

TELECOMMUNICATIONS - TRIAL COURT LAN/WAN ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM

Background

The Telecommunications Trial Court LAN/WAN Architecture program was initiated in 2001, subsequent to the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 (AB 233) in support of improving court operations.

A Request for Proposal, “Trial Court Local and Wide Area Network Architecture Request for Proposal,” was issued on September 18, 2001 to assist the Judicial Council, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the trial courts of California in defining and implementing a statewide Local and Wide Area Network (LAN WAN) standard architecture for all the trial courts. The objective of this project was to determine what the standard is and how it would scale across the different courts. The RFP process consisted of a collaboration of trial courts and included court executives and IT leaders from courts around the state. SBC Communications (AT&T) and Cisco Systems were selected as the primary technology vendors.

Goals

Strategic Plan for Court Technology - The program goal was to develop coordinated solutions to statewide problems of lack of adequate communications infrastructure, data integrity, information distribution, and service delivery and thereby eliminating redundant expenditures. This program should meet the Judicial Council’s vision, outlined under “Technology” through five policy objectives: planning, court management systems, infrastructure, information standards, and communications. The infrastructure goal was important as it supported the program objective to design and deploy an infrastructure that will provide the staff hardware, software and technology management necessary to support computing services and telecommunications required to meet the information technology needs of the Judicial Branch. The communications goal supported the program objective to establish communication links that meet the needs of the Judicial Branch, its Justice Partners, the public and others with legitimate needs, through the implementation of technology outreach programs.

Funding

The program was originally funded in 2001 by Court Modernization Funds. The source of funding transitioned to Trial Court Improvement Funds in fiscal year 2011.

- All courts were included in the initial budget assessment, although it was expected to take several funding years to fully implement the program.
- Until FY 2009-2010 unused allocated funds were rolled over into the subsequent fiscal years to support ongoing implementation projects.
- All unused funds allocated from previous fiscal years were swept at the end of FY 2009-2010. This included approximately \$3 million allocated for Alpine, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego.

- Funding was cut by \$6.6 million in FY 2011-2012 eliminating the technology refresh cycle for that year. Funds were allocated only for the maintenance and managed security services components.
- Partial funds were restored in FY 2012-2013 for the technology refresh cycle. The program targeted the smallest 23 courts in order to maximize the allocated funds.

Program Description & Benefits

The primary benefit of the program is to provide the trial courts with a standardized level of network infrastructure and security services as the foundation to sustain both local and enterprise court applications. It allowed the courts to be independent of their county and upgrade their infrastructure to participate in other statewide programs. The LAN WAN program includes the following units and functions:

LAN/WAN Initiative & Network Technology Refresh: The core component of the LAN WAN initiative is to provide a separate, secure, robust, and scalable network infrastructure aligned with emerging needs of enterprise court services. The LAN WAN initiative was responsible for providing the trial courts with the infrastructure required to physically separate from their county partners. The Technology Refresh component continually refreshes equipment that is no longer supported due to aging technology. The project forecasts the budget by working with our service integrators and hardware vendors to create an annual technology roadmap identifying the technology requiring replacement. The goal is for the trial courts to offer the public reliable and continuous court access.

Network Technology Training: The program also affords court IT staff the opportunity to attend foundational and specialized network training courses via state-of-the-art training centers and comprehensive on-line courses. This ensures that the courts have the necessary skill sets to operate, maintain, and expand their infrastructure in response to local and enterprise needs.

Ad-Hoc Network Consulting: Independent consultants are engaged to provide expert network engineering and program management as part of the Technology Refresh project. These consultants are commonly utilized by the individual trial courts to offer local engineering services for court projects and issues outside of technology refresh projects.

Cisco Network Equipment Trade-in: The equipment trade-in program provides an avenue for the courts to dispose of out-of-date network technology. The program is allotted vendor purchase credits for most equipment turned in. The credits allow the project to maximize the branch discount of future court technology refresh projects.

Cisco Network Maintenance: The maintenance component affords the trial courts critical vendor support coverage for all network and security infrastructure. The program negotiated a branch-wide agreement with the vendor that saves the branch 31% over five years. Fifty-four trial courts participating in the Technology Refresh are covered by this program. Funds (\$2.1

million) are allocated annually for this component of the program as part of the branch maintenance agreement.

Managed Network Security Services: The program maintains network system security and data integrity of court information by offering three managed security services: managed firewall and intrusion prevention, vulnerability scanning, and web browser security. These network security tools mitigate the risk of court data being erroneously exposed without proper authority and ensure continuous court operations to the public. Funds (\$4 million) are allocated annually for this component of the program.

Program Administration

The AOC administers the program. The agency manages procurement of all equipment and deployment services via the State CALNET 2 Master Service Agreement. The AOC has created a strong partnership with AT&T as the primary deployment vendor and with Cisco Systems as the primary technology vendor. The AOC team oversees all deployment efforts to ensure the following:

- Compliance with defined network and security architecture standards and guidelines
- Quality assurance
- System testing and verification
- Uniform delivery of technology
- Technological parity regardless of court size, yet scaled to court capacity
- Financial accountability
- Customer satisfaction based on agreed-upon metrics
- Value engineering

Technology Lifecycle Planning

The refresh project replaces equipment that is deemed to be end of life or end of support by the manufacturing vendor. Products that are end-of-life are considered obsolete and are no longer sold, manufactured, improved, repaired, maintained, or supported by the manufacturer. Products reach the end of their product life cycle for a number of reasons. These may be court requirements and technology innovation driving changes in the product. Products simply age over time and are replaced by functionally richer technology.

The AOC maintains a minimum five-year outlook on product end-of-life cycles that coincides with most vendor support matrices, which also provide a minimum of five-year roadmaps, including product end-of-life projections. Therefore, courts looking to deploy new technology systems, such as VOIP (Voice-over-IP,) videoconferencing and streaming, building automation, video surveillance, etc., may be limited due to lack of functionality and compatibility of older products.

Products that are end-of-life are not eligible for vendor support or maintenance contracts. If these remain at the court without refresh or maintenance support, the court would have to research, procure and deploy new replacement devices in the event of a failure.

Court operations may be impacted adversely for the duration of the procurement process, depending on the type and function of that device. A typical closet switch will take three days to ship assuming the device is in stock and of similar configuration. A core switch or security device will take much longer. Installation and technical support are not included with most network equipment vendors, or may cost much more in professional services. From the initial outage until restoration, it may take at least five business days for a court to regain full operational status.

The AOC collaborates with the trial courts before and after every refresh cycle in order maintain a two-year outlook on new technologies to further enrich network functionality, capacity, performance and security.

Design and Deployment

The program provides the following design and deployment services:

- Reviews and updates the technology roadmap prior to every refresh cycle
- Identifies additional court network infrastructure requirements
- Identifies end-of-life technology and its replacement alternatives
- Discusses design objectives and requirements with trial courts
- Reviews and validates existing court technology
- Produces a new court design based on court requirements, roadmap and court inventory
- Obtains design and implementation plan approval from designated court personnel, usually court IT staff

The AOC provides the following equipment procurement and deployment services:

- Deploys new technology according to a mutually agreed upon schedule by all parties; deployment schedules vary depending on network complexity, court constraints and availability of resources
- Validates and compare deployed network system against initial design
- Updates court network topologies and closes out the projects with court approval

Technology Maintenance

Technology maintenance is a vital component of the program and is required of every court to protect the branch's initial investment while ensuring the business continuity of all court operations dependent on network infrastructure. The program currently provides support and maintenance of all Cisco network devices to ensure rapid and efficient response to all court outages and support requests. The branch saves 31% by entering into a branch-wide maintenance agreement. In order to achieve greater savings, the program allocates spare network devices

instead of purchasing maintenance agreements for specific network products. The number of spare devices is based on functionality, geographic proximity and court resource requirements. Every program participant has at least one spare device deployed. Courts may also have end-of-life equipment on the premises which have been removed from production and waiting for pick-up as part of the Cisco equipment trade-in program. Some courts may be utilizing end-of-life equipment in a non-production environment for development and laboratory purposes.

Deployment History

Initial LAN WAN Deployments (FY 2002-2006)

All courts were invited to participate in the initial deployment program and 51 courts entered the program. Some courts chose to opt-out due to tight integration with their county network and IT. Most court projects were launched in 2002. Some deployments spanned over a few years depending on the complexity and size of the court. Courts were provided services, network and security infrastructure to accomplish technology gap analysis, separation from county infrastructure, structured low-voltage cabling, telecommunications infrastructure for court wide area networks (WAN) and external communications, managed network security services, backup power units (UPS), and court IT network training. The number of courts included in each refresh cycle was dependent on when the actual initial equipment was installed in a particular court.

Technology Refresh Cycle 1 (FY 2006-2007)

In the first refresh cycle, 40 courts participated in the program. Mono Superior Court entered the program. Courts were provided services, network and security infrastructure to accomplish the following:

- Technology refresh of end-of-life equipment
- Enhanced network security monitoring
- Capacity expansion
- Court IT network training
- Enhanced network security monitoring, capacity expansion, court IT network training.

Technology Refresh Cycle 2 (FY 2007-2008)

In this cycle, 35 courts participated in the program. Courts were provided services, network and security infrastructure to accomplish the following:

- Technology refresh of end-of-life equipment
- Secondary communication sites for redundant external telecommunications supporting business continuity plans
- Devices for WAN monitoring
- Developed VOIP playbook for court deployments
- Developed wireless network (Wi-Fi) playbook and implemented pilot at 5 courts

- Capacity expansion
- Court IT network training

Technology Refresh Cycle 3 (FY 2008-2009)

In this cycle, 50 courts participated in the program. Sutter Superior Court entered the program. The wireless network project at Orange Superior Court was funded. The wireless network and network access control pilot at San Diego Superior Court were funded. Courts were provided services, network and security infrastructure to accomplish the following:

- Secondary communication sites for redundant external telecommunications supporting business continuity plans
- WAN upgrades to Opt-E-MAN technology
- Deployed Wi-Fi technology
- Refresh of UPS equipment
- Standardized power-over-Ethernet (POE) technology to support VOIP and wireless devices
- Capacity expansion
- Court IT network training

Technology Refresh Cycle 4 (FY 2009-2010)

In this cycle, 51 courts participated in the program. Mariposa Superior Court entered the program. Special funds allocated for Alpine, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego were swept. Courts were provided services, network and security infrastructure to accomplish the following:

- Technology refresh of end-of-life equipment
- Secondary communication sites for redundant external telecommunications supporting business continuity plans
- WAN upgrades to Opt-E-MAN technology
- Deployed Wi-Fi technology
- Produced and implemented Quality of Service (QoS) playbook to support VOIP and video deployments
- Capacity expansion
- Court IT network training

Technology Refresh Cycle 5 (FY 2010-2011)

In this cycle, 52 courts participated in the program. Courts were provided services, network and security infrastructure to accomplish the following:

- Technology refresh of end-of-life equipment
- WAN upgrades to Opt-E-MAN technology
- Deployed wireless network technology
- Implemented Quality of Service (QoS) to support VOIP and video deployments
- Capacity expansion
- Court IT network training

Deferred Technology Refresh Cycle Deferred (FY 2011-2012)

In this period, the network equipment refresh was deferred due to budget cuts. Funding was allocated to maintenance and managed security services components only.

Technology Refresh Cycle 6 (FY 2012-2013)

In this cycle, only 23 courts participated in the program due to limited funding. The program received only 35% funding. The smallest courts were targeted in order to maximize the limited funds. Some courts are excluded due to new courthouse construction projects already proving new infrastructure; therefore a refresh cycle is not required at those courts. Courts were provided services, network and security infrastructure to accomplish the following:

- Technology refresh of end-of-life equipment
 - 633 core and closet switches require refresh by 2015
 - Only 144 replaced this cycle due to limited funding
- Court IT network training

Technology Refresh Cycle 7 Budget Forecast (FY 2013-2014)

In this cycle, 16 courts are projected to participate in the program. Although fewer courts will participate this fiscal year compared to last year, these courts account for 77% of the same network switches deployed throughout the branch; therefore the budget allocation is significantly larger in order to complete the refresh by 2015. Some courts are excluded due to new courthouse construction projects already proving new infrastructure; therefore a refresh cycle is not required at those courts. Courts will be provided services, network and security infrastructure to accomplish the following:

- Technology refresh of end-of-life equipment.
 - 548 core and closet switches are targeted to complete the refresh started last year
- Court IT network training

Technology Refresh Cycle Budget Forecast (FY 2014-2017)

In this cycle, many courts are not included due to new courthouse construction projects. This budget forecast includes end-of-life/support (EOL/EOS) equipment only and does not include deployment of new network technologies. The FY 2017-2018 includes minimal technology refresh at this point in time. Courts will be provided services, network and security infrastructure to accomplish the following:

- Technology refresh of end-of-life equipment
- Court IT network training

Technology Snapshot (as of August 2013)

- LAN/WAN & Technology Refresh:
 - 54 courts participate in the refresh program
 - 39 court deployed Wi-Fi infrastructure
 - 23 courts implemented a secondary communications site
 - 7 courts implemented QoS
 - 45 courts have sent IT staff to 576 network training classes
- Managed Security Services
 - Managed Firewall and Intrusion Prevention: 55 courts
 - Vulnerability Scanning: 23 courts
 - Web Browsing Security: 29 courts
- Cisco Maintenance Agreement
 - 56 courts benefit from the branch agreement

External Evaluations of Program

The AOC underwent two assessments by external parties. Both reports provided positive assessments regarding the LAN/WAN program's objectives, efficiencies and acceptance by the trial courts:

- KPMG Assessment, May 2006
- Strategic Evaluation Committee, Report on the AOC, May 2012

TELECOMMUNICATIONS LAN/WAN TECHNOLOGY REFRESH PROGRAM

COURT	INITIAL LAN/WAN DEPLOYMENT				TECHNOLOGY REFRESH CYCLES							PROGRAM COURT TOTALS
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	
Alameda	\$823,828				\$571,649	\$395,499	\$194,867	\$284,540	\$684,620			\$2,955,003
Alpine												\$0
Amador	\$108,351				\$10,995	\$32,208	\$18,385	\$13,632	\$31,978			\$215,549
Butte	\$165,141				\$111,671	\$180,930	\$117,304	\$10,408	\$34,856		\$140,037	\$760,347
Calaveras	\$149,998				\$14,138		\$21,055	\$4,674	\$13,461			\$203,326
Colusa	\$71,947							\$22,659	\$27,022			\$121,628
Contra Costa	\$737,064					\$252,644	\$271,766	\$32,838	\$243,744			\$1,538,056
Del Norte	\$112,489						\$16,131	\$51,208	\$22,554			\$202,382
El Dorado	\$232,503				\$51,517		\$52,334	\$83,597	\$55,581		\$56,761	\$532,293
Fresno	\$721,384				\$50,732	\$523,678	\$239,606	\$135,825	\$84,016		\$511,373	\$2,266,614
Glenn	\$45,238				\$60,381	\$156,765		\$11,751	\$33,650		\$10,587	\$318,372
Humboldt	\$143,787				\$109,411		\$161,142	\$27,980	\$40,231		\$96,769	\$579,320
Inyo				\$199,622	\$30,992		\$202,934	\$15,342	\$54,701			\$503,591
Imperial	\$208,661				\$135,084	\$325,716	\$85,376	\$17,110	\$55,054		\$46,318	\$873,319
Kern	\$659,771				\$55,031	\$244,292	\$122,148	\$335,754	\$120,368			\$1,537,364
Kings	\$205,298				\$24,671	\$200,006	\$237,851	\$89,209	\$7,123		\$87,503	\$851,661
Lake	\$60,468				\$36,034		\$14,162	\$12,862	\$24,806		\$44,038	\$192,370
Lassen	\$105,013						\$26,595	\$23,994	\$41,758			\$197,360
Los Angeles												\$0
Madera	\$22,214				\$159,056		\$57,305	\$9,442	\$29,632			\$277,649
Marin	\$49,956				\$89,492		\$473,800	\$47,108	\$58,880			\$719,236
Mariposa									\$208,153			\$208,153
Mendocino	\$324,005				\$19,614		\$193,242	\$82,644	\$20,045		\$84,029	\$723,579
Merced	\$106,846				\$8,245		\$205,961		\$40,287		\$53,947	\$415,286
Modoc	\$24,510							\$18,356	\$14,810			\$57,676
Mono					\$42,156							\$42,156
Monterey	\$296,062				\$143,533	\$394,024	\$77,564	\$103,245	\$42,655			\$1,057,083
Napa	\$197,009				\$12,595	\$113,915	\$159,608	\$6,970	\$22,220		\$232,020	\$744,337
Nevada	\$81,631				\$18,739	\$18,739	\$45,459	\$15,641	\$27,325		\$197,181	\$404,715
Orange							\$200,000		\$51,316			\$251,316
Placer	\$254,136					\$110,293	\$57,273	\$8,592	\$53,581			\$483,875
Plumas	\$193,253				\$20,416	\$15,660	\$29,504	\$43,327	\$22,893		\$51,974	\$377,027
Riverside			\$1,969,452		\$18,514	\$430,812	\$324,873	\$25,073	\$585,590			\$3,354,314
Sacramento	\$1,116,927				\$89,173	\$188,929	\$271,338	\$77,659	\$3,990			\$1,748,016
San Benito	\$41,578				\$12,195		\$49,662	\$901	\$22,590			\$126,926
San Bernardino				\$1,530,089				\$276,757	\$350,561			\$2,157,407
San Diego							\$322,161					\$322,161
San Francisco	\$327,922				\$290,748	\$306,561	\$479,071	\$46,014	\$316,178			\$1,766,494
San Joaquin	\$102,450				\$170,206	\$326,871	\$55,838	\$38,427	\$196,117			\$889,909
San Luis Obispo			\$247,002		\$217,604	\$252,558	\$109,747	\$42,171	\$30,263		\$226,941	\$1,126,286
San Mateo	\$543,608					\$123,540	\$114,912	\$233,976	\$85,233		\$82,073	\$1,183,342
Santa Barbara			\$976,283		\$85,796	\$237,071	\$63,879	\$143,171	\$109,409		\$157,210	\$1,772,819
Santa Clara	\$1,480,227				\$430,636	\$317,955	\$280,019	\$275,958	\$28,482			\$2,813,277
Santa Cruz	\$323,662				\$22,600	\$109,514	\$124,115	\$56,274	\$33,498		\$317,988	\$987,651
Shasta	\$239,280				\$53,278	\$127,710	\$13,505	\$43,850	\$68,144		\$103,383	\$649,150
Sierra	\$106,734						\$43,703	\$34,734	\$24,806			\$209,977
Siskiyou	\$206,343				\$22,024	\$22,024	\$232,289	\$8,300	\$20,865		\$52,656	\$564,501
Solano	\$291,015				\$11,169	\$150,798	\$212,298	\$98,079			\$125,126	\$888,485
Sonoma	\$61,188				\$61,416	\$186,137	\$370,672	\$21,337	\$84,324		\$104,591	\$889,665
Stanislaus	\$78,170				\$314,501	\$196,771	\$352,020	\$36,846	\$27,721			\$1,006,029
Sutter							\$531,691	\$364,937				\$896,628
Tehama	\$92,318				\$9,585	\$9,586	\$14,869	\$48,971	\$109,918			\$285,247
Trinity	\$110,461				\$9,885	\$9,886	\$33,263	\$15,143	\$19,082		\$40,961	\$238,681
Tulare	\$212,722				\$118,155	\$192,801	\$69,201	\$4,842	\$219,440			\$817,161
Tuolumne	\$128,273					\$415,003	\$8,154	\$15,682	\$6,480			\$573,592
Ventura			\$565,694			\$241,199	\$62,478	\$8,327	\$68,208			\$945,906
Yolo	\$295,120				\$3,342	\$3,343	\$498,725	\$51,222	\$16,413			\$868,165
Yuba	\$56,516					\$15,860	\$165,647	\$50,774	\$97,810		\$14,068	\$400,675
ANNUAL TOTALS	\$11,915,077	\$0	\$3,758,431	\$1,729,711	\$3,716,979	\$6,829,298	\$8,085,502	\$3,528,133	\$4,692,442	\$0	\$2,837,534	\$47,093,107

INITIAL LAN/WAN DEPLOYMENT

TECHNOLOGY REFRESH CYCLES

ONE-TIME NETWORK PROJECT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS LAN/WAN TECHNOLOGY REFRESH PROGRAM BUDGET FORECAST

COURT	TECHNOLOGY REFRESH CYCLE BUDGET FORECAST					PROGRAM COURT TOTALS
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	
Alameda	\$785,700	\$52,350	\$65,985	\$197,765	\$43,990	\$1,145,790
Alpine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Amador	\$0	\$42,890	\$25,590	\$3,995	\$0	\$72,475
Butte	\$136,300	\$87,140	\$23,920	\$175,960	\$21,995	\$445,315
Calaveras	\$50,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,700
Colusa	\$0	\$14,980	\$0	\$105,965	\$0	\$120,945
Contra Costa	\$0	\$115,080	\$444,560	\$1,721,940	\$21,995	\$2,303,575
Del Norte	\$0	\$0	\$29,470	\$164,980	\$0	\$194,450
El Dorado	\$50,700	\$39,995	\$0	\$263,980	\$0	\$354,675
Fresno	\$80,000	\$302,685	\$94,185	\$1,352,885	\$43,990	\$1,873,745
Glenn	\$10,700	\$25,870	\$0	\$209,955	\$0	\$246,525
Humboldt	\$107,000	\$47,485	\$42,035	\$37,380	\$0	\$233,900
Inyo	\$40,000	\$59,570	\$25,765	\$381,345	\$21,995	\$528,675
Imperial	\$0	\$59,570	\$23,920	\$253,560	\$21,995	\$359,045
Kern	\$250,700	\$33,970	\$0	\$955,550	\$0	\$1,240,220
Kings	\$82,800	\$61,880	\$49,335	\$383,975	\$0	\$577,990
Lake	\$61,400	\$12,085	\$0	\$39,985	\$0	\$113,470
Lassen	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Los Angeles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Madera	\$114,900	\$61,270	\$90,400	\$67,575	\$0	\$334,145
Marin	\$0	\$71,680	\$13,455	\$379,975	\$0	\$465,110
Mariposa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,990	\$0	\$41,990
Mendocino	\$40,000	\$39,995	\$31,395	\$325,985	\$0	\$437,375
Merced	\$32,100	\$54,975	\$17,940	\$269,345	\$21,995	\$396,355
Modoc	\$0	\$7,490	\$0	\$105,985	\$0	\$113,475
Mono	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Monterey	\$162,800	\$159,980	\$35,880	\$419,985	\$0	\$778,645
Napa	\$149,800	\$61,270	\$43,355	\$39,985	\$0	\$294,410
Nevada	\$189,800	\$42,890	\$8,970	\$43,980	\$0	\$285,640
Orange	\$609,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,609,000
Placer	\$267,500	\$50,065	\$7,475	\$109,980	\$0	\$435,020
Plumas	\$50,700	\$7,490	\$1,845	\$49,980	\$0	\$110,015
Riverside	\$1,093,700	\$48,845	\$153,095	\$119,960	\$43,990	\$1,459,590
Sacramento	\$1,205,800	\$2,895	\$0	\$7,990	\$0	\$1,216,685
San Benito	\$21,400	\$0	\$4,835	\$5,000	\$0	\$31,235
San Bernardino	\$935,000	\$5,790	\$0	\$303,960	\$21,995	\$1,266,745
San Diego	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
San Francisco	\$620,600	\$20,770	\$213,560	\$175,955	\$87,980	\$1,118,865
San Joaquin	\$321,000	\$98,670	\$0	\$127,965	\$43,990	\$591,625
San Luis Obispo	\$179,100	\$73,965	\$82,860	\$197,960	\$21,995	\$555,880
San Mateo	\$80,000	\$28,765	\$67,625	\$1,013,945	\$65,985	\$1,256,320
Santa Barbara	\$154,900	\$5,790	\$0	\$583,965	\$21,995	\$766,650
Santa Clara	\$740,100	\$86,345	\$65,180	\$573,740	\$43,990	\$1,509,355
Santa Cruz	\$341,900	\$54,975	\$39,705	\$263,960	\$0	\$700,540
Shasta	\$80,000	\$12,085	\$69,645	\$131,980	\$0	\$293,710
Sierra	\$0	\$47,485	\$2,990	\$131,980	\$0	\$182,455
Siskiyou	\$50,700	\$47,485	\$3,690	\$241,980	\$0	\$343,855
Solano	\$74,900	\$66,475	\$44,850	\$379,960	\$0	\$566,185
Sonoma	\$96,300	\$61,880	\$90,765	\$349,975	\$87,980	\$686,900
Stanislaus	\$267,000	\$104,160	\$16,000	\$146,985	\$87,980	\$622,125
Sutter	\$0	\$5,780	\$0	\$228,315	\$0	\$234,095
Tehama	\$0	\$2,895	\$0	\$90,975	\$0	\$93,870
Trinity	\$40,000	\$2,895	\$0	\$77,985	\$0	\$120,880
Tulare	\$275,400	\$35,060	\$0	\$79,990	\$0	\$390,450
Tuolumne	\$0	\$104,160	\$0	\$165,965	\$0	\$270,125
Ventura	\$301,900	\$48,365	\$3,690	\$91,960	\$0	\$445,915
Yolo	\$74,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$74,900
Yuba	\$114,900	\$2,895	\$0	\$69,975	\$0	\$187,770
ANNUAL TOTALS	\$10,422,100	\$4,481,085	\$3,933,970	\$13,666,410	\$725,835	\$33,229,400

INITIAL LAN/WAN DEPLOYMENT