mokelumne.

Barney Way is approximately 8019' or 1.51 miles in length and Railroad Flat Road/June Ave/Charles Streets are approximately 5360' or 1.02 miles in length.

Railroad Flat Road/June Ave/Charles Streets Wastewater Treatment Project:

There are 28 parcels along the north side of Railroad Flat Road/June Ave/Charles Streets of which 14 have structural value. Some of these parcels may have onsite

wastewater treatment systems placed within the high water mark of the middle fork of the Mokelumne River.

Potential Solutions:

Provide step systems with vaults and pumps to feed yet to be installed trunk lines along both Barney Way and Railroad Flat Road/June Ave/Charles Streets that may gravity feed to main vaults and pump stations designed to connect to the pressurized CCWD sewer line. Funding needed would include, but not be limited to, system design and permits, system material and installation including replacement of septic tanks where necessary, individual parcel vault and pump stations, main vaults and pump stations and CCWD connection and maintenance fees. If this is a viable option, CCWD should be brought into the process as soon as possible.

If public sewer connection is not feasible, installation of a collection system as described above terminating at large textile treatment system(s) may be an option. Funding needed would include, but not be limited to, system design and permits, system material and installation including replacement of septic tanks where necessary, individual parcel vault and pump stations, acquisition of property or properties for placement of large textile treatment system(s), purchase and installation of large textile treatment system(s), initial and annual fees associated with Waste Discharge Requirements as issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and operation and maintenance of the system(s).

El Rancho Loma Serena Wastewater Treatment Project:

There is concerns associated El Rancho Loma Serena subdivision with water well contamination and that onsite wastewater treatment systems may be the causative agent of the contamination.

There are 181 parcels in the El Rancho Loma Serena subdivision of which 101 have structural value. Upon onsite review of this subdivision, it was noted that some wells were improperly sited including one being placed in a drainage.

This coupled with the fact that many wells were developed prior to the County well construction/destruction (inspection) program that started in 1998 leads to the possibility that several wells may have been constructed without placement of annular seals. An annular seal is the concrete ring that is poured in place between the outside diameter of the well casing and the bore hole (annular space) and is designed to keep surface and/or subsurface water from seeping down the outside of the well casing and contaminating the water found in the well. Without analytical water lab results it is difficult to come to a sound conclusion, but it is not out of the realm of possibility that some wells may be subject to surface water contamination during winter months as a result of the absence of an annular seal. One additional factor may include improper placement of onsite wastewater treatment systems. Current well and onsite wastewater treatment codes require a 100' setback from wells to leach fields and septic tanks. Several properly constructed wells as developed over the past several years have demonstrated no contamination from coliform bacteria or nitrates within the subdivision.

If any well is subject to contamination, staff would recommend that property owners contact a well contractor(s) to inquire about a well retrofit. The Environmental Health Department keeps a list of licensed well contractors and this list is available to the public. Property owners should also be encouraged to identify separation distances between their onsite wastewater disposal systems and their wells. If there is a minimal distance, additional measures may be considered to protect a well in a well retrofit project. Should the outside possibility occur wherein onsite wastewater systems are not adequate to protect groundwater, onsite wastewater system modifications may be considered including, but not limited to, installation of textile systems.

Jenny Lind Downtown Renovation Project

CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (CCWD) PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

West Point Drinking Water Compliance Project:

This project addresses a current violation with the Department of Public Health regarding a backup filter system for an economically disadvantaged community. Currently, the treatment process is an Absorption Clarifier followed by Sodium Hypochlorite disinfection. However, the West Point Water Treatment Plant does not include a backup filtration system. The DPH issued permit requires a backup system to produce potable water for a minimum period of 2-weeks. This backup treatment system does not exist. As a result, in the last 5-years, the community of West Point was out of potable water for 3-days during treatment plant outage, risking both the health and safety of the community and its ability to combat high fire risk. The region is at risk to a large devastating fire with a probability of fire identified as a 100-percent chance in any given year. According to the Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Pre-Fire Management Plan, completed in 2005 by the Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit (TCU) of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (now Cal Fire), the fire environment in Calaveras County, and more specifically in the West Point area, is conducive to these large, damaging fires. Fire history in combination with the occurrence of hazardous fuels, topography, and weather create conditions that are highly likely to result in damaging fires on a regular basis in the proposed project area. Without quick access to fire hydrants served by the potable water supply, the risk of a catastrophic fire is extreme. Project design and CEQA is complete with construction cost identified as \$600,000.

Sheep Ranch Drinking Water Compliance Project.

Sheep Ranch is a rural, disadvantaged community located in the central area of Calaveras County. The Sheep Ranch Improvement District was formed on March 2, 1960 and currently serves 48 customers. CCWD diverts water from San

Antonio Creek and delivers raw water through an old, mining-era Fricot Ditch, with a history of catastrophic failure due to erosion, the collapse of a hillside and its proximity to extreme fire risk. The Sheep Ranch Drinking Water Compliance Project involves upgrading the current small water treatment plant currently out of compliance. The Sheep Ranch WTP currently produces 30 gpm via an out-of-date, non-compliant pressure filter, according to the California Department of Public Health (CA DPH). CCWD was first notified in 1993 that the current system is out of compliance and not an approved technology. CA DPH recommends current technology to include a membrane filter system with sodium hypochlorite disinfection. In addition, the current WTP technology cannot treat water to drinking water standards during storm events when turbidity levels increase. At these times, the WTP must shut down. Project design and CEQA is complete with construction cost identified as \$200,000.

Douglas Flat / Vallecito Sewer Line Project

The current upgrade to the Douglas Flat / Vallecito WWTP is designed to handle all the existing customers as well as the houses currently being served by septic tanks or unserved. This project would consist of extending the existing sewer system to connect all the unserved lots within the existing service area.

The project would include the installation of 84 septic tank effluent pump systems. This includes the 58 units of infill as well as the potential for 26 lots to be subdivided. It would also require approximately 5 miles of 4 inch diameter sewer line to be constructed. The DF/V area has been designated as a disadvantaged community. Design and bid documents would have to be prepared. The project will be included in the current permitting /CEQA process. The estimated cost would be \$1.5 Million.

New Hogan Multipurpose Study

The existing water supply infrastructure is inadequate to supply the population of western Calaveras County.

Through WRDA, we are seeking a General Investigation authorization for \$10,000,000 in order to enable a study effort that leads to a project to construct water conveyance facilities.

The New Hogan Multipurpose Study would meet the regional multi-beneficial needs of groundwater overdraft mitigation, increasing agricultural production, seasonal habitat and recreation, water quality enhancement, and mitigation of natural spring losses in the west county area of Calaveras County.

A demonstration project based on the Study would provide (1) agricultural water deliveries; (2) pilot groundwater recharge basin(s); (3) provide raw water deliveries to Wallace CSD; (4) implement conjunctive use; (5) increase water supply reliability during future droughts; and (6) habitat improvements.

The pilot demonstration project could serve as a critical infrastructure project upstream of the Delta to regulate and store important environmental flows, which are able to augment cold water fisheries along the downstream reaches of the three tributaries to the Delta.

Agricultural experts identify the west county area of Calaveras County as uniquely positioned to develop irrigated agriculture given the global increase in food scarcity and rising commodity prices. With the current Calaveras County unemployment rate over 16-percent, and the California state average unemployment rate called “dangerously high” at 12.5-percent, agricultural development could be a key economic driver that not only provides perennial jobs in an area that has experienced “boom-bust” cycles for the past 150-years, but could serve the national interest in developing food security and improving global exports.

Given the future variability in water supply and regulations, CCWD must develop this critical infrastructure need for the regional west county area.

The study will utilize the existing work done by the Bureau’s Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage Study in addition to developing new options.

CALAVERAS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

Solid Waste Transfer System Facility Improvement Engineering and Planning Study:

Facility improvements at the Red Hill and Wilseyville Transfer Stations and consolidation of the two San Andreas Transfer Stations. Public benefit will be reduced energy use, increased diversion (recycling) and air quality benefits. Initial phase of work for which funds are sought are engineering and environmental documents.

Rock Creek Landfill Gas to Energy Project

Calaveras County owns and operates the Rock Creek Solid Waste Facility in western Calaveras County. The County has recently installed a landfill gas (LFG) collection and control system and is currently collecting and destroying 130 scfm of landfill gas. As the landfill continues to accept waste and develop, LFG generation rates are anticipated to increase to a peak of 675 scfm in 2047 as suggested in the following table.

While the current rate of LFG generation would likely produce less than 0.5 megawatts of power, that number is anticipated to increase to almost 2 megawatts at its peak in 25 years.

LFG energy projects involve engineers, construction firms, equipment vendors, and utilities or end users of the power produced. Much of this cost is spent locally for drilling, piping, construction, and operational personnel, providing additional economic benefits to the community through increased employment and local sales. Once the LFG system is in place, the captured gas can be sold for use as heat or fuel or be converted and sold on the energy market as renewable "green" power. In so doing, the community can turn a financial liability into an asset.

One option is for utilities and power providers to purchase the electricity generated from the recovered LFG. Or the facility has a need for a direct and

constant power supply and may be a good candidate for LFG use. LFG can be piped directly to onsite buildings for use as either a boiler or industrial process fuel or used a fuel supply for onsite equipment, trucks and vehicles. Direct use of LFG is reliable and requires minimal processing and minor modifications to existing combustion equipment.

UNION PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

Irrigation Line Replacement Project

State Hwy 4 from Utica Dam Rd. to Tom Bell Road

This project is in the conception stage and was identified as a need during 2008 as part of a review of priority irrigation line replacement projects in the District and was placed on a 1 to 5 year replacement schedule. The project would replace approximately 3500 lf of existing North Ditch irrigation line to increase reliability and capacity thereby increasing the availability of irrigation water for agricultural use and corresponding job creation.

Background

The District currently operates two irrigation water delivery systems (North and South Ditch) which provide water to agricultural users in the towns and rural areas of Murphys, Vallecito, Douglas Flat, and Carson Hill. In addition, portions of these delivery systems provide fire flow for fire protection of some of the communities. Due to existing system limitations resulting from small line sizes, the District currently has a waiting list of customers who wish to acquire irrigation water for agricultural uses. The North Ditch system primarily serves the town of Murphys and surrounding areas and was installed in the 1950's. The irrigation line proposed to be replaced was constructed of spiral welded steel pipe which has greatly exceeded its lifetime and has experienced significant leaks in recent history. This line is the main feed line for the North Ditch system and also provides fire protection thru three fire hydrants for portions of the town of Murphys adjacent to State Highway 4.

Project Objectives

- The proposed project would replace approximately 3500 lf of existing 12"/14" dia. welded steel irrigation line with 14" dia. PVC waterline along with related appurtenances.
- The project would increase flows available to the North Ditch irrigation delivery system thereby accommodating future agricultural growth with the subsequent job creation associated with agriculture.
- The project would also provide adequate and reliable water supply for fire flow.

Need for the Project

The proposed 14-inch diameter pipeline would replace the existing failing irrigation main and is necessary for system reliability and increased capacity of the system in order to accommodate future growth. Adequate water supply for irrigation use and fire flow is essential for development and economic sustainability. Providing consistent and dependable irrigation water is the chief nexus in assuring the future of our country and our ability to feed ourselves.

Project Design and Cost

The preliminary and budgetary level cost estimate for the required improvements to replace the existing irrigation line with 14" dia. PVC waterline is \$872,000 dollars.

The cost estimate includes 3,470 LF of 14-inch PVC, valves, appurtenances, permits, reconnection of existing irrigation services and fire hydrants, a construction contingency cost estimated at 20% of the construction cost, and an engineering/administration cost of 25% of the construction cost with contingency.

MOKELUMNE HILL SANITARY DISTRICT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The following pressing infrastructure upgrades listed by priority as determined by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and/or Operations Manager of the District.

- 1) The CRWQCB permit for the district requires a **functional raw wastewater influent meter**. Existing flow meter is inoperable/obsolete technology. Replacement estimate: \$19,000.
- 2) **The two primary facultative ponds have sludge accumulations** of up to 4 feet. They have not been cleaned since installation in 1974 according to RWQCB records. \$25,000 for sludge removal.
- 3) Grid power failures require a wastewater operator to respond to wastewater lift station to start generator. **An automated transfer switch** would cost about \$4,000.
- 4) **An automated control system for the 20 acres of spray field with Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) and motor operated valves**. \$8,000 estimate.
- 5) **Existing wastewater plant headworks grinder replacement**: \$8,000.

Mokelumne Hill wastewater emergency spill outfall is about ¼ mile above a major drinking water reservoir serving approximately 1.4 million residents. Failure of plant processes could impact Upper Mokelumne River watershed dramatically.

MARIPOSA COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

INFRASTRUCTURE ENHANCEMENTS

Mariposa County is a small rural county with a limited infrastructure. Some of those limitations are intentional as a means to preserve the cherished rural quality of life. Those that are unintentional exist because they are beyond the

means of a County with only 18,000 residents. Minimizing or eliminating these limitations will substantially expand the economic development opportunities available to Mariposa County. County Government (in the absence of incorporated subdivisions in Mariposa County) will serve as the lead agency in the infrastructure enhancement projects identified here.

Water/Sewer Supply/System(s)

Economic development in Mariposa County is limited to areas properly zoned and developed, such as neighborhood commercial/industrial and enterprise zone properties. Adequate infrastructure is critical for the economic opportunities within these zones. Water and sewer systems are critical components of the necessary infrastructure. Small water supply systems and waste water treatment facilities allow a larger concentration of facilities and jobs than individual wells and septic systems, and will increase the overall efficiency of industrial parks and neighborhood commercial/industrial zones. Extending the existing utilities of the Mariposa Public Utility District (MPUD) where possible is more cost-effective than development of smaller facilities. Examples of such sites include the proposed conference/performing arts center, the County Fairgrounds, the airport and the existing industrial park, which are the primary locations for additional retail and visitor related services within Mariposa County.

Connecting targeted areas will create up to 100 construction jobs to build the infrastructure, 10 additional public works jobs in servicing the systems, and as many as 500 additional direct jobs as a result of new businesses in these targeted areas, with the potential for another 500 indirect jobs through additional business development in support of the above.

Road Upgrades

Mariposa County's roads are restricted by approximately fifteen one-lane bridges, which continue to cause restrictions on traffic flow for businesses and during times of emergencies. The recent fire in Ponderosa Basin created one such

possible threat to public safety where the one-lane bridge serving over half of the several hundred residential and neighborhood commercial parcels prevented fire apparatus and evacuees from simultaneous ingress and egress, creating the potential for disaster. One-lane bridges also limit the ability of larger vehicles to gain access to facilitate development of land and residential parcels. Adequate bridges that meet standards required by CalFire and Mariposa County will enable new home-based businesses to be created.

Construction of new bridges will create up to 25 jobs, lasting up to five years (150 man-months per bridge). These new bridges will enable hundreds of parcels to be developed, which will also result in hundreds of home construction jobs over the next five years. With each new home, the schools will absorb new students, resulting in one new teacher for every 30 homes built. This will also result in additional jobs in retail and services to support these new residents.

Communications (Cellular and Broadband)

Mariposa County has a very low population (18,000 residents), and as a large county geographically, the population density is extraordinarily low in many areas. The county's location in the Sierra Nevada foothills, with its mountainous terrain, creates an additional impediment to wireless communications requiring line-of-sight transmission for adequate signal quality. The lack of ubiquitous cellular and radio communications also creates serious safety concerns for local law enforcement and fire-fighting personnel. With wireless as the most viable technology, towers and power are needed to expand the communications footprint throughout the county. Strategic placement of towers would enable both public agencies and private carriers to deploy the needed equipment and services more cost-effectively for more residents, and create additional opportunities for public/private partnerships.

Depending on the extent of the infrastructure enhancements, up to 6 jobs would be added to support the communications systems, and up to 100 jobs could be added by making voice and data communications available to areas that are now unable to take advantage of Mariposa County's Home Enterprise and Rural Home Industry opportunities.

Expand Public Parking in Historic Downtown Mariposa

Parking in downtown Mariposa is limited. Small parking lots are scattered and inadequately paved. Ownership of the lots is not consolidated with the county or other sole operator. Sidewalks are limited or non-existent. Tour busses have inadequate space to load and unload passengers. The community needs adequate parking for tourists who arrive in their own vehicles or tour busses. An appropriate next step could be a planning grant. Planning would assess the current situation, compare potential solutions, and assess grant opportunities for new parking facilities. Once a plan is in place, jobs created would be mostly short term. Long-term jobs to maintain the facilities would be minimal, but the additional parking would have an indirect benefit for job creation in downtown businesses.

Commercial Flights at the Airport

The Mariposa/Yosemite Airport is located north of the town of Mariposa and is approximately 45 miles from the Arch Rock entrance to Yosemite National Park. The single existing runway (~ 3300 feet in length) serves mostly general aviation and is unable to accommodate commercial aircraft. Lengthening the runway (to a minimum of 4000 feet), adding an instrument approach, and providing certain additional services (e.g. jet fuel, a ticket counter, YARTS bus stop, etc.) would enable small commercial and commuter flights to serve the Yosemite region. Commercial flight operations would create at a minimum of three full-time jobs in the first two years. There is also interest from fixed base operators seeking to construct a hotel, a restaurant, a jet fuel concession and FAA 135 services. These enhancements during the same time period could add up to 20 jobs. The indirect benefit to the local economy could create another 10-20 jobs.

John Muir Geotourism Project (North County History Center)

The John Muir Geotourism Project is located in Coulterville on the Historic John Muir Route along Highway 132. Coulterville is a somewhat blighted, low income area in California in desperate need of economic stimulus. The Project's governing board views this opportunity as one that has the potential to provide

the economic support needed to sustain the historic charm and rural lifestyle currently enjoyed by the community and the surrounding area. The vision of this project would be to expand existing plans to include tours, lectures, educational opportunities, and a variety of cultural events on a year-round basis. The increase in tourism as the project grows will have a positive economic impact on the businesses along the John Muir Route creating the opportunity to convert approximately half of the current 20-40 part-time seasonal jobs into opportunities for full-time employment in addition to the five or more new permanent positions at the John Muir Geotourism Center.

Film Commission

Mariposa's small geographic area boasts incredible variety, from the stunning High Sierra (including Yosemite) to agricultural vistas, vineyards, mixed oak/scrub Old West grazing lands, high-altitude areas with alpine lakes, historic buildings and towns, foothills, mountain streams, raging rapids of the Merced River, lush climax-growth groves and more—all in relatively close proximity to the Southern California film industry. The film commission would establish a one-stop office to work with both the county's public authorities and private entities. A professional director would aggressively market Mariposa to production companies, advertising agencies and the creative community, and maintain a database of available facilities and locations with detailed information: existing sites' infrastructure, photo documentation, description of approximate footage/acreage and permanent contact personnel affiliated with each. A separate database would list local residents available to work as (non-union/union) extras, carpenters, drivers, etc. In addition to office staff, temporary hires from the local workforce and film/TV production in Mariposa County would require increased service industry support from existing hoteliers, restaurants, local comestible suppliers, hardware and lumber stores, etc.

Hospitality Academy

Much-needed training for visitor-serving personnel could be accomplished by harnessing existing resources available elsewhere, and unifying them under one program. For example, a hospitality program exists at Merced College, and a food service program exists at Columbia College; partnerships with those two existing

schools could bring in trainers with experience. The State of California's Employment Training Panel (ETP) has come to a temporary halt during the state budget crisis, but it could be pursued in future years. The ETP assists employers by paying for training time for their employees. Training would be arranged by coordinating rotating teaching positions. Partnerships with other agencies will require ongoing coordination by one full-time equivalent job, backed by another position staffing an office, which would total two new full-time jobs.

"Cowboy Corridor"

A Cowboy Corridor, with events throughout the shoulder season, will broaden Mariposa's appeal, making it a visitor destination for western and Native American cultural activities. Economic impacts include increased tourist spending at local businesses and higher transit occupancy taxes (TOT) for the County's general fund. A "Cowboy Festival" would integrate multiple days, multiple events and multiple locations that feature nationally-recognized Cowboy Poetry and western music. Ongoing programs could include music, a western art and/or photography competition, and historic reenactments. The Mariposa County Fairgrounds would be supported by an ongoing revenue stream that will help to sustain it as the State reduces or discontinues fairgrounds funding. Leveraged by success, the Arts Council would seek future program support, while Mariposa County would seek funding for the construction of the pedestrian/bike route between the Fairgrounds and downtown Mariposa. Together these initiatives would create up to eight full-time jobs and would help make employment in other businesses (particularly lodging) more full-time and year-round.

Golf Course

The northern portion of Mariposa County contains developed communities around and near the Lake Don Pedro Golf Course. Golf courses are powerful economic engines that contribute to their local economies when conceived and managed well. When this course was fully operational, it employed some 35 people full- or part-time. The pro shop, restaurant and course maintenance all provided jobs at living wages. But the operator determined that the course

lacked a path to profitability. A different business model, along with a renegotiation of water rights for nearby lakes, could create positive cash flow, resurrect an attractive visitor destination, and increase residential development.

Indirect economic effects would also benefit the surrounding community with jobs being added based on the new residential development, especially in the retail and services industries.

Outdoor Recreational Facilities and Activities

In order to enhance and extend the Yosemite visitor experience and to provide more year-round job opportunities in the tourism industry, additional outdoor recreational facilities are needed in the Lake Don Pedro/Lake McClure area. With its mild winter temperatures, the area is ideal for creating year-round outdoor facilities and activities. Examples include golfing, hiking and off-road vehicle trails, camp grounds, water sports, biking, bird watching, etc. Outdoor recreational facilities like these will create new full- and part-time jobs, convert part-time jobs into full-time jobs, and attract young families to relocate to the region by offering healthy lifestyle and employment opportunities. In total, up to 40 full-time equivalent jobs could be created.

Job/Trade (Re) Training

Owing to downsizing of most business sectors and inmate reentry to the community, a job re-training program is critical to the workforce in Mariposa County. The proposed workforce program is comprised of an assessment of each applicant, counseling, classroom and on-the-job training. Some of the current demand occupations include health care workers, accountants, social/human services assistants, cooks, food preparation, janitors, and welders. As many as 100 direct and 200 indirect businesses could be served by the Mother Lode Job/Trade (Mariposa) retraining program, and approximately 500 direct clients in the Central Sierra region could be served by the regional Workforce Investment Board.

John C. Fremont Hospital Replacement

The John C. Fremont (JCF) hospital currently provides 5.8 percent of the jobs in Mariposa County, with a payroll of 242 people, plus an additional 50 contracted employees, including physicians, attorneys and accountants. It is one of the largest employers in the county. California issued an unfunded mandate requiring reconstruction of all existing hospitals to specific seismic standards by 2030. The current hospital does not meet these standards. If not rebuilt, it would be forced to close, putting a significant portion of the local population out of work.

Planning and construction grants will be necessary to build a new hospital with associated rural health clinics. New buildings will be designed to house an array of enhanced and additional services, appropriate to the needs of the expanding population. Infrastructure will accommodate emerging technologies. Each supporting department will be able to expand, adding new positions to the payroll. Hospitals run around the clock. Each new 24/7 position requires five people to cover the job, allowing for three shifts, weekends, vacations and leaves. Management estimates that at least 100 new jobs will be needed to operate the new hospital.

Continuing Care Community

Nearly 21 percent of Mariposa County's population is age 65 or older, compared to 11.4 percent in California as a whole. The hospital currently operates a 24-bed distinct part skilled nursing facility with a five-year waiting list. There is only one separately-run 12-bed assisted living facility. Mariposa's aging population is currently forced to leave the county because their needs for graduated care cannot be met by these limited services. The emerging standard for retirement communities is a graded approach of living quarters offering continuing care. This project will offer the opportunity for residents to move to a higher level of care within the same community as health needs change. Beginning with apartments or town houses for independent living, residents could move up to assisted living quarters as needed, and finally a skilled nursing facility. Appropriate services such as a Hospice program, an Alzheimer's unit and a rehabilitation program will be included. Food service will be available to all residents. Based on an estimate of

20 independent beds (6 new jobs), 24 assisted living beds (20 new jobs), 48 skilled nursing and rehab beds (35 new jobs), and 6 hospice beds (24 new jobs), there will be 85 new jobs. A large food service facility will generate 48 extra jobs, making a total of 133 jobs.

“Made in Mariposa”

Agriculture and the arts have always been important to Mariposa County’s economy. But these businesses are in a perpetual state of struggle. Farming and ranching have become commodity industries dominated by large corporations, which makes it difficult for the smaller farmers and ranchers in Mariposa County to compete successfully and profitably. And the stereotype of the “starving artist” remains as true here as it does in many other communities. One way to assist these businesses is a “Made in Mariposa” program that creates new and sustainable markets for their goods and services.

Jobs would be created in several ways. One is through “verticalization” of agricultural goods, particularly cattle. A USDA-approved mobile meat processing plant (employing as many as a dozen people), for example, could sell beef to local restaurants and grocery stores. An exchange could be created to help local organic farmers and others sell through these same local channels. Another campaign would provide assistance for selling locally-produced arts and crafts to the millions of tourists visiting annually. This effort could even be accompanied by a Web-based store and/or the export of goods for sale outside the County. “Made in Mariposa” would clearly benefit existing artisans, and could attract as many as 50 new artists and other businesses to the community.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

TUOLUMNE UTILITIES DISTRICT PROJECTS

Water Projects

Jamestown Pipe Improvements

The community of Jamestown has deficient fire flow for additional commercial development. Portions of the existing water lines would be replaced. The project is exempt from CEQA because all work would be done within existing roadways, easements or on District property. Estimated cost is \$975,000 and could proceed within 60 days of funding. This project would create jobs within the commercial area served and remove a barrier for future commercial development in Jamestown.

New Supply Line to the Existing Pedro Y Tank

An existing commercially zoned property at the intersection of Highway 49 and Parrotts Ferry Road cannot be fully developed because of limited fire flow availability. This project would provide a new line to help supply water the existing tank and to the project site. This would allow the use of the existing main near the site to be utilized fully for fire flow. This will create construction jobs and allow the commercial site to be fully developed. Estimated cost \$600,000. This project would create jobs within the commercial area served and remove a barrier for future commercial development in the area.

New Sierra Pines Water Treatment Plant and Distribution System

The Crystal Falls WTP, which was constructed in the 1960's, is at capacity and the existing distribution system does not have adequate distribution system and storage to meet current fire flow demands. The commercial areas of Mono Vista, Willow Springs, and Rancho Poquitos are impacted by this deficiency. Estimated cost is variable due to the large area impacted and the location of the commercial development. This project would create jobs within the commercial area served and remove a barrier for future commercial development.

Jamestown Water Storage Improvements**Raw Water Pipeline from Lyons to Section 4 Ditch: Main Canal**

Cost Est.: \$32,000,000 - \$40,000,000

See notes to create narrative

Regional Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Mains**Intertie for Big Hill to Columbia****Phoenix Lake Improvements****New Melones Pump Station Improvements****New Water Pipeline from East Sonora to Junction Shopping Area****Wastewater Projects****Tuolumne City Waste Water Treatment Plant Expansion**

The TCSD has begun the expansion of its WW plant. Additional construction is needed to existing and future needs. This project would allow completion of the plant and match existing funds provided by the developer. The completion of the plant would allow service to additional commercial development in the service area. Estimated cost in above four million dollars. This project would create jobs within the commercial area served and remove a barrier for future commercial development.

Me Wuk Wastewater Collection System Improvements**Tuolumne City Wastewater Collection System Improvements****TUD Tree Farm****Reclamation Distribution Improvement****Reclamation Distribution Expansion****Tertiary Treatment Plant (s)****Columbia Collection System Improvements**

ME WUK TRIBAL PROJECT NARRATIVES

West Side Dam Rehabilitation Project

Pin dam to ground, stabilize structure and modify spillway to handle 4,500 year storm event.

\$4,000,000

Mill Pond Bridge Project

Fabricate and install bridge from West Side Drive cul-de-sac across mill pond from east side to west side.

\$2,500,000

Summerville Union High School Water Service

Replace old water service from TUD to SUHS to provide reliable water supply to school adequate for fire suppression.

\$275,000

Summerville Union High School Sewer Service

Replace aging and inadequate sewer transport system. System is currently clay and leaks. System spills occasionally due to volume capacity limitations.

\$240,000

West Side Sewer System Realignment

Realign sewer system to eliminate I&I.

\$110,000

Sewer Main Line Replacement from Willow Avenue

Replace 10" sewer mainline from Tuolumne City to Treatment Facility. Existing mainline flows exceed capacity during storm events.

\$325,000

Domestic Water Service to Porto Fino Road

Extend 10" water main from Tuolumne Road North to 6" water main at cul-de-sac on Porto Fino Road to allow cross connection of Tuolumne City treatment facility to Ponderosa Hills treatment facility.

\$70,000

Sewer Service to Porto Fino Road

Extend Tuolumne City Sewer collection system to Porto Fino Road.

\$85,000

PG&E Service to Porto Fino Road

Extend underground communication service to properties on Thomas Ranch and Porto Fino Road.

\$65,000

Communication Service to Porto Fino Road

Extend underground communication service to properties on Thomas Ranch and Porto Fino Road.

\$40,000

Rancheria Sewer Collection System

Extend Tuolumne City Sewer collection system to Rancheria and install new lift station.

\$85,000

Rancheria Sewer Collection System

Repair or replace Rancheria sewer collection system to provide safe sewage disposal to Tribal properties. Existing system failing: septic tank and leach fields.

\$6,600,000

Recreational Vehicle Park Construction Project

Construct 75 unit RV Park

\$250,000

West Side Cherry Valley Golf Course Construction Project

Build West Side Cherry Valley Golf Course a professional quality 7,200 yard, 18 hole par 72 golf course.

\$17,000,000

Casino Fire Station Construction Project

Construct a fire station with office and living space capable of housing four fire trucks (including a ladder truck).

\$1,000,000

Casino Hotel Laundry Mat Facility Construction Project

Construct a commercial grade laundry facility for casino, hotel and public use.
\$850,000

Hotel Construction Project Phase 1

150 room hotel with 175 seat dining conference center.
\$25,000,000

Hotel Spa Phase 2

150 room hotel with spa and swimming pool.
\$20,000,000

Casino Hotel Parking Facility Construction Project

450 space parking structure
\$8,000,000

CITY OF ANGELS**ANGELS CAMP PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012****Looping Dead End Water Mains**

These projects are in the conception stage and were identified as a need in the City's recently completed Water Audit. The work would entail connection (looping) of existing dead-end water mains to nearby pipelines at various locations in the City.

Background:

The Water Audit identified 14 dead ends that can be eliminated by looping. Dead ends are a weakness in distribution systems since water in the pipe can become stale with sediment and contaminants collecting at these dead end locations. Low pipeline pressures in dead-end mains can also be mitigated through looping.

Project Objectives:

- In order to eliminate stagnation problems and provide fresh water to customers while maintaining safe pressures in the pipelines, the dead ends must be removed by looping to nearby pipelines.

- Mitigation of low pressure water mains would provide infrastructure necessary to facilitate commercial (and residential) development in various regions of the City.
- Individual looping projects would be established for specific public/private cooperation as necessary for development to occur in areas impacted by dead-end waterlines.

Need for the Project:

Looping existing dead ends would improve the reliability and water quality within the distribution system. Adequate water supply for domestic use and fire flow is essential for development and economic sustainability. Improving inadequacies in the existing distribution system will not only provide the opportunity for growth, but the existing residents and businesses would benefit from the mitigation of low pressure zones and stagnation caused by dead-end mains improving domestic water infrastructure could attract businesses and fuel growth by eliminating substandard conditions.

Project Design and Cost:

Preliminary and budgetary-level cost estimate for looping 14 dead end locations is \$970,000. The cost estimate includes 1,560 LF of 4-inch PVC 3,390 LF of 6-inch PVC, 2,020 LF of 8-inch PVC, valves and appurtenances estimated at 30% of the pipeline cost, and an engineering and contingency cost estimated at 25% of the construction cost.

North Angels Sewer Trunk Line

In May 2008 the City approved a study by Willdan Engineering titled, “North Angels Sewer Trunk Line Alternative Analysis” and chose an alternative based on cost effectiveness, ease of right-of-way acquisition and ability to accept flows from future development. This chosen alternative has become known as the North Angels Sewer Trunk Line. The benefits of this alignment option are its central location, the ability to utilize existing street right-of-ways, long stretches of gravity flow pipeline, and the potential to relive the existing collection system.

Background:

The proposed Trunk Line is a combination gravity and force main system. This new collection system main would start at the City's existing Altaville Pump Station (which would be taken offline) and travel southwest towards Highway 4. The line would cross the highway, follow Angel Oaks Drive / Greenhorn Creek Road right-of-way, and eventually connect to the existing collection system. The existing system from the point of connection to the City's treatment facilities would need to be upsized to accommodate increased flows.

Project Objectives:

- This pipeline would relieve capacity problems in the existing collection system providing the opportunity for development in older areas of town and reducing the likelihood of sanitary sewer overflows.
- This pipeline would allow for growth in the Altaville area, specifically the commercial zones in the northerly areas of the City. Growth in these areas has been non-existent due to the current collection system capacity issues.
- Public/private cooperation would be essential for completion of this project.

Need for the Project:

Adding the new trunk line would not only relieve existing capacity issues in the collection system; it would also provide the opportunity for commercial development and growth in the northwest area of the City (Altaville area). Capacity for future development would also be provided elsewhere in the collection system with the rerouting of existing Altaville area flows.

For example, Columbia College desired to develop a satellite campus off Murphys Grade Road in the City some years ago, but the existing collection system capacity issues made the project unfeasible. As can be seen by this example, adequate system capacity is essential for future development and economic growth. Construction of this trunk line would go a long way towards attracting businesses and other development to the City.

Project Design and Cost:

Preliminary and budgetary-level cost estimate for construction and right-of-way acquisition is \$2.58 million. The estimated construction cost for upgrading the down gradient existing pipes is approximately \$470,000.

4th Pressure Filter

This project is essentially shovel ready since EcoLogic previously completed plans and specifications for this filter. This project was identified as a need in the City's recently completed Water Audit and would add a fourth mixed-media water filter at the City's existing Water Treatment Plant (WTP).

Background:

The City currently operates three pressure filters at the WTP. Installing a fourth filter would provide additional capacity at the WTP and accommodate future growth within the City. In addition, the fourth filter would also provide redundancy during the backwash process which does not presently exist.

Project Objectives:

- All three filters are offline during filter backwash cycles, leaving the treatment process at a standstill. The fourth filter would provide the ability to produced treated water around the clock, without being out of service for up to 3 hours due to backwashing.
- Adding the filter would provide additional capacity necessary to sustain future growth and development.
- Public/private cooperation would be essential for completion of this project once the maximum daily demand exceeds the current treatment process capacity.

Need for the Project:

Adequate water supply for domestic use and fire flow is essential for development and economic sustainability. Mitigating inadequacies in the existing treatment system will provide the opportunity for commercial growth and provide the existing residents and businesses with a treatment facility that meets State regulations. Improving the domestic water treatment plant with a fourth filter could attract businesses and fuel growth by providing necessary infrastructure.

Project Design and Cost:

Preliminary and budgetary-level cost estimate for adding a fourth filter is \$870,000. The cost estimate includes an addition to the existing filter building, the filter system, a retaining wall, mobilization, and piping modifications. Design plans and specifications have been completed for this project making it essentially shovel ready.

Second Water Storage Tank

This project is in the conception stage and was identified as a need in the City's recently completed Water Audit. The project would provide a 2 million gallon water storage tank to the City's water system. Three site locations have been proposed for the new storage tank: Brunner Hill, Tryon Property, and the abandoned clearwell at the water treatment plant.

Background:

The City's existing water storage tank has a total capacity of 2.5 million gallons. Under the City's water supply permit, the City is required to have a minimum tank volume of approximately 0.95 million gallons for emergency storage and fire flows, resulting in an existing operating capacity of 1.55 million gallons.

Project Objectives:

- A second storage tank would maintain reliability and security of the City's water system by adding additional capacity.
- Existing operations are such that the backwashing process and storm related turbidity levels necessitate shutdown of the water treatment process. Providing additional storage would address problems caused by necessary lengthy shutdowns.
- Public/private cooperation would be essential for completion of this project once the maximum daily demand exceeds the current storage capacity.
- Providing additional storage capacity would be imperative to growth and development once the maximum daily demand exceeds the current storage capacity

Need for the Project:

If the existing storage tanks fails, or the quality of stored water in the tank is compromised, or the treatment process is shut down for long periods, the City will not have potable water to supply the distribution system and meet daily demands without additional storage capacity. In addition, a second storage tank will be needed to meet future maximum daily demand anticipated with growth and development in the City. Adequate water supply for domestic use and fire flow is essential for development and economic sustainability.

Project Design and Cost:

Preliminary and budgetary-level cost estimate for the construction of a second storage tank is \$2.2 million based upon the construction cost of the existing water storage tank. This estimate includes pipelines and valves at the tank site. It does not include any heavy grading, road construction, property or easement acquisition, pipelines to connect to the water system, or any environmental studies that may be required.

Second Water Main from WTP to City

This project is in the conception stage and was identified as a need in the City's recently completed Water Audit. The project would add an 18-inch secondary water main from the water treatment plant (WTP) to the distribution system. The new pipeline would run parallel to the existing pipeline.

Background:

The current water system has an aging single 14-inch diameter pipeline that delivers treated water from the WTP to the distribution system. The age of the pipeline is cause for concern. Since this single main serves the entire distribution system, it is a major weakness in the City's ability to provide uninterrupted domestic water service. If the pipeline were to become damaged or inoperable, the City would not be able to supply its customers with potable water.

Project Objectives:

- The secondary pipeline would provide an additional water main to supply the City in case the existing main becomes damaged or inoperable. This would improve the reliability of the water system.
- This pipeline is necessary for system redundancy, a Health Department requirement.
- This pipeline would increase the flows available to the distribution system thereby accommodating future growth.
- Public/private cooperation would be essential for completion of this project once the maximum demand flows exceed the current capacity of the City's single distribution main

Need for the Project:

The proposed 18-inch diameter pipeline would run parallel to the existing main and is necessary for system redundancy, reliability, and increased capacity of the system in order to accommodate future growth. Adequate water supply for domestic use and fire flow is essential for development and economic sustainability.

Project Design and Cost:

Preliminary and budgetary-level cost estimate for the construction of the additional water main from the WTP to the distribution system is \$850,000. This cost estimate includes 3,300 lf of 18-inch PVC, 18-inch and 14-inch gate valves to connect to the existing water main, and an engineering and contingency cost estimate at 25% of the construction cost.

CITY OF SONORA PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

Sonora Community Revitalization Implementation Projects

The City of Sonora has received a Caltrans Community Based Transportation Planning Grant to prepare a Community Revitalization Plan for improvements to the City's Historic Downtown Business District. The plan will prioritize projects that should be eligible for funding under the EDA.

Stockton Road/Highway 49 Infrastructure Project

The City of Sonora owns 24.5 acres of vacant property at the intersection of Stockton Road and the Highway 108 Bypass. This property is designated for Special Planning Mixed Use under the City's General Plan which provides for commercial and other related uses of the property. However, infrastructure must be extended along Stockton Road in order for the property to be developed.

Southgate Infrastructure Project

The City of Sonora owns 26.4 acres of vacant property at the end of Southgate Drive for the development of a business park. Infrastructure will need to be extended along Southgate Drive in enable development of this property.

City of Sonora Storm Drain Master Plan

Much of the City's existing storm drain system dates back to the City's inception and is in need of improvements/upgrades. In order to plan for these upgrades the City needs to develop a Storm Drain Master Plan which evaluates the current system and identifies deficiencies.

Sonora Main Drain Reconstruction Project

The City's main storm drain/tunnel was constructed when the City was initially developed and must be reconstructed to sustain the City's current and future storm drain needs.

5 CITIES PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012**City of Jackson****ATCAA Broadway Commercial Complex**



Save the Wheel Committee - 2012

A committee comprised of citizens from throughout Amador County is actively working to guide the effort needed to save one of California's and the Nation's historic landmarks. The two remaining Kennedy Tailing Wheels are the only two of their kind in the world and represent the first engineering project in the history of California's gold mining industry specifically designed to mitigate an environmental hazard. We believe that these landmarks should be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

Our first goal is to preserve Wheel #4 in a building similar to the one in which it was housed for almost forty years before it was stripped of its sheet metal protection during WWII. This new building will have an entire side of glass/plastic that will allow visitors an opportunity to view this magnificent structure yet allow it to be protected from the forces of nature that continually erode away its wooden timbers.

Secondly, the history of the Kennedy Mine and the Tailing Wheel process needs to be created and displayed in word and graphics for the viewing public. Rand Huggett, a noted local artist, and Larry Cenotto and Frank Tortorich, local noted historians, are working together to make this happen.

And thirdly, the entire park must be made ADA compliant to allow all who wish to view and learn of this unique tailings process to view it.

The City has applied for and received a grant of \$596,000 but must raise an additional \$82,000 in matching for the grant award. Another \$30,000 is needed to complete the park amenities and interpretive signage planned to complete the visitor experience. Many activities are being planned to raise the public's awareness concerning this effort and also to allow all ages and incomes an opportunity to assist in this project. The first activity, led by Mary Ann Tortorich,

was to update and re-print the Kennedy Wheels booklet that was first written by Evelyn Garbarini in 1975. These are now for sale at various locations. The next activity, under the direction of Amador Arts, will be a contest to design a new logo for the Kennedy Tailing Wheels Park. This logo will be used in many ways during the fund raising effort now underway.

We are in the process of spending the first allocation from CalTrans for environmental and engineering. The Save the Wheel Committee is functioning as an ad hoc committee for the city council and has accepted the challenge of raising the necessary matching funds. With the contribution that was recently made by the Amador supervisors, we are currently at \$30,000 towards our goal of \$112,000. If you need additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to ask me. Mike Daly, Jackson City Manager, is actually the better point person for firsthand knowledge of the Caltrans relationship and the day to day status of the project. His daytime number is 209-223-1646.

City of Ione

IONE PROJECT NARRATIVES 2012

Ione Tertiary Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade & Castle Oaks Golf Course

Renovation or expansion of the City of Ione's Tertiary Wastewater Treatment Plant and related infrastructure to accommodate increased effluent flows and to establish a distribution system for private users of the Title 22, full unrestricted re-use water produced by Ione's Tertiary Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Treatment Plant is operated as a private/public partnership between Castle Oaks Golf Course, a private entity, and City of Ione. Further, increased effluent flows will mean that more unrestricted re-use for water will be produced for use by other private entities in the surrounding community, whether agricultural, industrial, or new residential development.

Ione Historic Railroad Depot Renovation and Relocation

Renovation and potential relocation of the historic railroad depot sited in Ione. The depot has great historic significance and, should the depot be saved from demolition could provide an opportunity for a community center and commercial development. The depot is currently sited on land owned by Union Pacific Railroad. UP can terminate the lease at any time and so relocation of the depot, though expensive, is the preferred option to permanently save the structure for use and enjoyment by future generations. This project is a partnership between the City of Ione and several private historical and railroad societies.

Ione Downtown Plan Project

Implementation of the adopted Ione Downtown Plan to physically upgrade and more effectively market Ione's quaint historic Downtown. The City's Downtown Plan represents a vital core component of the City of Ione's broader economic development strategy to diversify economically, create more job opportunities (in particular "livable wage" employment), and to significantly enhance its retail sales tax generating business sector. Inherent parts of the Downtown Plan include a more overt marketing and promotion strategy to generate more year round tourism, and the Buxton Company's unique matching of local spending trends/patterns and the creation and siting of new sources of community retail to fill local retail niches and provide greater opportunities for City residents and those from the greater Ione market area to shop locally. The overall intention of course, including the development of public-private partnerships along the way, would be to help Ione better meet its tourist based and broader economic development potential, and thereby render the City more economically and financially solvent and achieve greater community self-sufficiency (while at the same time preserving and enhancing its historical community character and ambiance).

Central Sierra Economic Development District
Total Project List for CEDS 2012-2016
Projects Highlighted in Red Meet EDA Criteria

All Counties (3)

- 1) Job Training Partnership with Workforce Investment Bureaus and One-Stops
- 2) **Central Sierra Broadband Middle Mile Project**
- 3) **Small Business Development Center Counseling and Training**

Alpine County (3)

- 1) **Bear Valley Transportation Lift**
- 2) Bear Valley Affordable Employee Housing
- 3) Bear Valley Water District Sewer Extension Project

Amador County (13)

- 1) **Carbondale Industrial Park Infrastructure Project**
- 2) Riverpines Public Utilities District (RPUD) – Leaking Water Storage Tank
- 3) Riverpines Public Utilities District (RPUD) – Delivery System Upgrade and Engineering Project
- 4) Riverpines Public Utilities District (RPUD) – Backup Pumps for Water and Sewer
- 5) Riverpines Public Utilities District (RPUD) – Sewer System Management Plan - Planning Study
- 6) Riverpines Public Utilities District (RPUD) – Safety Equipment for Wastewater Treatment Operator
- 7) Amador Water Agency (AWA) – Amador Water System: Lower Canal Abandonment/Small Diameter Pipe Replacement
- 8) Amador Water Agency (AWA) – Amador Water System: Ione Clearwell Cover Replacement
- 9) Amador Water Agency (AWA) – CAWP System: CAWP Tank Replacement
- 10) Amador Water Agency (AWA) – CAWP System: Buckhorn WTP Backwash Pond Expansion
- 11) Amador Water Agency (AWA) – Camanche Water System: Tank 9 Replacement and System Intertie
- 12) Amador Water Agency (AWA) – Wildwood Wastewater System: Wildwood Community Leachfield Replacement
- 13) Amador Water Agency (AWA) – Camanche Wastewater System: Lift Station C Collection Main Replacement

Calaveras County (21)

- 1) Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) – West Point Drinking Water Compliance Project
- 2) Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) – Douglas Flat/Vallecito Sewer Line Project
- 3) Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) – Sheep Ranch Drinking Water Compliance Project
- 4) **Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) – Copper Cove Tank Transmission Line and Pump Station**
- 5) Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) – New Hogan Multipurpose Study
- 6) Union Public Utility District (UPUD) – Irrigation Line Replacement Project
- 7) Mokelumne Hill Sanitary District (MHSD) – Raw Wastewater Influent Meter Replacement
- 8) Mokelumne Hill Sanitary District (MHSD) – Primary Pond Sludge Removal
- 9) Mokelumne Hill Sanitary District (MHSD) – Wastewater Lift Station Automated Transfer Switch
- 10) Mokelumne Hill Sanitary District (MHSD) – Wastewater Plant Headworks Grinder Replacement
- 11) Mokelumne Hill Sanitary District (MHSD) – Automated Control System for Spray Field
- 12) **Murphys Sanitary District (MSD) – Tertiary Treatment Plant Project with Ironstone Vineyards**
- 13) Barney Way Wastewater Treatment Project
- 14) El Rancho Loma Serena Wastewater Treatment Project
- 15) Rail Road Flat/June Avenue/Charles Streets Wastewater Treatment Project
- 16) **Wilseyville Woody Biomass Product Yard Engineering & Construction Project**
- 17) Calaveras County Public Works - Rock Creek Landfill Gas to Energy Project
- 18) **Calaveras County Public Works – O’Byrnes Ferry Bridge Replacement Project**
- 19) **Calaveras County Public Works – Mountain Ranch Road/State Route 49 Improvement Project**
- 20) Calaveras County Public Works – Solid Waste Transfer System Improvements
- 21) **Thomas Upham Coe Industrial Technology Center**

Mariposa County (21)

- 1) Water/Sewer Supply/Systems Project
- 2) Road Upgrade Projects
- 3) Communications Projects (Cellular and Broadband)
- 4) Expand Public Parking Downtown Mariposa

- 5) Commercial Flights at Airport
- 6) Conference & Performing Arts Conference Center/Hotel Project
- 7) Sports Complex Project
- 8) John Muir Geotourism Project
- 9) Film Commission Project
- 10) Hospitality Academy Project
- 11) "Cowboy Corridor" Project
- 12) Golf Course Project
- 13) Outdoor Recreational Facilities and Activities Project
- 14) Artist Colony
- 15) Expansion of Business Services
- 16) Job/Trade (Re)Training
- 17) Business Park
- 18) John C. Fremont Hospital Replacement
- 19) Continuing Care Community Project
- 20) "Made in Mariposa" Project
- 21) Technology R & D Incubator

Tuolumne County (53)

- 1) Dry Creeks Mixed Use Community Project – Jamestown
- 2) Yosemite Gardens Park
- 3) Broadband Fiber Ring Project
- 4) Cowboy Country Guest Ranch
- 5) Twin Creeks Mixed Use Community
- 6) XtremeWaters Commercial/Tourism on Lime Kiln Road
- 7) Hospital Cancer Center - Sonora Area Regional Center
- 8) Mountain Springs Mixed Use Community
- 9) Yosemite Junction Project
- 10) Chinese Camp Downtown Renovation Project
- 11) Cooperstown Quarry
- 12) Greenley Mono Road Connector Upgrade
- 13) Community Stewardship Project
- 14) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Jamestown Pipe Improvements
- 15) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – New Supply Line to the Existing Pedro Y Tank
- 16) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – New Sierra Pines Water Treatment Plant & Distribution System
- 17) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Jamestown Water Storage Improvements

- 18) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Raw Water Pipeline Lyons-Section 4 Ditch: Main Canal Bypass
- 19) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – New Standard Water Treatment Plant for Commercial Area
- 20) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Regional Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Mains
- 21) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Intertie for Big Hill to Columbia
- 22) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Phoenix Lake Improvements
- 23) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Water Pipeline to Standard Area for Commercial Development
- 24) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – New Melones Pump Station Improvements
- 25) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – New Water Pipeline-East Sonora to Junction Shopping Center
- 26) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – East Sonora Sewer Interceptor Capacity Improvements
- 27) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Tuolumne City Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion
- 28) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Me Wuk Wastewater Collection System Improvements
- 29) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Tuolumne City Wastewater Collection System Improvements
- 30) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – TUD Tree Farm
- 31) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – West Ranch Recycled Water Storage Reservoir
- 32) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Reclamation Distribution Improvement Project
- 33) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Tertiary Treatment Plant(s)
- 34) Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) – Columbia Collection System Improvements
- 35) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – West Side Dam Rehabilitation Project
- 36) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Mill Pond Bridge Project
- 37) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Summerville Union High School Water Service Installation
- 38) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Summerville Union High School Sewer Service Upgrade

- 39) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Sewer Mainline Replacement from Willow Avenue
- 40) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – West Side Sewer System Realignment
- 41) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Domestic Water Service to Porto Fino Road
- 42) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Sewer Service to Porto Fino Road
- 43) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians –PG & E Service to Porto Fino Road
- 44) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Communication Service to Porto Fino Road
- 45) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Rancheria Sewer Collection System
- 46) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Rancheria Sewer Collection System
- 47) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park Construction Project
- 48) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – West Side Cherry Valley Golf Course Construction Project
- 49) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Casino Fire Station Construction Project
- 50) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Casino Hotel Parking Facility Construction Project
- 51) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Casino Hotel Laundry Mat Facility Construction Project
- 52) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians –Hotel Phase 1 Project
- 53) Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians – Casino Hotel Spa and Swimming Pool Phase 2 Project

City of Angels Camp (5)

- 1) Looping Dead End Water Mains (Several Projects)
- 2) North Angels Sewer Trunk Line Project
- 3) 4th Pressure Filter Project
- 4) Second Water Storage Tank Project
- 5) Second Water Main from Treatment Plant to City Project

City of Sonora (5)

- 1) Sonora Community Revitalization Implementation
- 2) Stockton Road/Highway 49 Infrastructure Project
- 3) Southgate Infrastructure Project
- 4) City of Sonora Storm Drain Master Plan
- 5) Sonora Main Drain Reconstruction Project

Cities of Amador (5)

- 1) City of Ione - Ione Tertiary Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade & Castle Oaks Golf Course
- 2) City of Ione – Ione Downtown Plan Project
- 3) City of Ione – Ione Historic Railroad Depot Renovation and Relocation
- 4) City of Jackson - Kennedy Tailing Wheel Preservation Project
- 5) City of Jackson - ATCAA Broadway Commercial Complex



99 North Washigon Street, Sonora CA 95370