

# California's Jobs-Housing Balance Incentive Grant Program **Final Report to the Legislature**



## Cover Photographs

Projects funded by the Department of Housing & Community Development's Jobs  
Housing Balance Incentive Program and Workforce Housing Reward Program  
(Top to bottom, Left to Right)

McArther Park Branch Library, City of Long Beach  
Fire Station, Kings County  
Selected Recipients of the 2005 WFH Program  
Music Park, City of Clovis  
Fishing Pier ADA Access Improvements, City of Anderson  
Valley View Park, City of Oakdale  
Town Square Plaza, City of Vacaville

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Department of Housing and Community Development  
State of California  
Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor  
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Lynn L. Jacobs, Director



# State of California

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, GOVERNOR



BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION AND  
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# **JOBS-HOUSING BALANCE INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM**

## **Final Report to the Legislature**

### **I. Executive Summary**

The Jobs-Housing Balance Incentive Grant (JHB) Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (Department) was initially created through Chapter 80, Statutes of 2000 (AB 2864, Torlakson), the Job Housing Balance Initiative, for 2000-01. The Program was later revised with the passage of Proposition 46, the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002, with enacting legislation contained in Chapter 482, Statutes of 2002 (SB 423, Torlakson).

The JHB Program provided \$25 million in grant funding to eligible cities and counties with documented increases in housing production during the 2001 calendar year. These grant funds were to be used by cities and counties for public benefit capital outlay projects, as defined by Government Code Section 7914.

The JHB Program worked in partnership with local governments statewide to increase the housing supply and recognized the critical need for funding for a variety of capital asset projects at the local level.

Key accomplishments include:

- The Program awarded funds to 104 jurisdictions located in 40 counties for exceeding the average increase in housing permits statewide.
- Successful local government applicants permitted a total of 60,806 residential units in 2001, of which 24,624 permits represented the actual increase over the statewide average, and was used in the calculation of awards.
- Of the 104 jurisdictions receiving awards, 46 were located in areas of high employment demand, followed by 39 jurisdictions in areas of moderate demand and 18 jurisdictions located in areas of lower employment demand.
- The Program provided \$25 million in funding used to complete a total of 193 capital asset projects including more than \$7 million in projects related to parks and recreation activities, \$4 million in affordable housing development projects and \$2.7 million for public facilities.
- The \$25 million allocation for the Program was expended by the Department and recipients in an expedited manner. While grant standard agreements were executed the end of October 2003, by the end of 2005, 56 percent of the contracts were already closed out, with all the respective funds spent a year ahead of the contract expiration date. By the end of June 2006, 100 percent of the contracts were closed out, with 99.98 percent of funds spent.
- Funded projects were completed quickly, creating immediate benefit to these communities.

- The Program leveraged more than \$125 million in other local, State, federal and private funding sources.
- The Program provided an incentive-based strategy to encourage the construction of housing in areas of the State experiencing the greatest job growth, but not keeping pace with housing for employees and their families.
- The Program provided an incentive to counter the fiscalization of land use (the practice of approving revenue-generating land uses to the detriment of housing) by rewarding housing production.
- The JHB Program served as a tool to combat NIMBY (Not In My Backyard) concerns about additional development by providing resources to address other critical community needs.
- The Program was unique in its “carrot” approach to addressing local community needs for a range of public works, new construction, and/or land acquisition projects, while also addressing critical housing needs.

## **II. Program Background and Overview**

The JHB Program was initially enacted in 2000<sup>1</sup> as the Jobs-Housing Balance Improvement Program with a goal of incentivizing increased housing production while recognizing the critical link between housing and the economy, and the importance of an adequate supply of housing in retaining and expanding California businesses. The Budget Act of 2000 provided \$110 million in Program funding. The amount available, however, was reduced to \$60 million in the Budget Act of 2001 due to diminishing budget projections.

The initial Program was designed to reward jurisdictions for approving increased numbers of housing permits and included an incentive category award component where additional grant funds were provided for multifamily, affordable and residential infill housing units. Base grant amounts for production increases were determined as a per-unit incentive weighted for high, medium, and low employment demand areas. Units determined to qualify for incentive categories were to receive additional funds.

As a result of the initial Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), the Department received significant feedback from local governments and the development industry on the positive impacts of the Program. Local governments indicated the potential rewards of the Program would serve as a motivating factor to bring housing elements into compliance and reviews of permit processing procedures. Unfortunately, due to budgetary constraints, funding for the Program was eliminated.

“The Burbank Housing Corporation Children’s Center is a major milestone in our mission to create healthy neighborhoods. To be able to provide a spectacular facility and such high-quality child care is a difficult goal. It can only happen when there is a true partnership between cities, the State, the non-profit and for-profit sectors. The State [JHB Program] grant has made this center a reality of which we can all be proud.”

Judith Arandes  
Executive Director  
Burbank Housing

Funding for the JHB Program was reinstated with the passage of Proposition 46, the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002, with enacting legislation contained in Chapter 482, Statutes of 2002 (SB 423, Torlakson). Of the \$100 million provided by Proposition 46, \$25 million was allocated for the JHB Program in a one-time award to eligible cities and counties that significantly increased their residential housing production during the 2001 calendar year. As a result of the substantial reduction in funding from the prior funding level, the incentive category award was eliminated, which led to smaller grant awards made to successful applicants.

The JHB Program was succeeded by the Workforce Housing Reward (WFH) Program beginning in 2004. In recognition of the loss caused by the diminished funds, bonuses exclusively for JHB grantees were added to the three rounds of the WFH Program.

<sup>1</sup> Chapter 80, Statutes of 2000 (AB 2864, Torlakson), which amended Health and Safety Code Section 50544.

The goal of the JHB Program was to reward local governments for increased housing production and compliance with State housing element law. Specifically, the Program worked to:

- encourage the approval of residential building permits, primarily in high job growth areas where housing has not kept pace with job growth;
- reward local governments for compliance with State housing element law; and
- fund local capital asset projects.

The JHB Program was a well-received, first-of-its-kind, innovative program that reflected the Department's goal of working collaboratively with local governments to incentivize housing production and improve jobs/housing imbalances. The Program recognized and reinforced the critical linkages between housing and employment, economic development, and the creation of livable communities by promoting long-term improvements to local planning, the housing approval and development processes, and a continuous increase in the housing supply.

Overall, the Program:

- Served as an effective tool to promote development of housing in job centers throughout the State.
- Provided an incentive-based strategy to encourage the construction of housing in areas of the State experiencing the greatest job growth, but not keeping pace with housing for employees and their families.
- The Program provided an incentive to counter the fiscalization of land use (the practice of approving revenue-generating land uses to the detriment of housing) by rewarding housing production.
- Acted as a financing stimulus to complete public infrastructure projects that accompany and accommodate housing and economic development.
- Funded projects that enhanced neighborhoods – both new and existing – and aimed to improve the overall quality of life for community residents, children, seniors, people with disabilities, and those who live in affordable housing and work near-by.
- Served as tool to combat NIMBY concerns about additional development by providing resources to address other critical community needs.
- Was unique in its “carrot” approach to addressing local community needs for a range of public works, new construction, and/or land acquisition projects, while also addressing critical housing needs.

The JHB Program NOFA and Program Guidelines outlining the revised program objectives, timelines and eligibility requirements were issued on January 26, 2003 and made available on the Department's website.

Additionally, the Department mailed copies of the NOFA to city managers, mayors, city and county planning department directors, contractors, housing advocate groups, consultants and other interested parties.

The Department conducted numerous outreach and technical assistance activities including eight workshops statewide to increase awareness of the Program among eligible jurisdictions. These workshops were well attended by 229 people representing 124 jurisdictions as well as various non-profit groups and developers. In addition, Program staff received and responded to more than 200 emails and phone calls from applicant jurisdictions prior to the March 23, 2003 application deadline.

### ***Determining Eligibility***

Cities and counties were required to meet the following two threshold criteria to be eligible for funds:

- Submittal of an adopted housing element to the Department by December 31, 2001 and found in compliance with State housing element law pursuant to Government Code Section 65585; and
- Documented increase of at least 12 percent in the number of new residential construction permits issued during calendar year 2001 as compared to the previous three-year annual average of permits.

The three-year period selected for the calculation of the baseline average, was one of relatively steady growth in the number of building permits issued statewide for both single-family and multifamily units. The 112 percent increase threshold was determined to be high enough to effectively motivate jurisdictions to proactively increase housing supply, yet attainable to allow for a relatively large pool of potential applicants.

As of December 31, 2001, 363 jurisdictions had housing elements in compliance with State housing element law and, of those 363, 182 jurisdictions met or exceeded the 112 percent baseline threshold and were determined to be eligible for funding.

The Department, in consultation with the Department of Finance, set the threshold for eligibility at 112 percent of the three-year annual average of permits issued. The threshold was calculated based on new residential permits reported by the Construction Industry Research Board (CIRB), estimates of employment trends from the Employment Development Department (EDD), and permit projections for 2001 of the Department of Finance (DOF). Local governments were rewarded based on the issuance of building permits for new residential units as reported by CIRB during the 2001 calendar year.

### ***Award Calculation***

Grant amounts were determined based on the number of units permitted in excess of the 112 percent baseline threshold and represented a per-unit incentive amount weighted by location in high, medium, or lower employment demand areas. The employment demand areas were established by county on the basis of job growth, rate of job growth, and the relationship of housing units to jobs by industry as illustrated on the following page.

<b>Determination of Employment Demand Areas</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p>Average Annual Employment Growth from 1997-1999 exceeds 6,400 new jobs and Ratio of Existing Supplies of Housing and Jobs is below 1.1</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Average Annual Employment Growth from 1997-1999 exceeds 15,000 new jobs and, Average Annual Employment Growth from 1997-1999 exceeds State average job growth of 3%</p>	<p>Average Annual Employment Growth from 1997-1999 is between 1,000 and 6,400 new jobs and, Ratio of Existing Supplies of Housing and Jobs is below 1.8</p>	<p>Average Annual Employment Growth from 1997-1999 is fewer than 1,000 new jobs and, Ratio of Existing Supplies of Housing and Jobs exceeds 0.9</p>

Source: Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data 1996-1999, Department of Finance, E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates, May 2000

Determinations for employment demand areas were based on the data supplied by EDD and DOF. Appendix A illustrates the high, medium and low employment county distribution in California. Reward amounts for units permitted above the 112 percent baseline were as follows:

High employment demand area	\$1,300 per unit
Medium employment demand area	\$ 900 per unit
Low employment demand area	\$ 500 per unit

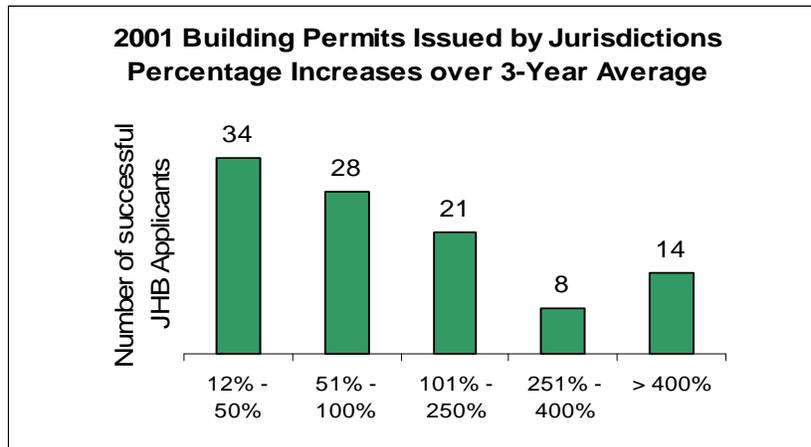
### **III. Program Results – Measuring JHB Program Success**

#### ***Incentivized Housing Production***

Based on the criteria defined in the NOFA, 182 cities and counties were eligible to apply for funding under the JHB Program. The Department received 104 applications from eligible applicants, representing 57 percent of all eligible jurisdictions. Successful applicants were located in 40 counties and represented a wide geographic distribution around the State. A listing of successful applicants by county is included as Appendix B.

Grant awards ranged from \$1,000 for the City of Dorris and the County of Inyo, to \$3,350,730 for the City of Los Angeles. The Department's successful outreach efforts resulted in the Program being oversubscribed by a total of \$3,495,900. Grant amounts were therefore reduced by a rate of 12.33 percent in order to fund all eligible applicants as required by statute.

A total of 104 successful applicants reported 60,806 residential building permits issued during the 2001 calendar year. Of the 60,806 units permitted during 2001 by these applicants, 24,624 were determined to be above the 112 percent baseline and were used in calculation of the grant awards.



The 12 percent increase represented only the baseline for determining eligibility, but the majority of jurisdictions reported increases in building permits issued far above that standard. More than 40 percent of grantees reported issuance of more than double the number of residential building permits.

The average percentage increase in total permits by unit per successful applicant was approximately 160 percent.

The greatest increase in residential permits among successful applicants was for multifamily units, representing a growth over the 36-month average of 128 percent. Single-family permits also increased but by a smaller margin, representing a 50 percent increase.

Housing Type	Number of permits 2001	Average Permits 1997-2000	Increase in Permits 2001	Percentage Growth
Single-family	41,873	27,860	14,013	50%
Multifamily	18,933	8,322	10,611	128%
Total	60,806	36,182	24,624	68%

*Note: Figures above do not represent statewide averages. Averages are based on permit data of the 104 successful JHB Program applicants.*

Of the 60,806 permits issued in 2001 as reported by jurisdictions on their applications, 52,376, or 86.1 percent were reported in the grant closeout reports as having resulted in certificates of occupancy issued by June 30, 2006.

### ***Expedited Use of Funds***

One of the tasks that the Department was charged with was to expedite the use of grant funds. Program staff worked intensively to meet award deadlines and grantees used the funds in an expedited manner to complete identified projects.

- Award announcements were made in June 2003 and standard agreements were executed by the Department toward the end of 2003, at which time the grantees began spending the funds.
- By the end of 2004, 27.3 percent of the funds were spent and 29 contracts closed out.
- By the end of 2005, 61.5 percent of the funds were spent and an additional 29 contracts were closed out.
- By June 30, 2006, the grant standard agreement expiration date, 2.5 years from the contract execution date, 100 percent of the funds were disbursed by the Department.

### ***Variety of Funded Projects***

One of the benefits of the JHB Program was to allow local jurisdictions the flexibility to identify the capital projects most needed in their community to develop vibrant, livable communities. Specifically, funds were to be used for the construction, rehabilitation or acquisition of capital assets. Capital assets were defined to include:

- purchase of physical property with a useful life of 15 years or more;
- purchase of equipment with a useful life of 2 years or more; or
- costs related to construction or acquisition of an eligible capital asset, such as planning, design, engineering, environmental impact reports, appraisals, legal, site acquisition and easements.

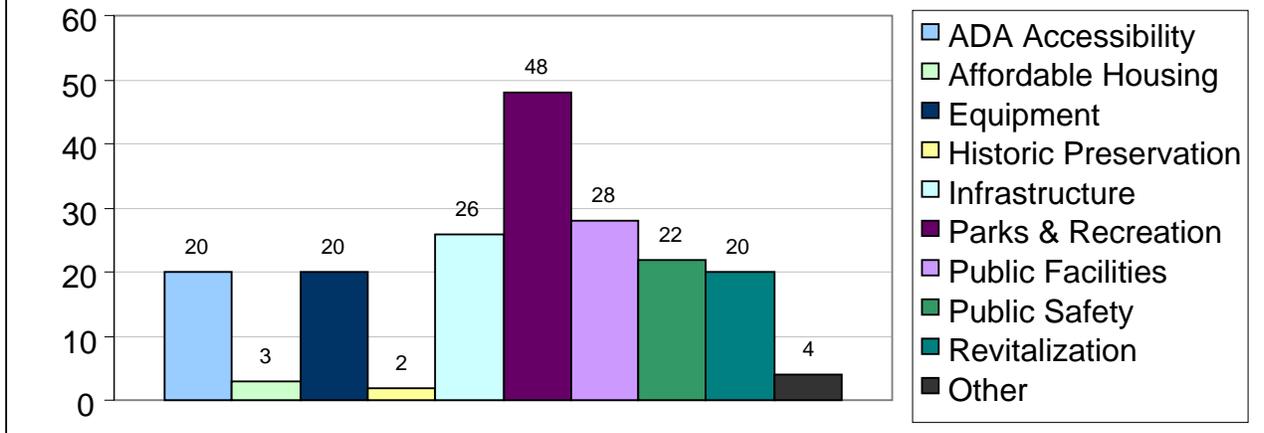
For reporting purposes, as outlined in Appendix C, projects were classified in one of the following categories: ADA Accessibility, Affordable Housing, Equipment, Historic Preservation, Infrastructure, Parks and Recreation, Public Facilities, Public Safety, or Revitalization.

JHB Program recipients used grant awards for a wide variety of capital projects including the development of parks and play areas, neighborhood improvements, bike paths, libraries, school facilities, community centers, senior centers, police and fire stations, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements, street improvements and promoting downtown revitalization and economic recovery. The JHB Program funded a total of 193 capital asset projects in the categories illustrated on the following page.

“The City of Long Beach is thrilled our successful efforts to increase our housing stock the past several years has been recognized by the State along with our need for funding for amenities to serve our new residents. The newly constructed MacArthur park Library will be our first 21<sup>st</sup> Century library to meet the needs of a growing population with access to computer technology and culturally-diverse services and programs.”

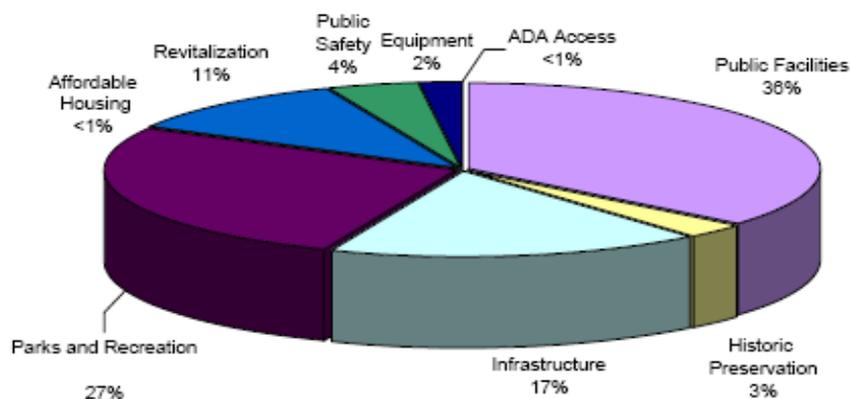
*Melanie S. Fallon  
Director of Community Development  
City of Long Beach*

### Jobs-Housing Balance Incentive Grant Program Number of Projects by Project Category



Parks and Recreation related activities including construction of community centers, tot lots, bike rails, monument signs, park fountains, as well as improvements and rehabilitation of existing park amenities represented the largest percentage of the 193 projects at 25 percent of funded projects. While Parks and Recreation related projects represented the largest percentage of funded projects, Public Facilities represented the largest proportion of program funds totaling \$9,028,931 or 36 percent of awarded funds.

### Jobs-Housing Balance Incentive Grant Projects by Percentage of Total Funds Expended

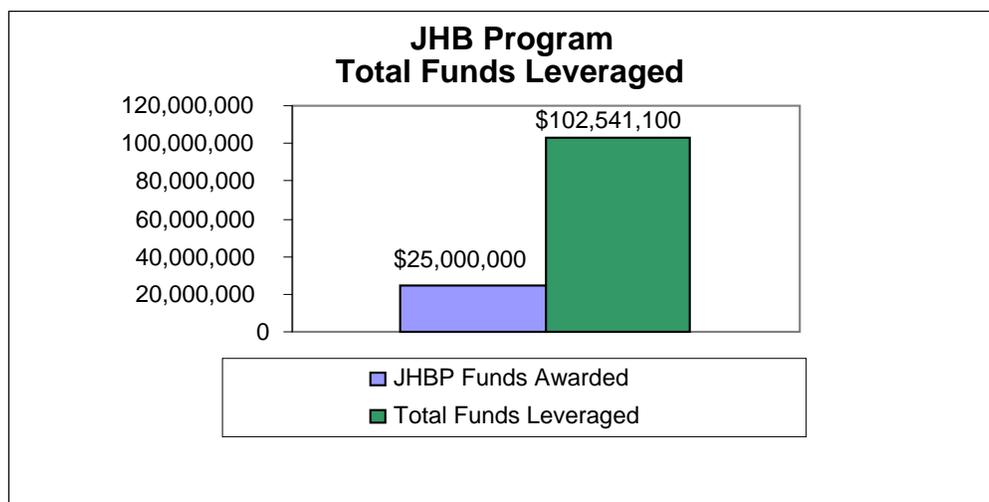


One innovative and effective use of funds to ensure the projects served to create livable communities was to connect the use of grant funds to affordable housing projects by developing tot lots, child care centers, community centers or park areas in proximity or adjacent to these projects. For example, the cities of Los Angeles, Oceanside, Port Hueneme, and Santa Cruz all used a portion of their funds to provide enhancements to

existing or planned affordable housing projects in their communities. Although these projects are classified under various categories in Appendix C (i.e. public facilities, park and recreation, and infrastructure), it is noteworthy that more than \$4 million was expended on amenities directly related to affordable housing projects.

### ***Funds Leveraged***

Grantees reported leveraging over \$102.5 million in funds with the \$25 million in JHB Program funds to complete a total of 193 capital asset projects in the categories, as illustrated below:



### **IV. Conclusion**

The JHB Program was the first program of its kind in a series of reward programs that continues today through the Workforce Housing Reward (WFH) Program, successor to the JHB Program. Both the JHB and WFH Programs have helped to promote long-term improvements to local planning, the housing approval and development process, and promote a continuous increase in the housing supply.

In 2001, 363 or 68 percent of all jurisdictions were in compliance with the State housing element law. The statewide compliance rate reached an all-time high of 78 percent in 2006, due in part to jurisdictions being motivated to meet the statutory requirements to be eligible for much needed funds available thorough the JHB, WFH and other Department programs. The effect of awarding jurisdictions that comply with State housing element law has helped promote local compliance with the law. Increased compliance is important because Department records consistently show that local governments with compliant housing plans approve more housing and significantly more multifamily housing than those without compliant plans. A compliant housing plan includes both sufficient land zoned for housing and reduced regulatory barriers to housing development.

Secondly, but equally important, the JHB Program recognized the fiscal challenges faced by local governments and worked in partnership to provide the flexible tools needed to address both state and local needs. With an overall average increase in residential building permits of more than 160 percent among successful applicants, the Program worked to address the shortfall in much needed housing while providing an innovative and effective tool and resource in assisting jurisdictions to build and revitalize their communities.

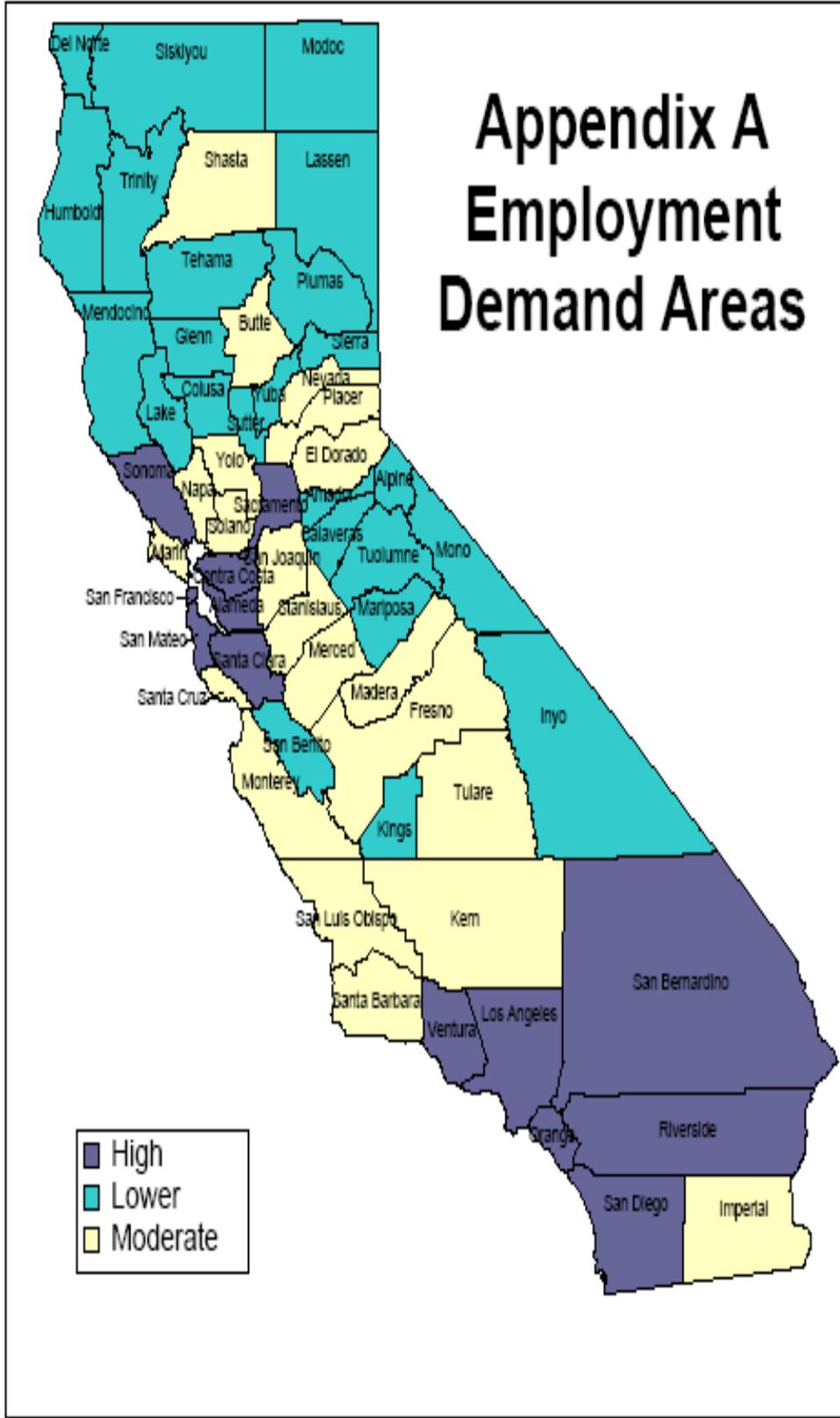
“... we have learned that for housing projects to be successful in the long run, they must be planned and developed together with improvements to other public amenities that make neighborhoods healthy and livable such as streetscape safety and beautification projects, sewer repairs and parks and playgrounds.”

*Jeanne Zastera  
Project Manager  
City of Oakland, Public Works Agency*

The JHB Program represented a true partnership between the State and local governments in meeting the needs of communities statewide. With cities and counties eager to approve economic development related projects that generate revenue and have relatively small impact on services, housing developments have not kept pace with the job growth generated by the approval of such projects.

The JHB Program helped to promote development of housing recognizing the critical need of creating a sense of community, with parks and safe areas for the people to gather, fire and police services, alternative transportation, educational and cultural activities – improving the lives of all Californians.

# Appendix A Employment Demand Areas



**Appendix B**  
**JOBS-HOUSING BALANCE INCENTIVE PROGRAM RECIPIENTS**

<b>County of Alameda</b>	<b>County of Inyo</b>	<b>County of Madera</b>
City of Albany	County of Inyo	City of Madera
City of Berkeley	<b>County of Kern</b>	County of Madera
City of Emeryville	City of Bakersfield	<b>County of Mendocino</b>
City of Oakland	City of Taft	County of Mendocino
<b>County of Butte</b>	City of Wasco	<b>County of Merced</b>
Town of Paradise	<b>County of Kings</b>	City of Atwater
<b>County of Contra Costa</b>	City of Hanford	City of Merced
City of Antioch	County of Kings	<b>County of Mono</b>
City of Brentwood	<b>County of Lake</b>	City of Mammoth Lakes
City of San Pablo	County of Lake	County of Mono
<b>County of El Dorado</b>	<b>County of Lassen</b>	<b>County of Nevada</b>
County of El Dorado	County of Lassen	County of Nevada
<b>County of Fresno</b>	<b>County of Los Angeles</b>	<b>County of Orange</b>
City of Clovis	City of Azusa	City of Brea
City of Fowler	City of Burbank	City of Cypress
County of Fresno	City of Diamond Bar	City of Fullerton
City of Kingsburg	City of El Segundo	City of Los Alamitos
City of Mendota	City of Glendale	County of Orange
City of Sanger	City of Huntington Park	City of San Clemente
<b>County of Humboldt</b>	City of Lancaster	City of Stanton
County of Humboldt	City of Long Beach	<b>County of Placer</b>
<b>County of Imperial</b>	City of Los Angeles	City of Colfax
City of Calexico	City of Palmdale	City of Lincoln
City of El Centro	City of Pomona	<b>County of Plumas</b>
City of Imperial	City of Signal Hill	County of Plumas

<b>County of Sacramento</b>	<b>County of Santa Clara</b>	<b>County of Sutter</b>
City of Galt	City of Mountain View	City of Yuba City
City of Sacramento	City of Santa Clara	<b>County of Tulare</b>
County of Sacramento	<b>County of Santa Cruz</b>	City of Visalia
<b>County of San Benito</b>	City of Santa Cruz	<b>County of Ventura</b>
City of San Juan Bautista	City of Scotts Valley	City of Port Hueneme
<b>County of San Bernardino</b>	<b>County of Shasta</b>	<b>County of Yolo</b>
City of Chino	City of Anderson	City of West Sacramento
City of Ontario	City of Redding	City of Winters
City of Victorville	County of Shasta	
<b>County of San Diego</b>	City of Shasta Lake	
City of Chula Vista	<b>County of Siskiyou</b>	
City of La Mesa	City of Dorris	
City of National City	City of Yreka	
City of Oceanside	<b>County of Solano</b>	
City of San Marcos	City of Vacaville	
City of Vista	<b>County of Sonoma</b>	
<b>County of San Luis Obispo</b>	City of Rohnert Park	
County of San Luis Obispo	City of Santa Rosa	
<b>County of San Mateo</b>	<b>County of Stanislaus</b>	
City of Belmont	City of Ceres	
City of East Palo Alto	City of Hughson	
City of Foster City	City of Modesto	
<b>County of Santa Barbara</b>	City of Oakdale	
City of Santa Barbara	City of Riverbank	
City of Santa Maria	City of Waterford	

## Appendix C JHB PROGRAM RECIPIENTS AND USE OF FUNDS

Jurisdiction	Project	Award	Category									
			ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infra-structure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization	
Albany	Installation of traffic calming measures at eight Locations	\$ 19,500									\$19,500	
Anderson	Construction of a handicap fishing pier	\$ 17,100							\$17,100			
Antioch	Re-roofing of Community Center; installation of tree lights; renovation of council chambers, marina & ball fields	\$ 604,044							\$105,313	\$179,109		\$319,622
Atwater	ER vehicle pre-emption & embedded crosswalk warning devices	\$ 74,169									\$74,169	
Azusa	Athletic field improvements on Zacatecas Park	\$ 113,971							\$113,971			
Bakersfield	Children's playground at the Park at River Walk (formerly Rio Vista Park)	\$ 314,822							\$314,822			
Belmont	Police Department and City Hall seismic retrofit; building expansion & landscaping	\$ 133,346								\$133,346		
Berkeley	Renovation of James Kennedy Recreation Center	\$ 77,500							\$77,500			

Jurisdiction	Project	Award	Category								
			ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infrastructure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization
Brea	Storm drain construction & rehabilitation of Senior Center & Pioneer Hall	\$ 327,096					\$224,973		\$102,123		
Brentwood	Construction of new police facility	\$ 493,493							\$493,493		
Burbank	Interior child care center improvements; playground improvements at Rio Vista Park	\$ 397,757							\$397,757		
Calexico	Equipment & software for emergency operations center; fence & equipment for various parks	\$ 157,016						\$109,241		\$47,775	
Cathedral City	Underground tanks & piping for Fountain of Life in Downtown Park	\$ 224,522						\$224,522			
Ceres	Park entry sign, mower, fence, bleacher, message board, portable light towers & stages, digital video camera	\$ 56,021						\$56,021			
Chino	Granite monument city entrance signs w/ lighting & landscape materials	\$ 92,316							\$92,316		
Chula Vista	Design, construction & improvements of two local streets	\$ 1,662,831					\$1,662,831				
Clovis	New skate park; parking lot; restroom facility; street banner poles in historic district & revitalization of Shaw Ave.	\$ 543,640							\$403,600		\$140,040

Jurisdiction	Project	Award	Category								
			ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infrastructure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization
Coachella	New water line; resurfacing of tennis courts; installation of soccer field lighting and construction of 23 speed bumps	\$ 426,250					\$196,606	\$203,474		\$26,170	
Colfax	Wastewater treatment plant improvements	\$ 45,000					\$45,000				
Cypress	Arnold/Cypress Park restroom renovation & ADA compliant elevator system installation	\$ 26,000	\$1,201					\$24,799			
Diamond Bar	Starshine Park ADA retrofit	\$ 84,338						\$84,338			
Dorris	Fence installation	\$ 1,000								\$1,000	
El Centro	Purchase of a new fire engine	\$ 80,481								\$80,481	
El Dorado County	Construction of the new El Dorado Hills library	\$ 723,538							\$723,538		
El Segundo	Equipment and Furnishings for new community center	\$ 6,500							\$6,500		
Emeryville	Doyle Street Greenway	\$ 45,500					\$45,500				

Jurisdiction	Project	Award	Category									
			ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infra-structure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization	
Foster City	Farragut Park restroom; Leo Ryan Park redevelopment and resurfacing of tennis & basketball courts	\$ 499,191							\$499,191			
Fowler	Property purchase for neighborhood park	\$ 31,500							\$31,500			
Fresno County	Reconstruction of infrastructure including streets, curbs, gutters & sidewalks	\$ 64,700						\$64,700				
Fullerton	Construction of Batanchury Park restrooms	\$ 172,096							\$172,096			
Galt	Public Building elevator lift replacement; ADA Improvements	\$ 51,287	\$267								\$51,020	
Glendale	Purchase of equipment & furnishings for Pacific Park branch library	\$ 54,706			\$54,706							
Hanford	Renovation of Coe Park	\$ 21,500							\$21,500			
Hughson	"Welcome" sign, playground equipment & baseball field backstop padding	\$ 116,776			\$66,359				\$45,244			\$5,173
Humboldt County	Engineering & installation of sidewalks; street improvements	\$ 65,752						\$65,752				
Huntington Park	Development and Construction of Westside Park Community Center	\$ 103,713							\$103,713			

Jurisdiction	Project	Award	Category									
			ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infrastructure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization	
Imperial	Joshua Park toddler playground equipment	\$ 13,500							\$13,500			
Inyo County	Purchase of equip. to const. info kiosk, etc. at parks & playgrounds	\$ 1,000							\$1,000			
Kings County	Installation of security fence & traffic warning lights for new fire station	\$ 20,500									\$20,500	
Kingsburg	Replacement of playground equipment that meet handicap accessibility guidelines	\$ 10,800							\$10,800			
La Mesa	Design work for Allison Avenue parking lot	\$ 32,500					\$32,500					
Lake County	Installation of new sidewalk; relocation. of a moderate income home & expansion of Alpine Park	\$ 97,752							\$97,752			
Lancaster	Demolition of vacated state fairgrounds	\$ 450,184										\$450,184
Lassen County	Purchase of playground equipment for 5-12 year old play area	\$ 18,500			\$18,500							
Lincoln	Design of Auburn Ravine Trail & const of Sheiber Park	\$ 559,420							\$559,420			
Long Beach	New branch library at MacArthur Park	\$ 918,603								\$918,603		
Los Alamitos	Rehabilitation of Reagan Street	\$ 32,500					\$32,500					

			Category								
Jurisdiction	Project	Award	ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infrastructure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization
Los Angeles	Community center improvements at various locations including improvements to multi-purpose rooms and childcare centers.	\$ 3,350,730							\$3,350,730		
Madera	Leasing of modular units; purchase of office furnishings & equipment	\$ 88,371			\$88,371						
Madera County	Construction of a public information room	\$ 65,489							\$65,489		
Mendocino County	Survey services for road widening & bike lanes	\$ 30,000					\$30,000				
Mendota	City Hall improvements	\$ 59,177							\$59,177		
Merced	Bear Creek Drive water main replacement	\$ 142,814					\$142,814				
Modesto	Construction of a neighborhood community center at Marshall Park	\$ 166,485						\$166,485			
Mono County	Miscellaneous repairs of county-owned houses	\$ 15,500		\$15,500							
Mountain View	Demolition & grading for new Senior Center	\$ 42,169							\$42,169		
Murrieta	New City Hall facility with parking and landscaping	\$ 1,081,581							\$1,081,581		
National City	Renovation & Retrofitting of rest-rooms at Las Palmas Park	\$ 39,000						\$39,000			

			Category								
Jurisdiction	Project	Award	ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infra-structure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization
Nevada County	Relocation of Department of Children's Services & installation of security systems	\$ 67,856					\$67,856				
Oakdale	Valley View Park improvements	\$ 105,730						\$105,730			
Oakland	Construction of pedestrian & countdown signals	\$ 246,176								\$246,176	
Oceanside	Improvements to Libby Lake Job-Training Center	\$ 172,096							\$172,096		
Ontario	Renovation of J. Litton ballpark & construction of historic monument signs	\$ 113,971						\$113,971			
Orange County	Development & improvement of La Bonita Park	\$ 495,772						\$495,772			
Palmdale	Purchase of property for development, design, and construction of a senior center	\$ 259,853							\$259,853		
Palo Alto	Construction of a bus shelter; batting cage & scorekeeper's booth	\$ 37,700					\$16,450	\$21,250			
Plumas County	Equipment acquisition including printer, copier and scanners for use by the County Planning and Building Departments	\$ 51,725			\$51,725						
Pomona	Jaycee & Kiwanis parks improvements	\$ 227,941						\$227,941			

Jurisdiction	Project	Award	Category									
			ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infrastructure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization	
Port Hueneme	Home Maintenance Incentive rebates to low-income homeowners	\$ 29,900										\$29,900
Rancho Mirage	Whitewater Park ADA and restroom improvements	\$ 142,463							\$142,463			
Redding	Construction of a new fire station	\$ 46,553									\$46,553	
Riverbank	Oakdale Bridge widening study & new City entrance sign	\$ 85,215						\$84,591				\$624
Rohnert Park	Community Center Rehabilitation & new playground structure at Ladybug Park	\$ 140,184							\$11,177	\$129,007		
Sacramento	Development of two public park sites; rehabilitation of park irrigation systems; streetlights & pedestrian enhancements; improvement of sewer & water systems	\$ 2,476,580						\$310,980	\$547,000		\$318,600	\$1,300,000
Sacramento County	Renovation of Florin East Grammar School	\$ 698,640				\$698,640						
San Clemente	El Camino Real Streetscape & Rail Corridor Beach Trail improvements	\$ 728,272							\$428,272			\$300,000
San Juan Bautista	Street Improvements	\$ 5,500						\$5,500				

Jurisdiction	Project	Award	Category								
			ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infrastructure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization
San Luis Obispo County	Installation of water & sewer laterals & improvements to Olde Towne Nipomo	\$ 183,054					\$183,054				
San Marcos	Walnut Grove Park renovation	\$ 572,132						\$572,132			
San Pablo	Wanlass Park Creek restoration & construction of Brentz Lane Park	\$ 92,316						\$92,316			
Sanger	Development of downtown pocket park to Sam Gutierrez Park	\$ 45,725						\$45,725			
Santa Barbara	Purchase of computer hardware, software, photography & presentation equipment	\$ 28,800			\$28,800						
Santa Clara	Purchase of emergency power generator for Police Station	\$ 211,985			\$211,985						
Santa Cruz	Furnishings and Equipment for the Beach Flats Community Center; design costs related to the construction of a new neighborhood park	\$ 70,223						\$70,223			
Santa Maria	Police Department expansion and remodeling	\$ 251,700							\$251,700		
Santa Rosa	Design, construction and improvements of MLK Park	\$ 462,720						\$462,720			

			Category								
Jurisdiction	Project	Award	ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infra-structure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization
Scotts Valley	Purchase of a pottery kiln, ADA accessibility improvements for restrooms and installation of fence in the community center building	\$ 24,300							\$24,300		
Shasta County	Construction of Whitmore Community Center and rehabilitation of McArthur Community Center	\$ 61,544							\$61,544		
Shasta Lake	Improvements to sidewalks, street lighting and bicycle lanes	\$ 52,865								\$52,865	
Signal Hill	Installation of illuminated crosswalks, new street lights; park playground equipment	\$ 82,059						\$82,059			
Stanton	Installation of handicap sidewalk ramps; speed indicator signs; purchase of graffiti paint out spray equipment	\$ 23,400	\$3,619							\$19,781	
Taft	Construction of Rails-to-Trail bike/walking path	\$ 12,600						\$12,600			
Town of Mammoth Lakes	Construction of Mammoth Creek Park connector trail	\$ 47,000						\$47,000			
Town of Paradise	Purchase of 8 trash receptacles & 3 bike racks for various park locations	\$ 9,000						\$9,000			
Vacaville	Town Square Plaza improvements	\$ 74,169									\$74,169

Jurisdiction	Project	Award	Category								
			ADA Access	Affordable Housing	Equipment	Historic Preservation	Infrastructure	Parks and Recreation	Public Facilities	Public Safety	Revitalization
Victorville	Improvements to Foxborough Industrial Park and rail spur	\$ 359,007					\$359,007				
Visalia	Construction of West Acequia parking structure	\$ 156,227					\$156,227				
Vista	Design work for Santa Fe Mercantile Corridor Project Area	\$ 67,243									\$67,243
Wasco	Purchase and installation of a monument sign & public artwork at Pedestrian Park	\$ 48,131						\$48,131			
Waterford	Land acquisition to allow for construction of a Joint Government Center	\$ 42,300							\$42,300		
West Sacramento	Bridge construction as part of the Jefferson Blvd widening project	\$ 559,420					\$559,420				
Winters	Rehabilitation of Fire Department restrooms	\$ 12,600							\$12,600		
Yreka	Community Center Rehabilitation	\$ 26,000							\$26,000		
Yuba City	Gauche Park revitalization	\$ 125,806						\$125,806			
			<b>ADA Access</b>	<b>Affordable Housing</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Historic Preservation</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Parks and Recreation</b>	<b>Public Facilities</b>	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>Revitalization</b>
Totals		<b>\$ 25,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,087</b>	<b>\$15,500</b>	<b>\$520,446</b>	<b>\$698,640</b>	<b>\$4,286,261</b>	<b>\$6,753,590</b>	<b>\$9,028,931</b>	<b>\$1,004,590</b>	<b>\$2,686,955</b>