

NUVEEN CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL VALUE FUND INC  
Form N-CSRS  
November 08, 2010

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED  
MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-5235

Nuveen California Municipal Value Fund, Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Nuveen Investments  
333 West Wacker Drive  
Chicago, IL 60606  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Kevin J. McCarthy  
Nuveen Investments  
333 West Wacker Drive  
Chicago, IL 60606  
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 917-7700

Date of fiscal year end: February 28

Date of reporting period: August 31, 2010

Form N-CSR is to be used by management investment companies to file reports with the Commission not later than 10 days after the transmission to stockholders of any report that is required to be transmitted to stockholders under Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 CFR 270.30e-1). The Commission may use the information provided on Form N-CSR in its regulatory, disclosure review, inspection, and policymaking roles.

A registrant is required to disclose the information specified by Form N-CSR, and the Commission will make this information public. A registrant is not required to respond to the collection of information contained in Form N-CSR unless the Form displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") control number. Please direct comments concerning the accuracy of the information collection burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. The OMB has reviewed this collection of information under the clearance requirements of 44 U.S.C. ss. 3507.

ITEM 1. REPORTS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

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NUVEEN INVESTMENTS ANNOUNCES STRATEGIC COMBINATION WITH FAF ADVISORS

On July 29, 2010, Nuveen Investments, Inc. announced that U.S. Bancorp will receive a 9.5% stake in Nuveen Investments and cash consideration in exchange for the long-term asset business of U.S. Bancorp's FAF Advisors (FAF). Nuveen Investments is the parent of Nuveen Asset Management (NAM), the investment adviser for the Funds included in this report.

FAF Advisors, which currently manages about \$25 billion of long-term assets and serves as the advisor of the First American Funds, will be combined with NAM, which currently manages about \$75 billion in municipal fixed income assets. Upon completion of the transaction, Nuveen Investments, which currently manages about \$150 billion of assets across several high-quality affiliates, will manage a combined total of about \$175 billion in institutional and retail assets.

This combination will not affect the investment objectives, strategies or policies of the Funds in this report. Over time, Nuveen Investments expects that the combination will provide even more ways to meet the needs of investors who work with financial advisors and consultants by enhancing the multi-boutique model of Nuveen Investments, which also includes highly respected investment teams at NWQ Investment Management, Santa Barbara Asset Management, Symphony Asset Management, Tradewinds Global Investors, Winslow Capital and Nuveen HydePark.

The transaction is expected to close late in 2010, subject to customary conditions.

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Chairman's  
Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholder,

Recent months have revealed the fragility and disparity of the global economic recovery. In the U.S., the rate of economic growth has slowed as various stimulus programs have started to wind down, exposing weakness in the underlying economy. In contrast, many emerging market countries are experiencing a return to comparatively high rates of growth. Confidence in global financial markets has been undermined by concerns about high sovereign debt levels in Europe and the U.S. Until these countries can begin credible programs to reduce their budgetary deficits, market unease and hesitation will remain. On a more positive note, even though the countries now enjoying the strongest recovery depend on exports to countries with trade deficits, these importing countries have resisted the temptation to damage world trade by erecting trade barriers.

The U.S. economy is subject to unusually high levels of uncertainty as it struggles to recover from a devastating financial crisis. Unemployment remains stubbornly high, due to what appears to be both cyclical and structural forces. Federal Reserve policy makers are considering novel approaches to provide support to the economy, and administration policy makers are debating additional stimulus measures. However, the high levels of debt owed both by U.S. consumers and the U.S. government limit their ability to engineer a stronger economic recovery.

The U.S. financial markets reflect the crosscurrents now impacting the U.S. economy. Today's historically low interest rates reflect the Fed's easy monetary policy and the demand for U.S. government debt by U.S. and overseas investors looking for a safe haven for investment. Despite a continued corporate earnings recovery, equity markets continue to reflect concern about the possibility of a "double dip" recession. Encouragingly, financial institutions are rebuilding their balance sheets and the financial reform legislation enacted this summer has the potential to address many of the most significant contributors to the financial crisis, although many details still have to be worked out.

In this difficult environment, your Nuveen investment team continues to seek sustainable investment opportunities and, at the same time, remains alert for potential risks that may result from a recovery still facing many headwinds. As your representative, the Nuveen Fund Board monitors the activities of each investment team to assure that all maintain their investment disciplines. As always, I encourage you to contact your financial consultant if you have any questions about your investment in a Nuveen Fund.

On behalf of the other members of your Fund Board, we look forward to continuing to earn your trust in the months and years ahead.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Bremner  
Chairman of the Board  
October 21, 2010

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## Portfolio Manager's Comments

Nuveen California Municipal Value Fund, Inc. (NCA)  
Nuveen California Municipal Value Fund 2 (NCB)  
Nuveen California Performance Plus Municipal Fund, Inc. (NCP)  
Nuveen California Municipal Market Opportunity Fund, Inc. (NCO)  
Nuveen California Investment Quality Municipal Fund, Inc. (NQC)  
Nuveen California Select Quality Municipal Fund, Inc. (NVC)  
Nuveen California Quality Income Municipal Fund, Inc. (NUC)

Portfolio manager Scott Romans examines key investment strategies and the performance of the Nuveen California Municipal Funds for the six-month period ended August 31, 2010. Scott, who joined Nuveen in 2000, has managed NCA, NCP, NCO, NQC, NVC and NUC since 2003. He added portfolio management responsibility for NCB at its inception in 2009.

What key strategies were used to manage the California Funds during the six-month reporting period ended August 31, 2010?

During this period, the combination of strong demand and tighter supply of new tax-exempt municipal issuance continued to create favorable supply/demand conditions that helped to support municipal bond prices. One reason for the decline in new tax-exempt supply was the considerable issuance of taxable municipal debt under the Build America Bond program. These bonds, first issued in April 2009, offer municipal issuers a federal subsidy equal to 35% of a security's interest payments, providing issuers with an attractive alternative to traditional tax-exempt municipal debt. For the six months ended August 31, 2010, taxable Build America Bond issuance totaled \$49.4 billion, representing more than 24% of new bonds in the municipal marketplace nationwide. Of that total, almost \$9 billion in Build American Bonds were issued in California, accounting for approximately 30% of municipal supply in the state. Since California's total new issuance—both tax-exempt and taxable—was already down substantially from the same period a year earlier, the availability of tax-exempt municipal bonds in California was significantly impacted during this period. Because interest payments from Build America Bonds represent taxable income, the Funds do not view these bonds as good investment opportunities.

Despite the constrained issuance of tax-exempt municipal bonds, we continued to find attractive value opportunities by exploring both the primary and secondary markets for undervalued sectors and individual credits with the potential to perform well over the long term. We found value in a variety of sectors, including lower-rated health care credits, redevelopment agency (RDA) issues and bonds issued for school districts and

Certain statements in this report are forward-looking statements. Discussions of specific investments are for illustration only and are not intended as recommendations of individual investments. The forward-looking statements and other views expressed herein are those of the portfolio manager as of the date of this report. Actual future results or occurrences may differ significantly from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, and the views expressed herein are subject to change at any time, due to numerous market and other factors. The Funds disclaim any obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or views expressed herein.

Any reference to credit ratings for portfolio holdings refers to the highest rating assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (“NRSRO”) such as Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s, or Fitch. AAA, AA, A and BBB ratings are investment grade; BB, B, CCC, CC, C and D ratings are below investment grade. Holdings and ratings may change over time.

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community colleges, both insured and uninsured. During this period, a number of bonds issued by redevelopment agencies became available in the secondary market. The proceeds of these bonds are used to fund programs to improve deteriorated, blighted and economically depressed areas. The quantity of RDA bonds available in the marketplace allowed us to be very selective in evaluating these bonds on a case by case basis, buying only those where our research indicated that we potentially would be compensated for taking on additional risk.

We also purchased zero coupon and convertible zero coupon<sup>1</sup> bonds issued for school districts and community colleges. These bonds, some of which were insured with underlying ratings of AA or A, offered longer durations with very attractive yields relative to their credit quality. Due to the low yield environment, bonds with longer durations were in less demand during this period, so this also meant very attractive pricing. Because the Funds tended to be at or short of their target duration, they were in a position to take advantage of this situation, benefiting from both the longer durations and strong yields of the bonds we added to our portfolios.

Early in the period, we also added bonds issued by the state of California, including California general obligation (GO) and public works bonds, which are backed by appropriations of the state. We believed that these bonds offered good value, as credit spreads remained relatively wide. As the period progressed, these spreads began to tighten and we reduced our purchases of California GOs as their spreads became less attractive.

Some of our investment activity resulted from opportunities created by the provisions of the Build America Bond program. For example, tax-exempt municipal supply was more plentiful in the health care sector because, as 501(c)(3) (nonprofit) organizations, hospitals generally do not qualify for the Build America Bond program and must continue to issue bonds in the tax-exempt municipal market. Bonds with proceeds earmarked for refundings, working capital and private activities also are not covered by the Build America Bond program, and this resulted in attractive opportunities in various other sectors of the market.

The impact of the Build America Bond program was also evident in the area of longer-term issuance, as municipal issuers sought to take full advantage of the attractive financing terms offered by these bonds. Approximately 70% of Build America Bonds were issued with maturities of at least 30 years. Even though this program significantly reduced the availability of tax-exempt credits with longer maturities, we continued to find good opportunities to purchase attractive longer-term bonds for these Funds.

Cash for new purchases during this period was generated primarily by the proceeds from called and maturing bonds, which we worked to redeploy to keep the Funds fully invested. Selling was relatively insignificant, as the bonds in our portfolios generally offered higher yields than those available in the current marketplace.

As of August 31, 2010, all seven of these Funds continued to use inverse floating rate securities.<sup>2</sup> We employ inverse floaters as a form of leverage for a variety of reasons, including duration management, income enhancement and total return enhancement.

<sup>1</sup> Convertible zero coupon bonds are tax-exempt municipal bonds that can be converted into corporate bonds of the issuing company. These bonds are generally sold at a discount from par and mature at par.

<sup>2</sup> An inverse floating rate security, also known as an inverse floater, is a financial instrument designed to pay long-term tax-exempt interest at a rate that varies inversely with a short-term tax-exempt interest rate index. For the Nuveen Funds, the index typically used is the Securities Industry and Financial Markets (SIFM) Municipal Swap Index (previously referred to as the Bond Market Association Index or BMA). Inverse floaters, including those



inverse floating rate securities in which the Funds invested during this reporting period, are further defined within the Notes to Financial Statements and Glossary of Terms Used in this Report sections of this report.

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How did the Funds perform?

Individual results for these Nuveen Funds, as well as relevant index and peer group information, are presented in the accompanying table.

Average Annual Total Returns on Common Share Net Asset Value\*

For periods ended 8/31/10

	6-Month		1-Year		5-Year		10-Year	
NCA3	5.83	%	11.54	%	4.33	%	5.33	%
NCB3	7.27	%	13.60	%	N/A		N/A	
NCP	9.13	%	17.69	%	4.50	%	6.13	%
NCO	9.31	%	17.18	%	4.23	%	6.15	%
NQC	9.44	%	18.00	%	4.76	%	6.35	%
NVC	9.57	%	18.31	%	5.17	%	6.70	%
NUC	9.18	%	17.56	%	5.20	%	6.47	%
Standard & Poor's (S&P) California Municipal Bond Index4	6.71	%	10.79	%	4.56	%	5.49	%
Standard & Poor's (S&P) National Municipal Bond Index5	5.53	%	10.19	%	4.77	%	5.67	%
Lipper California Municipal Debt Funds Average6	9.32	%	17.96	%	3.65	%	6.00	%

For the six months ended August 31, 2010, the cumulative returns on common share net asset value (NAV) for NCB, NCP, NCO, NQC, NVC and NUC exceeded the return on the Standard & Poor's (S&P) California Municipal Bond Index, while NCA trailed the S&P California index. All of the Funds outperformed the S&P National Municipal Bond Index. For the same period, NQC and NVC exceeded the average return on the Lipper California Municipal Debt Funds Average; NCP, NCO and NUC performed in line; and NCA and NCB lagged this Lipper average.

Key management factors that influenced the Funds' returns during this period included duration and yield curve positioning, credit exposure and sector allocation. In addition, the use of structural leverage was an important factor affecting the Funds' performance over this period. The primary reason the returns of NCA and NCB trailed those of the other five Funds for this six-month period was that these two Funds do not use structural leverage. The impact of this leverage is discussed in more detail on page five.

During this period, bonds with longer maturities generally outperformed those with shorter maturities, with bonds at the longest end of the municipal yield curve posting the strongest returns. The outperformance of longer term bonds was due in part to the decline in interest rates, particularly at the longer end of the curve. The scarcity of tax-exempt bonds with longer maturities also drove up the prices of these bonds. Overall, yield curve positioning and duration proved positive for the performance of all seven of these Funds. This was especially true in NCB, which had the longest duration among these Funds. NCA, with the shortest duration among these Funds, did not benefit as much from its duration and yield curve positioning during the market environment of the past six months.

\* Six-month returns are cumulative; all other returns are annualized.

Past performance is not predictive of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that shareholders may have to pay on Fund distributions or upon the sale of Fund shares.

For additional information, see the individual Performance Overview for your Fund in this report.

3 Unlike the other five Funds in this report, NCA and NCB do not use structural leverage.

4 The Standard & Poor's (S&P) California Municipal Bond Index is an unleveraged, market value-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the tax-exempt, investment-grade California municipal bond market. This index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses and is not available for direct investment.

5 The Standard & Poor's (S&P) National Municipal Bond Index is an unleveraged, market value-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the tax-exempt, investment-grade U.S. municipal bond market. This index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses and is not available for direct investment.

6 The Lipper California Municipal Debt Funds Average is calculated using the returns of all leveraged and unleveraged closed-end funds in this category for each period as follows: 6-month, 25 funds; 1-year, 25 funds; 5-year, 24 funds; and 10-year, 14 funds. Lipper returns account for the effects of management fees and assume reinvestment of dividends, but do not reflect any applicable sales charges. The Lipper average is not available for direct investment.

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Credit exposure also played an important role in the performance in these Funds. The demand for municipal bonds increased during this period driven by a variety of factors, including concerns about potential tax increases, the need to rebalance portfolio allocations and a growing appetite for additional risk for certain higher yielding bonds. Over time, this has caused credit spreads to narrow, and the trend greatly helped our lower-rated positions, especially those we bought at depressed values several years ago. At the same time, the supply of new tax-exempt municipal paper declined, due largely to the Build America Bond program. As investors bid up municipal bond prices, bonds rated A, BBB or below and non-rated bonds generally outperformed those rated AAA or AA. NQC and NCB benefited from their heavier allocations of bonds rated A as well as their smaller weightings in bonds rated AAA. However, the majority of these Funds tended to be underexposed to the top-performing A- rated credit category, which detracted from their performance for this period.

Holdings that positively contributed to the Funds' returns during this period included health care and transportation bonds. Revenue bonds as a whole performed well, with leasing, special tax and education among the other sectors that outperformed the general municipal market. Zero coupon bonds also were among the strongest performers and general obligation (GO) and other tax-supported bonds outpaced the market for the first time in about a year. All of these Funds were underweighted in the tax-supported sector, especially California GOs, relative to the California market. This underweighting was due to the fact that California GOs comprise such a large portion of the tax-supported sector in California that it is impossible to match the market weighting in our portfolios. During this period, the more underweight a Fund was in California GOs, the more it hurt that Fund's performance.

Among the poorest performers during this period were pre-refunded bonds, which are often backed by U.S. Treasury securities. The underperformance of these bonds can be attributed primarily to their shorter effective maturities and higher credit quality. As of August 31, 2010, NCA and NUC held the heaviest weightings of pre-refunded bonds among these Funds, which detracted from their performance. Among the revenue sectors, resource recovery trailed the overall municipal market by the widest margin, and industrial development revenue (IDR), housing and electric utilities also turned in weaker performances.

#### IMPACT OF THE FUNDS' LEVERAGE STRATEGIES ON PERFORMANCE

One important factor impacting the returns of these Funds relative to the comparative indexes was the Funds' use of financial leverage. As mentioned previously, NCA and NCB do not use structural leverage. The other five Funds use leverage because their managers believe that, over time, leveraging provides opportunities for additional income and total return for common shareholders. However, use of leverage also

can expose common shareholders to additional volatility. For example, as the prices of securities held by a Fund decline, the negative impact of these valuation changes on common share net asset value and common shareholder total return is magnified by the use of leverage. Conversely, leverage may enhance common share returns during periods when the prices of securities held by a Fund generally are rising.

During this period leverage made a positive contribution to the performance of the Funds that use this strategy.

#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE FUNDS' LEVERAGED CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shortly after their inceptions, each of the Funds (except NCA and NCB) issued auction rate preferred shares (ARPS) to create financial leverage. As noted in past shareholder reports, the ARPS issued by many closed-end funds, including these Funds, have been hampered by a lack of liquidity since February 2008. Since that time, more ARPS have been submitted for sale in each of their regularly scheduled auctions than there have been offers to buy. In fact, offers to buy have been almost completely non-existent since late February 2008. This means that these auctions have "failed to clear," and that many, or all, of the ARPS shareholders who wanted to sell their shares in these auctions were unable to do so. This lack of liquidity in ARPS did not lower the credit quality of these shares, and ARPS shareholders unable to sell their shares continued to receive distributions at the "maximum rate" applicable to failed auctions, as calculated in accordance with the pre-established terms of the ARPS. In the recent market, with short-term rates at multigenerational lows, those maximum rates also have been low.

One continuing implication for common shareholders from the auction failures is that each Fund's cost of leverage likely has been incrementally higher at times than it otherwise might have been had the auctions continued to be successful. As a result, each Fund's common share earnings likely have been incrementally lower at times than they otherwise might have been.

As noted in past shareholder reports, the Nuveen funds' Board of Directors/Trustees authorized several methods to refinance a portion of the Nuveen funds' outstanding ARPS. Some funds have utilized tender option bonds (TOBs), also known as inverse floating rate securities, for leverage purposes. The amount of TOBs that a fund may use varies according to the composition of each fund's portfolio. Some funds have a greater ability to use TOBs than others. Some funds have issued Variable Rate Demand Preferred (VRDP) Shares, a floating rate form of preferred stock. Some funds have issued MuniFund Term Preferred (MTP) Shares, a fixed rate form of preferred stock with a mandatory redemption period of five years.

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While all these efforts have reduced the total amount of outstanding ARPS issued by the Nuveen funds, the funds cannot provide any assurance on when the remaining outstanding ARPS might be redeemed.

During 2010, 33 Nuveen leveraged closed-end funds (excluding those Funds in this report), received a demand letter from a law firm on behalf of purported holders of common shares of each such fund, alleging that Nuveen and the funds' officers and Board of Directors/ Trustees breached their fiduciary duties related to the redemption at par of the funds' ARPS. In response, the Board established an ad hoc Demand Committee consisting of certain of its disinterested and independent Board members to investigate the claims. The Demand Committee retained independent counsel to assist it in conducting an extensive investigation. Based upon its investigation, the Demand Committee found that it was not in the best interests of each fund or its shareholders to take the actions suggested in the demand letters, and recommended that the full Board reject the demands made in the demand letters. After reviewing the findings and recommendation of the Demand Committee, the full Board of each fund unanimously adopted the Demand Committee's recommendation.

Subsequently, twenty of the funds that received demand letters were named as nominal defendants in a putative shareholder derivative action complaint captioned *Safier and Smith v. Nuveen Asset Management, et al.* that was filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, Chancery Division (the "Cook County Chancery Court") on July 27, 2010. Three additional funds were named as nominal defendants in a similar complaint captioned *Curbow v. Nuveen Asset Management, et al.* filed in the Cook County Chancery Court on August 12, 2010, and three additional funds were named as nominal defendants in a similar complaint captioned *Beidler v. Nuveen Asset Management, et al.* filed in the Cook County Chancery Court on September 21, 2010 (collectively, the "Complaints"). The Complaints, filed on behalf of purported holders of each fund's common shares, also name Nuveen Asset Management as a defendant, together with current and former Officers and interested Directors/Trustees of each of the funds (together with the nominal defendants, collectively, the "Defendants"). The Complaints contain the same basic allegations contained in the demand letters. The suits seek a declaration that the Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties, an order directing the Defendants not to redeem any ARPS at their liquidation value using fund assets, indeterminate monetary damages in favor of the funds and an award of plaintiffs' costs and disbursements in pursuing the action. Nuveen Asset Management believes that the Complaints are without merit, and intends to defend vigorously against these charges.

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As of August 31, 2010, the amounts of ARPS redeemed and/or noticed for redemption by the Funds are as shown in the accompanying table.

Fund	Auction	% of	Rate
	Rate		
	Preferred	Original	
	Shares	Auction	
	Redeemed		
	and/or		
	Noticed for	Preferred	
	Redemption	Share	
NCP	\$25,650,000	24.2	%
NCO	\$68,000,000	100.0	%
NQC	\$17,075,000	15.3	%
NVC	\$192,000,000	100.0	%
NUC	\$185,000,000	100.0	%

During this six-month reporting period, NCO, NVC and NUC issued \$49.8 million, \$158.9 million and \$158.1 million of VRDP, respectively, to redeem at par their remaining outstanding ARPS. As noted previously, VRDP is a newly developed instrument that essentially replaces all or a portion of the ARPS used as leverage and potentially could be used to refinance all or a portion of the ARPS of other Funds. VRDP shares include a liquidity feature that allows holders of VRDP to have their shares purchased by a liquidity provider in the event that sell orders have not been matched with purchase orders and successfully settled in a remarketing. VRDP is offered only to qualified institutional buyers, defined pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933. (Refer to Notes to Financial Statements, Footnote 1 – General Information and Significant Accounting Policies and Footnote 4 – Fund Shares for further details on VRDP Shares.)

As of August 31, 2010, 83 out of the 84 Nuveen closed-end municipal funds that had issued ARPS have redeemed at par all or a portion of these shares. These redemptions bring the total amount of Nuveen’s municipal closed-end funds’ ARPS redemptions to approximately \$5.5 billion of the approximately \$11 billion outstanding.

For up-to-date information, please visit the Nuveen CEF Auction Rate Preferred Resource Center at: <http://www.nuveen.com/arps>.

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Common Share Dividend and  
Share Price Information

During the six-month reporting period ended August 31, 2010, NCO, NQC, NVC and NUC each had one monthly dividend increase. NCP and NQC had an additional dividend increase that was declared just prior to the start of this reporting period and took effect in March 2010. The dividends of NCA, NCB and NCP remained stable throughout the period.

All of the Funds in this report seek to pay stable dividends at rates that reflect each Fund's past results and projected future performance. During certain periods, each Fund may pay dividends at a rate that may be more or less than the amount of net investment income actually earned by the Fund during the period. If a Fund has cumulatively earned more than it has paid in dividends, it holds the excess in reserve as undistributed net investment income (UNII) as part of the Fund's NAV. Conversely, if a Fund has cumulatively paid dividends in excess of its earnings, the excess constitutes negative UNII that is likewise reflected in the Fund's NAV. Each Fund will, over time, pay all of its net investment income as dividends to shareholders. As of August 31, 2010, all of the Funds in this report had positive UNII balances, based upon our best estimate, for tax purposes and positive UNII balances for financial reporting purposes.

COMMON SHARE REPURCHASES AND SHARE PRICE INFORMATION

As of August 31, 2010, and the since inception of the Funds' repurchase program, the following Funds have cumulatively repurchased common shares as shown in the accompanying table.

Fund	Common Shares Repurchased	% of Outstanding Common Shares
NCA	—	—
NCB	—	—
NCP	28,300	0.2%
NCO	24,900	0.3%
NQC	—	—
NVC	41,400	0.2%
NUC	40,000	0.2%



During the six-month reporting period, the Funds did not repurchase any of their outstanding common shares.

As of August 31, 2010, the Funds' common share prices were trading at (+)premiums or (-)discounts to their common share NAVs as shown in the accompanying table.

Fund	8/31/10 (+)Premium/(-)Discount	Six-Month Average (+)Premium/(-)Discount
NCA	-2.44%	-3.47%
NCB	-4.08%	-5.87%
NCP	-3.29%	-5.70%
NCO	-2.61%	-5.17%
NQC	-3.09%	-5.22%
NVC	-0.13%	-1.72%
NUC	+3.11%	-2.11%

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NCA  
Performance  
OVERVIEW

Nuveen California  
Municipal Value  
Fund, Inc.

as of August 31, 2010

Fund Snapshot

Common Share Price	\$9.61	
Common Share		
Net Asset Value (NAV)	\$9.85	
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	-2.44	%
Market Yield	4.75	%
Taxable-Equivalent Yield <sup>1</sup>	7.30	%
Net Assets Applicable to Common Shares (\$000)	\$248,747	
Average Effective Maturity on Securities (Years)	18.01	
Modified Duration	5.90	

Average Annual Total Return  
(Inception 10/07/87)

	On Share		On NAV	
	Price			
6-Month (Cumulative)	9.41	%	5.83	%
1-Year	11.03	%	11.54	%
5-Year	4.83	%	4.33	%
10-Year	5.91	%	5.33	%

Portfolio Composition  
(as a % of total investments)

Tax Obligation/Limited	27.8	%
U.S. Guaranteed	21.3	%
Health Care	12.2	%
Water and Sewer	7.9	%
Utilities	7.3	%
Tax Obligation/General	5.9	%
Long-Term Care	4.6	%
Other		