

**Strong Workforce Program**  
**Energy, Construction, and Utilities:**  
**Construction, Trades, and Utilities Careers**  
**Regional Workforce Advisory Meeting Proceedings**  
**February 6, 2026**  
**Hybrid**

## **Introduction**

The Los Rios Community College District, in partnership with Valley Vision and in collaboration with Sierra College, Yuba Community College District, and Lake Tahoe Community College, invests in Strong Workforce funding to organize and convene Regional Advisories. The objectives of the Regional Advisories are to build strong relationships between employers, educators, and the workforce that:

- Provide timely information on skills gaps and workforce needs, informing partners on major industry trend information
- Improve the efficiency of the advisory process for educators and employers
- Reflect a regional view of workforce needs and assets
- Provide opportunities for more systemic, ongoing engagement, including workforce partners in key industry sectors

Regional Advisory meetings provide crucial insights for guiding investments and improvements in Career Education (CE) programs to meet the rising demand for middle-skill positions. This report summarizes the Spring 2026 Regional Advisory meeting, which focused on careers in the Energy, Construction, and Utilities sector, emphasizing the impact of Construction, Trades, and Utilities. It includes key findings, best practices, and detailed minutes from the discussions.

Valley Vision supports a robust talent pipeline through our multiple 21st Century Workforce initiatives. We prepare our regional workforce for the future by addressing skills gaps, advancing research, aligning efforts, and strengthening systems. Valley Vision's workforce efforts are supported by the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA), Golden Sierra Workforce Development Board (WDB), North Central Counties Consortium, Yolo WDB, Los Rios Community College District, and others.

The Strong Workforce program provides Career Education opportunities to increase social mobility and fuel regional economies with skilled workers.

## Key Findings

- The Energy, Construction, and Utilities (ECU) sector employs about 119,000 people, making up roughly 9% of the regional workforce. With 6,300 new jobs expected in five years and average wages over \$100,000, it offers strong opportunities in middle-skill roles. This ongoing demand highlights the need to align career pathways with workforce needs to maintain a steady, skilled talent pipeline.
- Demand for employment in the ECU sector is primarily concentrated in specialty trades, utilities, and infrastructure, fueled by ongoing investments in housing and energy systems. Initiatives like the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG)'s [Green Means Go program](#) are enhancing this demand by providing a consistent pipeline of projects in infill development and public infrastructure. Consequently, workforce systems need to address both immediate hiring needs and long-term growth related to regional planning and investment.
- Despite high demand, employers see a gap between available workers and those with proper training and credentials for high-demand roles. This skills gap, especially in trades like welding, HVAC, and advanced construction, remains a key issue. Expanding access to credential-aligned training programs is essential to meeting regional workforce needs.
- The ECU sector continues to evolve with increasing integration of digital tools and advanced technologies, requiring workers to possess both trade-specific expertise and digital fluency. Employers are seeing the importance of skills such as data interpretation, use of automation systems, and familiarity with technology-enabled diagnostics growing in demand. This shift presents an opportunity for education and training providers to embed digital competencies within traditional trades programs, strengthening alignment with current and future industry requirements.
- Community colleges are key to the regional talent pipeline, awarding around 757 credentials annually in ECU-related fields. However, capacity varies across subsectors, with strong programs in core trades like carpentry but gaps in utilities fields such as energy systems and infrastructure. To meet occupational demand, strategic expansion and better promotion of existing pathways are necessary.
- Limited awareness of trade careers restricts entry into high-demand, middle-skill roles, especially among students, families, and underrepresented groups. Stigma around non-degree paths leads to delayed or incorrect career choices despite available high-wage opportunities. Increasing early exposure through K–12 career education, pre-apprenticeships, and outreach is crucial to bolster the talent pipeline and improve access.
- Structural barriers within the workforce development system, including limited funding for pre-apprenticeship programs and regulatory constraints, restrict access to training for many prospective workers. Unpaid or low-paid training models disproportionately impact individuals who cannot afford to forgo income, limiting participation among priority populations. Addressing these systemic challenges through policy and funding alignment will be critical to building a more inclusive and responsive workforce system capable of meeting regional demand.

# Meeting Proceedings

## Welcome and Introduction

Valley Vision Project Coordinator Liz Kilkenny opened the event by greeting participants at the Construction, Trades, and Utilities advisory event. She outlined Valley Vision’s mission as a civic leadership organization dedicated to uniting community, industry, and education partners to address our region’s most pressing workforce issues and to promote a sustainable economic future.

Following that, Caitlin Blockus, Senior Project Manager at Valley Vision, acknowledged a key member of the planning team responsible for the day's program, April A. Vera, Director of Employer Partnerships for Energy, Construction, and Utilities at Los Rios Community College District. Vera expressed her gratitude to everyone for their involvement and highlighted the important need for collaboration among employers, educators, and community leaders as California moves forward with its transition to a clean energy economy.

## Labor Market Information and Job Posting Insights

The Energy, Construction, and Utilities (ECU) sector plays a critical role in shaping the economic vitality and physical infrastructure of the Greater Sacramento region. As part of the Regional Workforce Advisory Meeting, Ebony Benzing, Director of the [Centers of Excellence for Labor Market Research](#), presented a comprehensive overview of the sector, drawing on regional labor market data to highlight workforce trends, occupational demand, and implications for talent pipeline development. Her presentation focused on a seven-county region, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba, and their workforce dynamics, including employment, wages, skills, and education-to-career pathways.

ECU represents a significant share of regional employment, as seen in, with approximately 119,000 jobs in 2024; roughly 9 percent of the total workforce. The sector is characterized by strong wage outcomes, with average annual earnings around \$103,000, reflecting the prevalence of high-quality, middle-skill roles. Projected growth remains steady, with an anticipated increase of approximately 6,300 jobs over the next five years. While this growth rate is slightly below the regional average, it underscores the sector’s stability and sustained demand. Historical trends further reinforce this position. Between 2014 and 2019, the

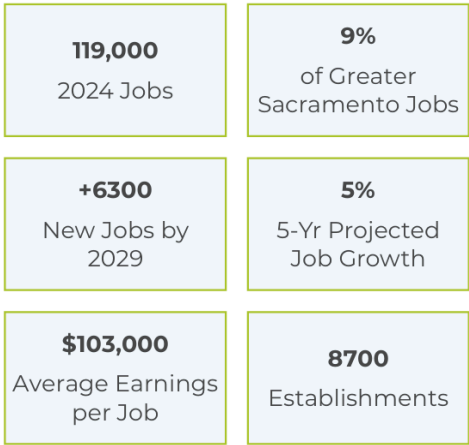


Figure 1.1: Greater Sacramento’s ECU Sector

ECU sector experienced substantial expansion, adding nearly 30,000 jobs, driven largely by growth in construction and utilities-related activities (Figure 1.2). During the COVID-19 pandemic, the sector demonstrated resilience, with minimal job losses due to its essential designation and continued activity in infrastructure and housing development. Ongoing investments in energy, transportation, and housing continue to support long-term growth.

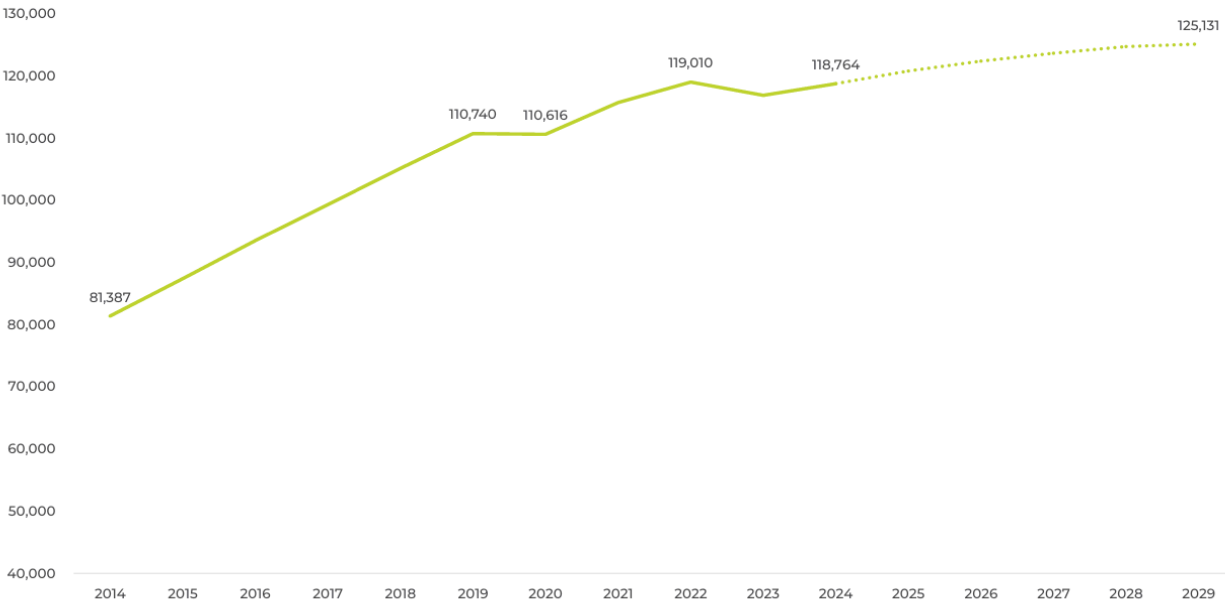


Figure 1.2: Greater Sacramento’s ECU Employment 2014-2029

Within ECU, employment and projected expansion are concentrated in key subsectors that are central to the region’s economic trajectory. As shown in Figure 1.3, specialty trade contractors account for the largest share of employment, representing more than half of all ECU jobs and driving a significant portion of future growth. The utilities sector, along with heavy and civil engineering construction, is anticipated to grow at a rate that surpasses the average, driven by heightened investment in modernizing infrastructure and energy systems. In parallel, construction of buildings and related professional services, including architecture and engineering, continue to generate both employment opportunities and real-time hiring demand. As in the presentation, these trends position the ECU sector as a cornerstone of regional development, particularly as the region advances housing production and infrastructure investments.

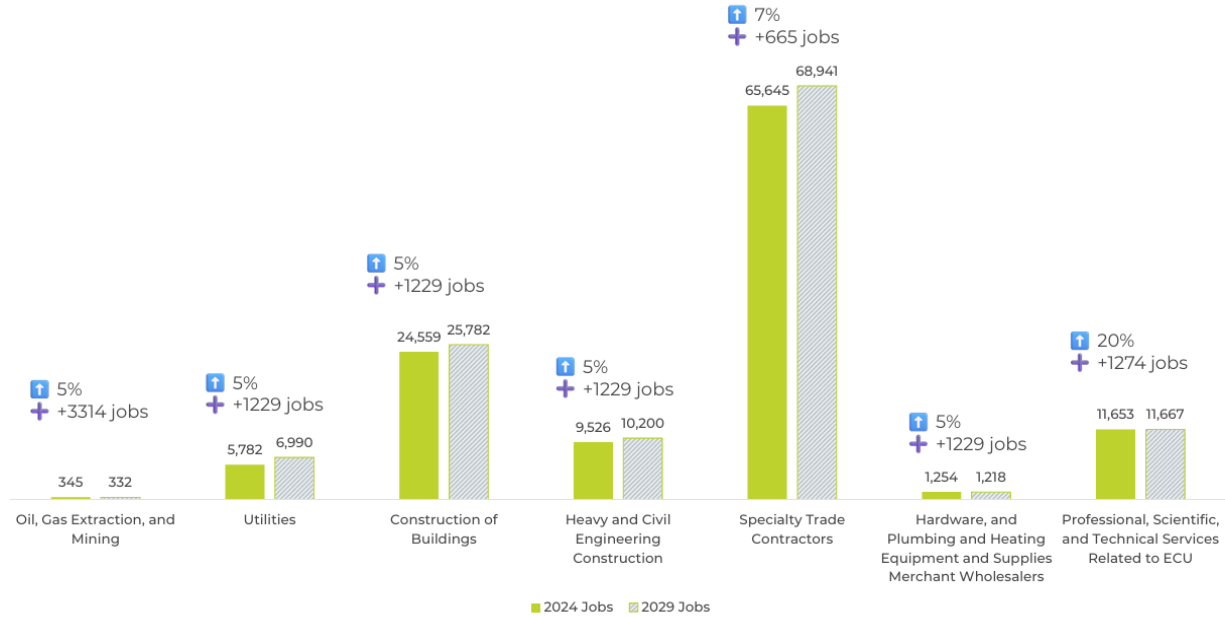


Figure 1.3: Greater Sacramento's ECU by Subsector 2014-2019

The occupational composition of the ECU sector is anchored in construction and gas extraction roles, including carpenters, electricians, and construction laborers, which form the backbone of this industry's workforce. These occupations are supported by a growing need for management and technical roles, such as construction managers, civil engineers, and project management specialists, reflecting increasing project complexity and scale. The current workforce is predominantly male and includes higher concentrations of White and Hispanic/Latino workers relative to the overall regional labor force (Figure 1.4). While the majority of workers are within prime working age, replacement demand driven by retirements and workforce transitions will continue to shape hiring needs. These dynamics present an opportunity to expand access to ECU careers, particularly among underrepresented populations, to strengthen the talent pipeline and support long-term sector sustainability, according to Benzing.

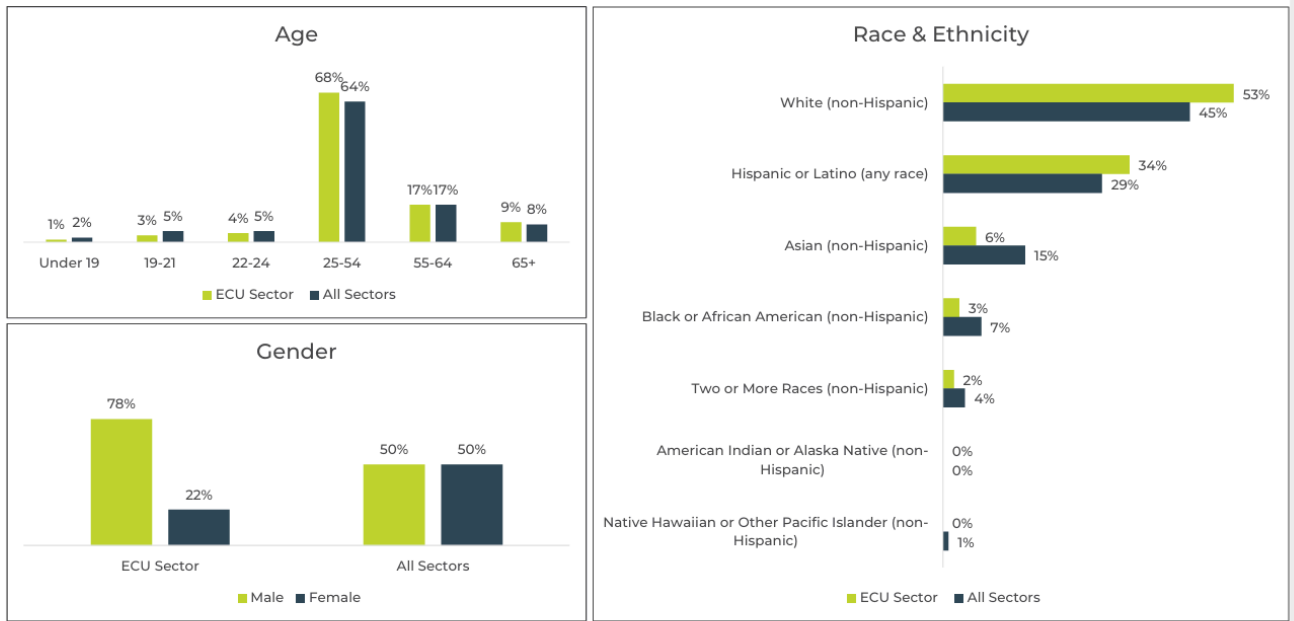


Figure 1.4: Greater Sacramento's ECU Workforce Demographics

A defining feature of the ECU sector is its concentration of middle-skill occupations, which typically require more than a high school diploma but less than a four-year degree. These roles, many of which are supported by apprenticeship-based training models, offer strong entry points into family-sustaining careers and provide clear pathways for advancement. As shown in Figure 1.5, high-demand occupations within the skilled trades, such as electricians, plumbers, and carpenters, consistently offer wages at or above the regional living wage threshold of \$21.17 per hour and are closely aligned with union apprenticeship programs and community college career education pathways. Installation, maintenance, and repair roles, including HVAC technicians, also demonstrate strong demand and upward mobility. At the same time, entry-level roles such as construction laborers remain essential to the sector, serving as on-ramps into career pathways. While some of these roles fall below the living wage threshold, they provide critical opportunities for workforce entry when paired with structured upskilling and advancement pathways.

Occupation	% of Jobs in ECU Sector	2024 Jobs All Sectors	2024-2029 % Change	5-Yr Annual Openings	Entry-Level Earnings
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	85%	3,732	8%	382	\$24.69
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	79%	1,080	14%	119	\$38.06
Solar Photovoltaic Installers	87%	876	32%	150	\$24.98
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	60%	777	3%	76	\$30.13
Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	83%	310	17%	37	\$37.42
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	48%	299	7%	29	\$47.92
Mechanical Door Repairers	77%	266	5%	25	\$23.63
Elevator and Escalator Installers and Repairers	86%	182	6%	18	\$53.32
Millwrights (A)	70%	153	8%	15	\$28.81
Wind Turbine Service Technicians	65%	76	35%	14	\$34.52

Figure 1.5: Greater Sacramento’s ECU Top Middle Skill Occupations

Analysis of real-time labor market demand further reinforces the breadth of opportunity within the ECU sector. Over a recent 12-month period, approximately 13,000 unique job postings were recorded across roughly 1,800 employers (Figure 1.6). While these postings do not capture the full scope of hiring activity, particularly in a sector that relies heavily on union hiring halls and informal recruitment channels, they provide important insight into current employer needs. Demand is especially strong in professional and technical services, specialty trades, construction, and utilities. Across these areas, occupations such as civil engineers, project management specialists, and construction managers consistently emerge as high-demand roles, indicating a need for both technical expertise and project coordination skills. Employers also highlight a mix of specialized technical skills, like construction methods and project management, as well as transferable skills, such as communication, problem-solving, and leadership (Figure 1.7). As noted by Benzing, the prevalence of these transferable skills presents an opportunity to align existing career education programs with ECU-specific training, leveraging foundational skill development already occurring across disciplines.



Figure 1.6: ECU Job Postings



Figure 1.7: Greater Sacramento's ECU Top Specialized Skills

The region's community colleges serve as a primary engine for developing the ECU talent pipeline. Across eight colleges in the Greater Sacramento region, six currently offer ECU-aligned programs spanning apprenticeship training, construction trades, architectural and engineering technologies, and water and wastewater management. On average, approximately 757 awards are conferred annually in ECU-related fields (Figure 1.8). These completions are largely concentrated in carpentry and drywalling programs, reflecting strong capacity in core construction trades. However, this concentration also points to potential gaps in program alignment with emerging workforce needs. In particular, utilities-related training remains limited, despite growing demand in areas such as energy systems, linework, and infrastructure operations. Some related pathways, such as mechatronics, may be embedded within other program areas, suggesting opportunities to better align, expand, and increase their visibility within the broader ECU framework. Benzing emphasized the importance of using labor market data to assess where program capacity aligns with projected openings and where expansion or redesign may be warranted to meet regional workforce needs.

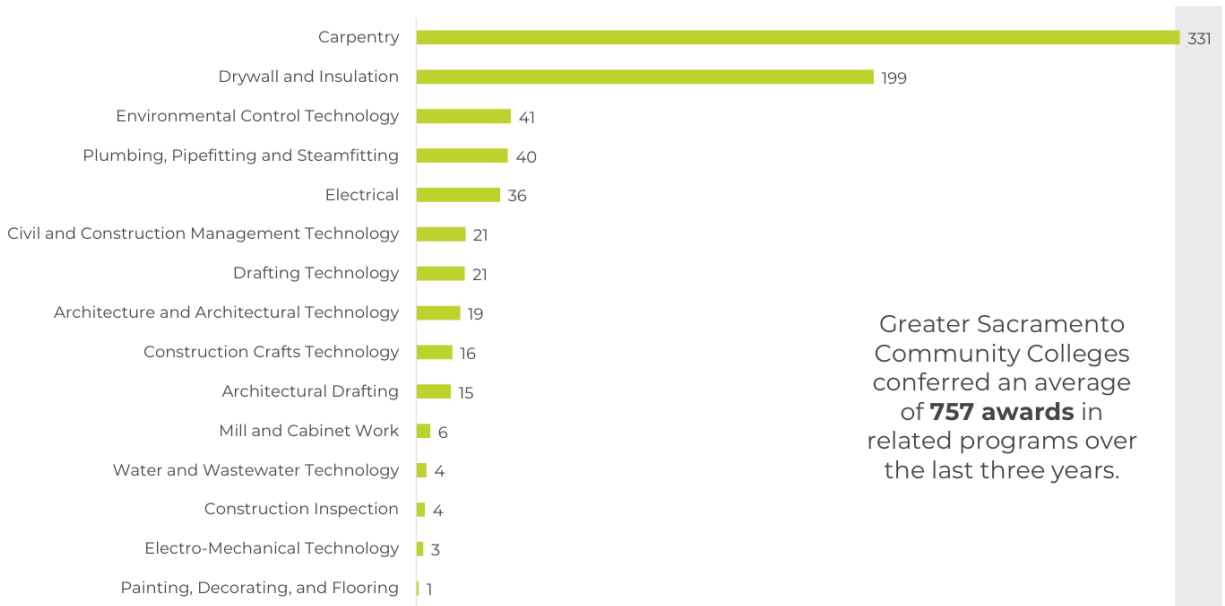


Figure 1.8: Greater Sacramento’s ECU Average Annual Community College Awards

Benzing’s presentation emphasizes the ECU sector’s role as a cornerstone of the regional economy and a key driver of workforce opportunity. The sector offers a strong foundation of middle-skill roles, competitive wages, and clear career pathways, while also presenting opportunities for strategic alignment across education, workforce, and industry partners. Addressing gaps in the talent pipeline, particularly in utilities and emerging technical fields, will be essential to meeting future demand. At the same time, expanding access to ECU careers through targeted outreach, inclusive pathway design, and supportive services will be critical to ensuring that the benefits of sector growth are broadly shared.

Continued coordination between regional stakeholders, including employers, education providers, workforce agencies, and planning entities, will be necessary to align training capacity with evolving workforce needs. By leveraging labor market data, strengthening career education pathways, and advancing equity-focused strategies, the region is well-positioned to build a resilient and responsive talent pipeline that supports the continued growth and transformation of the ECU sector.

## Regional Context

Hannah Tschudin, Planner at the [Sacramento Area Council of Governments \(SACOG\)](#), provided regional context on the [Green Means Go](#) initiative, positioning it as a coordinated, multi-jurisdictional strategy to advance infill housing, infrastructure investment, and long-term workforce development across the six-county Sacramento region.

As the region’s metropolitan planning organization, SACOG plays a central role in aligning local governments around shared priorities related to transportation, land use, and economic development. Tschudin remarked that many of the region’s most pressing challenges, including housing affordability, climate goals, and equitable access to opportunity, require solutions that extend beyond individual jurisdictions. Green Means Go was presented as a direct implementation strategy of the region’s Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy, designed to operationalize long-standing regional goals through targeted investment and policy alignment.

At its core, Green Means Go focuses on accelerating infill development in designated “Green Zones”, locally identified areas within existing communities that are planned for growth and are proximate to jobs, transit, and essential services. These zones, shown in Figure 1.9, prioritize underutilized or redevelopment-ready sites, such as aging commercial corridors and vacant parcels, with an emphasis on increasing housing production, diversifying housing types, and improving affordability. The initiative integrates equity considerations by directing resources toward communities where infrastructure investments and land-use changes can expand access to economic opportunity.



Figure 1.9: SACOG’s Green Means Go Green Zones

SACOG has already successfully secured over \$60 million in state and federal funding to support this effort, including resources for planning, policy reform, and critical infrastructure, according to Tschudin. These investments are intended to address key barriers to development, particularly the high cost of key infrastructure such as water, sewer, stormwater, and broadband

systems, which often limit the feasibility of infill projects. By reducing these barriers, the program is designed to catalyze private development and accelerate housing production in the Green Zones.

Early outcomes suggest measurable progress. While the region has exceeded its overall housing production targets in recent years, growth within Green Zones has significantly outpaced broader trends, with a substantial increase in permits for Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) housing, a key component of meeting regional goals for density, affordability, and reduced vehicle miles traveled (Figure 2.0). These patterns indicate a shift toward a more balanced housing mix and reinforce the effectiveness of place-based investment strategies in driving infill development.

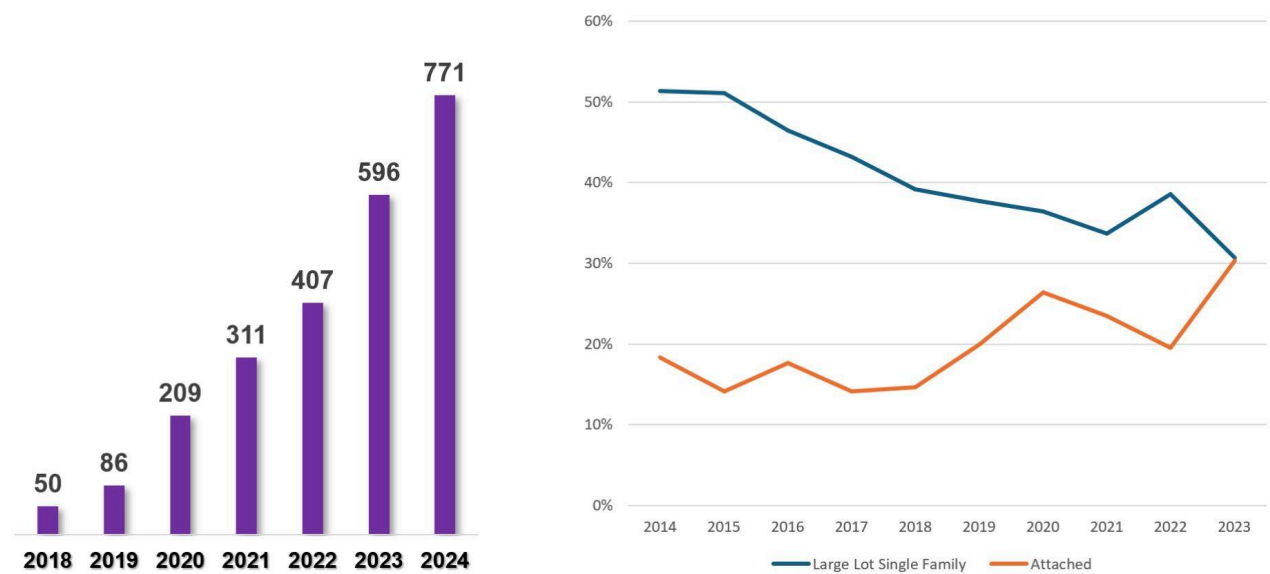


Figure 2.0: Completed Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and the Proportion of Permits Granted by Type

From a workforce perspective, Tschudin framed the implications for the regional talent pipeline, particularly within the construction and infrastructure trades. Green Means Go is generating a sustained pipeline of projects that include both horizontal infrastructure (the bones of development) and vertical construction. This creates demand for a range of middle-skill roles across utilities, construction, and related sectors, while also supporting more predictable project cycles that can strengthen apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship pathways.

The initiative also contributes to broader workforce system goals, including talent retention and regional economic resilience. By concentrating development within existing communities, Green Means Go supports the co-location of jobs and housing, reducing commute burdens and enabling workers to remain in the region. Additionally, anticipated alignment with state funding mechanisms and regulatory streamlining efforts is expected to further expand the volume of

projects, many of which will be subject to prevailing wage requirements, reinforcing the quality and accessibility of career pathways in the skilled trades.

The presentation positioned Green Means Go as a model for integrating land use planning, infrastructure investment, and workforce development to address regional workforce needs. Through coordinated public investment and policy alignment, the initiative reflects a regional approach intended to advance housing production while supporting climate and equity goals, and to strengthen the long-term talent pipeline needed for economic competitiveness.

Regional planning and infrastructure efforts also highlight the potential role of the ECU sector in responding to evolving regional workforce needs. Strategies aimed at accelerating housing production, particularly in infill and transit-oriented areas, may contribute to sustained demand for construction and utilities-related occupations. As housing production trends shift, especially toward higher-density formats, there is a corresponding need for supporting infrastructure systems, including water, sewer, stormwater, and broadband, which remain critical to development feasibility.

Taken together, these dynamics suggest the potential for a more consistent pipeline of projects, which could support greater employment stability and clearer entry points into career education and apprenticeship pathways. Alignment between land use planning, infrastructure investment, and workforce development may strengthen the region's ability to respond to near- and long-term workforce needs, while supporting middle-skill career pathways and broader goals related to economic growth and community sustainability.

## **Panel Discussion**

The employer panel brought together representatives from public utilities, state agencies, private construction firms, and joint apprenticeship training programs to provide a comprehensive view of regional workforce needs across the trades and infrastructure sectors. Panelists represented organizations spanning energy, water systems, heavy civil construction, and union-affiliated training programs, collectively offering insight into both the scale and complexity of the region's talent pipeline. Discussion focused on hiring demand, evolving skill requirements, and the alignment between career education systems and industry needs, with particular emphasis on middle-skill roles critical to California's infrastructure and decarbonization goals.

Across the panel, employers consistently noted the importance of strengthening early exposure to career pathways, expanding pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship models, and addressing both technical and foundational skill gaps. While workforce demand remains strong across multiple sectors, the challenges panelists are facing are less about overall labor supply and more

about ensuring workers are adequately prepared, aware of opportunities, and supported in accessing and persisting within career pathways.

The panel included:

- Tegan Mauldin, Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), Regional Workforce Development Manager
- Samantha Blackwood, California Department of Water Resources, Talent Manager, Division of Human Resources
- Mark Adams, Teichert, Workforce Development Manager
- Rhonda Godinez, Villara Building Systems, Recruiter Supervisor
- John Hershey, U.A. Local 447 Plumbers & Pipefitters, Compliance Officer
- Tony Hernandez, Nor Cal Carpenters Union Training, Executive Director

Caitlin Blockus, 21st Century Workforce Project Manager at Valley Vision, moderated the panel.

### **Current Hiring Needs and Career Entry Points**

Employers described sustained and, in many cases, accelerating demand for skilled workers, particularly in construction, utilities, and infrastructure-related fields. Electricians, welders, HVAC technicians, and other specialized trades were consistently high-demand occupations, driven by large-scale investments in electrification, water systems, and advanced construction projects such as data centers. As a public-sector employer, Samantha Blackwood sees similar needs in state-operated systems, where large-scale infrastructure requires a steady pipeline of technically proficient workers capable of operating and maintaining complex systems.

At the same time, entry into these careers often remains poorly understood by job seekers and their families. Despite offering strong wages, benefits, and long-term career stability, trades pathways continue to face persistent stigma when compared to four-year degree options. Mark Adams stated that this perception directly impacts the talent pipeline, as many students are encouraged to delay or bypass career education opportunities in favor of traditional academic routes, even when those alternatives may not align with labor market demand.

Employers are responding by expanding outreach to high schools and earlier grade levels, with some noting the importance of introducing career pathways as early as elementary school. Programs such as high school career technical education (CTE), pre-apprenticeships, and structured “signing day” events were cited as effective strategies for creating clearer entry points into the workforce. However, panelists emphasized that scaling these efforts will be critical to meeting projected workforce demand, particularly as large portions of the current workforce approach retirement.

## **Skills, Certifications, and Workforce Gaps**

A central theme throughout the discussion was the distinction between a general labor shortage and a skilled-labor shortage. Employers consistently reported that while there is interest in entering the trades, many applicants lack the technical competencies, certifications, or readiness required to meet industry standards. High-demand skills such as advanced welding, HVAC system maintenance, and specialized construction techniques require significant training and certification, and employers noted persistent gaps in these areas.

In addition to trade-specific skills, panelists emphasized the increasing importance of digital fluency within traditionally hands-on roles. Advances in technology, including automation, predictive maintenance systems, and data-driven tools, are transforming job requirements across sectors. For example, roles that previously relied heavily on experiential knowledge are now incorporating sensors, analytics platforms, and AI-supported diagnostics. As a result, the modern workforce must be equipped with both technical trade expertise and the ability to navigate digital systems, interpret data, and adapt to evolving technologies.

Employers also highlighted the importance of industry-recognized certifications as a key component of workforce readiness. Beyond foundational credentials such as OSHA certifications, specialized certifications tied to specific equipment, systems, or materials were identified as critical bottlenecks. In many cases, employers indicated that the lack of certified workers, not simply entry-level candidates, represents the most significant constraint on project delivery and operational capacity.

## **Education Alignment and Partnerships**

Strong partnerships between employers, community colleges, K–12 systems, and workforce intermediaries are essential to building an effective talent pipeline. Apprenticeship programs, particularly those jointly managed by labor and industry, were spotlighted as a proven model for aligning training with real-world workforce needs. These programs not only provide structured pathways into middle-skill roles but also integrate classroom instruction with paid, on-the-job learning, resulting in high retention and strong career outcomes.

However, for panelists, that alignment must begin earlier in the pipeline. Pre-apprenticeship programs, dual enrollment opportunities, and articulated pathways between high schools and postsecondary institutions were cited as critical strategies for preparing students before they formally enter apprenticeship programs. Employers mentioned that many candidates would benefit from earlier exposure to industry expectations, basic technical skills, and workplace norms.

Despite these efforts, gaps remain in aligning the curriculum with rapidly evolving industry needs. Employers pointed to the need for more flexible and responsive education systems that can adapt to changes in technology, regulation, and market demand. Additionally, bureaucratic barriers, particularly within public sector hiring systems, are common obstacles that can slow

the transition from training to employment. Strengthening coordination across systems and reducing friction in hiring processes were recognized as key opportunities for improving workforce outcomes.

### **Career Awareness and Access**

Limited awareness of career pathways in the trades continues to be a significant barrier to entry, particularly among students, parents, and underrepresented communities. Panelists feel that many individuals are simply unaware of the breadth of opportunities available, including the potential for high wages, career advancement, and long-term stability without incurring student debt. This lack of awareness contributes to the underutilization of available training programs and delays entry into the workforce.

Equity considerations were also central to the discussion. Employers acknowledged ongoing challenges in increasing participation among women and other underrepresented groups, particularly in construction and trades occupations that have historically lacked diversity. While progress has been made, such as increased recruitment of women into apprenticeship cohorts, panelists noted that cultural barriers, workplace environments, and longstanding perceptions continue to limit broader participation.

Targeted outreach strategies, including partnerships with school districts, community-based organizations, and local hiring agreements, were recognized as effective approaches to expanding access. Programs that focus on specific communities or geographic areas, particularly those with high levels of economic need, were seen as critical for connecting residents to career opportunities. However, according to our industry panelists, sustained investment and intentional engagement are required to ensure these efforts translate into long-term participation and success within the workforce.

### **System-Level Challenges and Opportunities**

At a systems level, panelists pinpointed several structural challenges that constrain the effectiveness and accessibility of workforce development pathways. One of the most significant barriers discussed was the funding and structure of pre-apprenticeship programs. While widely recognized as essential for preparing individuals for entry into apprenticeships, many of these programs are unpaid or provide limited stipends, making them inaccessible for individuals who cannot afford to forego income. This creates a critical gap in the talent pipeline, particularly for populations the programs are intended to serve.

Regulatory and policy constraints further complicate program design and implementation. For example, classification rules related to compensation can limit the ability to provide meaningful financial support to pre-apprentices without triggering additional requirements. There is a need recognized by panelists for policy solutions that enable more flexible funding models and support equitable access to training opportunities.

Finally, employers highlighted broader workforce trends that present both challenges and opportunities. The impending retirement of experienced workers represents a significant loss of institutional knowledge, often referred to as a “talent cliff.” At the same time, the entry of younger workers brings new expectations, learning styles, and technological capabilities. Successfully navigating this transition will require not only technical training but also intentional strategies for knowledge transfer, mentorship, and the development of adaptable, lifelong learners.

Collectively, the panel stressed that addressing regional workforce needs will require coordinated action across education, industry, and policy systems. Strengthening the talent pipeline for middle-skill roles will depend on expanding access, improving alignment, and ensuring that training pathways are both responsive to industry demand and accessible to the full diversity of the regional workforce.

## Conclusion

At the conclusion of the advisory, faculty and employers were encouraged to continue fostering collaboration to strengthen the pipeline into careers within the region's Construction, Trades, and Utilities industry and ensure graduates are well-prepared to enter the workforce.

[Please click here](#) to view the detailed event materials and access a video recording. You can also access comprehensive labor market data on the Construction, Trades, and Utilities sectors compiled by the Center of Excellence for the Greater Sacramento region [here](#). Additionally, if you're interested in staying updated on the latest news, insights, and opportunities in workforce development, you can [sign up for Valley Vision's workforce development newsletter here](#). For more information about the report and labor market data provided, please contact:

- Liz Kilkenny, Workforce Development Project Coordinator, Valley Vision, [liz.kilkenny@valleyvision.org](mailto:liz.kilkenny@valleyvision.org)
- Caitlin Blockus, Workforce Development Senior Project Manager, Valley Vision, [caitlin.blockus@valleyvision.org](mailto:caitlin.blockus@valleyvision.org)
- Ebony J. Benzing, Director, Center of Excellence for Labor Market Research, [Ebony.Benzing@losrios.edu](mailto:Ebony.Benzing@losrios.edu)
- April A. Vera, Director of Employer Partnership, Los Rios Community College, Energy, Construction and Utilities, [VeraA@crc.losrios.edu](mailto:VeraA@crc.losrios.edu)